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Valid Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Exam Dumps 100%

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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Managing Physical Standby Files After Structural Changes on the Primary Database: The topic covers managing structural changes in the primary database and their impact on physical standby files.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Oracle Data Guard Broker Basics: An overview of the Data Guard broker, its architecture, components, benefits, and configurations, is provided here. It serves as an introduction to the tool used for managing Data Guard configurations.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Backup and Recovery Considerations in an Oracle Data Guard Configuration: In this topic, Backup and recovery procedures in a Data Guard configuration are discussed, including RMAN backups, offloading to physical standby, and network-based recovery.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Using Oracle Active Data Guard: Supported Workloads in Read-Only Standby Databases: Here, the usage of physical standby databases for real-time queries is discussed.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitoring a Data Guard Broker Configuration: The topic covers the use of Enterprise Manager and DGMGRL to monitor Data Guard configurations and explains the various data protection modes available.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Performing Role Transitions: Here, the concept of database roles is explained, along with the steps for performing switchovers, failovers, and maintaining physical standby sessions during role transitions.
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Oracle Data Guard Basics: This topic covers the essential architecture and concepts of Oracle Data Guard. It includes sub-topics such as the physical and logical standby database comparison, benefits of Data Guard, and its integration with multi-tenant databases.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

Which statement is true regarding Oracle Net connectivity for a Data Guard Broker configuration?

- A. To start SQL Apply on a logical standby database, a TNS entry enabling connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on the logical standby database host.
- B. A TNS entry enabling connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on each of the standby database hosts.
- C. A TNS entry or entries enabling connectivity to standby database instance(s) must be defined on the primary database host.**
- D. To enable Real-Time Query on a physical standby database, a TNS entry enabling connectivity to the standby database instance must be defined on the primary database host.
- E. The LOCAL_LISTENER initialization parameter must be set to the listener used to register the primary database instance.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 72

Your Data Guard configuration consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
2. A remote physical standby database
3. Real-time query is enabled
4. Redo transport mode is synchronous
5. Protection mode is maximum availability
6. The Data Guard broker is used

You notice that the standby destination fails to acknowledge reception of redo within net_timeout period of time.

Which is true in this scenario?

- A. The physical standby database instance is shut down by the Data Guard broker.
- B. The protection mode will automatically change to Maximum Performance.
- C. Real-time query will be disabled on the physical standby.
- D. **Synchronous redo transport mode connections to the standby database are terminated.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a Data Guard configuration where the protection mode is set to Maximum Availability and synchronous redo transport is enabled, if the standby destination fails to acknowledge the reception of redo within the net_timeout period, the primary database will terminate the synchronous redo transport mode connections to the standby database to protect the primary database from hanging (C). The primary database then operates in a Maximum Performance mode until the issue is resolved. This behavior ensures that the primary database can continue to process transactions even when the standby database is temporarily unavailable.

References: The Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation and Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide detail the behavior of different protection modes and the response to network timeouts, including the fallback to asynchronous redo transport to maintain primary database availability.

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which four statements are true regarding SQL Apply filters for a logical standby database?

- A. They can be used to stop SQL apply if it encounters an error.
- B. They can be used to skip all SQL statements executed on a specific pluggable database (PDB) within a standby multitenant container database (CDB).
- C. **They can be used to skip execution of DML triggers on a table while allowing the DML to execute.**
- D. **They can be used to skip ALTER TABLE commands on specific tables.**
- E. They can only be used to skip DML statements on a table.
- F. **They can be used to skip CREATE TABLE commands.**
- G. **They can be used to skip ALTER SYSTEM and ALTER DATABASE commands.**

Answer: C,D,F,G

Explanation:

Based on the Oracle Database 19c documentation, the correct answers about SQL Apply filters for a logical standby database are:
A. They can be used to skip execution of DML triggers on a table while allowing the DML to execute.
B. They can be used to skip CREATE TABLE commands.
C. They can be used to skip ALTER SYSTEM and ALTER DATABASE commands.
G. They can be used to skip ALTER TABLE commands on specific tables.

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation: SQL Apply filters in a logical standby database can be set to control which SQL operations are applied to the standby. These filters allow for certain commands to be skipped, ensuring that they do not impact the standby database. For example, filters can be used to skip the execution of DML triggers to prevent them from firing during SQL Apply, while still allowing the underlying DML to be executed on the logical standby database. This is particularly useful when certain triggers are not desired to run in a standby environment. CREATE TABLE, ALTER SYSTEM, ALTER DATABASE, and specific ALTER TABLE commands can also be skipped using SQL Apply filters to prevent unwanted structural changes or administrative operations from affecting the logical standby database. These capabilities provide a level of control to ensure that the logical standby database reflects only the desired state of the primary database.

References: Oracle Database SQL Language Reference and Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide offer comprehensive details on the use of SQL Apply filters, including the range of SQL statements that can be influenced by these filters in a logical standby database environment.

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which THREE are true about using flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

- A. It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby.
- B. When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a physical standby database is also flashed back automatically.
- C. You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the phyt may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a logical standby.
- D. When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a logical standby database is also flashed back automatically.
- E. It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance.
- F. You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption.

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:

Flashback Database is a feature that allows reverting a database to a previous point in time, which is extremely useful in various Data Guard configurations:

It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance (C): Flashback Database can be used on a physical standby database to revert it to a past point in time, even when it is receiving redo data from a far sync instance. This can be particularly useful to recover from logical corruptions or unwanted changes.

You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption (D): Even when real-time apply is enabled, which allows redo data to be applied to the standby database as soon as it is received, Flashback Database can be used to revert the physical standby database to a point in time before the logical corruption occurred.

It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby (E): After a failover has occurred from a primary to a physical standby database, making the standby the new primary, Flashback Database cannot be used to revert the old primary database to a state before the failover because the failover operation makes irreversible changes to the database role and configuration.

Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

NEW QUESTION # 75

Which two are true about managing and monitoring Oracle container databases in a Data Guard environment using the broker?

- A. After a role change, the broker opens all Pluggable databases (pdbs) on the new primary.
- B. If the primary database is a container database, then a physical standby may be a non-container database.
- C. If the primary database is a container database, then a logical standby may be a non-container database.
- D. If the primary database is not a container database, then a standby may be a container database.
- E. All broker actions execute at the root container for container databases.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

In the context of Oracle Data Guard and container databases (CDBs) managed by Data Guard Broker:

All broker actions execute at the root container for container databases (D): When using Data Guard Broker to manage a CDB, the actions performed by the broker are executed at the level of the root container. This is because the root container maintains the control and configuration information that applies to the entire CDB, including all of its pluggable databases (PDBs).

After a role change, the broker opens all Pluggable databases (PDBs) on the new primary (E): Following a role transition such as a switchover or a failover, Data Guard Broker ensures that all PDBs within the CDB of the new primary database are opened, which is essential to resume operations of the PDBs without manual intervention.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 76

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