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Quiz 2026 Oracle Marvelous 1z0-076: Latest Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Dumps Questions

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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Enhanced Client Connectivity in a Data Guard Environment: This topic focuses on enhancing client connectivity in a Data Guard setup and implementing failover procedures for seamless client redirection. It also covers application continuity to ensure uninterrupted operations during role transitions.

Topic 2	• 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	• 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.
Topic 5	• Using Flashback Database in a Data Guard Configuration: This topic covers the configuration and advantages of using Flashback Database in a Data Guard setup, as well as the process of enabling fast-start failover for seamless role changes.
Topic 6	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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 9	• Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.
Topic 10	• 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 11	• 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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40
Your current Data Guard environment consists of:
A primary database containing no abstract data types used for user tables.
Two separate remote physical standby databases used for reporting.
Examine these requirements for adding a new standby database to this Data Guard environment:
The new standby database must provide a disaster recovery solution.
There must be minimal additional performance overheads on the primary database.
The new standby database may require additional indexes and materialized views not present in the primary.
New tables or schemas may be required in the standby database that are not present in the primary.
What would you recommend to fulfill these requirements?

- A. A logical standby database with synchronous redo transport and redo apply on.
- B. A logical standby database with asynchronous redo transport and SQL apply on.
- C. A logical standby database with synchronous redo transport and SQL apply on.
- D. A physical standby database with synchronous redo transport and Real-Time Query enabled.
- E. A physical standby database with asynchronous redo transport and Real-Time Query enabled.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 41
You created a physical standby database prodsbyi from the primary database prod using SQL and RMAN.
Which THREE are prerequisites for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration to manage these databases?

- A. The primary database must have FORCE LOGGING enabled.

- B. The standby database must have supplemental logging enabled.
- C. The primary database must have supplemental logging enabled.
- D. The LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameters with the service attribute set must be cleared.
- E. The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE for both database instances.
- F. A local net service name to enable connectivity to the PRODSBYI database instance must be defined on the primary database host.

Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:
When setting up a Data Guard Broker configuration for a primary database and its physical standby, the following prerequisites must be met:
* A: Oracle Net connectivity must be defined on both the primary and standby hosts to enable the respective database instances to communicate with each other.
* B: Supplemental logging is required on the primary database because it provides additional logging necessary for the standby database to be able to apply changes from the primary database accurately.
* F: The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE for both the primary and standby
* database instances. This parameter is used to start the Data Guard Broker process which manages the configuration.
Options C and D are not prerequisites for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration. Additionally, while FORCE LOGGING mode (option E) is recommended as a best practice to prevent possible data inconsistencies during media recovery, it is not a strict prerequisite for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration.
References: This guidance is based on Oracle's best practices for setting up Data Guard configurations, as found in the Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation and the Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide.

NEW QUESTION # 42
Which THREE are always benefits of using a logical standby database?

- A. It can be used for database rolling release upgrades.
- B. It can be used to replicate a single pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database.
- C. It can be used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views or both.
- D. It can be used as an updatable database for Real Application Testing and then converted back to a standby database without affecting the updates.
- E. It provides a disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options that can recover any data updated on the primary database.
- F. It can be used for testing patchsets without affecting the primary database.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
Logical standby databases are a key feature of Oracle Data Guard and offer several distinct advantages, especially in terms of flexibility for reporting, upgrades, and disaster recovery:
* Disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options (A): Logical standby databases provide a robust disaster-recovery solution, ensuring that any data updated on the primary database can be recovered. They support both switchover and failover operations, allowing for smooth role transitions between the primary and standby databases.
* Used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views (B): Logical standby databases can be opened for read-write operations and can have additional indexes or materialized views that are not present in the primary database. This makes them ideal for offloading reporting and querying workloads from the primary database.
* Database rolling release upgrades (D): Logical standby databases can be used to perform rolling upgrades of the Oracle Database software. This allows the database to be upgraded with minimal downtime, as the standby database is upgraded first, followed by a switchover to make it the new
* primary.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
* Oracle Database High Availability Overview

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which TWO statements are true about configuring Oracle Net Service in a Data Guard environment?

- A. Enterprise Manager does not require static service registration to restart instances during the course of broker operations.
- B. Install the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package to set the kernel parameters for Oracle Net based on the Data Guard

best practice guidelines.
- C. Installing the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package is NOT sufficient to set up operating system kernel parameters for Oracle Net.
- D. A static service must be registered with the local listener to enable DGMGRL to restart instances during the course of broker operations.
- E. It is necessary to use the failover clause for an address_list with multiple address lists in the tnsnames.ora file.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
* A static service must be registered with the local listener to enable DGMGRL to restart instances during the course of broker operations (A): For DGMGRL (Data Guard Manager Command-Line Interface) to perform instance management operations, such as restarting instances, a static service registration in the listener is required. This allows the broker to connect to the database instance even when the instance is not fully up and the dynamic service registration is not available.
* Installing the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package is NOT sufficient to set up operating system kernel parameters for Oracle Net (C): While the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package automates the setting of several kernel parameters to meet the preinstallation requirements for Oracle Database, it does not specifically tailor all settings for Oracle Net in a Data Guard configuration. Additional manual configuration may be required to optimize Oracle Net services for Data Guard operations.
References:
* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
* Oracle Net Services Administrator's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 44
Examine the Data Guard configuration: DGMGRL> show configuration;
Configuration - Animals
Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
Databases:
dogs- Primary database
sheep - Physical standby database
cats- Snapshot standby database
Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED
Configuration Status: SUCCESS
You receive an error while attempting to raise the protection mode to Maximum Protection:
DGMGRL> edit configuration set protection mode as maxprotection;
Error: ORA-16627: operation disallowed since no standby databases would remain to support protection mode Failed.
What can you conclude based on this error?

- A. The redo transport mode is set to async for both standby databases.
- B. The redo transport mode is set to asyn: for the standby database Cats.
- C. The redo transport mode is set to async for the standby database Sheep.
- D. Cats is a snapshot standby database.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The error indicates that switching the protection mode to Maximum Protection is not possible due to the presence of a snapshot standby database in the Data Guard configuration, which cannot participate in synchronous redo transport required by the Maximum Protection mode. Therefore, the correct answer is:
* D. Cats is a snapshot standby database.
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:In an Oracle Data Guard environment, the Maximum Protection mode requires that all redo data be transmitted synchronously to at least one standby database, ensuring no data loss even in the event of a primary database failure. However, a snapshot standby database, by its nature, allows read-write access and is temporarily disconnected from the redo stream, which makes it unable to participate in the synchronous redo transport required by Maximum Protection mode. The presence of a snapshot standby database in the Data Guard configuration thus prevents the activation of Maximum Protection mode, as it cannot guarantee zero data loss without a standby database capable of receiving redo data synchronously.
References:Oracle Data Guard documentation clearly outlines the requirements and restrictions of different protection modes, including the necessity for standby databases to participate in synchronous redo transport to enable Maximum Protection mode. The inability of snapshot standby databases to fulfill this requirement is a key consideration when planning Data Guard configurations and protection levels.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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