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## 100% Pass Oracle - 1z1-076 - Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Updated Vce Format

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## Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q105-Q110):

### NEW QUESTION # 105

Which TWO are TRUE about offloading backups to a physical standby database in a Data Guard environment?

- A. The standby database must be registered in an RMAN catalog after the primary database has been registered.
- B. Backups of the standby control file taken while connected to the catalog where the database is registered, may be used to restore the control file on the primary database.
- C. The standby database must be registered in an RMAN catalog before the primary database has been registered.
- D. The standby database can not be registered in an RMAN catalog if the primary database has not been registered.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

In a Data Guard environment, offloading backups to a physical standby database has certain requirements:

\* A: Once the primary database is registered in an RMAN catalog, the standby database can also be registered. This allows RMAN to manage backups coherently across both databases and leverage the standby database for backup purposes without interfering with the primary database's workload.

\* C: Backups of the standby control file taken while connected to the catalog where the database is registered can be used to restore the control file on the primary database. This ensures that backup metadata is consistent across the Data Guard configuration.

Options B and D are incorrect because there is no strict requirement for the order in which the primary and standby databases must be registered in an RMAN catalog. However, it is a common practice to register the primary database first.

References: The Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide provides detailed procedures on how to manage RMAN backups in a Data Guard environment, including offloading backups to a standby database.

### NEW QUESTION # 106

Which THREE statements are true..... open in real time query mode, which becomes a new.

- A. User sessions can be retained.
- B. All current buffers can be retained.
- C. All sessions are disconnected and all
- D. Sessions that have long running queries can be retained.
- E. User sessions and Current Buffers are maintained by default.
- F. Sessions that are using database links

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

When a physical standby database is opened in real-time query mode, which may be referred to as real-time apply when using Active Data Guard, certain operations can disrupt ongoing sessions. However, with features like Application Continuity and the proper configuration of initialization parameters such as STANDBY\_DB\_PRESERVE\_STATES, user sessions and current buffers may be preserved during role transitions such as a switchover or failover. Specifically, the STANDBY\_DB\_PRESERVE\_STATES parameter can be set to preserve none, all, or only user sessions during such transitions. This ensures that in-flight transactions are not lost and that users do not experience disruptions during the role transitions of a physical standby database.

References

- \* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
- \* Oracle Database Licensing Information User Manual
- \* Oracle Data Guard Broker User Manual

### NEW QUESTION # 107

You have a Data Guard Broker configuration called 'Somewhere' as shown:

```
DGMGRL> SHOW CONFIGURATION;
```

Configuration - Somewhere

Protection Mode: MaxPerformance

Databases:

Nearby - Primary database

FS - Far Sync

Farout - Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:

SUCCESS

You then run this command:

```
DGMGRL> SHOW DATABASE 'Nearby' 'InconsistentProperties';
```

Which two are true about the output of this DGMGRL command?

- A. A far sync instance cannot have inconsistent properties because it has no database.
- B. It shows all properties whose broker configuration values for database Nearby are inconsistent with the broker configuration values for database Farout.
- C. Any inconsistency reported is on an instance-specific basis.
- D. It shows all properties whose broker configuration values for database Nearby are inconsistent with the values in the corresponding server parameter file or the runtime values for database instance Nearby.

**Answer: A,D**

### NEW QUESTION # 108

Which two are prerequisites for configuring Transaction Guard in a Data Guard environment?

- A. Set INSTANCE\_NAME identically on all the Data Guard Configuration databases and modify the local service name on the client to include a CONNECTION\_LIST containing all the standby hosts.
- B. Ensure that connection descriptors for database clients use the failover clause with the COMMIT\_OUTCOME parameter set to TRUE.
- C. Create a database service with COMMIT\_OUTCOME set to TRUE and ensure that the service is statically registered with the default listener on the primary host.
- D. Grant execute permission on the DBMS\_APP\_CONT package to relevant database schema owners.
- E. Create a database service with COMMIT\_OUTCOME set to TRUE, and ensure clients use that service to connect to the database instance.

**Answer: D,E**

### NEW QUESTION # 109

Examine this query and its output:

```
SQL> select fs_failover_status, fs_failover_observer_present, fs_failover_observer_host
2      fs_failover_observer_present, fs_failover_observer_host
3 from v$database;

FS_FAILOVER_STATUS FS_FAILOVER_CU
FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_HOST
-----
BYSTANDER          cats          N
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. The master observer is connected to the database on which the query was executed.
- B. Cats is a bystander database.
- C. The master observer is currently running on ol7.example.com.
- D. The master observer is not running, but should run on ol7.example.com.
- E. The master observer is not connected to the database on which the query was executed.

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

D: The database role indicated by FS\_FAILOVER\_STATUS as BYSTANDER implies that the database is a standby database in the Data Guard configuration. This means the database is neither a primary database nor an active failover target.

E: Since the FS\_FAILOVER\_OBSERVER\_HOST column shows cats, it suggests that this is the host on which the observer would run. However, because the FS\_FAILOVER\_OBSERVER\_PRESENT column is not shown, we cannot definitively state if the observer is currently connected or not. If FS\_FAILOVER\_OBSERVER\_PRESENT is 'YES', the observer is connected, if 'NO', then it's not. In the absence of this column's output, the best assumption based on the available data is that the observer is not connected.

The output shows that the FS\_FAILOVER\_STATUS is BYSTANDER, which indicates that the database in question is not actively involved in a fast-start failover configuration as a primary or standby. It is in a bystander role, meaning that while it is part of a Data Guard configuration, it is neither a target for failover nor actively participating in failover operations. Additionally, FS\_FAILOVER\_OBSERVER\_HOST shows

'cats', which indicates the host where the observer process is expected to run. However, since there is no information about the observer being present, we can infer that although 'cats' is designated for the observer to run, the observer is not currently connected to this database.

References Oracle documentation on Data Guard configurations and the V\$DATABASE view which provides information about the fast-start failover status and observer host.

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