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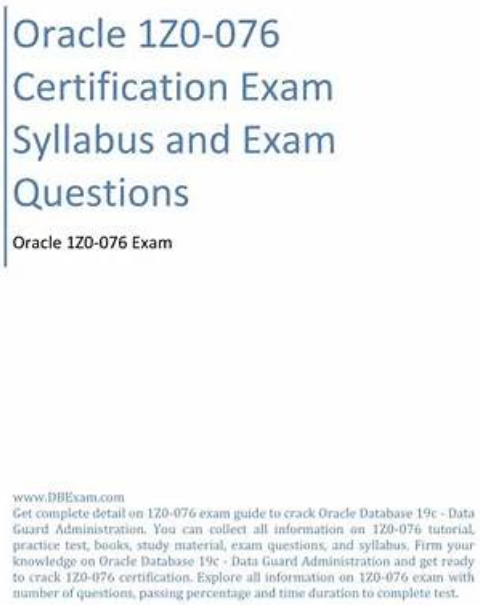

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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Patching and Upgrading Databases in a Data Guard Configuration: This section provides guidance on patching and upgrading databases in a Data Guard environment, along with performance optimization techniques and monitoring considerations.

Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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	• Creating a Data Guard Broker Configuration: This section delves into the practical aspects of creating and managing a Data Guard broker configuration, including command-line and Enterprise Manager approaches.
Topic 7	• 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 8	• 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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87
You are monitoring your Data Guard broker configuration and issue this set of DGMGRL commands:
DGMGRL> SHOW CONFIGURATION;
Configuration - DRSolution
Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
Databases:
Close_by - Primary database
FS_inst - Far Sync
Far_away - Physical standby database
Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED
Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
What is true concerning this configuration?

- A. The Far Sync instance will not forward redo to the Far_away physical standby because the Protection mode is not MaxProtection.
- B. The Close_by primary database instance forwards redo to the FS_inst Far Sync instance, which forwards the redo in turn to the Far_away physical standby database instance.
- C. The FS_inst Far Sync instance forwards redo to the Far_away physical standby only if the Close_by primary database is not able to do so.
- D. The Close_by primary database forwards redo to the Far_away physical standby directly and also sends redo to the FS_inst Far Sync instance.
- E. The Far Sync instance will not forward redo to the Far_away physical standby because Fast-Start Failover is disabled.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 88
Examine the Data Guard configuration:
DGMGRL> show configuration;
Configuration - Animals
Protection Mode: MaxAvailability
Databases:
dogs - Primary database
sheep - Snapshot standby database
cats - Physical 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.
Which is the minimum statement, or sequence of statements you must execute to enable successful raising of the protection mode to Maximum Protection?

- A. DGMGRL> edit database dogs set property LogxptMode=sync;
  DGMGRL> edit database sheep set property LogxptMode=sync;
- B. DGMGRL> edit database dogs set property LogXptMode=sync;
  DGMGRL> edit database cats set property LogXptMode=sync;
- C. DGMGRL> edit database cats set property LogXptMode=sync;
- D. DGMGRL> edit database sheep set property LogXptMode=sync;
- E. DGMGRL> edit database dogs set property LogXptMode=sync;
  DGMGRL> edit database sheep set property LogxptMode=sync;
  DGMGRL> edit database cats set property LogXptMode=sync;
- F. DGMGRL> edit database dogs set property LogxptMode=sync;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 89
Which statement is true regarding Oracle Net connectivity for a Data Guard Broker configuration?

- A. A TNS entry or entries enabling connectivity to standby database instance(s) must be defined on the primary database host.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. The LOCAL_LISTENER initialization parameter must be set to the listener used to register the primary database instance.
- E. A TNS entry enabling connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on each of the standby database hosts.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 90
Which two statements are true regarding Data Guard environments in an Oracle Muti-tenant architecture?

- A. The Data Guard broker may be used for multi-tenant databases.
- B. Different redo transport methods can be configured for different pluggable databases within one Data Guard environment.
- C. Standby redo log files are required for each pluggable database that is protected with Data Guard.
- D. PDB_FILE_NAME CONVERT must be set to enable creation of standby databases if they are created on the same host as the primary.
- E. A Data Guard environment with a multi-tenant primary database can operate in any Protection mode.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Oracle Multi-tenant architecture and Data Guard have several interactions, but specific aspects hold true in such environments:
* The Data Guard broker may be used for multi-tenant databases (B): Data Guard Broker simplifies the management and monitoring of Data Guard configurations and is fully compatible with the Oracle Multi-tenant architecture, allowing for easy management of Data Guard configurations that include multi-tenant container databases (CDBs) and their pluggable databases (PDBs).
* A Data Guard environment with a multi-tenant primary database can operate in any Protection mode (E): Data Guard can be configured to operate in Maximum Performance, Maximum Availability, or Maximum Protection mode, regardless of whether the primary database is a multi-tenant database.
This flexibility ensures that Data Guard can meet various data protection and availability requirements in multi-tenant environments.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
* Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 91
A customer has these requirements for their proposed Data Guard implementation:
1. Zero data loss must still be guaranteed through the loss of any one configuration component.
2. The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster.
3. Performance overheads on the primary should be minimized as much as possible given these requirements.
4. Downtime on the primary database for any reason must be kept to a minimum.
Components referred to in the broker commands are:

prima	the primary database
fs1	the Far Sync instance in the primary region
physt	a physical standby database in a remote region
physt1	a physical standby database in the primary
physt2	a physical standby database in a remote region

- A.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 ASYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt FASTSYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXPROTECTION;
```

- B.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:physt1 FASTSYNC)';
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 SYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

- C.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt ASYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

- D.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:physt1
FASTSYNC)';EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1
FASTSYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 ASYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the requirements stated:
Zero data loss must be guaranteed despite the loss of any one component: This necessitates synchronous redo transport to at least one standby database (for no data loss).
The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster: This implies that there must be a standby database in a different region.
Performance overhead on the primary should be minimized: This suggests that asynchronous transport should be used where possible to reduce the performance impact on the primary.

Downtime on the primary for any reason must be kept to a minimum: This is indicative of a requirement for a fast failover mechanism, possibly with a fast-start failover (FSFO) and high availability.
Given these requirements, the appropriate option that fulfills all these is:
Option C, where 'prima' is the primary database, 'fs1' is the Far Sync instance in the primary region, and 'physt' and 'physt2' are physical standby databases in the primary and remote regions, respectively. In this configuration:
'prima' is set to send redo to 'fs1' using SYNC to guarantee zero data loss.
'fs1' is set to send redo to 'physt' (local standby) using FASTSYNC, which is a low-latency synchronous transport that is optimized for performance.
The Data Guard configuration's protection mode is set to MAXAVAILABILITY to provide the highest level of data protection that is possible without compromising the availability of the primary database.
This configuration ensures that there is zero data loss even if the primary region is completely lost, maintains performance by limiting the synchronous transport to the local region with a Far Sync instance, and has a remote standby database in a separate region for disaster recovery purposes.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

NEW QUESTION # 92
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