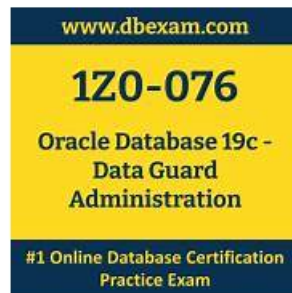# High-quality Oracle 1z1-076 Actual Exam Are Leading Materials & Free PDF 1z1-076 Test Dumps.zip

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It is similar to the 1z1-076 desktop-based software, with all the elements of the desktop practice exam. This mock exam can be accessed from any browser and does not require installation. The Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) questions in the mock test are the same as those in the real exam. And candidates will be able to take the web-based Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) practice test immediately through any operating system and browsers.

Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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 6	• 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 8	• 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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

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

- 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;
```

```
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;
```

- C.

```
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;
```

- D.

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.
References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

NEW QUESTION # 33
Which two are true about managing and monitoring Oracle container databases in a Data Guard environment using the broker?

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

Answer: B,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.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
* Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 34
Examine this query and its output:

```
SQL> select fs_failover_status, fs_failove
  2      fs_failover_observer_present, fs
  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 not connected to the database on which the query was executed.
- B. The master observer is connected to the database on which the query was executed.
- C. Cats is a bystander database.
- D. The master observer is not running, but should run on ol7.example.com.
- E. The master observer is currently running on ol7.example.com.

Answer: A,C

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

NEW QUESTION # 35
Which three statements are true....... With no Oracle Streams or Goldengate configured?

- A. They are required only for synchronous redo transport
- B. Only standby databases can write redo....
- C. The LGWR process writes to them on ....
- D. They are required on a physical standby for real-time apply.
- E. They are required on a logical standby for real-time apply
- F. It is recommended to have them on the...

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
C; The LGWR (Log Writer) process is responsible for writing redo entries from the redo log buffer to the online redo log files on the primary database. This is a fundamental process in the Oracle Database architecture, ensuring that all changes made to the database are captured for purposes such as recovery, replication, and high availability.
D; Real-time apply on a logical standby database requires standby redo log files. The standby redo log files are used to store redo data received from the primary database before it is applied to the logical standby database.
This enables the logical standby to apply changes as they are received, without waiting for the current redo log file to be archived.
E: Similarly, on a physical standby database, standby redo log files are used for real-time apply. They store redo data from the primary database, allowing the physical standby to apply redo data concurrently as it is received, rather than waiting for redo log files to be archived. This capability is crucial for maintaining a physical standby database that is closely synchronized with the primary database with minimal lag.

These functionalities are integral to Oracle Data Guard configurations and are not dependent on Oracle Streams or Oracle GoldenGate, which are separate technologies for data replication and integration.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which two statements are true regarding Data Guard environments in an Oracle Muti-tenant architecture?

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

Answer: C,D

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.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 37
......

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