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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 5	<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 6	<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 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 9	<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 10	<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 11	<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.
Topic 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 valid practice questions & 1z0-076 exam pdf vce & Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration test training simulator

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

A customer asks for your recommendation regarding this requirement:

1. We plan to have a Data Guard Configuration with one primary database and one physical standby database.
2. We want zero data loss in case of a disaster involving the loss of one component.
3. We want to do Real Application Testing occasionally on the Standby Database.

Which solution, if any, satisfies these requirements?

- A. A snapshot standby database with real time query that can be converted regularly into a physical standby database open read write, to do real application testing
- B. A far sync instance plus a snapshot standby database and real time apply that can be converted regularly into logical standby database to do real application testing
- C. These requirements cannot be met.
- D. A physical standby database with synchronous redo transport that can be converted regularly into a snapshot standby to do real application testing

Answer: D

Explanation:

Synchronous redo transport for zero data loss (B): To guarantee zero data loss in the case of a disaster, synchronous redo transport must be configured between the primary and standby databases.

Conversion to snapshot standby for testing (B): A physical standby database can be temporarily converted into a snapshot standby database to perform real application testing. After testing is completed, the snapshot standby can be converted back to a physical standby to resume its disaster recovery role.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Oracle Database Testing Guide

NEW QUESTION # 57

On your logical standby database, you specified these rules:

□

After completion of the weekend batch cycle you attempt to delete the SQL Apply filters:

Which is TRUE regarding the execution of the UNSKIP procedure?

- A. It succeeds but the SQL Apply filters are not deleted.
- B. It succeeds only if all DML statements executed on the primary have been applied on the logical standby deleting the SQL Apply filter.
- **C. It deletes both the SQL Apply filters.**
- D. It returns an error because the syntax to delete a SQL Apply filter must specify the same object names as specified when the filter was added.
- E. It succeeds only if SQL apply is stopped before deleting the SQL Apply filter.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The execution of the UNSKIP procedure is designed to remove SQL Apply filters that have been previously set up on a logical standby database. Based on the provided statements, the UNSKIP procedure is directed to delete any SQL Apply filters for DML statements associated with objects in the 'HR' schema that start with 'EMP'. Since both SKIP procedures had the same schema name ('HR') and statement type ('DML'), and the UNSKIP procedure uses a wildcard (%) for the object name, it will successfully remove both of the SQL Apply filters for 'EMP_NEW' and 'EMP_OLD', as both object names match the pattern provided in the UNSKIP procedure.

References: Oracle's Data Guard documentation and SQL Language Reference provide insights into managing SQL Apply filters on a logical standby database using the DBMS_LOGSTDBY package. This includes adding and removing filters through SKIP and UNSKIP procedures.

NEW QUESTION # 58

Which three Data Guard monitoring activities may be performed using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control?

- **A. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a logical standby database.**
- B. You can set a warning threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a physical standby database.
- **C. You can check the potential data loss in the event of a disaster.**
- D. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a snapshot standby database.
- E. You can check if redo apply needs to be tuned.
- **F. You can set a critical threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a primary database.**

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:

Enterprise Manager Cloud Control offers comprehensive monitoring capabilities for Oracle Data Guard environments. It enables monitoring the rate at which redo is being applied on a logical standby database (A), which is crucial for ensuring that the standby database is keeping up with the changes from the primary. It also allows setting thresholds on performance metrics, such as the redo generation rate on the primary database (B), to alert administrators when values exceed critical or warning thresholds. Additionally, it provides the capability to estimate the potential data loss in the event of a disaster (E), helping in disaster recovery planning and ensuring business continuity.

References: Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control documentation provides extensive information on its monitoring features for Oracle Data Guard, including setting thresholds, estimating potential data loss, and tracking redo apply rates.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Your Data Guard environment contains a primary database and three standby databases with these attributes:

1. prod : Primary database
2. prod_prq : Physical standby database with real-time query enabled used by reporting applications
3. prod_lsby: Logical standby database used by DSS
4. PROD_SSBY: Snapshot standby database used for Real Application Testing

Which TWO can be used to prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instance?

- A. Create role based services with the `sqlnet.ora` utility when using clusterware for Oracle RAC databases or Oracle Restart for single instance Oracle databases.
- B. Create a static service for each of the databases, register it with the local listener of each database instance, and add connection descriptors on clients to connect to those services.
- **C. Create database services for each database and use event triggers to make sure that services are activated only when the**

database is in the correct role.

- D. Establish Oracle Net connectivity to the primary database instance from all the standby database instances.
- E. Create database services on each of the standby databases, start the services, and add connection descriptors on the clients to connect to those services.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Creating dedicated database services for each database instance (Option D) and utilizing event triggers to manage these services based on the role of the database (Option E) ensure that clients connect to the appropriate database instance based on its current role and state. This approach leverages the flexibility and control provided by Oracle Net services and database event management to direct client connections to the suitable primary or standby instance, enhancing the overall robustness and reliability of the Data Guard environment. References: Based on Oracle Database 19c best practices for managing connectivity and services in a Data Guard setup, including the use of role-based services and event-driven service management.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which three Data Guard monitoring activities may be performed using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control?

- A. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a logical standby database.
- B. You can set a warning threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a physical standby database.
- C. You can check the potential data loss in the event of a disaster.
- D. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a snapshot standby database.
- E. You can check if redo apply needs to be tuned.
- F. You can set a critical threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a primary database.

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:

Enterprise Manager Cloud Control offers comprehensive monitoring capabilities for Oracle Data Guard environments. It enables monitoring the rate at which redo is being applied on a logical standby database (A), which is crucial for ensuring that the standby database is keeping up with the changes from the primary. It also allows setting thresholds on performance metrics, such as the redo generation rate on the primary database (B), to alert administrators when values exceed critical or warning thresholds. Additionally, it provides the capability to estimate the potential data loss in the event of a disaster (E), helping in disaster recovery planning and ensuring business continuity.

Reference:

Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control documentation provides extensive information on its monitoring features for Oracle Data Guard, including setting thresholds, estimating potential data loss, and tracking redo apply rates.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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