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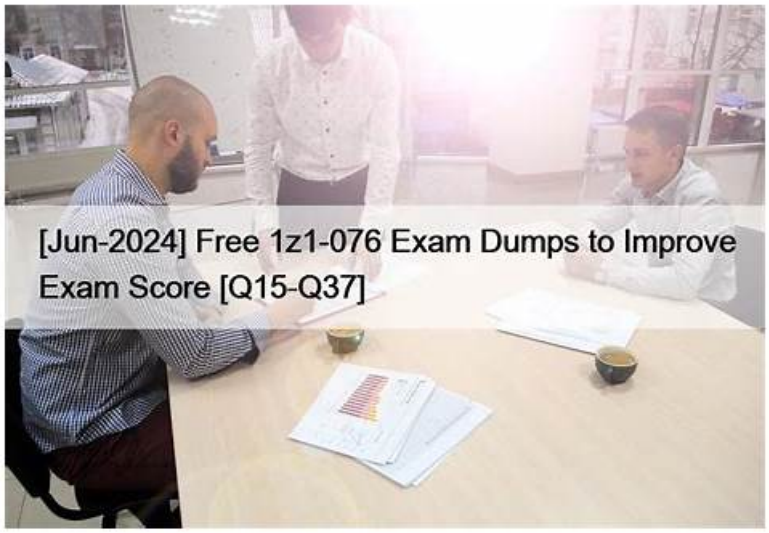

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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 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 7	• 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 8	• 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 9	• 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 10	• 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 (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77
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. These requirements cannot be met.
- B. A physical standby database with synchronous redo transport that can be converted regularly into a snapshot standby to do real application testing
- C. 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
- D. 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

Answer: B

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 # 78
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:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: A

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 # 79
Examine the Data Guard configuration:
DGMGRL> show configuration;
Configuration - Animals
Protection Mode: Max Availability
Databases:
dogs - Primary database sheep
- Physical standby database cats
- Physical standby database
Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED
Configuration Status: SUCCESS
An attempt to enable fast-start failover raises an error:
DGMGRL> enable fast_start failover;
Error: ORA-16693: requirements not met for enabling fast-start failover Failed.
Identify three possible reasons for this error.

- A. The LogXptMode property is set to FASTSYNC on Cats while Sheep is the target standby database.
- B. The LogXptMode property is set to fastsync on Dogs.
- C. The LogxptModr property is set to async on Sheep while Sheep is the target standby database.
- D. The LogXptMode property is set to async on Dogs.
- E. The fastStartFailoverTarget property is not set on Dogs.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
When enabling fast-start failover, certain conditions must be met:
The fastStartFailoverTarget property is not set on Dogs (A): The primary database (Dogs) needs to have a fast-start failover target

configured for the operation to succeed.
The LogXptMode property is set to ASYNC on Sheep while Sheep is the target standby database (B): Fast-start failover requires synchronous redo transport (SYNC or FASTSYNC) to ensure zero data loss, which is a prerequisite for enabling the feature.
The LogXptMode property is set to ASYNC on Dogs (D): Similar to the previous point, the primary database must be configured to use synchronous redo transport for the fast-start failover to be possible.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
Oracle Database Error Messages Guide

NEW QUESTION # 80
Which TWO statements are true about configuring Oracle Net Service in a Data Guard environment?

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

Answer: C,E

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 # 81
Which THREE are true about using flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

- A. You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption.
- B. You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the phylt may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a logical standby.
- C. When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a logical standby database is also flashed back automatically.
- D. It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby.
- E. When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a physical standby database is also flashed back automatically.
- F. It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance.

Answer: A,D,F

Explanation:
Flashback Database is a feature that allows reverting a database to a previous point in time, which is extremely useful in various Data Guard configurations:
* It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance (C):
Flashback Database can be used on a physical standby database to revert it to a past point in time, even when it is receiving redo data from a far sync instance. This can be particularly useful to recover from logical corruptions or unwanted changes.
* You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption (D): Even when real-time apply is enabled, which allows redo data to be applied to the standby database as soon as it is received, Flashback Database

can be used to revert the physical standby database to a point in time before the logical corruption occurred.
* It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby (E):
After a failover has occurred from a primary to a physical standby database, making the standby the new primary, Flashback Database cannot be used to revert the old primary database to a state before the failover because the failover operation makes irreversible changes to the database role and configuration.References:
* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

NEW QUESTION # 82
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