100% Pass Quiz Perfect Oracle - 1z0-076 - Valid Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Test Topics

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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
Which three are true regarding prerequisites for a logical standby database as a disaster recovery solution?

- A. Do not perform any nologging operations on the primary.
- B. Ensure that no BFILE LOB data types are contained in the primary database.
- C. Ensure that flashback is enabled on the primary database.
- D. Ensure that supplemental logging is enabled on the primary database.
- E. Ensure that no ROWID data types are contained in the primary database.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 20
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 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
- B. 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
- C. A physical standby database with synchronous redo transport that can be converted regularly into a snapshot standby to do real application testing
- D. These requirements cannot be met.

Answer: C

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.
References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
* Oracle Database Testing Guide

NEW QUESTION # 21
Which THREE statements are true..... open in real time query mode, which becomes a new.

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

Answer: B,C,F

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 # 22
You must configure on Oracle Data .....
1. A primary database
2. Three Physical Standby Databases
Examine these requirements:
A designated physical standby database should become the primary database automatically whenever the primary database fails.
2. The chosen protection mode should provide the highest level of protection possible without violating the other requirement.
Which redo transport mode and protection mode would you configure to meet these requirements?

- A. SYNC and Maximum Protection
- B. FASTSYNC and Maximum Availability
- C. FASTSYNC and Maximum Protection
- D. ASYNC and Maximum Performance

Answer: B

Explanation:
To meet the requirements of automatic failover and the highest level of protection without data loss, the combination of FASTSYNC redo transport mode and Maximum Availability protection mode is appropriate. FASTSYNC ensures that the performance impact on the primary database is minimized while still providing synchronous transport. Maximum Availability protection mode offers the highest level of data protection without compromising the availability of the primary database. In case of a network failure or a standby failure, the primary will not halt, avoiding disruption to the primary database operations.
Reference
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide, which details the different protection modes and their respective levels of data protection and impact on database operations.

NEW QUESTION # 23
Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:
1. A primary database
2. A remote physical standby database
3. Real-time query is enabled.
4. The redo transport mode is set to SYNC.
5. The protection mode is set to Maximum Availability.
You notice that queries executed on the physical standby database receive errors: ORA-03172: STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY of 15 seconds exceeded. Which two would you recommend to avoid this error?

- A. Increase the number of standby redo log files on the primary database.
- B. Reduce I/O latency for the storage used by the primary database.
- C. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the standby database instance.
- D. Increase the network bandwidth between the primary and standby databases.
- E. Change the protection mode to Maximum Protection.
- F. Change the protection mode to Maximum Performance.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The ORA-03172: STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY error indicates that the real-time query on the physical standby database is experiencing delays beyond the specified maximum data delay threshold. Increasing the network bandwidth (Option E) can enhance the speed at which redo data is transferred from the primary to the standby database, thereby reducing the likelihood of exceeding the STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY threshold. Reducing I/O latency on the primary database's storage (Option B) ensures that redo data is generated and shipped more efficiently, further mitigating the risk of delay. These actions, focused on optimizing data transfer and processing speed, address the root causes of the ORA-03172 error in a synchronous Data Guard configuration operating in Maximum Availability mode.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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