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- Oracle Data Guard Basics
 - ✓ Describe the Architecture of Oracle Data Guard
 - ✓ Explain the applicability between physical and logical (standby and snapshot) databases
 - ✓ Explain the benefits of implementing Oracle Data Guard
 - ✓ Explain Data Guard use with the Oracle Multi-tenant databases
- Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment
 - ✓ Understand the basics of Oracle Net Services
 - ✓ Implement Data Guard best-practice solutions in the networking setup
- Creating a Physical Standby Database by Using SQL and RMAN Commands
 - ✓ Configure the primary database and Oracle Net Services to support the creation of the physical standby database and role transitions
 - ✓ Create a physical standby database by using the DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE FOR STANDBY FROM ACTIVE DATABASE RMAN command
 - ✓ Describe the Database Nologging Enhancements
 - ✓ Demonstrate the usage of the PL/SQL procedure DBMS_DBCCOMP
 - ✓ Explain the creation of a standby database by using DBCA
- Using Oracle Active Data Guard-Supported Workloads in Read-Only Standby Databases
 - ✓ Perform Real-Time query to access data on a physical standby database
 - ✓ Describe the supported workload in Active Data Guard (Read-Only) instances
- Creating and Managing a Snapshot Standby Database
 - ✓ Create a snapshot standby database to meet the requirement for a temporary, updatable snapshot of a physical standby database
 - ✓ Convert a snapshot standby database back to a physical standby database
- Creating a Logical Standby Database
 - ✓ Determine when to create a logical standby database
 - ✓ Create a logical standby database
 - ✓ Manage SQL Apply filtering
- Oracle Data Guard Broker Basics
 - ✓ Describe the Data Guard broker architecture
 - ✓ Describe the Data Guard broker components
 - ✓ Explain the benefits of the Data Guard broker
 - ✓ Describe Data Guard broker configurations
- Creating a Data Guard Broker Configuration
 - ✓ Create a Data Guard broker configuration
 - ✓ Manage the Data Guard broker configuration
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- Monitoring a Data Guard Broker Configuration
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 - ✓ Change the data protection mode of your configuration
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 - ✓ Explain the database roles
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 - ✓ Explain how to keep physical standby sessions during role transition
- Using Flashback Database in a Data Guard Configuration
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 - ✓ Explain the advantages of using Flashback Database in a Data Guard configuration
 - ✓ Explain the functionality of replicated restore points
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- Backup and Recovery Considerations in an Oracle Data Guard Configuration
 - ✓ Use Recovery Manager (RMAN) to back up and restore files in a Data Guard configuration
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 - ✓ Recover your primary database over the network
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- Patching and Upgrading Databases in a Data Guard Configuration
 - ✓ Patch and upgrade databases using traditional patch methods
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- Optimizing and Tuning a Data Guard Configuration
 - ✓ Monitor configuration performance
 - ✓ Optimize redo transport for best performance
 - ✓ Optimize SQL Apply
 - ✓ Describe Tunable Automatic Outage Resolution
 - ✓ List Diagnostic Tools in Active Data Guard (Read-Only) environment
- Managing Physical Standby Files After Structural Changes on the Primary Database
 - ✓ Describe the primary database changes that may or may not require manual intervention at a physical standby database
- Using Oracle Active Data Guard: Far Sync and Real-Time Cascading
 - ✓ Use Far Sync to extend zero data loss protection for intercontinental configurations
 - ✓ Describe how to create a far sync instance by using RMAN
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- Enhanced Client Connectivity in a Data Guard Environment
 - ✓ Configure client connectivity in a Data Guard configuration
 - ✓ Implement failover procedures to automatically redirect clients to a new primary database
 - ✓ Using Application Continuity in a Data Guard Environment

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

The Oracle database 19c Observer is currently running on host1 and you wish to have it running on host2.

Examine this list of possible steps:

- 1) Stop the observer on host1
- 2) Disable Fast-Start Failover
- 3) Update the broker configuration with the new observer hostname
- 4) Enable Fast-Start Failover
- 5) Start the Observer on host2

Which contains the minimum required steps to move the observer to host2?

- A. Execute tasks 1, 3, and 5
- B. Execute tasks 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
- C. Execute tasks 1 and 5
- D. Execute only task 5

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Stop the Observer on host1 to ensure that there are no conflicts between the instances of the Observer running on different hosts.

* Update the Data Guard Broker configuration with the new hostname for the Observer. This step is crucial to redirect the Data Guard Broker to communicate with the Observer on the new host.

* Start the Observer on host2 to resume its operations in the new environment.

Disabling and re-enabling Fast-Start Failover (steps 2 and 4) are not strictly necessary for moving the Observer to a new host.

These steps would be more relevant if changes to the configuration of Fast-Start Failover itself were required, which is not the case when simply relocating the Observer.

NEW QUESTION # 47

You must configure an Oracle Data.....

1. A primary database
2. A physical standby database

Examine these requirements: 1. Data loss is not permitted.

1. Data loss is not permitted.

2. It should be possible to convert the physical standby database to a snapshot standby database.
3. Under normal operations, transactions should commit when redo is written to disk on the primary database and as soon as it has been received by the standby database instance.
4. The availability of the primary database should not be compromised by the availability of the standby database.
5. It should be possible to convert the physical standby database to a logical standby database
6. It should be possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on the primary database.
7. It should be possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on the physical standby database.

You configure SYNC redo transport mode in combination with Maximum Protection mode.

- A. 1, 2, 6, and 7
- B. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7
- C. 1, 2, and 5
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
- E. 1, 6, and 7

Answer: D

Explanation:

When SYNC redo transport mode is combined with Maximum Protection mode, it ensures that no data loss will occur (requirement 1). The physical standby can be converted to a snapshot standby (requirement 2) and later to a logical standby database (requirement 5), satisfying both transformation requirements. Transactions commit as soon as redo data is received by the standby database (requirement 3). The availability of the primary is not dependent on the standby database in Maximum Protection mode, as the primary database will halt if the standby cannot acknowledge the redo (requirement 4), thus indirectly ensuring its availability. It is also possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on both the primary (requirement 6) and the physical standby database (requirement 7), providing high availability and scalability.

Reference

Oracle Data Guard documentation detailing the requirements for different database roles, protection modes, and redo transport modes, as well as the capabilities and limitations of each configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which three statements are true about Data Guard database modes and states?

- A. Databases in a Data Guard Configuration need not operate in Flashback Logging mode.
- B. Force Logging Mode is not required for a primary database but is recommended.
- C. The Primary Database can operate in noarchivelog mode.
- D. A Logical Standby Database can be in MOUNT state while applying changes.
- E. A primary database may ship redo directly to more than nine standby databases.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 49

Your Data Guard configuration consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
2. A remote physical standby database
3. Real-time query is enabled
4. Redo transport mode is synchronous
5. Protection mode is maximum availability
6. The Data Guard broker is used

You notice that the standby destination fails to acknowledge reception of redo within net_timeout period of time. Which is true in this scenario?

- A. The physical standby database instance is shut down by the Data Guard broker.
- B. Synchronous redo transport mode connections to the standby database are terminated.
- C. The protection mode will automatically change to Maximum Performance.
- D. Real-time query will be disabled on the physical standby.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a Data Guard configuration where the protection mode is set to Maximum Availability and synchronous redo transport is enabled, if the standby destination fails to acknowledge the reception of redo within the `net_timeout` period, the primary database will terminate the synchronous redo transport mode connections to the standby database to protect the primary database from hanging (C). The primary database then operates in a Maximum Performance mode until the issue is resolved. This behavior ensures that the primary database can continue to process transactions even when the standby database is temporarily unavailable.

References: The Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation and Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide detail the behavior of different protection modes and the response to network timeouts, including the fallback to asynchronous redo transport to maintain primary database availability.

NEW QUESTION # 50

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 Far Sync instance will not forward redo to the Far_away physical standby because Fast-Start Failover is disabled.
- E. 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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 51

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