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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	• 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 4	• 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 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	• 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 7	• 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 8	• Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.

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New 1z1-076 Test Cram & Question 1z1-076 Explanations

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
Which three statements are true....... With no Oracle Streams or Goldengate configured?

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

Answer: A,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 # 34
Examine this validate command:
DGMGRL> VALIDATE DATABASE VERBOSE "<database name>";
Which THREE statements are TRUE?

- A. The command performs network connectivity checks between members of a broker configuration.
- B. The command performs a comprehensive set of database checks prior to a role change.
- C. The command performs a comparison of SPFILE entries between the primary database and a specified standby database.
- D. The command uses information available in various Oracle Data Guard views as well as the Automatic Diagnostic Repository.
- E. The command can be used for a logical standby database.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:
The command performs a comprehensive set of database checks prior to a role change (A): The VALIDATE DATABASE command in Data Guard Manager (DGMGRL) is designed to perform an exhaustive check of a specified database's readiness for a

role change, such as a switchover or failover.
The command performs network connectivity checks between members of a broker configuration (C): One of the checks includes verifying that the necessary network connectivity exists between the databases in a Data Guard Broker configuration.
The command can be used for a logical standby database (D): The VALIDATE DATABASE command is versatile and can be used for both physical and logical standby databases to ensure their readiness for role changes.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which FOUR database parameters might be affected by or influence the creation of standby databases?

- A. STANDBY_ARCHIVE_DEST
- B. COMPATIBLE
- C. DB_NAME
- D. db_file_name_convert
- E. ARCHIVE_LAG_TARGET
- F. FALSERVER

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
* DB_NAME (A): The name of the database, which should remain consistent across the primary and standby databases.
* db_file_name_convert (C): This parameter helps define the mapping of data file names from the primary to the standby database, which is crucial during the creation and operation of a standby database.
* COMPATIBLE (D): The compatibility level can influence the features that can be used on the standby database and must be consistent with or higher than that of the primary database, especially after upgrades.
* STANDBY_ARCHIVE_DEST (F): This parameter specifies the destination of archived redo log files on the standby database, which is important for log transport and apply services.
References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
* Oracle Database Reference

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which three are true concerning database states after a successful switchover?

- A. If the former primary database became a physical standby database it will be in the same state as the former physical standby database.
- B. If the former primary database became a physical standby database it will always be open readonly.
- C. If the former primary database became a logical standby database it will be open read-write.
- D. The former primary database will always be open.
- E. The new primary database will be open read-write.
- F. If the former primary database became a logical standby database it will be in mount state.

Answer: A,C,E

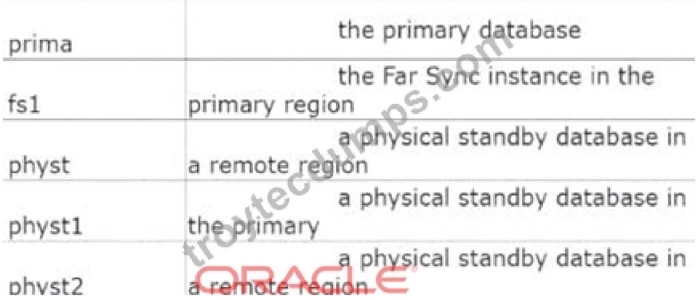
Explanation:
After a successful switchover operation in a Data Guard environment, the new primary database (the former standby) will be open read-write (option A). If the former primary database transitions to a logical standby database, it will also be open read-write (option C), allowing it to apply redo data while servicing read-only queries. The former primary, if converted to a physical standby, will adopt the state that the former physical standby database was in prior to the switchover, which can vary based on the configuration prior to the switchover (option D). The state of a physical standby database can range from mounted to open read-only, depending on whether Real-Time Query was enabled. Thus, the exact state will depend on the pre-switchover setup. It's also essential to highlight that options B and E suggest specific states for a former primary turned logical standby, and a former primary turned physical standby, respectively, but these states are not fixed and depend on the configurations set up by the database administrators. Reference: The answers are corroborated by Oracle's documentation on Data Guard switchovers, specifically in the Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide, which explains the roles and states of databases in a Data Guard configuration before and after switchovers.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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.

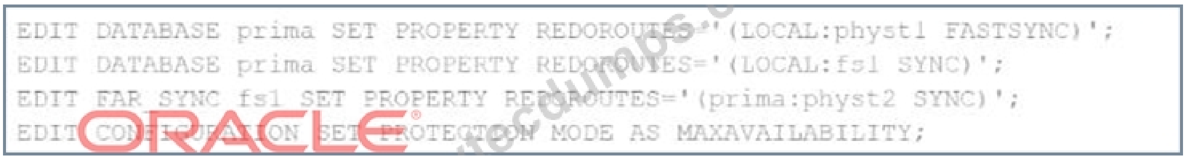
```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt ASYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

- B.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 ASYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt FASTSYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXPROTECTION;
```

```
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.
- D.



```
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;
```

Answer: D

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 # 38

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