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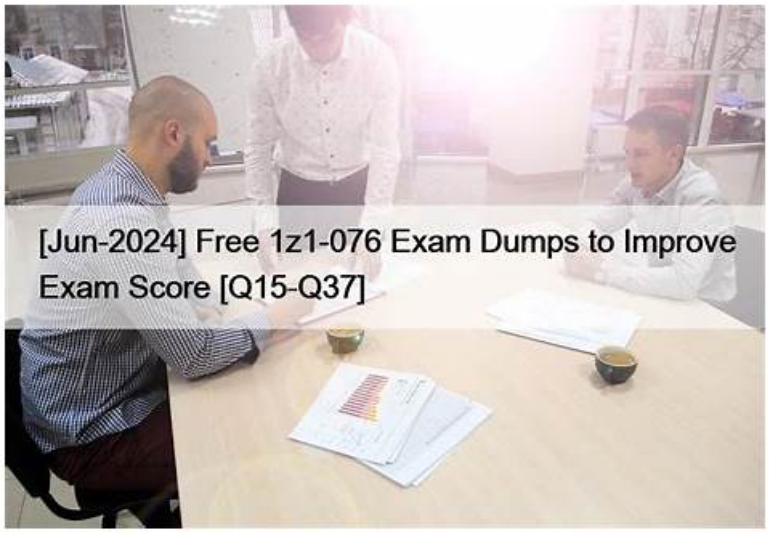

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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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 9	• 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 11	• 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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53
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 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.
- B. The Far Sync instance will not forward redo to the Far_away physical standby because Fast-Start Failover is disabled.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. The Far Sync instance will not forward redo to the Far_away physical standby because the Protection mode is not MaxProtection.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 54
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 and 5
- B. Execute tasks 1, 3, and 5
- C. Execute only task 5
- D. Execute tasks 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

Answer: B

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 # 55
Suppose that you manage the following databases in your environment:
* boston: Primary database with a single PDB called DEVI
* london: Physical standby database protecting the PDB called DEVI
* orcl: Stand-alone database with a single PDB called PDB1 as a remote clone source You are planning to run the following command to create a remote clone in the primary database (boston) using pdbi in orcl:
Which are the THREE prerequisites for automating instantiation of the PDB in the standby database (london)?

- A. Enable Active Data Guard in the _ondon database.
- B. Set standby_pdb_source_file_dblink to clone_link in the london database.
- C. Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Write.
- D. Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Only.
- E. Set STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database.
- F. Set STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database.

Answer: D,E,F

Explanation:
To automate the instantiation of a PDB in the standby database after creating a remote clone in the primary database, certain conditions must be met:
Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Only (A): The source PDB from which the clone is created must be open in read-only mode to ensure a consistent state during cloning.
Set STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database (C): This parameter specifies the location on the standby database where the files from the source PDB should be placed.
Set STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database (F): This parameter automates the management of file changes on the standby database when structural changes occur on the primary database, ensuring that the clone operation is reflected automatically on the standby.
Reference:
Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide
Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

NEW QUESTION # 56
Your Data Guard environment has one physical standby database using Real-Time Query. Two sequences have been created by these SQL statements:
Neither sequence has been used since being created.
Session 1 connects to the primary database instance and issues these two SQL statements:
SELECT a.nextval FROM DUAL; SELECT b.nextval FROM DUAL;
Then session 2 connects to the physical standby database instance and issues the same SQL statements. Which output will be seen for session 2?
Then session 2 connects to the physical standby database instance and issues the same SQL statements. Which output will be seen for session 2?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Oracle, a sequence created with the GLOBAL keyword is available and can produce values across all sessions and instances. However, a sequence created with the SESSION keyword is only specific to the session it was created in. When the NEXTVAL is called for a sequence, it will increment according to the sequence's properties set during its creation.
Given the sequence creation statements and the actions performed:
* The a sequence is global, which means it is available across the entire database, including the standby database with Real-Time Query enabled. So, when session 2 calls a.nextval, it will get the next value in the sequence, which is 21 since session 1 already retrieved 1.
* The b sequence is session-specific, so when session 2 calls b.nextval, it will get the value 1 because for this new session on the standby, this is the first time the sequence is being accessed.
Therefore, the output for session 2 will be a output as 21 and b output as 1, which corresponds to Option C.
References: The behavior of global vs session-specific sequences is outlined in Oracle's SQL Language Reference under the CREATE SEQUENCE statement documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which THREE statements are TRUE about the supported workload in Active Data Guard standby databases?

- A. Read-mostly reporting applications that use global temporary tables for storing temporary data can be offloaded.
- B. The DML operations on a standby can be transparently redirected to and run on the primary database
- C. PL/SQL blocks that you run on Active Data Guard standby databases can be always redirected to and run on the primary database.
- D. You might have to use sequences with global temporary tables to support read-mostly applications by using Active Data Guard.
- E. The DDL operations on private temporary tables are transparently redirected to the primary database.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
In an Oracle Active Data Guard environment:
B: Read-mostly reporting applications that utilize global temporary tables to store session-specific data can be effectively offloaded to an Active Data Guard standby database, reducing the load on the primary database.
C: Sequences can be used with global temporary tables on an Active Data Guard standby database to support certain types of read-mostly applications, though some restrictions on sequence use may apply.
E: In Oracle Database 19c and later, DML redirection allows DML operations performed on an Active Data Guard standby database to be transparently redirected to the primary database. This is part of the DML Redirection feature.
Option A is incorrect because not all PL/SQL blocks run on an Active Data Guard standby database can be redirected to the primary database. Some PL/SQL executions, specifically those that would attempt to make changes to the database, are not supported on the standby.
Option D is incorrect because DDL operations on private temporary tables are not redirected; instead, private temporary tables are session-specific and are not persisted on disk, so they do not generate redo and are not applicable to an Active Data Guard standby.

NEW QUESTION # 58
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