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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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 (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88
Examine the Data Guard configuration:
What happens if you issue "switchover to sheep;" at the DGMGRL prompt?

- A. The switchover succeeds but Dogs needs to be reinstated.
- B. The switchover succeeds and Fast-Start Failover is suspended.
- C. The switchover succeeds and Dogs becomes the new failover target.
- D. The switchover succeeds and Cats becomes the new failover target.
- E. It results in an error indicating that a switchover is not allowed.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When issuing a "switchover to sheep;" command in a Data Guard configuration, the primary database (Dogs) transitions to a standby role, and the target standby database (Sheep) becomes the new primary database. Fast-Start Failover (FSFO) remains enabled, but its target changes according to the new roles of the databases. Since Cats is also a physical standby database, it does not become the failover target by default unless it is specified in the broker configuration. After the switchover, the original primary (Dogs) becomes the new standby database and thus the new failover target for FSFO.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation provides detailed procedures and explanations of switchover operations, including how FSFO targets are affected post-switchover. This behavior is consistent across different Oracle Database versions that support Data Guard and FSFO.

NEW QUESTION # 89
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 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.
- B. 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.
- 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 Far Sync instance will not forward redo to the Far_away physical standby because Fast-Start Failover is disabled.
- E. The Far Sync instance will not forward redo to the Far_away physical standby because the Protection mode is not MaxProtection.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 90
Which THREE statements are TRUE about the supported workload in Active Data Guard standby databases?

- A. The DDL operations on private temporary tables are transparently redirected to the primary database.
- B. PL/SQL blocks that you run on Active Data Guard standby databases can be always redirected to and run on the primary database.

- C. You might have to use sequences with global temporary tables to support read-mostly applications by using Active Data Guard.
- D. Read-mostly reporting applications that use global temporary tables for storing temporary data can be offloaded.
- E. The DML operations on a standby can be transparently redirected to and run on the primary database

Answer: C,D,E

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 # 91
Which three Data Guard monitoring activities may be performed using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control?

- A. You can set a warning threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a physical standby database.
- B. You can check if redo apply needs to be tuned.
- C. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a snapshot standby database.
- D. You can check the potential data loss in the event of a disaster.
- E. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a logical standby database.
- F. You can set a critical threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a primary database.

Answer: D,E,F

Explanation:
Enterprise Manager Cloud Control offers comprehensive monitoring capabilities for Oracle Data Guard environments. It enables monitoring the rate at which redo is being applied on a logical standby database (A), which is crucial for ensuring that the standby database is keeping up with the changes from the primary. It also allows setting thresholds on performance metrics, such as the redo generation rate on the primary database (B), to alert administrators when values exceed critical or warning thresholds. Additionally, it provides the capability to estimate the potential data loss in the event of a disaster (E), helping in disaster recovery planning and ensuring business continuity.
References:Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control documentation provides extensive information on its monitoring features for Oracle Data Guard, including setting thresholds, estimating potential data loss, and tracking redo apply rates.

NEW QUESTION # 92
Which two statements are true regarding asynchronous redo transport in a Data Guard

- A. This transport mode satisfies the minimum requirements for Maximum Availability data protection mode.
- B. This transport mode satisfies the minimum requirements for Maximum Performance data protection mode.
- C. A transaction can commit without waiting for redo to be sent to any standby database in the data guard configuration.
- D. Real-time query performance on a physical standby database improves for current read requests when using this transport mode.
- E. The performance of SQL apply on a logical standby database always improves when using this transport mode.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Asynchronous redo transport is a method where the primary database does not wait for an acknowledgment from the standby database before committing transactions, which helps in minimizing the impact on the primary database's performance (B). This

transport mode is associated with the Maximum Performance data protection mode, which prioritizes performance over synchronicity of data between the primary and standby databases (C). While it provides a level of data protection, there could be some data loss in the event of a primary database failure because redo data may not have been transmitted to the standby database at the time of the failure.
References:Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration documentation provides detailed explanations of different redo transport modes and their implications on data protection and performance. Asynchronous transport mode's behavior and association with Maximum Performance mode are outlined explicitly.

NEW QUESTION # 93
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