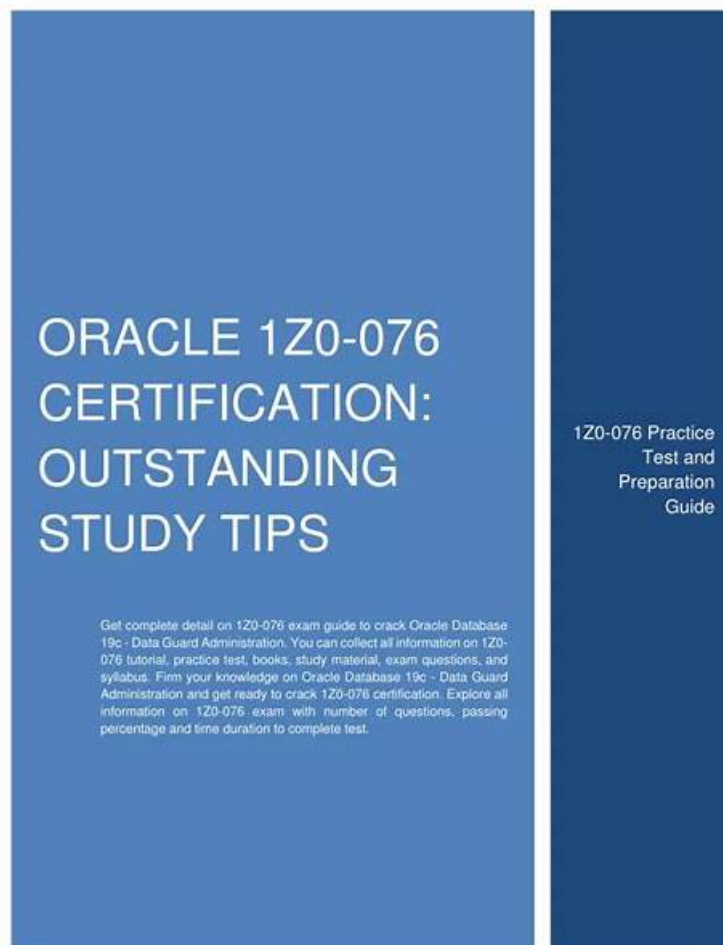


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## Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.</li></ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

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

### NEW QUESTION # 19

Which two statements are true regarding Data Guard environments in an Oracle Multi-tenant architecture?

- A. PDB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT must be set to enable creation of standby databases if they are created on the same host as the primary.
- B. Standby redo log files are required for each pluggable database that is protected with Data Guard.
- C. The Data Guard broker may be used for multi-tenant databases.
- D. A Data Guard environment with a multi-tenant primary database can operate in any Protection mode.
- E. Different redo transport methods can be configured for different pluggable databases within one Data Guard environment.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Oracle Multi-tenant architecture and Data Guard have several interactions, but specific aspects hold true in such environments:

The Data Guard broker may be used for multi-tenant databases (B): Data Guard Broker simplifies the management and monitoring of Data Guard configurations and is fully compatible with the Oracle Multi-tenant architecture, allowing for easy management of Data Guard configurations that include multi-tenant container databases (CDBs) and their pluggable databases (PDBs).

A Data Guard environment with a multi-tenant primary database can operate in any Protection mode (E): Data Guard can be configured to operate in Maximum Performance, Maximum Availability, or Maximum Protection mode, regardless of whether the primary database is a multi-tenant database. This flexibility ensures that Data Guard can meet various data protection and availability requirements in multi-tenant environments.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

### NEW QUESTION # 20

You detected an unrecoverable archive gap in your data guard environment. So, you need to roll standby forward in time without applying a large number of archive log files using this command:

RMAN> RECOVER STANDBY DATABASE FROM SERVICE-<primary database name>;

When running this command, which of the following steps can be performed automatically?

1. Remember all data file names on the standby.
2. Restart standby in nomount.
3. Restore controlfile from primary.
4. Mount standby database.
5. Rename data files from stored standby names.
6. Restore new data files to new names.
7. Recover standby.

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The RECOVER STANDBY DATABASE FROM SERVICE command in RMAN is designed to automate various steps required to recover the standby database, especially when dealing with an archive gap. When this command is executed, the following actions can occur automatically:

Remember all data file names on the standby (1): RMAN has the capability to recall the names and paths of all data files associated with the standby database.

Restart standby in nomount (2): The standby database can be automatically restarted in the NOMOUNT state, allowing recovery operations to proceed without the database being open.

Restore controlfile from primary (3): RMAN can restore the control file from the primary database to the standby system, ensuring that the standby has the most up-to-date control file.

Mount standby database (4): After restoring the control file, the standby database is mounted to prepare for data file recovery.

Rename data files from stored standby names (5): Not typically done automatically by this command.

Restore new data files to new names (6): New data files added to the primary since the last synchronization can be restored to the standby with their correct names.

Recover standby (7): Finally, RMAN will apply any necessary redo logs to bring the standby database up to date with the primary.

While some steps, such as renaming data files (5), typically require manual intervention or scripting, most of the recovery process can be handled by RMAN automatically, streamlining the recovery of the standby database.

Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

### NEW QUESTION # 21

Which THREE are always benefits of using a logical standby database?

- A. It can be used to replicate a single pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database.
- B. It can be used as an updatable database for Real Application Testing and then converted back to a standby database without affecting the updates.
- C. It can be used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views or both.
- D. It can be used for testing patchsets without affecting the primary database.
- E. It can be used for database rolling release upgrades.
- F. It provides a disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options that can recover any data updated on the primary database.

**Answer: C,E,F**

Explanation:

Logical standby databases are a key feature of Oracle Data Guard and offer several distinct advantages, especially in terms of flexibility for reporting, upgrades, and disaster recovery:

Disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options (A): Logical standby databases provide a robust disaster-recovery solution, ensuring that any data updated on the primary database can be recovered. They support both switchover and failover operations, allowing for smooth role transitions between the primary and standby databases.

Used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views (B): Logical standby databases can be opened for read-write operations and can have additional indexes or materialized views that are not present in the primary database. This makes them ideal for offloading reporting and querying workloads from the primary database.

Database rolling release upgrades (D): Logical standby databases can be used to perform rolling upgrades of the Oracle Database software. This allows the database to be upgraded with minimal downtime, as the standby database is upgraded first, followed by a switchover to make it the new primary.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Oracle Database High Availability Overview

## NEW QUESTION # 22

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

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

**Answer: A,B,E**

## NEW QUESTION # 23

Which THREE are always benefits of using a logical standby database?

- A. It can be used to replicate a single pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database.
- B. It can be used as an updatable database for Real Application Testing and then converted back to a standby database without affecting the updates.
- C. It can be used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views or both.
- D. It can be used for testing patchsets without affecting the primary database.
- E. It can be used for database rolling release upgrades.
- F. It provides a disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options that can recover any data updated on the primary database.

**Answer: C,E,F**

Explanation:

Logical standby databases are a key feature of Oracle Data Guard and offer several distinct advantages, especially in terms of flexibility for reporting, upgrades, and disaster recovery:

\* Disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options (A): Logical standby databases provide a robust disaster-recovery solution, ensuring that any data updated on the primary database can be recovered. They support both switchover and failover operations, allowing for smooth role transitions between the primary and standby databases.

\* Used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views (B): Logical standby databases can be opened for read-write operations and can have additional indexes or materialized views that are not present in the primary database. This makes them ideal for offloading reporting and querying workloads from the primary database.

\* Database rolling release upgrades (D): Logical standby databases can be used to perform rolling upgrades of the Oracle Database software. This allows the database to be upgraded with minimal downtime, as the standby database is upgraded first, followed by a switchover to make it the new

\* primary. References:

\* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

\* Oracle Database High Availability Overview

## NEW QUESTION # 24

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