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## Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<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 4	<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>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.</li></ul>

Topic 8	<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 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 10	<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 11	<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>
Topic 12	<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>

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## Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q83-Q88):

### NEW QUESTION # 83

You are planning to perform block comparison using the dbms comp package:

Which TWO statements are true?

- A. The databases should be at least mounted before block comparison.
- B. Logical standby databases can be the target database for the dbms\_dbcomp.dbcomp procedure.
- C. It can be used to detect lost writes and inconsistencies between the primary database and the cascaded standbys.
- D. It requires that the DB\_LOST\_WKITE\_protect initialization parameter be enabled.
- E. You can monitor the progress of an ongoing block comparison operation by querying V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS.

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:

The DBMS\_COMPARISON package, used for comparing and converging data objects within a single database or between databases, requires that the databases involved in the block comparison be at least mounted (A). This allows the procedure to access the data blocks for comparison. Additionally, the progress of long-running operations such as block comparison can be monitored using the dynamic performance view V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS (D), which provides information on the operation's progress and estimated completion time.

Reference:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference provides comprehensive details on the DBMS\_COMPARISON package, including its procedures and how to monitor their progress. Additionally, Oracle Database Reference explains the V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS view, which is commonly used for monitoring long operations in the database.

### NEW QUESTION # 84

Which two statements are true regarding asynchronous redo transport in a Data Guard

- A. A transaction can commit without waiting for redo to be sent to any standby database in the data guard configuration.
- B. The performance of SQL apply on a logical standby database always improves when using this transport mode.

- C. This transport mode satisfies the minimum requirements for Maximum Availability data protection mode.
- D. This transport mode satisfies the minimum requirements for Maximum Performance data protection mode.
- E. Real-time query performance on a physical standby database improves for current read requests when using this transport mode.

**Answer: A,D**

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 # 85

You must configure flashback database for your Oracle 19c databases that will be part of a Data Guard Broker configuration. The databases are all in ARCHIVELOG mode.

You will execute the SQL statement:

ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON;

Which three are true concerning this command?

- A. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is open.
- B. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all logical standby databases that are part of the configuration.
- C. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is mounted.
- D. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL apply is active.
- E. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c physical standby database while Real Time Query is active.
- F. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all physical standby databases that are part of the configuration.

**Answer: A,C,D**

Explanation:

The command ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON; enables the Flashback Database feature, which provides a way to quickly revert an entire Oracle database back to a previous point in time. This command can be executed while an Oracle 19c primary database is either open (option A) or mounted (option B). It is also applicable to an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL Apply is active (option E). However, it's important to note that enabling Flashback Database on the primary does not automatically enable it on all associated standby databases, whether they are physical or logical. Each database in a Data Guard configuration must have Flashback Database explicitly enabled if desired. Real Time Query being active on a physical standby does not directly relate to the ability to execute this command on the standby. Reference: The explanation is based on Oracle's concepts for Flashback Technology and Data Guard configurations as detailed in the Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide and the Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide.

#### NEW QUESTION # 86

Which four statements are true regarding SQL Apply filters for a logical standby database?

- A. They can only be used to skip DML statements on a table.
- B. They can be used to stop SQL apply if it encounters an error.
- C. They can be used to skip ALTER STEM and ALTER DATABASE commands.
- D. They can be used to skip ALTER TABLE commands on specific tables.
- E. They can be used to skip CREATE TABLE commands.
- F. They can be used to skip execution of DML triggers on a table while allowing the DML to execute.
- G. They can be used to skip all SQL statements executed on a specific pluggable database (PDB) within a standby multitenant container database (CDB).

### **Answer: C,D,E,F**

Explanation:

Based on the Oracle Database 19c documentation, the correct answers about SQL Apply filters for a logical standby database are:  
A. They can be used to skip execution of DML triggers on a table while allowing the DML to execute.  
B. They can be used to skip CREATE TABLE commands.  
C. They can be used to skip ALTER SYSTEM and ALTER DATABASE commands.  
G. They can be used to skip ALTER TABLE commands on specific tables.

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation: SQL Apply filters in a logical standby database can be set to control which SQL operations are applied to the standby. These filters allow for certain commands to be skipped, ensuring that they do not impact the standby database. For example, filters can be used to skip the execution of DML triggers to prevent them from firing during SQL Apply, while still allowing the underlying DML to be executed on the logical standby database. This is particularly useful when certain triggers are not desired to run in a standby environment. CREATE TABLE, ALTER SYSTEM, ALTER DATABASE, and specific ALTER TABLE commands can also be skipped using SQL Apply filters to prevent unwanted structural changes or administrative operations from affecting the logical standby database. These capabilities provide a level of control to ensure that the logical standby database reflects only the desired state of the primary database.

References: Oracle Database SQL Language Reference and Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide offer comprehensive details on the use of SQL Apply filters, including the range of SQL statements that can be influenced by these filters in a logical standby database environment.

### **NEW QUESTION # 87**

Which THREE statements are true..... open in real time query mode, which becomes a new.

- A. User sessions and Current Buffers are maintained by default.
- **B. All current buffers can be retained.**
- C. Sessions that have long running queries can be retained.
- **D. User sessions can be retained.**
- E. Sessions that are using database links
- **F. All sessions are disconnected and all**

### **Answer: B,D,F**

Explanation:

When a physical standby database is opened in real-time query mode, which may be referred to as real-time apply when using Active Data Guard, certain operations can disrupt ongoing sessions. However, with features like Application Continuity and the proper configuration of initialization parameters such as STANDBY\_DB\_PRESERVE\_STATES, user sessions and current buffers may be preserved during role transitions such as a switchover or failover. Specifically, the STANDBY\_DB\_PRESERVE\_STATES parameter can be set to preserve none, all, or only user sessions during such transitions. This ensures that in-flight transactions are not lost and that users do not experience disruptions during the role transitions of a physical standby database.

Reference

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration  
Oracle Database Licensing Information User Manual  
Oracle Data Guard Broker User Manual

### **NEW QUESTION # 88**

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