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Oracle Data Guard Basics

- Describe the Architecture of Oracle Data Guard
- Explain the benefits of implementing Oracle Data Guard
- Explain the applicability between physical and logical standby and snapshot databases
- Explain Data Guard use with the Oracle Multi-tenant databases

Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment

- Understand the basics of Oracle Net Services
- Implement Data Guard best-practice solutions in the networking setup

Creating a Physical Standby Database by Using SQL and RMAN Commands

- Configure the primary database and Oracle Net Services to support the creation of the physical standby database and role transition
- Create a physical standby database by using the DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE FOR STANDBY FROM ACTIVE DATABASE RMAN command
- Describe the Database Nologging Enhancements
- Demonstrate the usage of the PL/SQL procedure DBMS_DBCOMP.DBCOMP
- Explain the creation of a standby database by using DBCA

Using Oracle Active Data Guard:Supported Workloads in Read-Only Standby Databases

- Perform Real-Time query to access data on a physical standby database
- Describe the supported workload in Active Data Guard (Read-Only) instances

Creating and Managing a Snapshot Standby Database

- Create a snapshot standby database to meet the requirement for a temporary, updatable snapshot of a physical standby database
- Convert a snapshot standby database back to a physical standby database

Creating a Logical Standby Database

- Determine when to create a logical standby database
- Create a logical standby database
- Manage SQL Apply filtering

Oracle Data Guard Broker Basics

- Describe the Data Guard broker architecture
- Describe the Data Guard broker components
- Explain the benefits of the Data Guard broker
- Describe Data Guard broker configurations

Creating a Data Guard Broker Configuration

- Create a Data Guard broker configuration
- Manage the Data Guard broker configuration
- List the new Data Guard Broker commands

Monitoring a Data Guard Broker Configuration

- Use Enterprise Manager to manage your Data Guard configuration
- Invoke DGMGRL to manage your Data Guard configuration
- List the new Data Guard Broker VALIDATE commands

Configuring Data Protection Modes

- Describe the data protection modes
- Change the data protection mode of your configuration

Performing Role Transitions

- Explain the database roles
- Perform a switchover
- Perform a failover
- Explain how to keep physical standby sessions during role transition

Using Flashback Database in a Data Guard Configuration

- Configure Flashback Database
- Explain the advantages of using Flashback Database in a Data Guard configuration
- Explain the functionality of replicated restore points
- Explain the functionality of automatic flashback

Enabling Fast-Start Failover

- Configure fast-start failover
- View information about the fast-start failover configuration
- Manage the observer
- Perform role changes in a fast-start failover configuration
- Manually reinstate the primary database

Backup and Recovery Considerations in an Oracle Data Guard Configuration

- Use Recovery Manager (RMAN) to back up and restore files in a Data Guard configuration
- Offload backups to a physical standby database
- Enable RMAN block change tracking for a physical standby database
- Recover your primary database over the network
- Synchronize Standby Database from Primary Database with one command
- Using Automatic Block Media Recovery

Patching and Upgrading Databases in a Data Guard Configuration

- Patch and upgrade databases using traditional patch methods
- Perform rolling upgrades

Optimizing and Tuning a Data Guard Configuration

- Monitor configuration performance
- Optimize redo transport for best performance
- Optimize SQL Apply
- Describe Tunable Automatic Outage Resolution
- List Diagnostic Tools in Active Data Guard (Read-Only) environment

Managing Physical Standby Files After Structural Changes on the Primary Database

- Describe the primary database changes that may or may not require manual intervention at a physical standby database.

Using Oracle Active Data Guard: Far Sync and Real-Time Cascading

- Use Far Sync to extend zero data loss protection for intercontinental configurations
- Describe how to create a far sync instance by using RMAN
- Describe the Real-Time Cascading

Enhanced Client Connectivity in a Data Guard Environment

- Configure client connectivity in a Data Guard configuration
- Implement failover procedures to automatically redirect clients to a new primary database
- Using Application Continuity in a Data Guard Environment

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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59
There are currently 6 applief. and 6 pfepafef processes running and no idle applier processes on y logical standby database.
The max_SERVERS SQL apply parameter and number of archiver processes are both set to 12.
Identify two changes, each of which would allow you to increase the number of applier processes.

- A. Increase the processes initialization parameter. D Decrease the number of FREPARER processes.
- B. Increase the value for the MAX_SERVERS SQL apply parameter.
- C. Increase the RECOVERY_PARALLEL initialization parameter.
- D. Decrease the number of archiver processes on the standby database.
- E. Increase the parallel_max_server initialization parameter.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
To increase the number of applier processes on a logical standby database, the following changes can be made:
C: Increasing the value for the MAX_SERVERS SQL apply parameter would allow for more applier processes to be initiated, assuming that system resources permit.
D: Increasing the PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS initialization parameter would allow for more parallel execution processes, which can be used by SQL apply to increase the number of applier processes.
Option A is incorrect as decreasing the number of archiver processes will not necessarily increase the number of applier processes; these are unrelated components.
Option B is incorrect because the 'FREPARER' processes do not exist, it seems to be a typographical error, and the 'REPARER' is not a valid Oracle process or parameter.
Option E is incorrect because the RECOVERY_PARALLELISM parameter controls the number of processes used for instance recovery and media recovery, not for SQL apply.

NEW QUESTION # 60
Which four factors can influence the rate of SQL apply on a logical standby database?

- A. the number of coordinator processes on the standby database instance
- B. the size of the undo tablespace on the logical standby database
- C. the size of the shared pool
- D. the number of applier processes
- E. the number of PREPAER processes
- F. the number of full table scans performed by SQL apply

Answer: A,D,E,F

Explanation:
The rate of SQL apply on a logical standby database can be influenced by:
A: The number of PREPARER processes (which seems to be a typographical error and should read as PREPARER or similar) which prepare the redo data for the applier processes.
B: The number of coordinator processes on the standby database instance which coordinate the SQL apply activities.
C: The number of full table scans performed by SQL apply since full table scans can be resource-intensive and slow down the apply rate.
E: The number of applier processes which apply the redo data to the logical standby database.
Option D is incorrect as the size of the undo tablespace on the logical standby database is more likely to affect the SQL apply lag rather than the rate of SQL apply.
Option F is incorrect because the size of the shared pool would typically not influence the rate of SQL apply. The shared pool is more related to the caching of shared SQL and PL/SQL code and control structures.

NEW QUESTION # 61
Which two statements are true regarding Data Guard environments in an Oracle Muti-tenant architecture?

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

- E. The Data Guard broker may be used for multi-tenant databases.

Answer: B,E

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.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
* Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 62
Which TWO statements are true about Real-Time Query?

- A. A standby database enabled for Real-Time Query cannot be the Fast-Start Failover target of the Data Guard configuration.
- B. Real-Time Query sessions can be connected to a Far Sync instance.
- C. Setting standby_max_data_delay=0 requires synchronous redo transport.
- D. Real-Time Query has no limitations regarding the protection level of the Data Guard environment.
- E. Disabling Real-Time Query prevents the automatic start of redo apply when a physical standby databases opened read only.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
Real-Time Query is a feature that allows queries to be run on a physical standby database while it is applying redo data. The relevant truths about it are:
Setting standby_max_data_delay=0 requires synchronous redo transport (A): For the real-time apply feature to function with no data delay (zero delay), synchronous redo transport must be used. This setting ensures that the data on the standby database is as current as possible before queries are executed against it.
Disabling Real-Time Query prevents the automatic start of redo apply when a physical standby database is opened read-only (C): If Real-Time Query is disabled, opening the standby database in read-only mode will not start the redo apply process automatically. Redo apply needs to be manually started to synchronize the standby database with the primary.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 63
Which two statements are true when using non-rolling release upgrades in a Data Guard environment?

- A. Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a logical standby database.
- B. Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a physical standby database.
- C. The compatible parameter on a standby database that is applying redo, must be equal to or greater than the compatible parameter on the primary that is shipping redo to that standby.
- D. During the upgrade of a logical standby database, standby redo log files must reside on O/S file systems.
- E. User equivalence must be established for the owner of the Oracle software on the affected hosts prior to the upgrade.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The compatible parameter on a standby database that is applying redo, must be equal to or greater than the compatible parameter on the primary that is shipping redo to that standby (A): This ensures that the standby database can apply redo from the primary,

even after the primary has been upgraded. The COMPATIBLE parameter setting on the standby database should not preclude it from understanding the redo it receives.
Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a physical standby database
(C): When the primary database undergoes a non-rolling upgrade, any resulting data dictionary changes are transmitted through redo data and applied to the physical standby database.
Reference:
Oracle Database Upgrade Guide
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 64
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