1z0-076資格取得 & 1z0-076試験勉強書

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Oracle 1z0-076 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 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.
トピック 3	• Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.
トピック 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.
トピック 5	• 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 7	• 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.
トピック 8	• 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.
トピック 9	• Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.

トピック 10	• 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.
トピック 11	• 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.

1z0-076資格取得 - 合格するための強力な武器Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration 認定 1z0-076 試験問題 (Q83-Q88):

質問 # 83
Which THREE are always benefits of using a logical standby database?

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

正解：A、C、D

解説：
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

質問 # 84
A customer has these requirements for their proposed Data Guard implementation:
1. Zero data loss must still be guaranteed through the loss of any one configuration component.
2. The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster.

3. Performance overheads on the primary should be minimized as much as possible given these requirements.
4. Downtime on the primary database for any reason must be kept to a minimum.
Components referred to in the broker commands are:

prima	the primary database
fs1	the Far Sync instance in the primary region
physt	a physical standby database in a remote region
physt1	a physical standby database in the primary
physt2	a physical standby database in a remote region

- A.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:physt1 FASTSYNC)';
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 SYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

- B.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:physt1
FASTSYNC)';EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1
FASTSYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 ASYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

- C.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 ASYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt FASTSYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXPROTECTION;
```

- D.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt ASYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

正解：A

解説：
According to the requirements stated:
* Zero data loss must be guaranteed despite the loss of any one component: This necessitates synchronous redo transport to at least one standby database (for no data loss).
* The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster: This implies that there must be a standby database in a different region.
* Performance overhead on the primary should be minimized: This suggests that asynchronous transport should be used where possible to reduce the performance impact on the primary.
* Downtime on the primary for any reason must be kept to a minimum: This is indicative of a requirement for a fast failover mechanism, possibly with a fast-start failover (FSFO) and high availability.
Given these requirements, the appropriate option that fulfills all these is:
* Option C, where 'prima' is the primary database, 'fs1' is the Far Sync instance in the primary region, and 'physt' and 'physt2' are physical standby databases in the primary and remote regions, respectively. In this configuration:
* 'prima' is set to send redo to 'fs1' using SYNC to guarantee zero data loss.
* 'fs1' is set to send redo to 'physt' (local standby) using FASTSYNC, which is a low-latency synchronous transport that is optimized for performance.
* The Data Guard configuration's protection mode is set to MAXAVAILABILITY to provide the highest level of data protection that is possible without compromising the availability of the primary database.
This configuration ensures that there is zero data loss even if the primary region is completely lost, maintains performance by limiting the synchronous transport to the local region with a Far Sync instance, and has a remote standby database in a separate region for disaster recovery purposes.
References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

質問 # 85
Which THREE statements are true..... open in real time query mode, which becomes a new.

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

正解：B、C、E

解説：
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.
References
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
* Oracle Database Licensing Information User Manual
* Oracle Data Guard Broker User Manual

質問 # 86
Which THREE statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. Snapshot standby databases may be used for rolling database upgrades.
- B. A snapshot standby database must be opened at least once in read-write mode before it can be converted into a physical standby database.
- C. A snapshot standby database can be the only standby database in a Maximum Protection Oracle Data Guard configuration.
- D. If datafiles grow while a database is a snapshot standby database, then they shrink when converted back to a physical standby database.
- E. A guaranteed restore point is created automatically when a physical standby database is converted into a snapshot standby database.

正解：A、B、E

質問 # 87
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. 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.
- C. Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a physical standby database.
- D. User equivalence must be established for the owner of the Oracle software on the affected hosts prior to the upgrade.
- E. During the upgrade of a logical standby database, standby redo log files must reside on O/S file systems.

正解：B、C

解説：
* 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.
References:
* Oracle Database Upgrade Guide
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

質問 # 88
.....

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