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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 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.
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	• Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.
Topic 6	• 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	• 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 8	• 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 9	• 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.
Topic 10	• 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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80
Which two statements are true regarding Data Guard environments in an Oracle Muti-tenant architecture?

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

Answer: D,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.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 81
On your logical standby database, you specified these rules:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML',-
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP_NEW');

SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML',-
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP_OLD');
```

After completion of the weekend batch cycle you attempt to delete the SQL Apply filters:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP (STMT => 'DML',-
     SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR',
     OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP%');
```

Which is TRUE regarding the execution of the UNSKIP procedure?

- A. It succeeds only if all DML statements executed on the primary have been applied on the logical standby deleting the SQL Apply filter.
- B. It deletes both the SQL Apply filters.
- C. It succeeds but the SQL Apply filters are not deleted.
- D. It succeeds only if SQL apply is stopped before deleting the SQL Apply filter.
- E. It returns an error because the syntax to delete a SQL Apply filter must specify the same object names as specified when the filter was added.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The execution of the UNSKIP procedure is designed to remove SQL Apply filters that have been previously set up on a logical standby database. Based on the provided statements, the UNSKIP procedure is directed to delete any SQL Apply filters for DML statements associated with objects in the 'HR' schema that start with 'EMP'. Since both SKIP procedures had the same schema name ('HR') and statement type ('DML'), and the UNSKIP procedure uses a wildcard (%) for the object name, it will successfully remove both of the SQL Apply filters for 'EMP_NEW' and 'EMP_OLD', as both object names match the pattern provided in the UNSKIP procedure.
Reference:
Oracle's Data Guard documentation and SQL Language Reference provide insights into managing SQL Apply filters on a logical standby database using the DBMS_LOGSTDBY package. This includes adding and removing filters through SKIP and UNSKIP procedures.

NEW QUESTION # 82
Which two are true about managing and monitoring Oracle container databases in a Data Guard environment using the broker?

- A. All broker actions execute at the root container for container databases.
- B. If the primary database is a container database, then a logical standby may be a non-container database.
- C. After a role change, the broker opens all Pluggable databases (pdbb) on the new primary.
- D. If the primary database is not a container database, then a standby may be a container database.
- E. If the primary database is a container database, then a physical standby may be a non-container database.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
In the context of Oracle Data Guard and container databases (CDBs) managed by Data Guard Broker:
* All broker actions execute at the root container for container databases (D): When using Data Guard Broker to manage a CDB, the actions performed by the broker are executed at the level of the root container. This is because the root container maintains the control and configuration information that applies to the entire CDB, including all of its pluggable databases (PDBs).
* After a role change, the broker opens all Pluggable databases (PDBs) on the new primary (E):
Following a role transition such as a switchover or a failover, Data Guard Broker ensures that all PDBs within the CDB of the new primary database are opened, which is essential to resume operations of the PDBs without manual intervention.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
* Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 83
Which three are true about using RMAN in a Data Guard environment?

- A. A recovery catalog is required when RMAN is used to take backups from a physical standby database if you plan to recover the primary using those backups.
- B. Backups of archived redo logs taken on a physical standby are interchangeable with a primary.
- C. Backups of data files taken on a physical standby are interchangeable with a primary.
- D. Backups of control files taken on a physical standby are not interchangeable with a primary.
- E. A recovery catalog is required when RMAN is used to take backups from a logical standby database in a Data Guard configuration if you plan to recover the primary using those backups.

Answer: B,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 84

In Oracle Database 19c, you can set the value of database initialization parameters in a database using the EDIT DATABASE...
SET PARAMETER Command:
DGMGRL> EDIT DATABASE 'boston' SET PARAMETER log_archive_trace - 1;
Which THREE statements are TRUE about the command?

- A. The edit database parameter command can only be used to modify the value of a dynamic parameter in a database.
- B. The EDIT DATABASE PARAMETER command can be used to set the value of a static parameter in a database.
- C. The database must be available when the above command is run.
- D. The value set using this command is directly stored in the broker configuration file.
- E. The value set using this command is directly applied to the boston database.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
The EDIT DATABASE...SET PARAMETER command in Data Guard Management (DGMGRL) is used to modify the value of
initialization parameters for a database within a Data Guard configuration. This command can be used to modify both static and
dynamic parameters, but if a static parameter is changed, the new value will take effect only after the database is restarted. The
database must be up and running for the command to execute, and the values set using the command are directly applied to the
specified database (in this case,
'boston') .

NEW QUESTION # 85

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