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Oracle Data Guard Basics

- ✓ Describe the Architecture of Oracle Data Guard
- ✓ Explain the applicability between physical and logical standby and snapshot databases
- ✓ Explain the benefits of implementing Oracle Data Guard
- ✓ Explain Data Guard use with the Oracle Multi-tennant 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 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	- 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 4	- 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 5	- 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 6	- 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 7	- 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 8	- 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 10	- 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 11	- Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74
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. During the upgrade of a logical standby database, standby redo log files must reside on O/S file systems.
- C. Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a physical standby database.
- D. 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.
- E. User equivalence must be established for the owner of the Oracle software on the affected hosts prior to the upgrade.

Answer: C,D

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 # 75
Your Data Guard environment has two remote physical standby databases.
Client applications use the local naming method to connect to the primary database instance.
You want applications to automatically connect to the new primary database instance in case of a switchover or a failover.
Which set of actions will fulfill this requirement?

- A. Set the LOCAL_LISTENER parameter for all the database instance to register services with the default listener on the primary database host.
- B. Create a database service on the primary database that is started automatically by a trigger, when the database role is PRIMARY; modify the connection descriptors used by client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.
- C. Set the INSTANCE NAME parameter identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptor on client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.
- D. Set DB_NAME and DB_UNIQUE_NAME identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptors on client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.

Answer: B

Explanation:
For seamless client redirection in a Data Guard environment, the following steps should be taken:
* Create a database service on the primary database that is started automatically by a trigger when the database role is PRIMARY (B): This ensures that the service is only available on the primary database and is automatically started after a role transition due to switchover or failover.
* Modify the connection descriptors used by client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name (B): Client applications use the connection descriptors that include all potential primary hosts (i.e., the current primary and all standbys). This enables clients to connect to whichever database is currently acting as the primary using the service name.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
* Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

NEW QUESTION # 76
Which two statements are true regarding asynchronous redo transport in a Data Guard

- A. This transport mode satisfies the minimum requirements for Maximum Performance data protection mode.
- B. Real-time query performance on a physical standby database improves for current read requests when using this transport mode.
- C. The performance of SQL apply on a logical standby database always improves when using this transport mode.

- D. A transaction can commit without waiting for redo to be sent to any standby database in the data guard configuration.
- E. This transport mode satisfies the minimum requirements for Maximum Availability data protection 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.
Reference:
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 # 77
You are using Data Guard in conjunction with Global Database Services.
You have a Data Guard Broker configuration called Sales and a GDS pool called Prod.
Which three are true concerning the management of the broker configuration when using GDS?

- A. Adding a database to the Sales configuration with DGMGRL automatically adds the database to the Prod Pool.
- B. DGMGRL may be used to add a single database to the Sales configuration even if Sales is a member of the Prod pool.
- C. DGMGRL may be used to add the Sales configuration to the Prod pool in gds.
- D. Adding a database to the Sales configuration with DGMGRL requires that the Sales configuration be disabled first. It must then be enabled after the new database is added to the configuration.
- E. Performing a role change with DGMGRL automatically notifies GDS which in turn activates the appropriate services.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:
In the context of Oracle Data Guard and Global Database Services (GDS):
DGMGRL may be used to add the Sales configuration to the Prod pool in gds (A): Data Guard Broker's command-line interface DGMGRL can be utilized to manage configurations with GDS, allowing the addition of Data Guard Broker configurations to GDS pools.
Performing a role change with DGMGRL automatically notifies GDS which in turn activates the appropriate services (B): When a role change is executed using DGMGRL, GDS is automatically notified, and it then activates the services that are appropriate for the new database roles.
DGMGRL may be used to add a single database to the Sales configuration even if Sales is a member of the Prod pool (C): DGMGRL provides the capability to manage individual databases within a broker configuration, including adding databases to a configuration that is already part of a GDS pool.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
Oracle Global Data Services documentation

NEW QUESTION # 78
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 mounted.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL apply is active.

- E. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is open.
- F. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c physical standby database while Real Time Query is active.

Answer: A,D,E

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 # 79
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