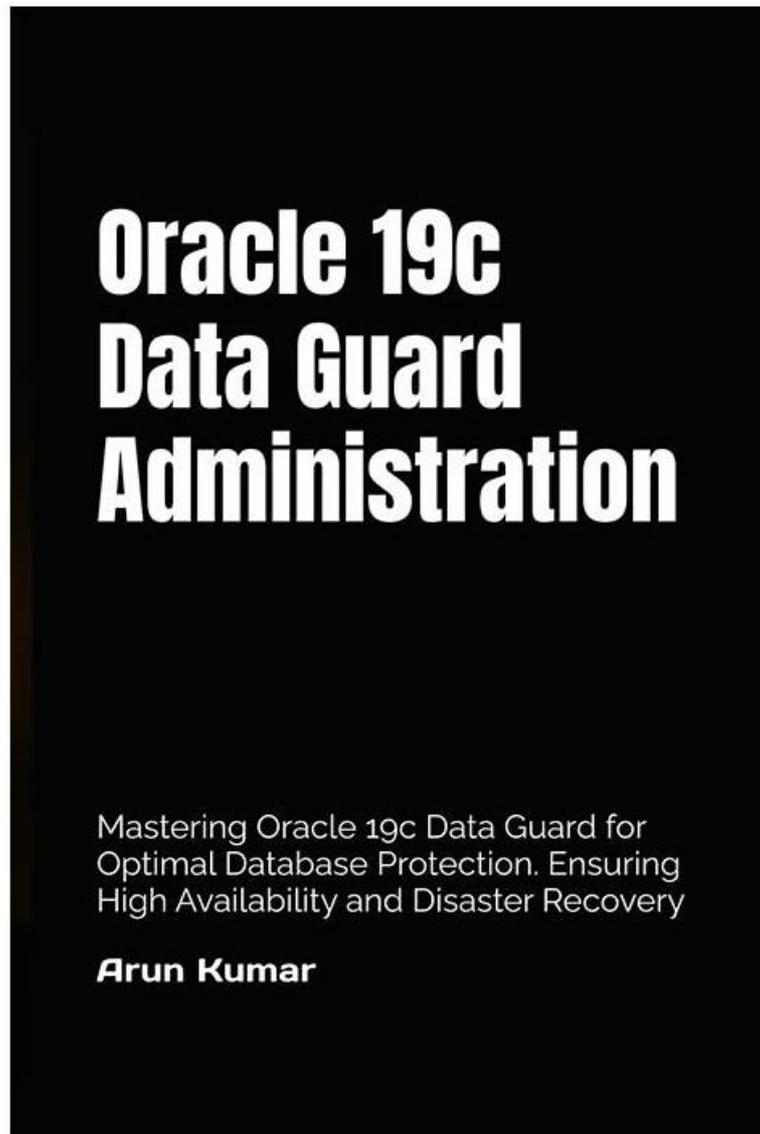


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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73

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

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

Answer: C,D

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 # 74

Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. A logical standby database can be converted into a snapshot standby database.
- B. The `FAILOVER TO` command results in a transition of a snapshot standby database to the primary role.
- C. Tables can be dropped.
- D. Tablespaces can be created.
- E. Tablespaces can be dropped.
- F. The switchover `TO` command allows a switchover operation to a snapshot standby database.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

A snapshot standby database is a fully updateable standby database that is created by converting a physical standby database into a snapshot standby database. The main characteristics of a snapshot standby database include:

* B: Tablespaces can indeed be dropped in a snapshot standby database because it is updateable and allows all types of DML and DDL operations that do not conflict with the standby role.

* C: Tablespaces can be created in a snapshot standby database for the same reasons that they can be dropped; it supports all operations that do not interfere with its standby nature.

* E: Tables can be dropped in a snapshot standby database, as it is a fully updateable standby.

Options A and D are incorrect because `'FAILOVER TO'` and `'SWITCHOVER TO'` commands are not used with snapshot standby databases in these contexts. A failover converts a standby database into the primary role after the original primary has become unavailable, and is not a reversible role transition. Switchover is a planned role reversal between the primary database and one of its standby databases and is not applicable to snapshot standby databases in the context provided.

Option F is incorrect because a logical standby database cannot be converted into a snapshot standby database directly. A logical standby is used for different purposes such as reporting and querying with real-time data, and its structure is different from a physical standby which can be converted into a snapshot standby.

References: Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide details the operations allowed on snapshot standby databases and the processes for transitioning between physical, snapshot, and logical standby databases.

NEW QUESTION # 75

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

Answer: A,D,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 # 76

Which three are prerequisites for enabling Fast-Start Failover?

- A. The Fast-Start Failover target standby database must receive REDO synchronously when the configuration operates in Maximum Availability mode.
- B. Flashback Database must be enabled on the primary database.
- C. The Fast-Start Failover target standby database may receive REDO either synchronously or asynchronously when the configuration operates in Maximum Performance mode.
- D. Flashback Database must be enabled on the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.
- E. A static service name must be configured only for the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 77

Suppose that you manage the following databases in your environment:

* boston: Primary database with a single PDB called DEVI

* london: Physical standby database protecting the PDB called DEVI

* orcl: Stand-alone database with a single PDB called PDB1 as a remote clone source You are planning to run the following command to create a remote clone in the primary database (boston) using pdb1 in orcl:

Which are the THREE prerequisites for automating instantiation of the PDB in the standby database (london)?

- A. Set STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database.
- B. Open PDB1 (remote clone source) in Read Write.
- C. Set standby_pdb_source_file_dblink to clone_link in the london database.
- D. Enable Active Data Guard in the _ondon database.
- E. Set STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database.
- F. Open PDB1 (remote clone source) in Read Only.

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:

To automate the instantiation of a PDB in the standby database after creating a remote clone in the primary database, certain conditions must be met:

* Open PDB1 (remote clone source) in Read Only (A): The source PDB from which the clone is created must be open in read-only mode to ensure a consistent state during cloning.

* Set STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database (C): This parameter specifies the location on the standby database where the files from the source PDB should be placed.

* Set STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database (F): This parameter automates the management of file changes on the standby database when structural changes occur on the primary database, ensuring that the clone operation is reflected automatically on the standby.

References:

* Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

NEW QUESTION # 78

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