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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Topic 11	• 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 12	• 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 13	• 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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q90-Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90
Which TWO statements are true about Real-Time Query?

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

Answer: A,B

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.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 91
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. User equivalence must be established for the owner of the Oracle software on the affected hosts prior to the upgrade.
- 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. Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a physical standby

Answer: D,E

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 # 92

Which three are prerequisites for enabling Fast-Start Failover?

- A. You can specify only one standby database as the fast-start failover target.
- B. The configuration must be operating in either Maximum Performance or Maximum Protection mode.
- C. The Data Guard environment must be managed by the Data Guard Broker.
- D. Flashback Database must be enabled only on the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.
- E. Flashback Database must be enabled on both the primary database and the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.
- F. The maximum protection mode can be used, but with two or more standby databases.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

To enable Fast-Start Failover in a Data Guard environment, the following conditions must be in place:

The Data Guard environment must be managed by the Data Guard Broker (A): The Broker simplifies management tasks and is required to enable fast-start failover, which is an automatic failover mechanism provided by Data Guard.

You can specify only one standby database as the fast-start failover target (C): Fast-start failover is designed to fail over to a single, predetermined standby database, known as the target standby.

Flashback Database must be enabled on both the primary database and the Fast-Start Failover target standby database (F): Flashback Database provides a quick way to revert a database to a point in time before a logical or physical corruption or error occurred. It must be enabled on both the primary and target standby databases to allow for the possibility of reinstating the old primary as a standby after a failover.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Oracle Database High Availability Overview

NEW QUESTION # 93

Examine the Data Guard configuration: DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration - Animals

Protection Mode: MaxPerformance

Databases:

dogs- Primary database

sheep - Physical standby database

cats- Snapshot standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status: SUCCESS

You receive an error while attempting to raise the protection mode to Maximum Protection:

DGMGRL> edit configuration set protection mode as maxprotection;

Error: ORA-16627: operation disallowed since no standby databases would remain to support protection mode Failed.

What can you conclude based on this error?

- A. The redo transport mode is set to async for the standby database Sheep.
- B. The redo transport mode is set to asyn: for the standby database Cats.

- C. The redo transport mode is set to async for both standby databases.
- D. Cats is a snapshot standby database.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:
In an Oracle Data Guard environment, the Maximum Protection mode requires that all redo data be transmitted synchronously to at least one standby database, ensuring no data loss even in the event of a primary database failure. However, a snapshot standby database, by its nature, allows read-write access and is temporarily disconnected from the redo stream, which makes it unable to participate in the synchronous redo transport required by Maximum Protection mode. The presence of a snapshot standby database in the Data Guard configuration thus prevents the activation of Maximum Protection mode, as it cannot guarantee zero data loss without a standby database capable of receiving redo data synchronously.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard documentation clearly outlines the requirements and restrictions of different protection modes, including the necessity for standby databases to participate in synchronous redo transport to enable Maximum Protection mode. The inability of snapshot standby databases to fulfill this requirement is a key consideration when planning Data Guard configurations and protection levels.
Explanation:
The error indicates that switching the protection mode to Maximum Protection is not possible due to the presence of a snapshot standby database in the Data Guard configuration, which cannot participate in synchronous redo transport required by the Maximum Protection mode. Therefore, the correct answer is:

NEW QUESTION # 94
Which TWO observations are true about the Far Sync instance?

- A. Applies redo received
- B. Can be created using the RMAN DUPLICATE command
- C. Can only be created using a series of SQL commands
- D. Receives redo synchronously from the primary database
- E. Includes a standby control file, password file, data files, standby redo logs, and archive logs

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
A Far Sync instance is a special kind of Oracle Data Guard configuration that allows synchronous redo transport from a primary database to a remote standby database with minimum impact on the primary database's performance. The Far Sync instance receives redo data synchronously from the primary database (A), then ships it asynchronously to the remote standby database, thus extending zero data loss protection over longer distances and higher network latency environments than would be practical with a synchronous standby alone. The Far Sync instance does not apply the redo data; it just receives and ships it (E). A Far Sync instance does not have data files, and it cannot apply redo to stay synchronized with the primary database.
Reference:
Oracle Database High Availability Overview and Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration documentation detail the role and configuration of Far Sync instances, including how they contribute to achieving zero data loss disaster recovery over long distances.

NEW QUESTION # 95
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