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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40

You have a Data Guard broker configuration consisting of:

A primary database

One local physical standby database

One far sync instance

A remote physical standby database

The broker configuration was created with the DGMGRL utility after creating all the databases and the far sync instance with command-line tools.

What is the correct way to add this configuration to Enterprise Manager Cloud Control assuming all the nodes have been discovered already as Enterprise Manager targets?

- A. Discover the primary as a target by refreshing the node on which it runs, and the other databases and instances in the Data Guard broker configuration will be discovered as targets automatically and be ready to be monitored.
- B. Use the DGMGRL utility to register the configuration with the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control agent on the primary database node. This will enable the discovery of all the other databases in the configuration as targets which will be ready to be monitored.
- C. Discover either of the physical standby databases as a target by refreshing the node on which they run, and the other databases and instances in the Data Guard Broker configuration will be discovered as targets automatically and be ready to be monitored.
- D. Discover the primary database as a target in Enterprise Manager Cloud Control. Then discover the existing Data Guard Broker configuration for the primary and all the other databases in the configuration will be discovered as targets and be ready to be monitored.
- E. Delete the Data Guard Broker configuration using DGMGRL and then re-create it using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control to enable all the databases in the configuration to be discovered as targets and to be ready to be monitored.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 41

Which two are true about the use of RMAN recovery catalogs when offloading backups to a physical standby database?

- A. It is not necessary to use a recovery catalog unless a far sync instance is used to route redo to the physical standby database.
- B. It backups that are offloaded to a physical standby database are taken when not connected to a recovery catalog, then they may still be used for restoration on the primary database.
- C. The primary and physical standby databases must be registered separately in the recovery catalog, if a far sync instance is used to route redo to the physical standby database.
- D. Primary and physical standby databases may use different virtual recovery catalogs in the same physical recovery catalog.
- E. The physical standby database may be used to register the database in the recovery catalog, if the primary is not registered.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 42

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

Answer: A,D,E

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 # 43

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:

□

- A. □
- B. □
- C. □
- D. □

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which THREE statements are TRUE about Global Sequences when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled?

- A. Their creation requires that a LOG_archive_dest_n parameter be defined in the standby that points back to the primary.
- **B. They must have the NOORDER and CACHE options set.**
- **C. Their usage will always have a performance impact on the primary database.**
- **D. Their usage may have a performance impact on the physical standby database if the CACHE size is too small.**
- E. If the CACHE option is set then the size of the cache must be at least 100.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Global Sequences are Oracle sequences that generate unique values across multiple instances in an Oracle RAC or a Data Guard configuration. Regarding their behavior and performance when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled:

A: The usage of Global Sequences can indeed have a performance impact on the primary database due to the need to generate unique values that are consistent across both primary and standby databases.

D: The performance impact on the physical standby database may occur if the CACHE size is too small. This is because the standby database will frequently have to access the primary database to replenish the cache, which can increase the load and potentially lead to performance degradation.

E: Global Sequences should have the NOORDER and CACHE options set. The NOORDER option ensures that sequence numbers are provided without guaranteeing sequence order, thus improving scalability and performance. The CACHE option is used to specify how many sequence values will be held in memory for faster access.

Option B is incorrect as the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameter's definition for standbys pointing back to the primary does not directly pertain to the creation of sequences.

Option C is incorrect because there is no requirement that the size of the cache for a sequence must be at least 100. The CACHE size can be set to a different number based on specific use cases or performance considerations.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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