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## Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.</li></ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

## Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

### NEW QUESTION # 36

Which THREE statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. A snapshot standby database can have Real-Time apply enabled.
- B. FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled.
- C. FLASHBACK DATABASE must be manually enabled on a physical standby database before converting it into a snapshot standby database.
- D. A snapshot standby database may be opened read-only.
- E. A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write.
- F. FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled.

**Answer: B,E,F**

Explanation:

Snapshot standby databases are a feature of Oracle Data Guard that allows a physical standby database to be temporarily converted into a read-write database for testing or other purposes. The true statements about snapshot standby databases are:  
 \* FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled (B): When a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, FLASHBACK DATABASE is automatically enabled to allow the database to be easily reverted back to its original state.

\* FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled (C): As part of the conversion process, FLASHBACK DATABASE is turned on to ensure that changes made while the database is in snapshot standby mode can be undone.

\* A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write (E): Once a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, it can be opened for read-write operations, allowing for testing and other tasks that require a writable database.

References:

\* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

\* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

### NEW QUESTION # 37

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

**Answer: C,E**

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.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

### NEW QUESTION # 38

You are planning to perform block comparison using the dbms comp package:

```
SQL> exec sys.dbms_dbcomp.dbcomp('1','BlockCompare',1,retval)
```

Which TWO statements are true?

- A. You can monitor the progress of an ongoing block comparison operation by querying V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS.
- B. Logical standby databases can be the target database for the dbms\_dbcomp.dbcomp procedure.
- C. It can be used to detect lost writes and inconsistencies between the primary database and the cascaded standbys.
- D. The databases should be at least mounted before block comparison.
- E. It requires that the DB\_LOST\_WRITE\_protect initialization parameter be enabled.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The DBMS\_COMPARISON package, used for comparing and converging data objects within a single database or between databases, requires that the databases involved in the block comparison be at least mounted (A). This allows the procedure to access the data blocks for comparison. Additionally, the progress of long-running operations such as block comparison can be monitored using the dynamic performance view V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS (D), which provides information on the operation's progress and estimated completion time.

References: Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference provides comprehensive details on the DBMS\_COMPARISON package, including its procedures and how to monitor their progress. Additionally, Oracle Database Reference explains the V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS view, which is commonly used for monitoring long operations in the database.

### NEW QUESTION # 39

A customer asks you to propose the most appropriate solution for this set of requirements:

We need a disaster recovery solution that enables us to fail over from our production database with zero data loss.

We want to generate reports from the proposed standby database at the same time that it is used for data protection.

Developers may need to test occasionally on a copy of the live database Which TWO solutions would you recommend?

- A. A logical standby database with real-time query enabled
- B. A logical standby database with real-time apply enabled
- C. A snapshot standby database with synchronous redo transport
- D. A physical standby database with real-time apply enabled
- E. A physical standby database with real-time query enabled

Answer: A,E

### NEW QUESTION # 40

Which two factors can cause an increase in redo transport lag?

- A. Increase in redo generation rate on the primary database.
- B. The size of the online redo log files on the standby database.
- C. The size of the online redo log files on the primary database.
- D. Increase in network latency between the primary database and a redo transport destination.
- E. The size of the standby redo log files on the primary database.

Answer: A,D

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