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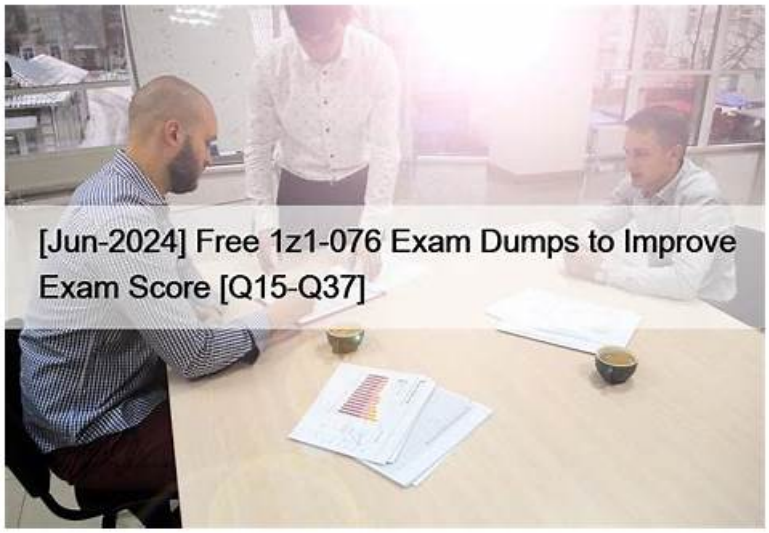

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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

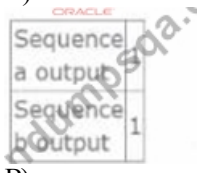
Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.
Topic 2	• Using Oracle Active Data Guard: Supported Workloads in Read-Only Standby Databases: Here, the usage of physical standby databases for real-time queries is discussed.
Topic 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 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	• 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	• 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 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	• Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.
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	• 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 12	• 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 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.

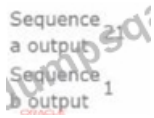
Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

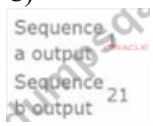
NEW QUESTION # 106
Your Data Guard environment has one physical standby database using Real-Time Query. Two sequences have been created by these SQL statements:

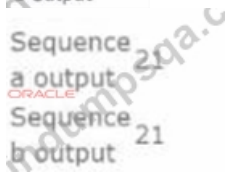
Neither sequence has been used since being created.
Session 1 connects to the primary database instance and issues these two SQL statements:
SELECT a.nextval FROM DUAL; SELECT b.nextval FROM DUAL;
Then session 2 connects to the physical standby database instance and issues the same SQL statements. Which output will be seen for session 2?
Then session 2 connects to the physical standby database instance and issues the same SQL statements. Which output will be seen for session 2?
A)



B)



C)




- A. Option C
- B. Option B
- C. Option D
- D. Option A

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Oracle, a sequence created with the GLOBAL keyword is available and can produce values across all sessions and instances. However, a sequence created with the SESSION keyword is only specific to the session it was created in. When the NEXTVAL is called for a sequence, it will increment according to the sequence's properties set during its creation.
Given the sequence creation statements and the actions performed:
The a sequence is global, which means it is available across the entire database, including the standby database with Real-Time Query enabled. So, when session 2 calls a.nextval, it will get the next value in the sequence, which is 21 since session 1 already retrieved 1.
The b sequence is session-specific, so when session 2 calls b.nextval, it will get the value 1 because for this new session on the standby, this is the first time the sequence is being accessed.
Therefore, the output for session 2 will be a output as 21 and b output as 1, which corresponds to Option C.

NEW QUESTION # 107
There are currently 6 applief. and 6 pfepafef processes running and no idle applier processes on y logical standby database.
The max_SERVERS SQL apply parameter and number of archiver processes are both set to 12.
Identify two changes, each of which would allow you to increase the number of applier processes.

- A. Increase the RECOVERY_PARALLEL initialization parameter.
- B. Increase the value for the MAX_SERVERS SQL apply parameter.
- C. Increase the processes initialization parameter. D Decrease the number of FREPARER processes.
- D. Decrease the number of archiver processes on the standby database.
- E. Increase the parallel_max_server initialization parameter.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
To increase the number of applier processes on a logical standby database, the following changes can be made:
* C: Increasing the value for the MAX_SERVERS SQL apply parameter would allow for more applier processes to be initiated, assuming that system resources permit.
* D: Increasing the PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS initialization parameter would allow for more parallel execution processes, which can be used by SQL apply to increase the number of applier processes.
Option A is incorrect as decreasing the number of archiver processes will not necessarily increase the number of applier processes; these are unrelated components.
Option B is incorrect because the 'FREPARER' processes do not exist, it seems to be a typographical error, and the 'REPARER' is not a valid Oracle process or parameter.
Option E is incorrect because the RECOVERY_PARALLELISM parameter controls the number of processes used for instance recovery and media recovery, not for SQL apply.
References: Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide details the configuration and tuning of SQL apply-related parameters in logical standby databases.

NEW QUESTION # 108
Examine this list of possible steps:
1. Raise the compatibility level on both databases.
2. Restart SQL Apply on the upgraded logical standby database.
3. Start SQL Apply on the old primary database.
4. Perform a Switchover to the logical standby database.
5. Upgrade the logical standby database.
6. Upgrade the old primary database.
Which is the minimum number of steps in the correct order, to perform a rolling release upgrade of a data guard environment using an existing logical standby database and to enable the new functionality?

- A. 1,5,2,4,6,3
- B. 5,2,4,6,3,1
- C. 5,2,4,1
- D. 4,6,5,2,3,1
- E. 5,2,4,3,6,1

Answer: A

Explanation:
The process of performing a rolling release upgrade in a Data Guard environment using a logical standby database generally involves these steps:
Raise the compatibility level on both databases (1): Ensuring both the primary and logical standby databases are operating with the same and correct compatibility level is essential before starting the upgrade process.
Upgrade the logical standby database (5): Apply the database upgrade to the logical standby first, which allows the primary database to continue serving the workload without interruption.
Restart SQL Apply on the upgraded logical standby database (2): Once the logical standby has been upgraded, SQL Apply must be restarted to apply the redo data from the primary database, which is still running the earlier version.
Perform a switchover to the logical standby database (4): After confirming that the logical standby database is successfully applying redo data, perform a switchover to make it the new primary database.
Upgrade the old primary database (6): With the new primary database now in place, upgrade the old primary database (which is now the new standby) to the new Oracle Database release.
Start SQL Apply on the old primary database (3): Finally, start SQL Apply on what is now the standby database to synchronize it with the new primary database.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
Oracle Database Upgrade Guide

NEW QUESTION # 109
You created a physical standby database prodsbyi from the primary database prod using SQL and RMAN.
Which THREE are prerequisites for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration to manage these databases?

- A. The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE for both database instances.
- B. A local net service name to enable connectivity to the PRODSBYI database instance must be defined on the primary database host.
- C. The primary database must have FORCE LOGGING enabled.
- D. The standby database must have supplemental logging enabled.
- E. The LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameters with the service attribute set must be cleared.
- F. The primary database must have supplemental logging enabled.

Answer: A,B,F

Explanation:
When setting up a Data Guard Broker configuration for a primary database and its physical standby, the following prerequisites must be met:
* A: Oracle Net connectivity must be defined on both the primary and standby hosts to enable the respective database instances to communicate with each other.
* B: Supplemental logging is required on the primary database because it provides additional logging necessary for the standby database to be able to apply changes from the primary database accurately.

* F: The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE for both the primary and standby
* database instances. This parameter is used to start the Data Guard Broker process which manages the configuration.
Options C and D are not prerequisites for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration. Additionally, while FORCE LOGGING mode (option E) is recommended as a best practice to prevent possible data inconsistencies during media recovery, it is not a strict prerequisite for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration.
References: This guidance is based on Oracle's best practices for setting up Data Guard configurations, as found in the Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation and the Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide.

NEW QUESTION # 110
Which four requirements can be met by deploying a logical standby database?

- A. It can be used to create additional tables.
- B. It must have the same physical structure as the primary database.
- C. Support for workloads requiring additional indexes.
- D. It can be used for Real Application Testing without affecting the disaster recovery capabilities.
- E. Support for workloads requiring additional materialized views.
- F. It must provide a disaster-recovery solution that protects all data with capability of performing switchovers and failovers.
- G. It can be used to create additional schemas.

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:
A logical standby database is part of Oracle Data Guard and allows the standby database to be open for read-write operations, providing additional flexibility. The requirements met by a logical standby database include:
Support for workloads requiring additional materialized views (A): Logical standby databases can support materialized views, allowing for complex data summarization and reporting workloads.
It can be used to create additional tables (C): Unlike physical standby databases, logical standby databases allow for the creation of additional tables that do not exist in the primary database, enabling custom workloads and reporting.
It can be used for Real Application Testing without affecting the disaster recovery capabilities (E): Logical standby databases can be used to test application changes, patches, and upgrades while still maintaining their role as part of the disaster recovery strategy.
Support for workloads requiring additional indexes (F): Logical standby databases allow for the creation of additional indexes to optimize query performance for reporting and analytical workloads.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
Oracle Database High Availability Overview

NEW QUESTION # 111
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