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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 2	• 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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48
Which TWO statements are true about configuring Oracle Net Service in a Data Guard environment?

- A. Enterprise Manager does not require static service registration to restart instances during the course of broker operations.
- B. A static service must be registered with the local listener to enable DGMGRL to restart instances during the course of broker operations.
- C. It is necessary to use the failover clause for an address_list with multiple address lists in the tnsnames.ora file.
- D. Install the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package to set the kernel parameters for Oracle Net based on the Data Guard best practice guidelines.
- E. Installing the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package is NOT sufficient to set up operating system kernel parameters for Oracle Net.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
* A static service must be registered with the local listener to enable DGMGRL to restart instances during the course of broker operations (A): For DGMGRL (Data Guard Manager Command-Line Interface) to perform instance management operations, such as restarting instances, a static service registration in the listener is required. This allows the broker to connect to the database instance even when the instance is not fully up and the dynamic service registration is not available.
* Installing the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package is NOT sufficient to set up operating system kernel parameters for Oracle Net (C): While the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package automates the setting of several kernel parameters to meet the preinstallation requirements for Oracle Database, it does not specifically tailor all settings for Oracle Net in a Data Guard configuration. Additional manual configuration may be required to optimize Oracle Net services for Data Guard operations.
References:
* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
* Oracle Net Services Administrator's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 49
Which four statements are true regarding SQL Apply filters for a logical standby database?

- A. They can be used to stop SQL apply if it encounters an error.
- B. They can be used to skip all SQL statements executed on a specific pluggable database (PDB) within a standby multitenant container database (CDB).
- C. They can be used to skip CREATE TABLE commands.
- D. They can be used to skip ALTE1 STEM and ALTER DATABASE commands.
- E. They can only be used to skip DML statements on a table.
- F. They can be used to skip ALTER TABLE commands on specific tables.
- G. They can be used to skip execution of DML triggers on a table while allowing the DML to execute.

Answer: C,D,F,G

Explanation:

Based on the Oracle Database 19c documentation, the correct answers about SQL Apply filters for a logical standby database are:A. They can be used to skip execution of DML triggers on a table while allowing the DML to execute.B. They can be used to skip CREATE TABLE commands.C. They can be used to skip ALTER SYSTEM and ALTER DATABASE commands.G. They can be used to skip ALTER TABLE commands on specific tables.

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:SQL Apply filters in a logical standby database can be set to control which SQL operations are applied to the standby. These filters allow for certain commands to be skipped, ensuring that they do not impact the standby database. For example, filters can be used to skip the execution of DML triggers to prevent them from firing during SQL Apply, while still allowing the underlying DML to be executed on the logical standby database. This is particularly useful when certain triggers are not desired to run in a standby environment. CREATE TABLE, ALTER SYSTEM, ALTER DATABASE, and specific ALTER TABLE commands can also be skipped using SQL Apply filters to prevent unwanted structural changes or administrative operations from affecting the logical standby database. These capabilities provide a level of control to ensure that the logical standby database reflects only the desired state of the primary database.

References:Oracle Database SQL Language Reference and Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide offer comprehensive details on the use of SQL Apply filters, including the range of SQL statements that can be influenced by these filters in a logical standby database environment.

NEW QUESTION # 50
Which THREE statements are TRUE about the supported workload in Active Data Guard standby databases?

- A. You might have to use sequences with global temporary tables to support read-mostly applications by using Active Data Guard.
- B. PL/SQL blocks that you run on Active Data Guard standby databases can be always redirected to and run on the primary database.
- C. The DML operations on a standby can be transparently redirected to and run on the primary database
- D. Read-mostly reporting applications that use global temporary tables for storing temporary data can be offloaded.
- E. The DDL operations on private temporary tables are transparently redirected to the primary database.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
In an Oracle Active Data Guard environment:
* B: Read-mostly reporting applications that utilize global temporary tables to store session-specific data can be effectively offloaded to an Active Data Guard standby database, reducing the load on the primary database.
* C: Sequences can be used with global temporary tables on an Active Data Guard standby database to support certain types of read-mostly applications, though some restrictions on sequence use may apply.
* E: In Oracle Database 19c and later, DML redirection allows DML operations performed on an Active Data Guard standby database to be transparently redirected to the primary database. This is part of the DML Redirection feature.
Option A is incorrect because not all PL/SQL blocks run on an Active Data Guard standby database can be redirected to the primary database. Some PL/SQL executions, specifically those that would attempt to make changes to the database, are not supported on the standby.
Option D is incorrect because DDL operations on private temporary tables are not redirected; instead, private temporary tables are session-specific and are not persisted on disk, so they do not generate redo and are not applicable to an Active Data Guard standby.
References: The behavior and capabilities of Active Data Guard standby databases are documented in the Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide and the Active Data Guard documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 51
Which TWO statements are true about Real-Time Query?

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

Answer: C,E

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 # 52
Which TWO observations are true about the Far Sync instance?

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

Answer: B,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.
References: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 # 53
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