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## Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
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|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <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 2 | <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 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>  |
| Topic 5 | <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 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> |
| Topic 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>   |
| Topic 8 | <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 9 | <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>               |

## Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

### NEW QUESTION # 26

Which THREE steps are prerequisites for the creation of a physical standby database on a separate server using the RMAN active database duplication method?

- A. Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host.
- B. Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance.
- C. startup nomount the standby database instance.
- D. Set the DB\_UNIQUE\_NAME parameter on the primary database to a different value than that of the DB\_NAME name parameter.
- E. Put the primary database into archivelog mode.

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

Creating a physical standby database using RMAN active database duplication requires certain prerequisites to ensure a successful and seamless operation:

\* Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance (A):

\* Proper Oracle Net connectivity between the primary and standby servers is essential for communication and data transfer during the duplication process. Oracle Net services provide the network foundation for Oracle Database, Oracle Net Listener, and Oracle applications.

\* Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host (B): User equivalence ensures that the user who owns the Oracle Database software on the primary server has the same privileges on the standby server. This is crucial for RMAN to perform operations on both servers without encountering permission issues.

\* Startup nomount the standby database instance (C): The standby database instance needs to be started in the NOMOUNT stage before the duplication can begin. This prepares the environment for creating the control file and restoring the database without mounting it, which is a necessary step in the RMAN duplication process. References:

\* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

\* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

#### NEW QUESTION # 27

Which TWO statements are true regarding Data Guard Broker?

- A. It can be used to perform failovers and switchovers.
- B. It can be used to create and manage standby databases.
- C. It automatically adds the primary database to an existing broker configuration when Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is used to create a standby.
- D. It can be used to monitor redo transport and log apply services.
- E. It automatically starts the DMON process for the database instances that are part of a Data Guard configuration.

**Answer: A,B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 28

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 physical standby database.
- B. 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.
- C. User equivalence must be established for the owner of the Oracle software on the affected hosts prior to the upgrade.
- D. Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a logical standby database.
- E. During the upgrade of a logical standby database, standby redo log files must reside on O/S file systems.

**Answer: A,B**

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.

References:

\* Oracle Database Upgrade Guide

\* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

#### NEW QUESTION # 29

Your Data Guard environment contains a four-instance RAC primary database whose SID is PROD and a RAC physical standby database whose std is PROD\_SBY.

Examine the command executed on a node of the primary database cluster to create a service OLTPWORKLOAD that the applications will use to connect to the database when it is in the PRIMARY database role:

srvctl add service -db PROD -service oltpworkload -role PRIMARY -failovertype SESSION -failovermethod BASIC -failoverdelay 10 -failoverretry 150 The service is then started Consider this list of tasks:

1. On a node of the standby database cluster execute:

srvctl add service -db PROD\_SBY -service oltpworkload -role PRIMARY -failovertype SESSION -failovermethod BASIC -failoverdelay 10 -failoverretry 150

2. On the primary database, create the oltpworkload database service using the dbms\_service.create\_service procedure.

3. Configure tap for clients in the tnsnames.ora files.

4. Make sure clients use the OLTPWORKLOAD service to connect to the database instances.

5. On the standby database, create the oltpworkload database service using the dbms\_service.create\_service procedure.

Identify the required steps to configure and use Transparent Application Failover (taf).

- A. 3,4

- B. 1,3,4
- C. 1,4
- D. 0
- E. 1
- F. 2,3,4

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To set up Transparent Application Failover (TAF) in a Data Guard environment with RAC, you would need to:

\* On a node of the standby database cluster, execute the srvctl command to add the oltpworkload service for the PRIMARY role (1): This prepares the standby cluster to provide the oltpworkload service in case a failover occurs, and the standby becomes the primary database.

\* Make sure clients use the OLTPWORKLOAD service to connect to the database instances (4):

This ensures that client connections are directed to the correct service, which is managed by TAF and can fail over in case of a primary database outage.

References:

\* Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

\* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

## NEW QUESTION # 30

Which two statements are true regarding Data Guard environments in an Oracle Multi-tenant architecture?

- A. Standby redo log files are required for each pluggable database that is protected with Data Guard.
- B. The Data Guard broker may be used for multi-tenant databases.
- C. PDB\_FILE\_NAME CONVERT must be set to enable creation of standby databases if they are created on the same host as the primary.
- D. Different redo transport methods can be configured for different pluggable databases within one Data Guard environment.
- E. A Data Guard environment with a multi-tenant primary database can operate in any Protection mode.

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

Oracle Multi-tenant architecture and Data Guard have several interactions, but specific aspects hold true in such environments:

The Data Guard broker may be used for multi-tenant databases (B): Data Guard Broker simplifies the management and monitoring of Data Guard configurations and is fully compatible with the Oracle Multi-tenant architecture, allowing for easy management of Data Guard configurations that include multi-tenant container databases (CDBs) and their pluggable databases (PDBs).

A Data Guard environment with a multi-tenant primary database can operate in any Protection mode (E): Data Guard can be configured to operate in Maximum Performance, Maximum Availability, or Maximum Protection mode, regardless of whether the primary database is a multi-tenant database. This flexibility ensures that Data Guard can meet various data protection and availability requirements in multi-tenant environments.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

## NEW QUESTION # 31

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