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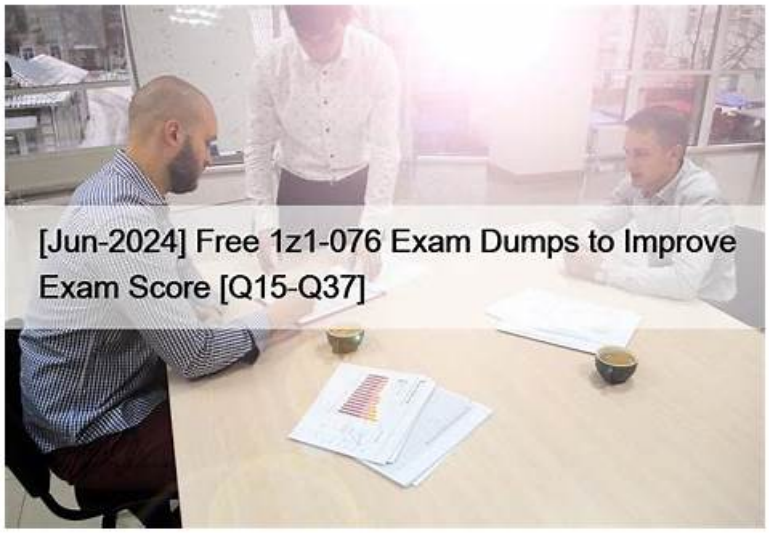

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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q102-Q107):

NEW QUESTION # 102
Which TWO observations are true about the Far Sync instance?

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

Answer: B,C

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 # 103
Which two statements are true regarding asynchronous redo transport in a Data Guard

- A. Real-time query performance on a physical standby database improves for current read requests when using this transport mode.
- B. This transport mode satisfies the minimum requirements for Maximum Performance data protection mode.
- C. A transaction can commit without waiting for redo to be sent to any standby database in the data guard configuration.
- D. The performance of SQL apply on a logical standby database always improves when using this transport mode.
- E. This transport mode satisfies the minimum requirements for Maximum Availability data protection mode.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Asynchronous redo transport is a method where the primary database does not wait for an acknowledgment from the standby database before committing transactions, which helps in minimizing the impact on the primary database's performance (B). This transport mode is associated with the Maximum Performance data protection mode, which prioritizes performance over synchronicity of data between the primary and standby databases (C). While it provides a level of data protection, there could be some data loss in the event of a primary database failure because redo data may not have been transmitted to the standby database at the time of the failure.
References:Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration documentation provides detailed explanations of different redo transport modes and their implications on data protection and performance. Asynchronous transport mode's behavior and association with Maximum Performance mode are outlined explicitly.

NEW QUESTION # 104
Examine the Data Guard configuration after an accidental switchover to Sheep:
DGMGRL> show configuration;
Configuration - Animals
Protection Mode: MaxAvailability
Databases:
sheep - Primary database
dogs - Logical standby database
cats - Physical standby database (disabled)
ORA-16795: the standby database needs to be re-created
Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED
Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
Which three statements will be true after a switchover to Dogs?

- A. Sheep will be an enabled logical standby database.
- B. Cats will be a disabled physical standby database that can be manually enabled.
- C. Dogs will be the primary database.
- D. Cats will be an enabled physical standby database.
- E. Sheep will be a disabled logical standby database.

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 105
Which THREE are true about using flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

- A. It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance.
- B. When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a physical standby database is also flashed back automatically.
- C. It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby.
- D. You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption.
- E. When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a logical standby database is also flashed back automatically.
- F. You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the phylt may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a logical standby.

Answer: A,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 106
Which three are prerequisites for using Data Guard Broker?

- A. The broker configuration files for a RAC database must reside in shared storage accessible by all the RAC database instances.
- B. A statically defined listener end-point must be registered with the local listener on the servers hosting the standby database instances.
- C. If any database in the configuration is a RAC database, then the broker configuration files must reside in shared storage accessible by all database instances for all databases in the broker configuration.
- D. Network connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on the servers hosting the standby database instances.
- E. DG_BROKEB_START must be set to TRUE for a database instance before adding the database to the broker configuration.
- F. The primary and standby databases must run the same version of the Oracle Database server.

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:
Data Guard Broker is a management tool that simplifies the configuration, management, and monitoring of Data Guard environments.
The prerequisites for using Data Guard Broker include:
The primary and standby databases must run the same version of the Oracle Database server (A): This ensures compatibility

between the primary and standby databases and enables seamless role transitions and data synchronization.
Network connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on the servers hosting the standby database instances (B): Proper network connectivity is essential for communication between the primary and standby databases, allowing for the replication of data and the synchronization of changes.
If any database in the configuration is a RAC database, then the broker configuration files must reside in shared storage accessible by all database instances for all databases in the broker configuration (D): In Real Application Clusters (RAC) environments, shared storage ensures that all instances of the RAC database can access the broker configuration files, facilitating the management of the Data Guard environment across all instances.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

NEW QUESTION # 107
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