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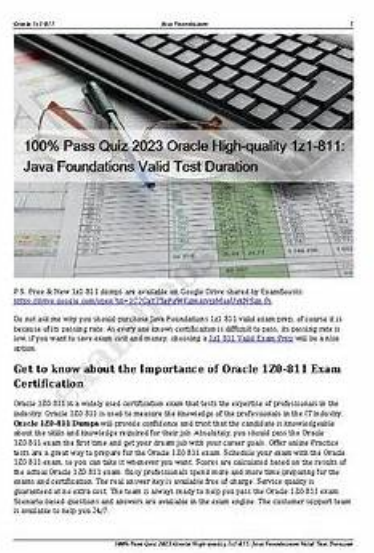

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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 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.
Topic 8	• 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 9	• 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 11	• 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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61
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 B
- B. Option C
- C. Option D
- D. Option A

Answer: B

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 # 62
You are licensed to use Oracle Active Data Guard.
Which TWO statements are true after enabling block change tracking on a physical standby database?

- A. It allows fast incremental backups to be taken on the primary database.
- B. It starts the CTWR process on the physical standby database instance.
- C. It starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance.
- D. It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database.
- E. It starts the CTWR process on the primary database instance.
- F. It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to a snapshot standby database, when the physical standby database is converted.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Block change tracking is a feature that enhances the efficiency of incremental backups by recording changed blocks in a tracking file. When used with Oracle Active Data Guard:
It starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance (A): When block change tracking is enabled on a physical standby database, the Recovery Writer (RVWR) process is initiated. This process is responsible for recording the changes to blocks in the block change tracking file, which is then used to optimize incremental backups.
It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database (E): With block change tracking enabled on the physical standby database, fast incremental backups can be offloaded from the primary database. This reduces the workload on the primary database and utilizes the standby database for backup operations, improving overall system performance and efficiency.
Reference:
Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
Oracle Active Data Guard documentation

NEW QUESTION # 63
A customer asks for your recommendation regarding this requirement:
1. We plan to have a Data Guard Configuration with one primary database and one physical standby database.
2. We want zero data loss in case of a disaster involving the loss of one component.
3. We want to do Real Application Testing occasionally on the Standby Database.
Which solution, if any, satisfies these requirements?

- A. A snapshot standby database with real time query that can be converted regularly into a physical standby database open read write, to do real application testing
- B. A physical standby database with synchronous redo transport that can be converted regularly into a snapshot standby to do real application testing
- C. A far sync instance plus a snapshot standby database and real time apply that can be converted regularly into logical standby database to do real application testing

- D. These requirements cannot be met.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Synchronous redo transport for zero data loss (B): To guarantee zero data loss in the case of a disaster, synchronous redo transport must be configured between the primary and standby databases.
* Conversion to snapshot standby for testing (B): A physical standby database can be temporarily converted into a snapshot standby database to perform real application testing. After testing is completed, the snapshot standby can be converted back to a physical standby to resume its disaster recovery role.
References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
* Oracle Database Testing Guide

NEW QUESTION # 64
Which THREE statements are TRUE about Global Sequences when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled?

- A. If the CACHE option is set then the size of the cache must be at least 100.
- B. Their usage will always have a performance impact on the primary database.
- C. They must have the NOORDEK and CACHE options set.
- D. Their creation requires that a LOG archive_dest_n parameter be defined in the standby that points back to the primary.
- E. Their usage may have a performance impact on the physical standby database if the CACHE size is too small.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:
Global Sequences are Oracle sequences that generate unique values across multiple instances in an Oracle RAC or a Data Guard configuration. Regarding their behavior and performance when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled:
A: The usage of Global Sequences can indeed have a performance impact on the primary database due to the need to generate unique values that are consistent across both primary and standby databases.
D: The performance impact on the physical standby database may occur if the CACHE size is too small. This is because the standby database will frequently have to access the primary database to replenish the cache, which can increase the load and potentially lead to performance degradation.
E: Global Sequences should have the NOORDER and CACHE options set. The NOORDER option ensures that sequence numbers are provided without guaranteeing sequence order, thus improving scalability and performance. The CACHE option is used to specify how many sequence values will be held in memory for faster access.
Option B is incorrect as the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameter's definition for standbys pointing back to the primary does not directly pertain to the creation of sequences.
Option C is incorrect because there is no requirement that the size of the cache for a sequence must be at least 100. The CACHE size can be set to a different number based on specific use cases or performance considerations.

NEW QUESTION # 65
Which THREE are among the various tasks performed by the Data Guard Monitor (DMON) process?

- A. communicating with the DMON process of the observer to monitor a primary database in case a fast start failover is required
- B. performing role transitions when switchover requests are made
- C. communicating with dkon processes in other database instances that are part of the broker configuration
- D. activating role-based services appropriately in the various database instances of the configuration, based on the database role
- E. maintaining information about all members of the broker configuration in binary configuration files.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
The Data Guard Monitor (DMON) process is a key component of Oracle Data Guard. It plays a crucial role in managing and monitoring the state of both the primary and standby databases in a Data Guard configuration.

Performing role transitions when switchover requests are made (A): DMON is responsible for coordinating the switchover process between the primary and standby databases. This involves safely transitioning the roles of the databases to ensure data protection and availability.
Maintaining information about all members of the broker configuration in binary configuration files (B): DMON maintains detailed information about the databases in the Data Guard configuration, including their roles, states, and network addresses. This information is stored in binary configuration files, which are used by the Data Guard Broker to manage the Data Guard environment.
Activating role-based services appropriately in the various database instances of the configuration, based on the database role (C): DMON activates services that are appropriate for the role of each database in the Data Guard configuration. For example, it may activate different services on a primary database than on a standby database, based on the specific requirements of each role.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

NEW QUESTION # 66
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