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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77

You are planning to perform block comparison using the dbms comp package:

Which TWO statements are true?

- A. You can monitor the progress of an ongoing block comparison operation by querying V\$SESSION_LONGOPS.
- B. It requires that the DB_LOST_WKITE_protect initialization parameter be enabled.
- C. The databases should be at least mounted before block comparison.
- D. Logical standby databases can be the target database for the dbms_dbcomp.dbcomp procedure.
- E. It can be used to detect lost writes and inconsistencies between the primary database and the cascaded standbys.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The DBMS_COMPARISON package, used for comparing and converging data objects within a single database or between databases, requires that the databases involved in the block comparison be at least mounted (A). This allows the procedure to access the data blocks for comparison. Additionally, the progress of long-running operations such as block comparison can be monitored using the dynamic performance view V\$SESSION_LONGOPS (D), which provides information on the operation's progress and estimated completion time.

References: Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference provides comprehensive details on the DBMS_COMPARISON package, including its procedures and how to monitor their progress. Additionally, Oracle Database Reference explains the V\$SESSION_LONGOPS view, which is commonly used for monitoring long operations in the database.

NEW QUESTION # 78

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

Which three will be true after a successful failover to Cats?

- A. Sheep will be in the enabled state.
- B. Dogs will be in the disabled state and has to be manually reinstated.
- C. The configuration will be in Maximum Performance mode.
- D. Sheep will be in the disabled state.
- E. The configuration will be in Maximum Availability mode.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

After a successful failover to the 'cats' database in a Data Guard configuration:

B: Sheep, being another standby database, would typically remain in the enabled state unless specifically disabled or if there was a configuration issue.

D: Dogs, which was the primary database prior to failover, will be in a disabled state as part of the failover process. Manual intervention is required to re-establish 'dogs' as a standby database or to return it to the primary role through another role transition.

E: If the configuration was in Maximum Availability mode before failover, it would remain in this mode after failover, provided all settings were properly configured and no changes were made to the protection mode.

Option A is incorrect because failover does not automatically change the protection mode to Maximum Performance. The protection

mode remains as it was prior to the failover unless manually altered.

NEW QUESTION # 79

You are using Data Guard in conjunction with Global Database Services.

You have a Data Guard Broker configuration called Sales and a GDS pool called Prod.

Which three are true concerning the management of the broker configuration when using GDS?

- A. DGMGRL may be used to add the Sales configuration to the Prod pool in gds.
- B. Adding a database to the Sales configuration with DGMGRL requires that the Sales configuration be disabled first. It must then be enabled after the new database is added to the configuration.
- C. Adding a database to the Sales configuration with DGMGRL automatically adds the database to the Prod Pool.
- D. Performing a role change with DGMGRL automatically notifies GDS which in turn activates the appropriate services.
- E. DGMGRL may be used to add a single database to the Sales configuration even if Sales is a member of the Prod pool.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

In the context of Oracle Data Guard and Global Database Services (GDS):

DGMGRL may be used to add the Sales configuration to the Prod pool in gds (A): Data Guard Broker's command-line interface DGMGRL can be utilized to manage configurations with GDS, allowing the addition of Data Guard Broker configurations to GDS pools.

Performing a role change with DGMGRL automatically notifies GDS which in turn activates the appropriate services (B): When a role change is executed using DGMGRL, GDS is automatically notified, and it then activates the services that are appropriate for the new database roles.

DGMGRL may be used to add a single database to the Sales configuration even if Sales is a member of the Prod pool (C):

DGMGRL provides the capability to manage individual databases within a broker configuration, including adding databases to a configuration that is already part of a GDS pool.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Oracle Global Data Services documentation

NEW QUESTION # 80

Examine this query and its output:

□ Which two statements are true?

- A. Cats is a bystander database.
- B. The master observer is currently running on ol7.example.com
- C. The master observer is not connected to the database on which the query was executed.
- D. The master observer is not running, but should run on ol7.example.com
- E. The master observer is connected to the database on which the query was executed.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

D: The database role indicated by FS_FAILEOVER_STATUS as BYSTANDER implies that the database is a standby database in the Data Guard configuration. This means the database is neither a primary database nor an active failover target.

E: Since the FS_FAILEOVER_OBSERVER_HOST column shows cats, it suggests that this is the host on which the observer would run. However, because the FS_FAILEOVER_OBSERVER_PRESENT column is not shown, we cannot definitively state if the observer is currently connected or not. If FS_FAILEOVER_OBSERVER_PRESENT is 'YES', the observer is connected, if 'NO', then it's not. In the absence of this column's output, the best assumption based on the available data is that the observer is not connected.

The output shows that the FS_FAILEOVER_STATUS is BYSTANDER, which indicates that the database in question is not actively involved in a fast-start failover configuration as a primary or standby. It is in a bystander role, meaning that while it is part of a Data Guard configuration, it is neither a target for failover nor actively participating in failover operations. Additionally,

FS_FAILEOVER_OBSERVER_HOST shows

'cats', which indicates the host where the observer process is expected to run. However, since there is no information about the observer being present, we can infer that although 'cats' is designated for the observer to run, the observer is not currently connected to this database.

References Oracle documentation on Data Guard configurations and the V\$DATABASE view which provides information about the

fast-start failover status and observer host.

NEW QUESTION # 81

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration - Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

Databases:

dogs - Primary database

sheep - Snapshot standby database

cats - Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:

SUCCESS

You receive an error while attempting to raise the protection mode to Maximum Protection:

DGMGRL> edit configuration set protection mode as maxprotection;

Error: ORA-16627: operation disallowed since no standby databases would remain to support protection mode Failed.

Which is the minimum statement, or sequence of statements you must execute to enable successful raising of the protection mode to Maximum Protection?

- A. DGMGRL> edit database dogs set property LogxptMode=sync;
- B. DGMGRL> edit database dogs set property LogxptMode=sync;
- DGMGRL> edit database sheep set property LogxptMode=sync;
- C. **DGMGRL> edit database dogs set property LogXptMode=sync;**
DGMGRL> edit database cats set property LogXptMode=sync;
- D. DGMGRL> edit database cats set property LogXptMode=sync;
- E. DGMGRL> edit database dogs set property LogXptMode=sync;
- DGMGRL> edit database sheep set property LogxptMode=sync;
- DGMGRL> edit database cats set property LogXptMode=sync;
- F. DGMGRL> edit database sheep set property LogXptMode=sync;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 82

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