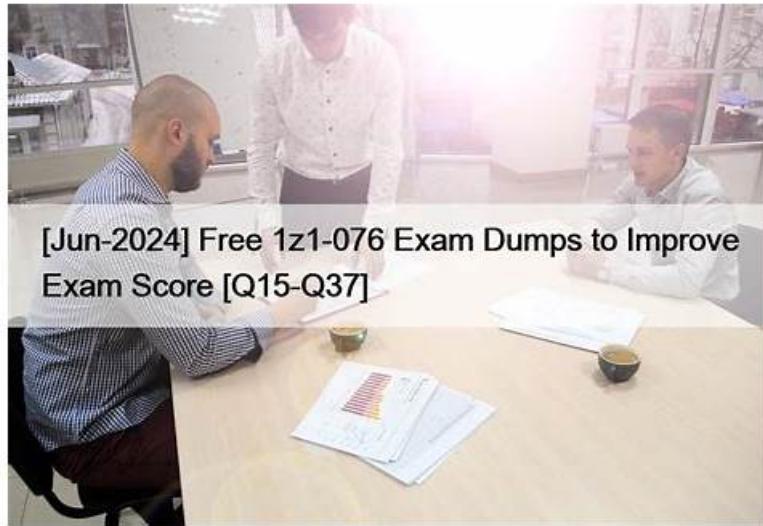


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## Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

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## Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

### NEW QUESTION # 58

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration - Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

Databases:

dogs - Primary database

cats - Snapshot standby database

sheep - Snapshot standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:

ORA-01034: ORACLE not available

ORA-16625: cannot reach database "dogs"

DGM-17017: unable to determine configuration status

ou wish to perform a failover to sheep. Which command, or sequence of commands, should you issue to the broker before executing failover to sheep; using the broker?

- A. DGMGRL> convert database cats to physical standby;
- B. DGMGRL> convert database sheep to physical standby;
- DGMGRL> edit configuration set protection mode as maxperformance;
- DGMGRL> convert database sheep to physical standby;
- C. **DGMGRL> convert database sheep to physical standby;**
- D. None, because you can directly failover to a Snapshot Standby Database.
- E. DGMGRL> convert database cats to physical standby;

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 59

You must configure flashback database for your Oracle 19c databases that will be part of a Data Guard Broker configuration.

The databases are all in ARCHIVELOG mode.

You will execute the SQL statement:

ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON;

Which three are true concerning this command?

- A. **It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is mounted.**
- B. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all physical standby databases that are part of the configuration.
- C. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all logical standby databases that are part of the configuration.
- D. **It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is open.**
- E. **It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL apply is active.**
- F. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c physical standby database while Real Time Query is active.

**Answer: A,D,E**

Explanation:

The command ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON; enables the Flashback Database feature, which provides a way to quickly revert an entire Oracle database back to a previous point in time. This command can be executed while an Oracle 19c primary database is either open (option A) or mounted (option B). It is also applicable to an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL Apply is active (option E). However, it's important to note that enabling Flashback Database on the primary does not automatically enable it on all associated standby databases, whether they are physical or logical. Each database in a Data Guard configuration must have Flashback Database explicitly enabled if desired. Real Time Query being active on a physical standby does

not directly relate to the ability to execute this command on the standby. References:

The explanation is based on Oracle's concepts for Flashback Technology and Data Guard configurations as detailed in the Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide and the Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide.

## NEW QUESTION # 60

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
2. A remote physical standby database
3. Real-time query is enabled.
4. The redo transport mode is set to SYNC.
5. The protection mode is set to Maximum Availability.

You notice that queries executed on the physical standby database receive errors: ORA-03172:

STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY of 15 seconds exceeded. Which two would you recommend to avoid this error?

- A. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the standby database instance.
- B. Increase the network bandwidth between the primary and standby databases.
- C. Increase the number of standby redo log files on the primary database.
- D. Change the protection mode to Maximum Protection.
- E. Change the protection mode to Maximum Performance.
- F. Reduce I/O latency for the storage used by the primary database.

**Answer: B,F**

Explanation:

The ORA-03172: STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY error indicates that the real-time query on the physical standby database is experiencing delays beyond the specified maximum data delay threshold. Increasing the network bandwidth (Option E) can enhance the speed at which redo data is transferred from the primary to the standby database, thereby reducing the likelihood of exceeding the STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY threshold. Reducing I/O latency on the primary database's storage (Option B) ensures that redo data is generated and shipped more efficiently, further mitigating the risk of delay. These actions, focused on optimizing data transfer and processing speed, address the root causes of the ORA-03172 error in a synchronous Data Guard configuration operating in Maximum Availability mode.

## NEW QUESTION # 61

Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. Tables can be dropped.
- B. Tablespaces can be dropped.
- C. The switch TO command allows a switch operation to a snapshot standby database.
- D. The FAILOVER TO command results in a transition of a snapshot standby database to the primary role.
- E. Tablespaces can be created.
- F. A logical standby database can be converted into a snapshot standby database.

**Answer: A,B,E**

Explanation:

A snapshot standby database is a fully updateable standby database that is created by converting a physical standby database into a snapshot standby database. The main characteristics of a snapshot standby database include:

\* B: Tablespaces can indeed be dropped in a snapshot standby database because it is updateable and allows all types of DML and DDL operations that do not conflict with the standby role.

\* C: Tablespaces can be created in a snapshot standby database for the same reasons that they can be

\* dropped; it supports all operations that do not interfere with its standby nature.

\* E: Tables can be dropped in a snapshot standby database, as it is a fully updateable standby.

Options A and D are incorrect because 'FAILOVER TO' and 'SWITCH TO' commands are not used with snapshot standby databases in these contexts. A failover converts a standby database into the primary role after the original primary has become unavailable, and is not a reversible role transition. Switch is a planned role reversal between the primary database and one of its standby databases and is not applicable to snapshot standby databases in the context provided.

Option F is incorrect because a logical standby database cannot be converted into a snapshot standby database directly. A logical standby is used for different purposes such as reporting and querying with real-time data, and its structure is different from a physical standby which can be converted into a snapshot standby.

References: Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide details the operations allowed on snapshot standby databases and the processes for transitioning between physical, snapshot, and logical standby databases.

### NEW QUESTION # 62

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

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

**Answer: C,D,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 # 63

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