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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
You created the PRODSBY1 physical standby database for the PROD primary database using gql and RMAN. You are planning to create a Data Guard Broker configuration. You execute the command:

```
DGMGRL> CREATE CONFIGURATION 'DGConfig' AS
> PRIMARY DATABASE IS 'PROD'
> CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS PROD;
```

Which three statements are true regarding the execution of the command?

- A. The Data Guard Broker configuration files is automatically created in the destinations specified by the DG_BROKER_CONFIG_FILEn initialization parameters on the primary database.
- B. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD and PRODSBYl database instances are defined on the primary host.
- C. The PRODSBY1 standby database is automatically added to the configuration if DG_BROKER_START is TRUE for PRODSBYl.
- D. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD database instance is defined on the primary host.
- E. The command will execute successfully only if the DG_BROKER_START initialization parameter is set to TRUE for the PROD database instance.
- F. The PRODSBYI standby database is automatically added to the configuration if Oracle Net connectivity to the PRODSBYl database instance is defined on the primary host.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
The command executed (CREATE CONFIGURATION 'DGConfig' AS PRIMARY DATABASE IS 'PROD' CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS PROD;) is used to create a Data Guard Broker configuration named 'DGConfig'. The successful execution of this command depends on several conditions:
A: The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE on the primary database to start the Data Guard Broker processes. Without the broker processes running, the configuration cannot be created.
D: Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD database instance must be established on the primary host. This is because the Data Guard Broker requires network accessibility to communicate with the primary database and manage the configuration.
E: When the configuration is created, the Data Guard Broker configuration files are indeed automatically created in the locations specified by the DG_BROKER_CONFIG_FILEn parameters on the primary database.
It's important to note that the command will not automatically add the PRODSBY1 standby database to the configuration (thus B and C are not correct), and there is no requirement for the standby database to have Oracle Net connectivity defined on the primary host for the execution of this command (making F incorrect as well).

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which THREE are true about using flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

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

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:
Flashback Database is a feature that allows reverting a database to a previous point in time, which is extremely useful in various Data Guard configurations:
* It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance (C):
Flashback Database can be used on a physical standby database to revert it to a past point in time, even when it is receiving redo data from a far sync instance. This can be particularly useful to recover from logical corruptions or unwanted changes.
* You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption (D): Even when real-time apply is enabled, which allows redo data to be applied to the standby database as soon as it is received, Flashback Database can be used to revert the physical standby database to a point in time before the logical corruption occurred.
* It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby (E):
After a failover has occurred from a primary to a physical standby database, making the standby the new primary, Flashback Database cannot be used to revert the old primary database to a state before the failover because the failover operation makes irreversible changes to the database role and configuration.References:
* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

NEW QUESTION # 39
You must configure on Oracle Data ....
1. A primary database
2. Three Physical Standby Databases
Examine these requirements:
A designated physical standby database should become the primary database automatically whenever the primary database fails.
2. The chosen protection mode should provide the highest level of protection possible without violating the other requirement.
Which redo transport mode and protection mode would you configure to meet these requirements?

- A. SYNC and Maximum Protection
- B. FASTSYNC and Maximum Availability
- C. ASYNC and Maximum Performance
- D. FASTSYNC and Maximum Protection

Answer: B

Explanation:
To meet the requirements of automatic failover and the highest level of protection without data loss, the combination of FASTSYNC redo transport mode and Maximum Availability protection mode is appropriate.
FASTSYNC ensures that the performance impact on the primary database is minimized while still providing synchronous transport.
Maximum Availability protection mode offers the highest level of data protection without compromising the availability of the primary database. In case of a network failure or a standby failure, the primary will not halt, avoiding disruption to the primary database operations.
ReferencesOracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide, which details the different protection modes and their respective levels of data protection and impact on database operations.

NEW QUESTION # 40
Which THREE statements are TRUE about the supported workload in Active Data Guard standby databases?

- A. You might have to use sequences with global temporary tables to support read-mostly applications by using Active Data Guard.
- B. PL/SQL blocks that you run on Active Data Guard standby databases can be always redirected to and run on the primary database.
- C. The DDL operations on private temporary tables are transparently redirected to the primary database.
- D. Read-mostly reporting applications that use global temporary tables for storing temporary data can be offloaded.
- E. The DML operations on a standby can be transparently redirected to and run on the primary database

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
In an Oracle Active Data Guard environment:
B: Read-mostly reporting applications that utilize global temporary tables to store session-specific data can be effectively offloaded to an Active Data Guard standby database, reducing the load on the primary database.
C: Sequences can be used with global temporary tables on an Active Data Guard standby database to support certain types of read-mostly applications, though some restrictions on sequence use may apply.
E: In Oracle Database 19c and later, DML redirection allows DML operations performed on an Active Data Guard standby database to be transparently redirected to the primary database. This is part of the DML Redirection feature.
Option A is incorrect because not all PL/SQL blocks run on an Active Data Guard standby database can be redirected to the primary database. Some PL/SQL executions, specifically those that would attempt to make changes to the database, are not supported on the standby.
Option D is incorrect because DDL operations on private temporary tables are not redirected; instead, private temporary tables are session-specific and are not persisted on disk, so they do not generate redo and are not applicable to an Active Data Guard standby.

NEW QUESTION # 41
Examine this list of possible steps:
1. Raise the compatibility level on both databases.
2. Restart SQL Apply on the upgraded logical standby database.
3. Start SQL Apply on the old primary database.
4. Perform a Switchover to the logical standby database.
5. Upgrade the logical standby database.
6. Upgrade the old primary database.
Which is the minimum number of steps in the correct order, to perform a rolling release upgrade of a data guard environment using an existing logical standby database and to enable the new functionality?

- A. 4,6,5,2,3,1
- B. 5,2,4,6,3,1
- C. 1,5,2,4,6,3
- D. 5,2,4,3,6,1
- E. 5,2,4,1

Answer: C

Explanation:
The process of performing a rolling release upgrade in a Data Guard environment using a logical standby database generally involves these steps:
* Raise the compatibility level on both databases (1): Ensuring both the primary and logical standby databases are operating with the same and correct compatibility level is essential before starting the upgrade process.
* Upgrade the logical standby database (5): Apply the database upgrade to the logical standby first, which allows the primary database to continue serving the workload without interruption.
* Restart SQL Apply on the upgraded logical standby database (2): Once the logical standby has been upgraded, SQL Apply must be restarted to apply the redo data from the primary database, which is still running the earlier version.
* Perform a switchover to the logical standby database (4): After confirming that the logical standby database is successfully applying redo data, perform a switchover to make it the new primary database.
* Upgrade the old primary database (6): With the new primary database now in place, upgrade the old primary database (which is now the new standby) to the new Oracle Database release.
* Start SQL Apply on the old primary database (3): Finally, start SQL Apply on what is now the standby database to synchronize it with the new primary database.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

* Oracle Database Upgrade Guide

NEW QUESTION # 42
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