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NEW QUESTION: 1

A Distribution Path sends the transaction of data from Extract to Replicat. How can you create a Distribution Path?

- A. In GGSCI with GoldenGate commands
- B. From the Service Manager home page
- C. At OS prompt with run preceding the GoldenGate commands
- D. From Cloud Shell with REST APIs

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Oracle GoldenGate Microservices Architecture, the Service Manager UI is the recommended and primary interface to create a Distribution Path using the Distribution Server. This method is officially documented and intended for simplified management.

NEW QUESTION: 2

Add TranData enables supplemental logging of key values in the transaction logs whenever a row change occurs.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

ADD TRANDATA logs key changes needed for replication.

NEW QUESTION: 3

What is the purpose of a data pump Extract in Oracle GoldenGate?

- A. Encrypts trail files
- B. Monitors performance metrics
- C. Reads from local trail and forwards to remote system
- D. Directly applies changes to target

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

It allows recovery if the network or target system fails by maintaining a local trail.

NEW QUESTION: 4

With BATCHSQL enabled, what causes a Replicat to use normal mode operation?

- A.** Statements that cause errors
- B.** Statements with rows between 8k and 24k in length
- C.** When BATCHSQL and GROUPTRANSOPS coexist
- D.** When server memory < 8 GB

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When BATCHSQL is enabled in Oracle GoldenGate Replicat, it tries to optimize performance by grouping multiple SQL statements and applying them in batches using array operations. However, if an error occurs during the execution of a batched group of statements, GoldenGate automatically switches the Replicat into "normal mode" (i.e., one-by-one row apply) for that transaction to allow better error handling and diagnostics.

NEW QUESTION: 5

You have offloaded data from the source onto a file. What method would you use to perform your initial load onto the target database?

- A.** File to Replicat
- B.** GoldenGate Direct Load
- C.** Direct bulk load to SQL*Loader
- D.** File to database utility

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When data is offloaded to a file, using SQL*Loader for a direct bulk load is the most efficient method. It leverages Oracle's optimized loading capabilities to handle large datasets effectively, minimizing resource usage and time.

NEW QUESTION: 6

You want to use multiple concurrent Extract process groups. What is the key factor in determining how many can be running at the same time?

- A.** Disk space
- B.** The number of compound keys on the source tables
- C.** System memory
- D.** The number of concurrent users

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

System memory is the most critical factor for determining how many Extract processes can run concurrently. Each process consumes memory, and insufficient memory may lead to performance degradation or process failure.

NEW QUESTION: 7

What is the key purpose of GoldenGate trail files?

- A. They are configuration files for the GoldenGate processes.
- B. They are a persistent storage area for captured transactions.
- C. They are checkpoint files for the GoldenGate processes.
- D. They are database auditing logs in which GoldenGate registers changes.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

"A trail is a series of files on disk where Oracle GoldenGate stores the captured changes to support the continuous extraction and replication of database changes." This makes trail files the persistent buffer between Extract and Replicat processes, decoupling them and improving fault tolerance and performance.

NEW QUESTION: 8

What is not a role used in a Microservices architecture deployment?

- A. Security
- B. Administrator
- C. User
- D. Manager

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Oracle GoldenGate Microservices Architecture (MA), roles refer to user roles that define access control and authorization across the different services. Common roles include:

NEW QUESTION: 9

Which Oracle GoldenGate parameter manages conflicts between initial load and change replication?

- A. CheckpointTable
- B. PASSTHRU
- C. DiscardFile
- D. HandleCollisions

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

HandleCollisions, specified in the Replicat parameter file. Should be turned off after initial load is complete.

NEW QUESTION: 10

How is Integrated Capture different from Classic Capture?

- A. Integrated Capture is different because it connects directly to the inbound server to apply transactions.
- B. Integrated Capture is different because it captures processes to integrate with an application server.
- C. Integrated Capture is different because it automatically configures the Capture process of GoldenGate.
- D. Integrated Capture is different because it receives Logical Change Records (LCRs) directly from a database logmining server.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The main difference between Integrated and Classic Capture in Oracle GoldenGate lies in how changes are captured from the database. Integrated Capture uses a database logmining server to receive Logical Change Records (LCRs) directly, while Classic Capture directly reads redo log files.

NEW QUESTION: 11

What is the main advantage of using a data pump Extract?

- A.** Trail retention at source for recovery
- B.** Faster row compression
- C.** Secure REST access
- D.** Enables load balancing

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

It allows recovery if the network or target system fails by maintaining a local trail.

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which statement is not true for a Data Path in the Oracle GoldenGate Microservices architecture environment?

- A.** The Extract process stores the captured data in trail files.
- B.** The Replicat process reads the trail files that are made available by the Distribution Server.
- C.** The Replicat process applies all committed changes to the target database.
- D.** The Distribution Server accesses the trail files for a defined Path.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In Oracle GoldenGate Microservices Architecture, the Distribution Server does not access local trail files directly. Instead, it receives data from the Source Extract (or Data Pump) and sends it to the Receiver Server on the target.

NEW QUESTION: 13

Why might you use multiple data pumps for one source trail?

- A.** Minimize CPU usage
- B.** Send to multiple targets and improve parallelism
- C.** Encrypt extract data
- D.** Reduce redo generation

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To support multiple target systems, table separation, and parallel processing.

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which parameter is typically used with data pumps unless transformation is needed?

- A.** PASSTHRU
- B.** Map

- C. TrailFile
- D. ASSUMETARGETDEFS

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

PASSTHRU (used unless transformation or exit processing is needed)

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which of the following is not an initial load method in Oracle GoldenGate?

- A. File to database utility
- B. SQL*Net Load
- C. Direct load
- D. File to Replicat

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

File to Replicat, File to database utility, Direct load & Direct bulk load (via SQL*Loader API)

NEW QUESTION: 16

What are the four Oracle GoldenGate use cases? Backup and recovery

- A. Backup and recovery
- B. Offload reporting
- C. Real-time discovery
- D. Data center load balancing by using multimaster replication
- E. Zero downtime upgrades and migrations
- F. Real-time data warehousing

Answer: B,D,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

GoldenGate Key Use Cases Include: Active-active replication (multimaster) Zero-downtime migrations Real-time reporting (offloading workload) Real-time ETL / data warehousing

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NEW QUESTION: 17

SQLEXEC can communicate only via SQL query.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

SQLEXEC can run scripts, not just SQL queries.

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which tools would you use to determine if all Oracle GoldenGate processes are up and running?

- A. GGSCI
- B. Oracle GoldenGate Monitor
- C. Process report
- D. CMDSEC
- E. tcpers

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Use GGSCI, process reports, or Monitor to check running processes.

NEW QUESTION: 19

You have configured and added the Extract and Replicat tasks by using the Direct Load method. What do you need to do to get the processes up and running?

- A. Start the Extract task
- B. Start the Extract task, wait for it to stop, and then start the Replicat task
- C. Start the Replicat task
- D. Start the Extract task and then start the Replicat task

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In the Direct Load method, the Extract performs a one-time data load and then stops. Only after that should the Replicat be started to apply the loaded data. Starting both simultaneously is not valid for this method.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which of the following issues can prevent Replicat from advancing?

- A. The Stats Replicat command must be run
- B. The Extract name is incorrect
- C. The trail name is incorrect

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

An incorrect trail name stops Replicat from progressing.

NEW QUESTION: 21

Identify the scenario in which you cannot configure GoldenGate.

- A. Real-time Change Data Capture from transaction logs
- B. Batch Data Transfer from table data
- C. Snapshot database backups
- D. Initial Load synchronization

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Snapshot database backups are not a replication scenario - GoldenGate does not operate on backups. It's designed for live, transactional, and log-based data movement, not static snapshots.

NEW QUESTION: 22

Where are the Oracle GoldenGate parameters officially documented?

- A. Oracle GoldenGate AdminClient Manual
- B. Oracle Fusion Middleware Reference for Oracle GoldenGate 19c
- C. GoldenGate GGSCI Command Reference
- D. Oracle Database Concepts Guide

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Oracle Fusion Middleware Reference for Oracle GoldenGate 19c

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which parameter gives more accurate timing for lag statistics?

- A. CacheMgr
- B. TCPSourceTimer
- C. DynamicResolution

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

TCPSourceTimer improves lag timing accuracy.

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which commands are used to create and start a Replicat group?

- A. CREATE REPLICAT, RUN REPLICAT
- B. INIT REPLICAT, BEGIN APPLY
- C. BUILD REPLICAT, LAUNCH APPLY
- D. ADD REPLICAT, START REPLICAT, EDIT PARAMS

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

These are the standard commands used to define and activate a Replicat group.

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which mechanism is used by Extract to ensure that data integrity and fault tolerance are maintained in the data source and trail?

- A. Commit sequence order
- B. Manager process
- C. Logical change records
- D. Checkpoints

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

The filter clause provides the ability to include or exclude data to process. What is true with this filter clause `FILTER (ON UPDATE, ON DELETE, @COMPUTE(PRODUCT_PRICE * PRODUCT_AMOUNT) > 10000);?`

- A.** Data processing will exclude rows for update if `(PRODUCT_PRICE * PRODUCT_AMOUNT)` is not greater than 10000.
- B.** Data processing will include rows for delete if `(PRODUCT_PRICE * PRODUCT_AMOUNT)` is not greater than 10000.
- C.** Data processing will include rows for insert if `(PRODUCT_PRICE * PRODUCT_AMOUNT)` is not greater than 10000.
- D.** Data processing will exclude rows for delete if `(PRODUCT_PRICE * PRODUCT_AMOUNT)` is not greater than 10000.

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

The clause:

sql

`CopyEditFILTER (ON UPDATE, ON DELETE, @COMPUTE(PRODUCT_PRICE * PRODUCT_AMOUNT) > 10000)` means the filter only applies to UPDATE and DELETE operations. Oracle GoldenGate evaluates the expression:

sql

`CopyEdit@COMPUTE(PRODUCT_PRICE * PRODUCT_AMOUNT) > 10000`

If TRUE, the record is processed.

If FALSE, the record is excluded from replication.

NEW QUESTION: 27

DDL can be used in conjunction with filter options. What would be the correct DDL parameter if you need DDL for specific objects?

- A.** DDL <objectname>
- B.** DDL Include All, Exclude ObjName <objectname>
- C.** DDL Exclude All, Include ObjName <objectname>
- D.** DDL Include. <objectname>

Answer: **C** [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

This configuration first excludes all DDL operations (EXCLUDE ALL) and then selectively includes DDL for specific objects using INCLUDE OBJNAME. This approach ensures that only the desired DDL operations are replicated, providing precise control over DDL replication.

NEW QUESTION: 28

Oracle GoldenGate Software Command Interface (GGSCI) is the Oracle GoldenGate command-line utility. You use GGSCI commands to configure, control, and monitor Oracle GoldenGate. GGSCI commands can be collected in a text script called an Obey (.oby) file. How can it be run in Obey scripts and also used in Microservices architecture?

- A.** Run it on the OS logged in as user oggadmin.

- B.** Log into source or target database as user oggadmin and run script at SQL prompt.
- C.** Launch GGSCI and run from the GGSCI prompt.
- D.** Run scripts from adminclient.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For Microservices Architecture, run Obey scripts using the adminclient.

NEW QUESTION: 29

You are concerned that the process report generation in your production environment will become too large and not contain useful statistics.

- A.** Use the parameter REPORT.
- B.** Use the parameter REPORTROLLOVER.
- C.** Use the ADD EXTTRAIL command option MEGABYTES.
- D.** GoldenGate automatically generates a new report when the processes start.

Answer: **B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The REPORTROLLOVER parameter lets you automatically rotate and archive GoldenGate process report files based on size, time, or process restarts, preventing them from growing too large and cluttering with old data.

NEW QUESTION: 30

Which parameter is typically associated with an Extract group in Oracle GoldenGate?

- A.** ExtTrail
- B.** DiscardFile
- C.** Map
- D.** Obey

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Extract with group name, database login parameters; ExtTrail or RmtHost and RmtTrail; Table, and others. These can be found in the section titled "Extract Parameter Categories."

NEW QUESTION: 31

If you were to create a target-initiated Distribution Path, which of the following must you provide?

- A.** The target URI
- B.** The name of the GoldenGate deployment
- C.** The name of the Extract
- D.** The name of the database transaction logs where database data changes were recorded

Answer: **A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When creating a target-initiated Distribution Path in Oracle GoldenGate Microservices, the Receiver Service initiates the connection to the source's Distribution Service. This requires specifying the target URI, which includes details like the source host, port number, and trail name. The Extract name is not directly required in this configuration.

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Cache and queue statistic drill-downs are available for both Extract and Replicat groups.

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Drill-downs are available only for Extract groups.

NEW QUESTION: 33

A macro is a built-in automation tool that enables you to call a stored set of processing steps. It can consist of a set of parameters that can be referenced from within a parameter file. What is true about the parameters of a macro?

A. The parameters in a macro cannot be dynamic parameters.

B. Macros can only be defined at the source site in the Extract parameter file.

C. You cannot have macros in a GLOBALS parameter file.

D. You can reuse a group of parameters in commands and functions by using a macro.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A macro in Oracle GoldenGate lets you define a reusable set of parameters that can be inserted into multiple parameter files or locations, promoting consistency and efficiency in Extract or Replicat configurations.

NEW QUESTION: 34

What is the adminclient in GoldenGate MA?

A. A background replication daemon

B. A CLI tool that uses REST APIs to manage deployments

C. A GUI for performance metrics visualization

D. A browser-based management tool

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Command-line utility (like GGSCI) using REST API for Microservices Architecture control/config.

NEW QUESTION: 35

The IF function is used to test one or more conditions and return a value. The Replicat parameter file has the following entry:

- A. Central
- B. Pacific
- C. East
- D. Mountain

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

The logic in this statement: text Copy Edit @IF(@VALONEOF(STATE, 'CO', 'TX', 'IL'), 'PACIFIC', 'EAST') It checks if the value of STATE is CO, TX, or IL. If true ? returns 'PACIFIC' If false ? returns 'EAST' Since 'CA' is not in that list, the result will be: text Copy Edit TIME ZONE = 'EAST'

NEW QUESTION: 36

GGSCI commands can display:

- A. Processing status
- B. All of the above
- C. Statistics (operations processed)
- D. Lag in the system

Answer: [B \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

GGSCI provides status, statistics, and lag details

NEW QUESTION: 37

The Integrated Extract can use the LogMiner components to collectively read and format the logical change records and create trail entries in the trail file. Which of the following is not a component of the LogMiner?

- A. Builder
- B. Reader
- C. Preparer
- D. Converter

Answer: [D \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

In Oracle LogMiner (used by Integrated Extract), the core components are Reader, Preparer, and Builder - they work together to read redo logs, extract change records, and prepare them for trail file writing. Converter is not a valid LogMiner component.

NEW QUESTION: 38

You find that an Extract's recovery time increases. What caused it?

- A. The current read position (RBA) is less than the oldest open (uncommitted) transaction position.
- B. The difference between the start of the oldest open (uncommitted) transaction and current read position in the transaction log stored in the checkpoint file is large.
- C. The oldest open (uncommitted) transaction is small.

D. There is no oldest open (uncommitted) transaction.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When the difference between the oldest open transaction's start and the current read position is large, Extract must scan more log data, increasing recovery time.

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which is an invalid combination for EVENTACTIONS with options?

A. EVENTACTIONS (CHECKPOINT BEFORE, ABORT)

B. EVENTACTIONS (CHECKPOINT BOTH, IGNORE)

C. EVENTACTIONS (CHECKPOINT BOTH, STOP)

D. EVENTACTIONS (CHECKPOINT AFTER, ABORT)

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The combination CHECKPOINT BOTH with IGNORE is invalid because IGNORE tells Replicat to skip the transaction, while CHECKPOINT BOTH implies a complete apply and checkpoint - which contradicts the action of ignoring the transaction.

NEW QUESTION: 40

What Oracle GoldenGate microservices component is used to support the issuing and processing of data and commands in a distributed deployment?

A. Administration server

B. Processor server

C. Distribution server

D. Service Manager

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In Oracle GoldenGate Microservices, the Distribution Server is responsible for distributing data and commands across deployments in a distributed environment. It replaces the classic Data Pump and is designed for routing trail data efficiently to remote targets using secure paths.

NEW QUESTION: 41

If multiple GoldenGate processes are accessing a set of trail files, which process should include the PURGEOLDEXTRACTS parameter to trigger trail file clean-up?

A. Manager

B. Extract and Replicat

C. Extract

D. Replicat

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The PURGEOLDEXTRACTS parameter should be configured in the Manager (MGR) process, as it is responsible for monitoring trail file usage across GoldenGate processes and safely deleting files no longer needed by any Extract or Replicat.

NEW QUESTION: 42

You made changes to the GLOBALS parameter file using an editor on the OS. After saving your changes, you noticed the changes did not take effect. What would be the reason for this?

- A. You did not MGR so the changes can take effect.
- B. You did not make changes on the OS logged in as the GoldenGate Administrator user.
- C. You did not stop all replication processes running in so the changes can take effect.
- D. You did not restart GGSCI.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

This is because GLOBALS parameters are read only at GGSCI startup, unlike other dynamic parameter files (e.g., Extract or Replicat configs). ?? So without restarting GGSCI, your changes won't be recognized.

NEW QUESTION: 43

Replicat makes checkpoints in the trail file to mark its last read position. How can you create a checkpoint table?

- A. Use the ADD CHECKPOINTTABLE command.
- B. Use the INFO REPLICAT command with the SHOWCH option.
- C. Use the ADD Extract Trail command.
- D. Run the chkpt_db_extracttrail.sql script.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

A checkpoint table is used by Replicat (especially in coordinated or integrated mode) to store its checkpoint information inside the target database - rather than just in the local trail files. This improves visibility and manageability, especially in HA/DR setups.

NEW QUESTION: 44

You want to increase parallelism for greater integrated Replicat throughput while preserving the original transaction atomicity. How can you achieve this?

- A. You can configure integrated Replicat with two parallel apply servers.
- B. You can configure integrated Replicat with two parallel child servers.
- C. You can configure integrated Replicat ASSUMETARGETDEFS and SPECIALRUN parameters.
- D. You can configure integrated Replicat with SPECIALRUN parameter.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

To increase parallelism and still preserve transaction atomicity, configure Integrated Replicat with multiple parallel apply servers (e.g., 2 or more). This allows Oracle GoldenGate to apply multiple transactions concurrently while maintaining their integrity.

NEW QUESTION: 45

What Oracle GoldenGate component sends trail files over the network to the Receiver Server?

- A. The Trail File Server
- B. The Distribution Server on the source
- C. The GoldenGate source Data Pump
- D. The Extract

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

"A Distribution Service process will read the trail file and send it across the network to a waiting Receiver Service process..."

NEW QUESTION: 46

You want to use coordinated Replicat mode instead of classic mode. Which three reasons should you consider for this?

- A. Replicat is multi-threaded in coordinated mode.
- B. Multiple transactions on the target are executed with full synchronization.
- C. Parent and child tables must not be processed by the same apply thread.
- D. Coordinated Replicat allows for user-defined partitioning of the workload so as to apply high-volume transactions concurrently.
- E. Only one parameter file is required for a coordinated Replicat, regardless of the number of threads.

Answer: A,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Which components have been made redundant in Oracle GoldenGate 12.2 and later?

- A. SOURCEDEFS
- B. ASSUMETARGETDEFS
- C. Replicat
- D. Extract

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

From 12.2, ASSUMETARGETDEFS and SOURCEDEFS are no longer needed.

NEW QUESTION: 48

In integrated mode, the Replicat process leverages the apply processing functionality that is available within the Oracle database. How does it operate?

A. It reads the Oracle GoldenGate trail, performs data filtering, mapping, and conversion. Then, it constructs logical change records (LCRs) from source database DML transactions. DDL is applied directly by Replicat. Finally, it transmits the LCRs to the inbound server, which applies the data to the target database.

B. It reads the Oracle GoldenGate trail, performs data filtering, mapping, and conversion. Then, it constructs logical change records (LCRs) from source database DML transactions. Then it is attached to a background process in the target database by means of lightweight streaming mechanism, which transmits the LCRs to the inbound server, which applies the data to the target database.

C. It reads the Oracle GoldenGate trail, performs data filtering, mapping and conversion. Then, it transmits the regular change records to the inbound server, which applies the data to the target database.

D. It reads the Oracle GoldenGate trail, performs data filtering, mapping and conversion. Then, it constructs logical change records from source database DML transactions. Next, it uses standard SQL to apply data directly to the target tables.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Integrated Replicat constructs LCRs for DML, sends them to the inbound server for apply, while DDL is applied directly by Replicat-not through the inbound server.

NEW QUESTION: 49

Which of the following statements is true?

A. Oracle GoldenGate checkpoints are stored in an Oracle control file.

B. The CKPT background process records the Oracle GoldenGate checkpoint.

C. The Oracle GoldenGate checkpoint supports Oracle GoldenGate recovery.

D. There is likely to be only one Oracle GoldenGate checkpoint file.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Checkpoints support recovery, not stored in Oracle control files.

NEW QUESTION: 50

What is a trusted point in a GoldenGate deployment?

A. Security keys to provide secure online authentication

B. A high level of security and protection system that is designed against various types of threats, including malware, hacking, and attacks

C. The one root certificate authority (rootCA) that is used for signing all certificates across all deployments

D. An access point that you can trust to be a safe connection

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Oracle GoldenGate (especially in Microservices Architecture), the trusted point refers to the root certificate authority (rootCA) used to digitally sign all the certificates for secure communication. This ensures trust between all components within a deployment.

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