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Oracle GoldenGate 12c Implementation Essentials

Oracle 1z0-447

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which three are valid reasons to use an Oracle GoldenGate Data Pump? (Choose three.)

A. It isolates primary Extract from network interruptions.

B. It can distribute a local trail to multiple target systems.

C. It can filter, map, or transform records before delivery.

D. It is required whenever Extract writes to a remote trail.

E. It captures changes directly from the target database redo logs.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

A Data Pump is a secondary Extract process that reads records from a local trail and sends them to one or more remote trails. It can isolate the primary Extract from network interruptions because the primary Extract continues writing to its local trail while the Pump manages remote delivery. It can also distribute the contents of a local trail to multiple target systems by using separate Pump groups. Finally, a Pump can perform filtering, mapping, or transformation before delivery when configured to process records rather than simply pass them through.

A Pump is optional, not mandatory, in a remote replication configuration. Extract can send records directly to a remote trail when a Pump is not required. Oracle describes Data Pump processing and its distribution role in the Oracle GoldenGate Concepts documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

You need to obtain the current processing statistics for a running Replicat group without stopping it. Which GGSCI command should you use?

A. SEND REPLICAT group_name, STATS

B. INFO REPLICAT group_name, SHOWCH

C. VIEW REPORT group_name

D. STATUS REPLICAT group_name

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Use `SEND REPLICAT group_name, STATS`. The `SEND` command communicates with a running process, and the `STATS` option requests its current processing statistics. The returned information can include counts for inserts, updates, deletes, discards, and other processing activity.

This command is appropriate for runtime monitoring because it does not stop or reposition Replicat. In contrast, `INFO REPLICAT` primarily displays status and checkpoint information. See the Oracle GoldenGate SEND command reference.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which three are types of encryption supported by OGG?

A. Parameter file encryption

B. Password

C. Trail file encryption

D. Network encryption

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

Oracle GoldenGate supports encryption in three principal areas: credentials, trail data, and network communications. **Password** encryption protects database and GoldenGate user credentials stored in parameter files. GoldenGate uses its supported encryption methods to avoid retaining usable clear-text passwords in those files, helping protect credentials used by Extract, Replicat, and related processes.

Trail file encryption protects captured transactional data written to GoldenGate trail files. This protection applies while the data is at rest in the trail, including local and remote trails, and is configured through GoldenGate encryption parameters and a wallet or key-management configuration as applicable.

Network encryption protects GoldenGate data while it is transmitted between processes over TCP/IP, such as when a distribution path sends trail records to a remote deployment. Oracle documents encryption of passwords, trail data, and TCP/IP network traffic as distinct GoldenGate security capabilities. These controls can be used together to protect credentials, replicated data at rest, and replicated data in transit. See the Oracle GoldenGate documentation on encrypting data and Oracle documentation on encrypting passwords.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which capability does GoldenGate support?

A. file-based Capture

B. asynchronous Capture and Delivery of committed DML transactions

C. two-phase commit operations from application interfaces

D. Synchronous transaction Capture from application interfaces

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

GoldenGate supports asynchronous capture and delivery of committed DML transactions. Its Extract process reads committed database changes from transaction logs or other supported capture sources, packages them into trail records, and makes them available for downstream delivery. Replicat then applies those changes at the target, preserving transaction boundaries so that changes belonging to the same source transaction are processed as a unit. This architecture allows source and target systems to operate independently while GoldenGate moves data with low latency, making it suitable for real-time replication, active-active designs, data integration, migrations, and operational reporting.

“Committed” is essential: GoldenGate is designed to propagate changes that have successfully committed at the source, ensuring that target data reflects valid transactional outcomes rather than uncommitted work. The capture, transport, and delivery stages are decoupled through GoldenGate trail files and process checkpoints, which also support recoverability and reliable restart processing. Oracle describes GoldenGate as a real-time, log-based change data capture and replication platform that captures and applies committed database changes with minimal impact on production systems. See the Oracle GoldenGate overview and the Oracle GoldenGate concepts documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

You are experiencing an issue with the downstream database server for the Integrated Capture Downstream Model. Which step should you take to resolve the issue?

A. Ensure that the Oracle database version on the downstream database server is the same version as the source Oracle version.

B. Ensure that the platform type of the downstream database server is the same platform as the source database server.

C. Ensure that the GoldenGate version used on the downstream database server is the same version used on the source database server.

D. Ensure that the GoldenGate version used on the downstream database server is the same version used on the target database server.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Ensure that the platform type of the downstream database server is the same platform as the source database server. Integrated Capture in the downstream deployment model uses a downstream mining database to receive and mine redo that originated on the source system. Oracle requires the source and downstream databases to use the same operating-system platform so that the downstream mining database can correctly process the source redo data. This is a fundamental deployment prerequisite, rather than merely a version-alignment preference.

In this architecture, redo is transported from the source to the downstream database, where the integrated Extract works with the database mining infrastructure. Matching platform types ensures compatibility for the redo processing and mining path required by this model. When investigating a downstream-server problem, confirming this prerequisite is therefore an appropriate corrective step before continuing configuration or troubleshooting work. Oracle documents the platform requirement in its Integrated Capture downstream deployment guidance: Oracle GoldenGate 12c Integrated Capture Deployment Options. Additional integrated Extract configuration guidance is available in the Oracle GoldenGate documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

What file must be configured in order to use custom encryption keys?

A. ENCKEYS

B. ENCRYPT

C. GLOBALS

D. CUSTKEYS

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

ENCKEYS is the Oracle GoldenGate encryption-key file that must be configured when using user-defined (custom) encryption keys. The file is normally stored in the GoldenGate `dirprm` directory and contains one or more key definitions, each identified by a logical key name. GoldenGate processes reference that key name in their parameter files when encrypting or decrypting trail data, passwords, or other supported encrypted content. This separation allows the process configuration to refer to a key by name without placing the key material directly in the parameter file. Oracle documents ENCKEYS as the file used to store encryption keys and describes creating it with the `KEYGEN` utility. The file must be protected with appropriate operating-system permissions because it contains sensitive cryptographic information; it should also be securely backed up where required for recovery, since encrypted data cannot be read without the applicable key. See Oracle's Using Encryption in Oracle GoldenGate and the KEYGEN command reference.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which three describe a valid OGG Event Action?

A. Stop the process

B. Write a checkpoint before and/or after writing the record to the trail.

C. Run a shell command

D. Purge old trail files

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Oracle GoldenGate `EVENTACTIONS` specifies actions that a process can take when an event is triggered, such as a data error, a DDL event, or another condition defined in the parameter file. **Stop the process** is valid because `STOP` is an explicitly supported event action; it stops the GoldenGate process in an orderly manner. **Write a checkpoint before and/or after writing the record to the trail.** is valid because the `CHECKPOINT` event action supports the `BEFORE`, `AFTER`, and `BOTH` keywords. This allows checkpoint processing to be associated with the event at the required point relative to record handling. **Run a shell command** is also valid because the `SHELL` action runs a specified operating-system command when the event occurs. These actions may be combined in an `EVENTACTIONS` clause, subject to the documented syntax and process behavior. Oracle documents `STOP`, `SHELL`, and `CHECKPOINT` as supported `EVENTACTIONS` actions in the GoldenGate Reference. See Oracle GoldenGate 12c EVENTACTIONS reference and Oracle GoldenGate Reference.

QUESTION NO: 8

Identify two correct statements regarding GoldenGate supported features.

A. GoldenGate supports network encryption and compression.

B. GoldenGate supports DML and DDL replication for all supported databases.

C. GoldenGate for Oracle supports Exadata Hybrid Columnar Compression as a source.

D. GoldenGate for SQLServer supports only SQLServer Standard Edition as a source.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

GoldenGate supports network encryption and compression. GoldenGate distribution can protect data while it is transmitted between processes over TCP/IP: encryption can be configured for network communications, and compression reduces the volume of trail data sent across the network. These capabilities are especially useful where trail files are transmitted over bandwidth-constrained or untrusted networks. Oracle documents the available security facilities, including encryption for GoldenGate communication and trail-related data protection, in its GoldenGate security documentation.

GoldenGate for Oracle supports Exadata Hybrid Columnar Compression as a source. Hybrid Columnar Compression is an Oracle Database storage optimization, and GoldenGate capture for Oracle obtains change information from Oracle redo rather than requiring source rows to be stored in an uncompressed format. Consequently, tables using Exadata Hybrid Columnar Compression can participate as source objects when the applicable GoldenGate and Oracle Database support requirements are met. Oracle describes Hybrid Columnar Compression and its Exadata use in the Exadata System Software documentation. Together, these features enable efficient secure transport of replicated changes and support capture from compressed Oracle source storage.

QUESTION NO: 9

For which database, other than SQL Server, does an Extract use a method of Secondary Truncation Point management?

A. Teradata

B. Informix

C. Sybase

D. DB2

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

DB2 is correct. Oracle GoldenGate Extract uses secondary truncation point management for DB2 in addition to SQL Server. This mechanism is relevant because Extract reads committed change data from database transaction logs while the database's log-management processes may eventually reuse or remove older log records. The secondary truncation point provides an additional retained position that helps ensure the database does not truncate log data that Extract might still need to process, particularly when Extract's regular checkpoint position alone is not sufficient for safe log-retention coordination.

For DB2 environments, this behavior supports reliable, continuous capture by coordinating GoldenGate's recovery and read requirements with DB2 transaction-log handling. It allows Extract to preserve the ability to restart and continue processing from a valid point without losing required log records. The feature is therefore part of the database-specific Extract implementation rather than a generic setting that applies identically to every supported source platform. Oracle's GoldenGate documentation for the 12c Windows and UNIX deployment describes database-specific Extract behavior and configuration requirements, including DB2 support. See the Oracle GoldenGate 12c documentation library and the Oracle GoldenGate product documentation page.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which three statements are true regarding the HANDLECOLLISIONS parameter? (Choose three.)

A. It is configured in the Replicat parameter file.

B. It can help resolve duplicate and missing-record conditions during initial synchronization.

C. It should normally be disabled after the initial-load overlap is processed.

D. It enables DDL capture in Extract.

E. It replaces REPERROR for all Replicat errors.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

`HANDLECOLLISIONS` is a Replicat parameter commonly used during initial-load synchronization when change replication begins before the initial-load data is completely aligned with the target. It causes Replicat to handle certain duplicate-record and missing-record conditions in a way that helps reconcile overlap between the initial load and the change stream.

It is intended as a temporary synchronization aid, not as a permanent error-handling strategy. After the initial load is complete and Replicat has processed the overlap period, it should be disabled with `NOHANDLECOLLISIONS`. General Replicat error policy is configured with `REPERROR`. See the Oracle GoldenGate HANDLECOLLISIONS reference.

QUESTION NO: 11

You must return column-level detail for out-of-sync rows. How can you accomplish this?

A. The Oracle GoldenGate Veridata Agent executes database-related requests on behalf of the Oracle GoldenGate Veridata Server.

B. The Oracle GoldenGate Veridata Manager executes auto-memory database-related requests on behalf of the Oracle GoldenGate Veridata Server.

C. The Oracle GoldenGate Veridata Agent source database executes database-related requests on behalf of the Oracle GoldenGate Veridata Server.

D. The Oracle GoldenGate Veridata Manager executes database-related requests on behalf of the Oracle GoldenGate Veridata Server.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The Oracle GoldenGate Veridata Agent executes database-related requests on behalf of the Oracle GoldenGate Veridata Server. This agent-based architecture is what allows Veridata to obtain the detailed data needed to investigate comparison results. After Veridata identifies rows that are out of synchronization, the Server can request row-level and column-level information through the Agent connected to the relevant database. The Agent performs the required database work locally, including retrieving data for the source or target side of a comparison, and returns the results to the Veridata Server for reporting and analysis.

This separation is important because the Veridata Server coordinates comparisons and presents results, whereas the Agent provides the database-specific access layer. Consequently, column-level detail for discrepant rows is made available through the Agent's execution of the Server's database-related requests. Oracle's Veridata documentation describes the Agent as the component that executes database-related requests for the Server and supports the retrieval of comparison detail. See the Oracle GoldenGate Veridata introduction and the Veridata components documentation.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which method in GoldenGate should you use to undo DML changes previously made to a target database?

A. Run Extract and Replicat from the command line.

B. Use Extract and Replicat with the GoldenGate Logdump utility.

C. Run the Reverse Utility on the target database transaction logs.

D. Use Extract and Replicat with the GoldenGate Reverse utility.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Use Extract and Replicat with the GoldenGate Reverse utility.

is correct because Oracle GoldenGate's Reverse utility is specifically designed for data backout. It processes an existing GoldenGate trail that contains the captured source transactions and creates a reverse trail containing logically opposite operations. For example, an insert is transformed into a delete, a delete is transformed into an insert when sufficient before-image information is available, and an update is reversed using the recorded before and after values. A Replicat process then applies that reverse trail to the target database, undoing the changes that were previously delivered there.

This method is intended for controlled recovery scenarios, such as backing out erroneous replicated transactions after a deployment or operational problem. Successful reversal depends on having an appropriate trail available and on configuring capture to retain the data needed to reconstruct inverse DML operations, particularly before images for updates and deletes. The Reverse utility works with GoldenGate's Extract and Replicat processing model: it generates the reversed transaction data, while Replicat applies the resulting compensating operations to the target. Oracle documents this procedure as data backout using the Reverse utility in the Oracle GoldenGate Windows and UNIX Administration Guide and in the Oracle GoldenGate Core Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 13

Select four Oracle GoldenGate use cases.

A. real-time discovery

B. real-time data warehousing

C. offload reporting

D. zero downtime upgrades and migrations

E. backup and recovery

F. data center load balancing by using multi-master replication

ANSWER: B C D F

Explanation:

Oracle GoldenGate is a log-based, low-latency data replication platform intended to distribute committed transactional changes to one or more target systems with minimal impact on source applications. **real-time data warehousing** is a core use case because continuously delivering source changes keeps analytical data current for timely business analysis. **offload reporting** uses replicated databases to move reporting and query workloads away from production systems while retaining a current copy of operational data. **zero downtime upgrades and migrations** is supported by synchronizing old and new environments during a transition, allowing an application cutover after data has been kept consistent. **data center load balancing by using multi-master replication** reflects GoldenGate's active-active replication capabilities, in which multiple participating systems can support workloads while changes are shared between them. Oracle describes GoldenGate as providing real-time data integration and replication for availability, migrations, and operational intelligence. Its architecture captures changes from database logs and applies them to target systems, which enables these use cases without relying on periodic bulk extracts. See the Oracle GoldenGate product overview and the Oracle GoldenGate documentation library for product capabilities and implementation guidance.