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In today's technological world, more and more students are taking the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) exam online. While this can be a convenient way to take a Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) exam dumps, it can also be stressful. Luckily, It-Tests's best Oracle 1z1-076 exam questions can help you prepare for your Oracle 1z1-076 Certification Exam and reduce your stress. If you are preparing for the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) exam dumps our 1z1-076 Questions help you to get high scores in your Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) exam.

Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.
Topic 6	• Enhanced Client Connectivity in a Data Guard Environment: This topic focuses on enhancing client connectivity in a Data Guard setup and implementing failover procedures for seamless client redirection. It also covers application continuity to ensure uninterrupted operations during role transitions.
Topic 7	• 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 9	• 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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52
Examine the fast-start failover configuration:

- A. The observer will initiate a failover when the primary database is unable to produce local archived redo log files.
- B. A failover may occur if the observer has lost connectivity to the primary database, even if the Fast-Start Failover target standby database has a good connection to the primary database
- C. You must disable fast-start failover first to change the fast-start failover target to East sales.
- D. If South_Sales develops a problem and cannot be the target of a failover, the broker automatically changes the fast-start failover target to one of the other candidate targets.
- E. The observer is running.

Answer: A,B,E

NEW QUESTION # 53
Which THREE steps are prerequisites for the creation of a physical standby database on a separate server using the RMAN active database duplication method?

- A. startup nomount the standby database instance.
- B. Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance.
- C. Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host.
- D. Put the primary database into archivelog mode.
- E. Set the DB_UNIQUE_NAME parameter on the primary database to a different value than that of the DB_NAME name parameter.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
Creating a physical standby database using RMAN active database duplication requires certain prerequisites to ensure a successful and seamless operation:
Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance (A): Proper Oracle Net connectivity between the primary and standby servers is essential for communication and data transfer during the duplication process. Oracle Net services provide the network foundation for Oracle Database, Oracle Net Listener, and Oracle applications.
Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host (B): User equivalence ensures that the user who owns the Oracle Database software on the primary server has the same privileges on the standby server. This is crucial for RMAN to perform operations on both servers without encountering permission issues.
Startup nomount the standby database instance (C): The standby database instance needs to be started in the NOMOUNT stage before the duplication can begin. This prepares the environment for creating the control file and restoring the database without mounting it, which is a necessary step in the RMAN duplication process.
Reference:
Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

NEW QUESTION # 54
Your Data Guard environment has two remote physical standby databases.
Client applications use the local naming method to connect to the primary database instance.
You want applications to automatically connect to the new primary database instance in case of a switchover or a failover.
Which set of actions will fulfill this requirement?

- A. Create a database service on the primary database that is started automatically by a trigger, when the database role is PRIMARY; modify the connection descriptors used by client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.
- B. Set DB_NAME and DB_UNIQUE_NAME identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptors on client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.
- C. Set the INSTANCE NAME parameter identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptor on client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.
- D. Set the LOCAL_LISTENER parameter for all the database instance to register services with the default listener on the primary database host.

Answer: A

Explanation:
For seamless client redirection in a Data Guard environment, the following steps should be taken:
* Create a database service on the primary database that is started automatically by a trigger when the database role is PRIMARY (B): This ensures that the service is only available on the primary database and is automatically started after a role transition due to switchover or failover.
* Modify the connection descriptors used by client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name (B): Client applications use the connection descriptors that include all potential primary hosts (i.e., the current primary and all standbys). This enables clients to connect to whichever database is currently acting as the primary using the service name.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
* Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

NEW QUESTION # 55
On your logical standby database, you specified these rules:
After completion of the weekend batch cycle you attempt to delete the SQL Apply filters:
Which is TRUE regarding the execution of the UNSKIP procedure?

- A. It deletes both the SQL Apply filters.
- B. It returns an error because the syntax to delete a SQL Apply filter must specify the same object names as specified when the filter was added.
- C. It succeeds only if SQL apply is stopped before deleting the SQL Apply filter.
- D. It succeeds but the SQL Apply filters are not deleted.
- E. It succeeds only if all DML statements executed on the primary have been applied on the logical standby deleting the SQL Apply filter.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The execution of the UNSKIP procedure is designed to remove SQL Apply filters that have been previously set up on a logical standby database. Based on the provided statements, the UNSKIP procedure is directed to delete any SQL Apply filters for DML statements associated with objects in the 'HR' schema that start with 'EMP'. Since both SKIP procedures had the same schema name ('HR') and statement type ('DML'), and the UNSKIP procedure uses a wildcard (%) for the object name, it will successfully remove both of the SQL Apply filters for 'EMP_NEW' and 'EMP_OLD', as both object names match the pattern provided in the UNSKIP procedure.
Reference:
Oracle's Data Guard documentation and SQL Language Reference provide insights into managing SQL Apply filters on a logical standby database using the DBMS_LOGSTDBY package. This includes adding and removing filters through SKIP and UNSKIP procedures.

NEW QUESTION # 56
Which TWO observations are true about the Far Sync instance?

- A. Includes a standby control file, password file, data files, standby redo logs, and archive logs
- B. Applies redo received
- C. Can only be created using a series of SQL commands
- D. Receives redo synchronously from the primary database
- E. Can be created using the RMAN DUPLICATE command

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
A Far Sync instance is a special kind of Oracle Data Guard configuration that allows synchronous redo transport from a primary database to a remote standby database with minimum impact on the primary database's performance. The Far Sync instance receives redo data synchronously from the primary database (A), then ships it asynchronously to the remote standby database, thus extending zero data loss protection over longer distances and higher network latency environments than would be practical with a synchronous standby alone. The Far Sync instance does not apply the redo data; it just receives and ships it (E). A Far Sync instance does not have data files, and it cannot apply redo to stay synchronized with the primary database.
References:Oracle Database High Availability Overview and Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration documentation detail the role and configuration of Far Sync instances, including how they contribute to achieving zero data loss disaster recovery over long distances.

NEW QUESTION # 57
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