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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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Free PDF 1z0-076 - Newest Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration New Braindumps Files

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
2. Two remote physical standby databases
3. The redo transport mode is set to sync
4. Real-time query is enabled for both standby databases
5. The DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter is set to TRUE on both standby databases You notice an increase in redo apply lag time on both standby databases.

Which two would you recommend to reduce the redo apply lag on the standby databases?

- A. Increase the number of standby redo log files on the standby databases.
- B. Lower DB_BLOCK_CHECKING to MEDIUM or low on the standby databases.
- C. Increase the size of standby redo log files on the standby databases.
- D. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the physical standby database instances.
- E. Decrease the redo log file size on the primary database.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

To reduce the redo apply lag on standby databases, one could increase the size of the standby redo log files.

Larger redo log files can accommodate more redo data, which may reduce the frequency of log switches and allow for more continuous application of redo data. Additionally, lowering the DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter to MEDIUM or LOW on the standby databases can help improve redo apply performance. High block checking can impose additional CPU overhead during the application of redo data, potentially increasing apply lag times. By reducing the level of block checking, you can lessen this overhead and help reduce the apply lag .

NEW QUESTION # 79

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
2. Two remote physical standby databases
3. The redo transport mode is set to sync
4. Real-time query is enabled for both standby databases
5. The DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter is set to TRUE on both standby databases You notice an increase in redo apply lag time on both standby databases.

Which two would you recommend to reduce the redo apply lag on the standby databases?

- A. Increase the number of standby redo log files on the standby databases.
- **B. Lower DB_BLOCK_CHECKING to MEDIUM or low on the standby databases.**
- **C. Increase the size of standby redo log files on the standby databases.**
- D. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the physical standby database instances.
- E. Decrease the redo log file size on the primary database.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

To reduce the redo apply lag on standby databases, one could increase the size of the standby redo log files. Larger redo log files can accommodate more redo data, which may reduce the frequency of log switches and allow for more continuous application of redo data. Additionally, lowering the DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter to MEDIUM or LOW on the standby databases can help improve redo apply performance. High block checking can impose additional CPU overhead during the application of redo data, potentially increasing apply lag times. By reducing the level of block checking, you can lessen this overhead and help reduce the apply lag.

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which two are prerequisites for configuring flashback database for Oracle 19c databases, in a Data Guard environment?

- A. A far sync instance must be configured to flash back a standby when the primary has been flashed back.
- **B. The database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode.**
- C. The Data Guard real-time apply feature must be enabled.
- **D. A fast recovery area must be configured.**
- E. The data guard broker must be used.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

* A fast recovery area must be configured (B): Flashback Database requires a fast recovery area to be set up because flashback logs are stored there. The fast recovery area is a unified storage location for all recovery-related files and activities.

* The database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode (C): Flashback Database operation relies on the ability to archive redo logs. Therefore, the database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode for Flashback Database to be enabled.

References:

* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 81

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 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.
- B. It succeeds but the SQL Apply filters are not deleted.
- C. It succeeds only if all DML statements executed on the primary have been applied on the logical standby deleting the SQL Apply filter.
- **D. It deletes both the SQL Apply filters.**
- E. It succeeds only if SQL apply is stopped before deleting the SQL Apply filter.

Answer: D

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:

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