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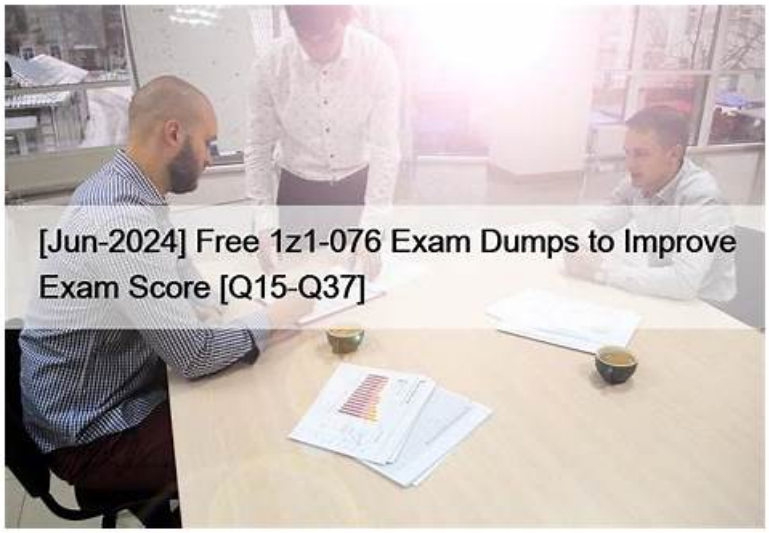

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Don't let the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) certification exam stress you out! Prepare with our Oracle 1z1-076 exam dumps and boost your confidence in the Oracle 1z1-076 exam. We guarantee your road toward success by helping you prepare for the 1z1-076 Certification Exam. Use the best Oracle 1z1-076 practice questions to pass your Oracle 1z1-076 exam with flying colors!

Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• Oracle Data Guard Basics: This topic covers the essential architecture and concepts of Oracle Data Guard. It includes sub-topics such as the physical and logical standby database comparison, benefits of Data Guard, and its integration with multi-tenant databases.
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	• 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 8	• Creating a Data Guard Broker Configuration: This section delves into the practical aspects of creating and managing a Data Guard broker configuration, including command-line and Enterprise Manager approaches.

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1z1-076 New Test Camp, Key 1z1-076 Concepts

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
Which four factors can influence the rate of SQL apply on a logical standby database?

- A. the number of coordinator processes on the standby database instance
- B. the size of the undo tablespace on the logical standby database
- C. the number of applier processes
- D. the size of the shared pool
- E. the number of full table scans performed by SQL apply
- F. the number of PREPAER processes

Answer: A,C,E,F

Explanation:
The rate of SQL apply on a logical standby database can be influenced by:
* A: The number of PREPARER processes (which seems to be a typographical error and should read as PREPARER or similar) which prepare the redo data for the applier processes.
* B: The number of coordinator processes on the standby database instance which coordinate the SQL apply activities.
* C: The number of full table scans performed by SQL apply since full table scans can be resource-intensive and slow down the apply rate.
* E: The number of applier processes which apply the redo data to the logical standby database.
Option D is incorrect as the size of the undo tablespace on the logical standby database is more likely to affect the SQL apply lag rather than the rate of SQL apply.
Option F is incorrect because the size of the shared pool would typically not influence the rate of SQL apply.
The shared pool is more related to the caching of shared SQL and PL/SQL code and control structures.
References: Oracle's documentation on SQL Apply in Data Guard configurations discusses the factors affecting the performance of SQL Apply operations on logical standby databases.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Which TWO statements are true for Data Guard environments with multi-tenant databases?

- A. A multi-tenant standby database can have fewer pluggable databases than the primary container database.
- B. The Data Guard broker automatically opens all pluggable databases of a primary database after a role change operation.
- C. The Data Guard broker automatically always opens the pluggable databases of a standby database after a role change operation.
- D. Different pluggable databases within a logical standby database may have different guard statuses.
- E. The CDBDBA privilege must be used instead of the SYSDBA privilege for connections as SYS to the root container of a multi-tenant standby database.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 22
Your Data Guard environment contains a four-instance RAC primary database whose SID is PROD and a RAC physical standby database whose std is PROD_SBY.
Examine the command executed on a node of the primary database cluster to create a service OLTPWORKLOAD that the applications will use to connect to the database when it is in the FRIMARYTclatabase role:
srvctl add service -db PROD -service oltpworkload -role PRIMARY -failovertype SESSION -failovermethod BASIC -failoverdelay 10 -failoverretry 150 The service is then started Consider this list of tasks:

1. On a node of the standby database cluster execute:
srvctl add service -db PROD_SBY -service oltpworkload -role PRIMARY -failovertype SESSION
-failovermethod BASIC -failoverdelay 10 -failoverretry 150
2. On the primary database, create the oltpworkload database service using the dbms_service.create_service procedure.
3. Configure tap for clients in the tnsnames.ora files.
4. Make sure clients use the OLTPWORKLOAD service to connect to the database instances.
5. On the standby database, create the oltpworkload database service using the dbms_service.create_servi;l procedure.
Identify the required steps to configure and use Transparent Application Failover (taf).

- A. 2,3,4
- B. 1.4
- C. 3,4
- D. 0
- E. 1
- F. 1,3,4

Answer: B

Explanation:
To set up Transparent Application Failover (TAF) in a Data Guard environment with RAC, you would need to:
* On a node of the standby database cluster, execute the srvctl command to add the oltpworkload service for the PRIMARY role (1): This prepares the standby cluster to provide the oltpworkload service in case a failover occurs, and the standby becomes the primary database.
* Make sure clients use the OLTPWORKLOAD service to connect to the database instances (4):
This ensures that client connections are directed to the correct service, which is managed by TAF and can fail over in case of a primary database outage.References:
* Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 23
You detected an unrecoverable archive gap in your data guard environment. So, you need to roll standby.
forward in time without applying a large number of archive log files using this command:
RMAN> RECOVER STANDBY DATABASE FROM SERVICE-<primary database name>;
When running this command, which of the following steps can be performed automatically?
1. Remember all data file names on the standby.
2. Restart standby in nomount.
3. Restore controlfile from primary.
4. Mount standby database.
5. Rename data files from stored standby names.
6. Restore new data files to new names.
7. Recover standby.

- A. 2,3,6,7
- B. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7
- C. 1, 2,3,4,6,7
- D. 1,3,5,6,7
- E. 2,3,5,6,7

Answer: C

Explanation:
The RECOVER STANDBY DATABASE FROM SERVICE command in RMAN is designed to automate various steps required to recover the standby database, especially when dealing with an archive gap. When this command is executed, the following actions can occur automatically:
* Remember all data file names on the standby (1): RMAN has the capability to recall the names and paths of all data files associated with the standby database.
* Restart standby in nomount (2): The standby database can be automatically restarted in the NOMOUNT state, allowing recovery operations to proceed without the database being open.
* Restore controlfile from primary (3): RMAN can restore the control file from the primary database to the standby system, ensuring that the standby has the most up-to-date control file.

* Mount standby database (4): After restoring the control file, the standby database is mounted to prepare for data file recovery.
* Rename data files from stored standby names (5): Not typically done automatically by this command.
* Restore new data files to new names (6): New data files added to the primary since the last synchronization can be restored to the standby with their correct names.
* Recover standby (7): Finally, RMAN will apply any necessary redo logs to bring the standby database up to date with the primary.
While some steps, such as renaming data files (5), typically require manual intervention or scripting, most of the recovery process can be handled by RMAN automatically, streamlining the recovery of the standby database.
References:
* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 24
Which three are prerequisites for enabling Fast-Start Failover?

- A. Flashback Database must be enabled on both the primary database and the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.
- B. You can specify only one standby database as the fast-start failover target.
- C. The Data Guard environment must be managed by the Data Guard Broker.
- D. The maximum protection mode can be used, but with two or more standby databases.
- E. Flashback Database must be enabled only on the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.
- F. The configuration must be operating in either Maximum Performance or Maximum Protection mode.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
To enable Fast-Start Failover in a Data Guard environment, the following conditions must be in place:
* The Data Guard environment must be managed by the Data Guard Broker (A): The Broker simplifies management tasks and is required to enable fast-start failover, which is an automatic failover mechanism provided by Data Guard.
* You can specify only one standby database as the fast-start failover target (C): Fast-start failover is designed to fail over to a single, predetermined standby database, known as the target standby.
* Flashback Database must be enabled on both the primary database and the Fast-Start Failover target standby database (F): Flashback Database provides a quick way to revert a database to a point
* in time before a logical or physical corruption or error occurred. It must be enabled on both the primary and target standby databases to allow for the possibility of reinstating the old primary as a standby after a failover.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
* Oracle Database High Availability Overview

NEW QUESTION # 25
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