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If you plan to apply for the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) certification exam, you need the best 1z1-076 practice test material that can help you maximize your chances of success. You cannot rely on invalid 1z1-076 Materials and then expect the results to be great. So, you must prepare from the updated Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Dumps to crack the 1z1-076 exam.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

On your logical standby database, you specified these rules:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML',-
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP_NEW');

SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML',-
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP_OLD');
```

After completion of the weekend batch cycle you attempt to delete the SQL Apply filters:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP (STMT => 'DML',-
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP%');
```

Which is TRUE regarding the execution of the UNSKIP procedure?

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

Answer: B

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.

References: 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 # 13

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

Answer: D,E

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 # 14

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. 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.
- 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. 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.
- D. Set the LOCAL_LISTENER parameter for all the database instance to register services with the default listener on the primary database host.

Answer: C

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 # 15

You created the PRODSBY1 physical standby database for the PROD primary database using gsql and RMAN. You are planning to create a Data Guard Broker configuration. You execute the command:

```
DGMGRL> CREATE CONFIGURATION 'DGConfig' AS  
> PRIMARY DATABASE IS 'PROD'  
> CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS PROD;
```

Which three statements are true regarding the execution of the command?

- A. The command will execute successfully only if the DG_BROKER_START initialization parameter is set to TRUE for the PROD database instance.
- B. The PRODSBY1 standby database is automatically added to the configuration if DG_BROKER_START is TRUE for PRODSBY1.
- C. The PRODSBY1 standby database is automatically added to the configuration if Oracle Net connectivity to the PRODSBY1 database instance is defined on the primary host.
- D. The Data Guard Broker configuration files are automatically created in the destinations specified by the DG_BROKER_CONFIG_FILEn initialization parameters on the primary database.
- E. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD and PRODSBY1 database instances are defined on the primary host.
- F. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD database instance is defined on the primary host.

Answer: A,D,F

Explanation:

The command executed (CREATE CONFIGURATION 'DGConfig' AS PRIMARY DATABASE IS 'PROD' CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS PROD;) is used to create a Data Guard Broker configuration named 'DGConfig'. The successful execution of this command depends on several conditions:

A: The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE on the primary database to start the Data Guard Broker

processes. Without the broker processes running, the configuration cannot be created.

D: Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD database instance must be established on the primary host. This is because the Data Guard Broker requires network accessibility to communicate with the primary database and manage the configuration.

E: When the configuration is created, the Data Guard Broker configuration files are indeed automatically created in the locations specified by the DG_BROKER_CONFIG_FILEn parameters on the primary database.

It's important to note that the command will not automatically add the PRODSBY1 standby database to the configuration (thus B and C are not correct), and there is no requirement for the standby database to have Oracle Net connectivity defined on the primary host for the execution of this command (making F incorrect as well).

NEW QUESTION # 16

You must configure flashback database for your Oracle 19c databases that will be part of a Data Guard Broker configuration. The databases are all in ARCHIVELOG mode.

You will execute the SQL statement:

```
ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON;
```

Which three are true concerning this command?

- A. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c physical standby database while Real Time Query is active.
- **B. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL apply is active.**
- C. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all logical standby databases that are part of the configuration.
- **D. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is open.**
- **E. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is mounted.**
- F. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all physical standby databases that are part of the configuration.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

The command ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON; enables the Flashback Database feature, which provides a way to quickly revert an entire Oracle database back to a previous point in time. This command can be executed while an Oracle 19c primary database is either open (option A) or mounted (option B). It is also applicable to an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL Apply is active (option E). However, it's important to note that enabling Flashback Database on the primary does not automatically enable it on all associated standby databases, whether they are physical or logical. Each database in a Data Guard configuration must have Flashback Database explicitly enabled if desired. Real Time Query being active on a physical standby does not directly relate to the ability to execute this command on the standby. References:

The explanation is based on Oracle's concepts for Flashback Technology and Data Guard configurations as detailed in the Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide and the Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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