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**Exam** : **1Z1-076**

**Title** : Oracle Database 19c: Data  
Guard Administration

**Vendor** : Oracle

**Version** : DEMO

**NO.1** Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration - Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

Databases:
  dogs - Primary database
  sheep - (*) Physical standby database
  cats - Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: ENABLED

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
```

What happens if you issue "switchover to sheep;" at the DGMGRL prompt?

- A. The switchover succeeds and Cats becomes the new failover target.
- B. It results in an error indicating that a switchover is not allowed.
- C. The switchover succeeds but Dogs needs to be reinstated.
- D. The switchover succeeds and Fast-Start Failover is suspended.
- E. The switchover succeeds and Dogs becomes the new failover target.

**Answer:** E

Explanation:

When issuing a "switchover to sheep;" command in a Data Guard configuration, the primary database (Dogs) transitions to a standby role, and the target standby database (Sheep) becomes the new primary database. Fast-Start Failover (FSFO) remains enabled, but its target changes according to the new roles of the databases. Since Cats is also a physical standby database, it does not become the failover target by default unless it is specified in the broker configuration. After the switchover, the original primary (Dogs) becomes the new standby database and thus the new failover target for FSFO.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation provides detailed procedures and explanations of switchover operations, including how FSFO targets are affected post-switchover. This behavior is consistent across different Oracle Database versions that support Data Guard and FSFO.

**NO.2** Which THREE are always benefits of using a logical standby database?

- A. It provides a disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options that can recover any data updated on the primary database.
- B. It can be used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views or both.

- C. It can be used for testing patchsets without affecting the primary database.
- D. It can be used for database rolling release upgrades.
- E. It can be used to replicate a single pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database.
- F. It can be used as an updatable database for Real Application Testing and then converted back to a standby database without affecting the updates.

**Answer:** A,B,D

Explanation:

Logical standby databases are a key feature of Oracle Data Guard and offer several distinct advantages, especially in terms of flexibility for reporting, upgrades, and disaster recovery:

Disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options (A): Logical standby databases provide a robust disaster-recovery solution, ensuring that any data updated on the primary database can be recovered. They support both switchover and failover operations, allowing for smooth role transitions between the primary and standby databases.

Used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views (B): Logical standby databases can be opened for read-write operations and can have additional indexes or materialized views that are not present in the primary database. This makes them ideal for offloading reporting and querying workloads from the primary database.

Database rolling release upgrades (D): Logical standby databases can be used to perform rolling upgrades of the Oracle Database software. This allows the database to be upgraded with minimal downtime, as the standby database is upgraded first, followed by a switchover to make it the new primary.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Oracle Database High Availability Overview

**NO.3** Your expertise is requested for these customer requirements:

The Data Guard environment must be in maximum protection mode.

Reports must be offloaded to a physical standby database.

There must be no lag between the primary and standby databases that affect the reports produced.

The primary database must be resilient in case of a single network failure.

Which solution is correct for these requirements?

- A. Two standby databases, at least one of them a physical standby with Real-Time Query enabled and the STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with synchronous transport
- B. Two standby databases, at least one of them a physical standby with Real-Time Query enabled and the STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with asynchronous transport
- C. One physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, receiving redo from two Far Sync instances that are connected to the primary
- D. One physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled and STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with synchronous transport
- E. Two physical standby databases with Real-Time Query enabled, receiving redo from the primary with the LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n attributes SYNC NOAFFIRM to minimize the performance impact on the primary

**Answer:** A

**NO.4** Which two steps must be performed before running DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE FOR STANDBY using RMAN?

- A. Transfer a copy of the password file from the primary host to the standby host.
- B. Run the nid utility to modify the DBID of the primary database.
- C. Create an SPFILE for the standby database.
- D. Create a standby control file.
- E. Configure Oracle Net connectivity between the primary host and the standby host.

**Answer:** A,E

**NO.5** 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 while an Oracle 19c primary database is open.
- B. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is mounted.
- C. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c physical standby database while Real Time Query is active.
- D. 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.
- E. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL apply is active.
- 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:** A,B,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. Reference: 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.

**NO.6** Which four requirements can be met by deploying a logical standby database?

- A. Support for workloads requiring additional materialized views.
- B. It must have the same physical structure as the primary database.
- C. It can be used to create additional tables.
- D. It must provide a disaster-recovery solution that protects all data with capability of performing

switchovers and failovers.

**E.** It can be used for Real Application Testing without affecting the disaster recovery capabilities.

**F.** Support for workloads requiring additional indexes.

**G.** It can be used to create additional schemas.

**Answer:** A,C,E,F

Explanation:

A logical standby database is part of Oracle Data Guard and allows the standby database to be open for read-write operations, providing additional flexibility. The requirements met by a logical standby database include:

Support for workloads requiring additional materialized views (A): Logical standby databases can support materialized views, allowing for complex data summarization and reporting workloads.

It can be used to create additional tables (C): Unlike physical standby databases, logical standby databases allow for the creation of additional tables that do not exist in the primary database, enabling custom workloads and reporting.

It can be used for Real Application Testing without affecting the disaster recovery capabilities (E): Logical standby databases can be used to test application changes, patches, and upgrades while still maintaining their role as part of the disaster recovery strategy.

Support for workloads requiring additional indexes (F): Logical standby databases allow for the creation of additional indexes to optimize query performance for reporting and analytical workloads.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Oracle Database High Availability Overview

**NO.7** Which three are true about using Flashback database through role transitions in a Data Guard environment?

**A.** Physical standby databases retain their current role when you flash back to a point in time before a reinstate occurred which caused this database to become a physical standby.

**B.** Logical standby databases retain their current role when you flash back through to a point in time before the switchover occurred which caused this database to become a logical standby.

**C.** Logical standby database roles are reverted to their original role when you flash back to a point in time before the switchover occurred which caused this database to become a logical standby.

**D.** Physical standby databases retain their current role when you flash back to a point in time before the switchover occurred which caused this database to become a physical standby.

**E.** Flashback database may not be used to undo a physical standby database activation.

**Answer:** A,D,E

**NO.8** Which TWO statements are true regarding Data Guard Broker?

**A.** It can be used to create and manage standby databases.

**B.** It can be used to perform failovers and switchovers.

**C.** It automatically starts the DMON process for the database instances that are part of a Data Guard configuration.

**D.** It can be used to monitor redo transport and log apply services.

**E.** It automatically adds the primary database to an existing broker configuration when Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is used to create a standby.

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.9** Which two factors can cause an increase in redo transport lag?

- A. The size of the online redo log files on the standby database.
- B. The size of the standby redo log files on the primary database.
- C. Increase in network latency between the primary database and a redo transport destination.
- D. The size of the online redo log files on the primary database.
- E. Increase in redo generation rate on the primary database.

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.10** Which THREE are true about using flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

- A. When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a physical standby database is also flashed back automatically.
- B. You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the phylt may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a logical standby.
- C. It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance.
- D. You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption.
- E. It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby.
- F. When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a logical standby database is also flashed back automatically.

**Answer:** C,D,E

Explanation:

Flashback Database is a feature that allows reverting a database to a previous point in time, which is extremely useful in various Data Guard configurations:

It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance (C):

Flashback Database can be used on a physical standby database to revert it to a past point in time, even when it is receiving redo data from a far sync instance. This can be particularly useful to recover from logical corruptions or unwanted changes.

You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption (D): Even when real-time apply is enabled, which allows redo data to be applied to the standby database as soon as it is received, Flashback Database can be used to revert the physical standby database to a point in time before the logical corruption occurred.

It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby (E): After a failover has occurred from a primary to a physical standby database, making the standby the new primary, Flashback Database cannot be used to revert the old primary database to a state before the failover because the failover operation makes irreversible changes to the database role and configuration.

Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

**NO.11** Which TWO statements are true about Real-Time Query?

- A. Setting standby\_max\_data\_delay=0 requires synchronous redo transport.

- B.** Real-Time Query has no limitations regarding the protection level of the Data Guard environment.
- C.** Disabling Real-Time Query prevents the automatic start of redo apply when a physical standby databases opened read only.
- D.** Real-Time Query sessions can be connected to a Far Sync instance.
- E.** A standby database enabled for Real-Time Query cannot be the Fast-Start Failover target of the Data Guard configuration.

**Answer:** A,C

Explanation:

Real-Time Query is a feature that allows queries to be run on a physical standby database while it is applying redo data. The relevant truths about it are:

Setting `standby_max_data_delay=0` requires synchronous redo transport (A): For the real-time apply feature to function with no data delay (zero delay), synchronous redo transport must be used. This setting ensures that the data on the standby database is as current as possible before queries are executed against it.

Disabling Real-Time Query prevents the automatic start of redo apply when a physical standby database is opened read-only (C): If Real-Time Query is disabled, opening the standby database in read-only mode will not start the redo apply process automatically. Redo apply needs to be manually started to synchronize the standby database with the primary.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide