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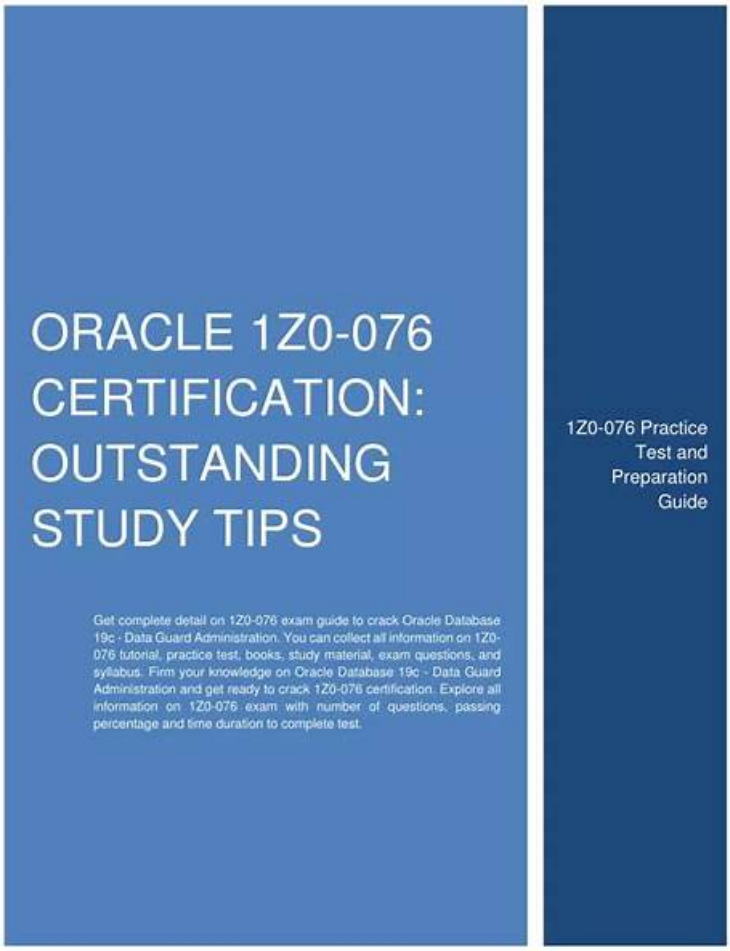

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The Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) examination is necessary for career advancement, therefore, doing your best to prepare for the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) certification exam is essential. To succeed on the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) exam, you require a specific Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) exam environment to practice. But before settling on any one method, you make sure that it addresses their specific concerns about the 1z1-076 Exam, such as whether or not the platform they are joining will aid them in passing the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) exam on the first try, whether or not it will be worthwhile, and will it provide the necessary 1z1-076 Questions.

Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 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	• 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 7	• Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65
Which two are true concerning the configuring of Flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

- A. It permits a physical standby database to be converted to a snapshot standby database.
- B. It permits a primary database that was disabled after failover to be reinstated as a standby.
- C. It is a prerequisite for the use of Fast Start Failover.
- D. It enables the use of far sync instances.
- E. It is required in order for a snapshot standby database to be converted to a physical standby database.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 66
Which THREE are true about using flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

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

Answer: A,B,F

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

NEW QUESTION # 67
Examine the Data Guard configuration:

Which three will be true after a successful failover to Cats?

- A. Dogs will be in the disabled state and has to be manually reinstated.
- B. The configuration will be in Maximum Performance mode.
- C. Sheep will be in the enabled state.
- D. Sheep will be in the disabled state.
- E. The configuration will be in Maximum Availability mode.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
After a successful failover to the 'cats' database in a Data Guard configuration:
* B: Sheep, being another standby database, would typically remain in the enabled state unless specifically disabled or if there was a configuration issue.
* D: Dogs, which was the primary database prior to failover, will be in a disabled state as part of the failover process. Manual

intervention is required to re-establish 'dogs' as a standby database or to return it to the primary role through another role transition.
* E: If the configuration was in Maximum Availability mode before failover, it would remain in this mode after failover, provided all settings were properly configured and no changes were made to the protection mode.
Option A is incorrect because failover does not automatically change the protection mode to Maximum Performance. The protection mode remains as it was prior to the failover unless manually altered.
References: The behavior of Oracle Data Guard during failover and the resulting configuration state is described in the Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 68
Suppose that you manage the following databases in your environment:
* boston: Primary database with a single PDB called DEVI
* london: Physical standby database protecting the PDB called DEVI
* orcl: Stand-alone database with a single PDB called PDB1 as a remote clone source You are planning to run the following command to create a remote clone in the primary database (boston) using pdbi in orcl:
Which are the THREE prerequisites for automating instantiation of the PDB in the standby database (london)?

- A. Set STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database.
- B. Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Write.
- C. Set standby_pdb_source_file_dblink to clone_link in the london database.
- D. Set STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database.
- E. Enable Active Data Guard in the _ondon database.
- F. Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Only.

Answer: A,D,F

Explanation:
To automate the instantiation of a PDB in the standby database after creating a remote clone in the primary database, certain conditions must be met:
Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Only (A): The source PDB from which the clone is created must be open in read-only mode to ensure a consistent state during cloning.
Set STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database (C): This parameter specifies the location on the standby database where the files from the source PDB should be placed.
Set STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database (F): This parameter automates the management of file changes on the standby database when structural changes occur on the primary database, ensuring that the clone operation is reflected automatically on the standby.
Reference:
Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide
Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

NEW QUESTION # 69
Which four requirements can be met by deploying a logical standby database?

- A. It must have the same physical structure as the primary database.
- B. Support for workloads requiring additional materialized views.
- C. It can be used for Real Application Testing without affecting the disaster recovery capabilities.
- D. Support for workloads requiring additional indexes.
- E. It can be used to create additional schemas.
- F. It can be used to create additional tables.
- G. It must provide a disaster-recovery solution that protects all data with capability of performing switchovers and failovers.

Answer: B,C,D,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

NEW QUESTION # 70
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