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Oracle 1Z0-076

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration

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The Oracle 1z0-076 certification exam is one of the top-rated and valuable credentials in the Oracle world. This Oracle 1z0-076 exam questions is designed to validate the candidate's skills and knowledge. With Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration exam dumps everyone can upgrade their expertise and knowledge level. By doing this the successful 1z0-076 Exam candidates can gain several personal and professional benefits in their career and achieve their professional career objectives in a short time period.

Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<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 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patching and Upgrading Databases in a Data Guard Configuration: This section provides guidance on patching and upgrading databases in a Data Guard environment, along with performance optimization techniques and monitoring considerations.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 9	<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 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 12	<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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q95-Q100):

NEW QUESTION # 95

Which three Data Guard monitoring activities may be performed using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control?

- A. You can check if redo apply needs to be tuned.
- B. You can set a warning threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a physical standby database.
- C. You can check the potential data loss in the event of a disaster.
- D. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a snapshot standby database.
- E. You can set a critical threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a primary database.
- F. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a logical standby database.

Answer: C,E,F

NEW QUESTION # 96

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

Answer: D

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 # 97

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 PRIMARY database 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_service procedure.
- Identify the required steps to configure and use Transparent Application Failover (taf).

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

Answer: D

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 # 98

Which THREE statements are TRUE about Global Sequences when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled?

- A. Their usage will always have a performance impact on the primary database.
- B. If the CACHE option is set then the size of the cache must be at least 100.
- C. They must have the NOORDER and CACHE options set.
- D. Their usage may have a performance impact on the physical standby database if the CACHE size is too small.
- E. Their creation requires that a LOG archive_dest_n parameter be defined in the standby that points back to the primary.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Global Sequences are Oracle sequences that generate unique values across multiple instances in an Oracle RAC or a Data Guard configuration. Regarding their behavior and performance when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled:

A: The usage of Global Sequences can indeed have a performance impact on the primary database due to the need to generate unique values that are consistent across both primary and standby databases.

D: The performance impact on the physical standby database may occur if the CACHE size is too small. This is because the standby database will frequently have to access the primary database to replenish the cache, which can increase the load and potentially lead to performance degradation.

E: Global Sequences should have the NOORDER and CACHE options set. The NOORDER option ensures that sequence numbers are provided without guaranteeing sequence order, thus improving scalability and performance. The CACHE option is used to specify how many sequence values will be held in memory for faster access.

Option B is incorrect as the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameter's definition for standbys pointing back to the primary does not directly pertain to the creation of sequences.

Option C is incorrect because there is no requirement that the size of the cache for a sequence must be at least 100. The CACHE size can be set to a different number based on specific use cases or performance considerations.

NEW QUESTION # 99

Which THREE are among the various tasks performed by the Data Guard Monitor (DMON) process?

- A. performing role transitions when switchover requests are made
- B. activating role-based services appropriately in the various database instances of the configuration, based on the database role
- C. communicating with the DMON process of the observer to monitor a primary database in case a fast start failover is required
- D. maintaining information about all members of the broker configuration in binary configuration files.
- E. communicating with dkon processes in other database instances that are part of the broker configuration

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

The Data Guard Monitor (DMON) process is a key component of Oracle Data Guard. It plays a crucial role in managing and monitoring the state of both the primary and standby databases in a Data Guard configuration.

* Performing role transitions when switchover requests are made (A): DMON is responsible for coordinating the switchover process between the primary and standby databases. This involves safely transitioning the roles of the databases to ensure data protection and availability.

* Maintaining information about all members of the broker configuration in binary configuration files (B): DMON maintains detailed information about the databases in the Data Guard configuration, including their roles, states, and network addresses. This information is stored in binary configuration files, which are used by the Data Guard Broker to manage the Data Guard environment.

* Activating role-based services appropriately in the various database instances of the configuration, based on the database role (C): DMON activates services that are appropriate for the role of each database in the Data Guard configuration. For example, it may activate different services on a primary database than on a standby database, based on the specific requirements of each role.

References:

- * Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
- * Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

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