

1z1-076 Test Cram: Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration - 1z1-076 Exam Guide & 1z1-076 Study Materials



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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 8	<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 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 10	<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 11	<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 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.
Topic 13	<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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

Your Data Guard environment has one physical standby database using Real-Time Query. Two sequences have been created by these SQL statements:

Neither sequence has been used since being created.

Session 1 connects to the primary database instance and issues these two SQL statements:

SELECT a.nextval FROM DUAL; SELECT b.nextval FROM DUAL;

Then session 2 connects to the physical standby database instance and issues the same SQL statements. Which output will be seen for session 2?

Then session 2 connects to the physical standby database instance and issues the same SQL statements. Which output will be seen for session 2?

A)

B)

C)

D)

- A. Option D
- B. Option C
- C. Option A
- D. Option B

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Oracle, a sequence created with the GLOBAL keyword is available and can produce values across all sessions and instances. However, a sequence created with the SESSION keyword is only specific to the session it was created in. When the NEXTVAL is called for a sequence, it will increment according to the sequence's properties set during its creation.

Given the sequence creation statements and the actions performed:

The a sequence is global, which means it is available across the entire database, including the standby database with Real-Time Query enabled. So, when session 2 calls a.nextval, it will get the next value in the sequence, which is 21 since session 1 already retrieved 1.

The b sequence is session-specific, so when session 2 calls b.nextval, it will get the value 1 because for this new session on the standby, this is the first time the sequence is being accessed.

Therefore, the output for session 2 will be a output as 21 and b output as 1, which corresponds to Option C.

NEW QUESTION # 50

In Oracle Database 19c, you can set the value of database initialization parameters in a database using the EDIT DATABASE...

SET PARAMETER Command:

```
DGMGRL> EDIT DATABASE 'boston' SET PARAMETER log_archive_trace - 1;
```

Which THREE statements are TRUE about the command?

- A. The EDIT DATABASE PARAMETER command can be used to set the value of a static parameter in a database.
- **B. The database must be available when the above command is run.**
- C. The value set using this command is directly stored in the broker configuration file.
- **D. The value set using this command is directly applied to the boston database.**
- **E. The edit database parameter command can only be used to modify the value of a dynamic parameter in a database.**

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

The EDIT DATABASE...SET PARAMETER command in Data Guard Management (DGMGRL) is used to modify the value of initialization parameters for a database within a Data Guard configuration. This command can be used to modify both static and dynamic parameters, but if a static parameter is changed, the new value will take effect only after the database is restarted. The database must be up and running for the command to execute, and the values set using the command are directly applied to the specified database (in this case, 'boston').

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which three actions are performed by the START PLAN procedure of the DBMS ROLLING package?

- **A. creating a guaranteed restore point on the primary database**
- B. switching the primary database to the logical standby role
- C. starting media recovery on all the Leading Group Standby databases
- **D. creating a guaranteed restore point on the standby databases**
- **E. building a LogMiner dictionary on the primary database instance**
- F. converting the designated physical standby database into a logical standby database

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

The DBMS_ROLLING package facilitates a rolling upgrade process across a Data Guard configuration. The START PLAN procedure in particular handles several critical actions, including:

* Creating a guaranteed restore point on the standby databases (B): This ensures that the standby databases can be reverted to their state before the rolling upgrade process in case of any issues.

* Building a LogMiner dictionary on the primary database instance (C): This is necessary for logical standby databases to interpret redo data during the SQL Apply process.

* Creating a guaranteed restore point on the primary database (D): Similar to the standby databases, this ensures that the primary database can be reverted to a known good state if necessary.

References:

* Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 52

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 logical standby database while SQL apply is active.
- B. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c physical standby database while Real Time Query is active.
- C. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is mounted.
- D. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is open.
- E. 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.
- 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,C,D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 53

You must configure on Oracle Data

1. A primary database
2. Three Physical Standby Databases

Examine these requirements:

A designated physical standby database should become the primary database automatically whenever the primary database fails.

2. The chosen protection mode should provide the highest level of protection possible without violating the other requirement.

Which redo transport mode and protection mode would you configure to meet these requirements?

- A. FASTSYNC and Maximum Protection
- B. SYNC and Maximum Protection
- C. FASTSYNC and Maximum Availability
- D. ASYNC and Maximum Performance

Answer: C

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of automatic failover and the highest level of protection without data loss, the combination of FASTSYNC redo transport mode and Maximum Availability protection mode is appropriate.

FASTSYNC ensures that the performance impact on the primary database is minimized while still providing synchronous transport. Maximum Availability protection mode offers the highest level of data protection without compromising the availability of the primary database. In case of a network failure or a standby failure, the primary will not halt, avoiding disruption to the primary database operations.

References Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide, which details the different protection modes and their respective levels of data protection and impact on database operations.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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