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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 4	<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 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"> 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 7	<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"> 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 9	<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 10	<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 11	<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 12	<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 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring a Data Guard Broker Configuration: The topic covers the use of Enterprise Manager and DGMLGR to monitor Data Guard configurations and explains the various data protection modes available.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

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

- A. If the CACHE option is set then the size of the cache must be at least 100.
- B. Their creation requires that a LOG archive_dest_n parameter be defined in the standby that points back to the primary.
- 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 usage will always have a performance impact on the primary database.

Answer: C,D,E

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 # 21

Which two are true about managing and monitoring Oracle container databases in a Data Guard environment using the broker?

- A. If the primary database is not a container database, then a standby may be a container database.
- B. If the primary database is a container database, then a logical standby may be a non-container database.
- C. After a role change, the broker opens all Pluggable databases (pddb) on the new primary.
- D. All broker actions execute at the root container for container databases.
- E. If the primary database is a container database, then a physical standby may be a non-container database.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

In the context of Oracle Data Guard and container databases (CDBs) managed by Data Guard Broker:

* All broker actions execute at the root container for container databases (D): When using Data Guard Broker to manage a CDB, the actions performed by the broker are executed at the level of the root container. This is because the root container maintains the control and configuration information that applies to the entire CDB, including all of its pluggable databases (PDBs).

* After a role change, the broker opens all Pluggable databases (PDBs) on the new primary (E):

Following a role transition such as a switchover or a failover, Data Guard Broker ensures that all PDBs within the CDB of the new primary database are opened, which is essential to resume operations of the PDBs without manual intervention. References:

* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

* Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 22

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

Answer: B

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 # 23

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

```
create sequence a global;
ORACLEsequence b session;
```

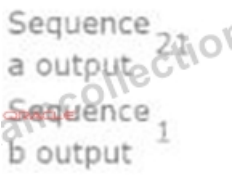
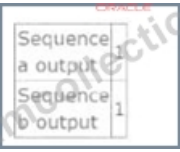
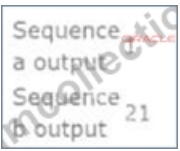

Neither sequence has been used since being created.

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. 

Answer: C

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.

References: The behavior of global vs session-specific sequences is outlined in Oracle's SQL Language Reference under the CREATE SEQUENCE statement documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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. 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.
- B. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c physical standby database while Real Time Query is active.
- C. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL apply is active.
- D. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all physical standby

- E. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is mounted.
- F. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is open.

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 25

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