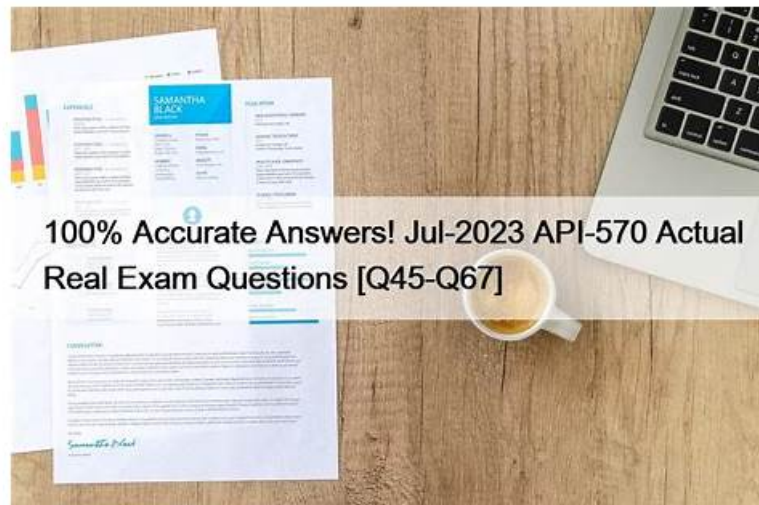


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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	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 4	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 6	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 7	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 8	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 9	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 10	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	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 13	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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

A customer asks you to propose the most appropriate solution for this set of requirements:

We need a disaster recovery solution that enables us to fail over from our production database with zero data loss.

We want to generate reports from the proposed standby database at the same time that it is used for data protection.

Developers may need to test occasionally on a copy of the live database Which TWO solutions would you recommend?

- A. A physical standby database with real-time query enabled
- B. A logical standby database with real-time query enabled
- C. A snapshot standby database with synchronous redo transport
- D. A logical standby database with real-time apply enabled
- E. A physical standby database with real-time apply enabled

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 28

You are planning to perform block comparison using the dbms comp package:



Which TWO statements are true?

- A. Logical standby databases can be the target database for the dbms_dbcomp.dbcomp procedure.
- B. It requires that the DB_LOST_WRITE_protect initialization parameter be enabled.
- C. You can monitor the progress of an ongoing block comparison operation by querying VS SESSION_LONGOPS.

- D. The databases should be at least mounted before block comparison.
- E. It can be used to detect lost writes and inconsistencies between the primary database and the cascaded standbys.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The DBMS_COMPARISON package, used for comparing and converging data objects within a single database or between databases, requires that the databases involved in the block comparison be at least mounted (A). This allows the procedure to access the data blocks for comparison. Additionally, the progress of long-running operations such as block comparison can be monitored using the dynamic performance view V\$SESSION_LONGOPS (D), which provides information on the operation's progress and estimated completion time.

Reference:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference provides comprehensive details on the DBMS_COMPARISON package, including its procedures and how to monitor their progress. Additionally, Oracle Database Reference explains the V\$SESSION_LONGOPS view, which is commonly used for monitoring long operations in the database.

NEW QUESTION # 29

On your logical standby database, you specified these rules:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML',-
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP_NEW');

SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML',-
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP_OLD');
```

After completion of the weekend batch cycle you attempt to delete the SQL Apply filters:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP (STMT => 'DML',-
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP%');
```

Which is TRUE regarding the execution of the UNSKIP procedure?

- A. It deletes both the SQL Apply filters.
- B. It succeeds only if SQL apply is stopped before deleting the SQL Apply filter.
- C. It returns an error because the syntax to delete a SQL Apply filter must specify the same object names as specified when the filter was added.
- D. It succeeds only if all DML statements executed on the primary have been applied on the logical standby deleting the SQL Apply filter.
- E. It succeeds but the SQL Apply filters are not deleted.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The execution of the UNSKIP procedure is designed to remove SQL Apply filters that have been previously set up on a logical standby database. Based on the provided statements, the UNSKIP procedure is directed to delete any SQL Apply filters for DML statements associated with objects in the 'HR' schema that start with 'EMP'. Since both SKIP procedures had the same schema name ('HR') and statement type ('DML'), and the UNSKIP procedure uses a wildcard (%) for the object name, it will successfully remove both of the SQL Apply filters for 'EMP_NEW' and 'EMP_OLD', as both object names match the pattern provided in the UNSKIP procedure.

References: Oracle's Data Guard documentation and SQL Language Reference provide insights into managing SQL Apply filters on a logical standby database using the DBMS_LOGSTDBY package. This includes adding and removing filters through SKIP and UNSKIP procedures.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

Answer: D,E,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.

References:

* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

NEW QUESTION # 31

Your Data Guard environment contains a primary database and three standby databases with these attributes:

1. prod : Primary database
2. prod_prq : Physical standby database with real-time query enabled used by reporting applications
3. prod_lsby: Logical standby database used by DSS
4. PROD_SSBY: Snapshot standby database used for Real Application Testing Which TWO can be used to prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instance?

- A. Create role based services with the si vet] utility when using clusterware for Oracle RAC databases or Oracle Restart for single instance Oracle databases.
- B. Establish Oracle Net connectivity to the primary database instance from all the standby database instances.
- C. Create database services on each of the standby databases, start the services, and add connection descriptors on the clients to connect to those services.
- D. Create a static service for each of the databases, register it with the local listener of each database instance, and add connection descriptors on clients to connect to those services.
- E. Create database services for each database and use event triggers to make sure that services are activated only when the database is in the correct role.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Creating dedicated database services for each database instance (Option D) and utilizing event triggers to manage these services based on the role of the database (Option E) ensure that clients connect to the appropriate database instance based on its current role and state. This approach leverages the flexibility and control provided by Oracle Net services and database event management to direct client connections to the suitable primary or standby instance, enhancing the overall robustness and reliability of the Data Guard environment. Reference: Based on Oracle Database 19c best practices for managing connectivity and services in a Data Guard setup, including the use of role-based services and event-driven service management.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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