

1z1-076 Accurate Answers & 1z1-076 Real Braindumps



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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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 Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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 (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

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 database services on each of the standby databases, start the services, and add connection descriptors on the clients to connect to those services.
- B. 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.
- C. Create role based services with the `si vet]` utility when using clusterware for Oracle RAC databases or Oracle Restart for single instance Oracle databases.
- 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. Establish Oracle Net connectivity to the primary database instance from all the standby database instances.

Answer: A,B

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 # 65

Which three are prerequisites for enabling Fast-Start Failover?

- A. The Fast-Start Failover target standby database may receive REDO either synchronously or asynchronously when the configuration operates in Maximum Performance mode.
- B. The Fast-Start Failover target standby database must receive REDO synchronously when the configuration operates in Maximum Availability mode.
- C. Flashback Database must be enabled on the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.
- D. A static service name must be configured only for the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.
- E. Flashback Database must be enabled on the primary database.

Answer: B,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which three are true about using Flashback database through role transitions in a Data Guard environment?

- A. Physical standby databases retain their current role when you flash back to a point in time before the switchover occurred which caused this database to become a physical standby.

- B. Flashback database may not be used to undo a physical standby database activation.
- C. Logical standby databases retain their current role when you flash back through to a point in time before the switchover occurred which caused this database to become a logical standby.
- D. Logical standby database roles are reverted to their original role when you flash back to a point in time before the switchover occurred which caused this database to become a logical standby.
- E. Physical standby databases retain their current role when you flash back to a point in time before a reinstate occurred which caused this database to become a physical standby.

Answer: A,B,E

NEW QUESTION # 67

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration - Animals

Protection Mode: Max Availability

Databases:

dogs - Primary database sheep

- Physical standby database cats

- Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status: SUCCESS

An attempt to enable fast-start failover raises an error:

DGMGRL> enable fast_start failover;

Error: ORA-16693: requirements not met for enabling fast-start failover Failed.

Identify three possible reasons for this error.

- A. The LogXptMode property is set to async on Dogs.
- B. The LogXptMode property is set to FASTSYNC on Cats while Sheep is the target standby database.
- C. The LogxptModr property is set to async on Sheep while Sheep is the target standby database.
- D. The LogXptMode property is set to fastsync on Dogs.
- E. The fastStartFailoverTarget property is not set on Dogs.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

When enabling fast-start failover, certain conditions must be met:

* The fastStartFailoverTarget property is not set on Dogs (A): The primary database (Dogs) needs to have a fast-start failover target configured for the operation to succeed.

* The LogXptMode property is set to ASYNC on Sheep while Sheep is the target standby database (B): Fast-start failover requires synchronous redo transport (SYNC or FASTSYNC) to ensure zero data loss, which is a prerequisite for enabling the feature.

* The LogXptMode property is set to ASYNC on Dogs (D): Similar to the previous point, the primary database must be configured to use synchronous redo transport for the fast-start failover to be possible.

References:

* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

* Oracle Database Error Messages Guide

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which statement is true regarding Oracle Net connectivity for a Data Guard Broker configuration?

- A. A TNS entry or entries enabling connectivity to standby database instance(s) must be defined on the primary database host.
- B. To start SQL Apply on a logical standby database, a TNS entry enabling connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on the logical standby database host.
- C. To enable Real-Time Query on a physical standby database, a TNS entry enabling connectivity to the standby database instance must be defined on the primary database host.
- D. The LOCAL_LISTENER initialization parameter must be set to the listener used to register the primary database instance.
- E. A TNS entry enabling connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on each of the standby database hosts.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 69

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