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### Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

### NEW QUESTION # 94

Which TWO observations are true about the Far Sync instance?

- **A. Applies redo received**
- B. Can only be created using a series of SQL commands
- **C. Receives redo synchronously from the primary database**
- D. Can be created using the RMAN DUPLICATE command
- E. Includes a standby control file, password file, data files, standby redo logs, and archive logs

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

A Far Sync instance is a special kind of Oracle Data Guard configuration that allows synchronous redo transport from a primary database to a remote standby database with minimum impact on the primary database's performance. The Far Sync instance receives redo data synchronously from the primary database (A), then ships it asynchronously to the remote standby database, thus extending zero data loss protection over longer distances and higher network latency environments than would be practical with a synchronous standby alone. The Far Sync instance does not apply the redo data; it just receives and ships it (E). A Far Sync instance does not have data files, and it cannot apply redo to stay synchronized with the primary database.

References: Oracle Database High Availability Overview and Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration documentation detail the role and configuration of Far Sync instances, including how they contribute to achieving zero data loss disaster recovery over long distances.

### NEW QUESTION # 95

You have a Data Guard Broker configuration called 'Somewhere' as shown:

```
DGMGRL> SHOW CONFIGURATION;
```

Configuration - Somewhere

Protection Mode: MaxPerformance

Databases:

Nearby - Primary database

FS - Far Sync

Farout - Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:

SUCCESS

You then run this command:

```
DGMGRL> SHOW DATABASE 'Nearby' 'InconsistentProperties';
```

Which two are true about the output of this DGMGRL command?

- A. A far sync instance cannot have inconsistent properties because it has no database.
- B. Any inconsistency reported is on an instance-specific basis.
- C. It shows all properties whose broker configuration values for database Nearby are inconsistent with the values in the corresponding server parameter file or the runtime values for database instance Nearby.
- D. It shows all properties whose broker configuration values for database Nearby are inconsistent with the broker configuration values for database Farout.

**Answer: A,C**

### NEW QUESTION # 96

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 fastStartFailoverTarget property is not set 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 LogXptMode property is set to async 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

### NEW QUESTION # 97

Examine this list of possible steps:

1. Raise the compatibility level on both databases.
2. Restart SQL Apply on the upgraded logical standby database.
3. Start SQL Apply on the old primary database.
4. Perform a Switchover to the logical standby database.
5. Upgrade the logical standby database.
6. Upgrade the old primary database.

Which is the minimum number of steps in the correct order, to perform a rolling release upgrade of a data guard environment using an existing logical standby database and to enable the new functionality?

- A. 1,5,2,4,6,3
- B. 5,2,4,6,3,1
- C. 4,6,5,2,3,1
- D. 5,2,4,3,6,1
- E. 5,2,4,1

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The process of performing a rolling release upgrade in a Data Guard environment using a logical standby database generally involves these steps:

- \* Raise the compatibility level on both databases (1): Ensuring both the primary and logical standby databases are operating with the same and correct compatibility level is essential before starting the upgrade process.
  - \* Upgrade the logical standby database (5): Apply the database upgrade to the logical standby first, which allows the primary database to continue serving the workload without interruption.
  - \* Restart SQL Apply on the upgraded logical standby database (2): Once the logical standby has been upgraded, SQL Apply must be restarted to apply the redo data from the primary database, which is still running the earlier version.
  - \* Perform a switchover to the logical standby database (4): After confirming that the logical standby database is successfully applying redo data, perform a switchover to make it the new primary database.
  - \* Upgrade the old primary database (6): With the new primary database now in place, upgrade the old primary database (which is now the new standby) to the new Oracle Database release.
  - \* Start SQL Apply on the old primary database (3): Finally, start SQL Apply on what is now the standby database to synchronize it with the new primary database.
- References:
- \* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
  - \* Oracle Database Upgrade Guide

### NEW QUESTION # 98

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 physical 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 logical 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

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