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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 7	<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 8	<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.

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Quiz Oracle - 1z0-076 - Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration – Efficient Exam Simulator Fee

The Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z0-076) exam questions are being offered in three different formats. The names of these formats are 1z0-076 desktop practice test software, web-based practice test software, and PDF dumps file. The 1z0-076 desktop practice test software and web-based practice test software both give you real-time Oracle 1z0-076 exam

environment for quick and complete exam preparation.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

NEW QUESTION # 91

Which four factors can influence the rate of SQL apply on a logical standby database?

- A. the size of the undo tablespace on the logical standby database
- **B. the number of full table scans performed by SQL apply**
- C. the size of the shared pool
- **D. the number of applier processes**
- **E. the number of PREPARER processes**
- **F. the number of coordinator processes on the standby database instance**

Answer: B,D,E,F

Explanation:

The rate of SQL apply on a logical standby database can be influenced by:

A: The number of PREPARER processes (which seems to be a typographical error and should read as PREPARER or similar) which prepare the redo data for the applier processes.

B: The number of coordinator processes on the standby database instance which coordinate the SQL apply activities.

C: The number of full table scans performed by SQL apply since full table scans can be resource-intensive and slow down the apply rate.

E: The number of applier processes which apply the redo data to the logical standby database.

Option D is incorrect as the size of the undo tablespace on the logical standby database is more likely to affect the SQL apply lag rather than the rate of SQL apply.

Option F is incorrect because the size of the shared pool would typically not influence the rate of SQL apply. The shared pool is more related to the caching of shared SQL and PL/SQL code and control structures.

NEW QUESTION # 92

Which TWO statements correctly describe the behavior of Automatic Block Media Recovery in a Data Guard environment, for a corrupt block in the example tablespace encountered by a session logged in as the SH user?

- A. A corrupt block on a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, is automatically recovered, using flashback logs from the standby database.
- **B. A corrupt block on the primary database is automatically recovered, using a block from a flashback log from the primary database.**
- **C. A corrupt block on the primary database can be automatically recovered, using a block from a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled.**
- D. A corrupt block on a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, can be automatically recovered, using a block from the primary database.
- E. A corrupt block on the primary database is automatically recovered, using a block from a flashback log from a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Automatic Block Media Recovery can be a significant feature for maintaining data integrity within a Data Guard configuration.

A corrupt block on the primary database can be automatically recovered, using a block from a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled (A): When a corrupted block is encountered on the primary database, Oracle can automatically replace it with a good block from the standby database where Real-Time Query is enabled, leveraging the standby as a source of good data.

A corrupt block on the primary database is automatically recovered, using a block from a flashback log from the primary database (E): If a good block version is available in the flashback logs of the primary database, Automatic Block Media Recovery can use it to recover the corrupted block on the primary.

Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 93

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 physical standby databases that are part of the configuration.
- **B. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is mounted.**
- C. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c physical standby database while Real Time Query is active.
- **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. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL apply is active.**

Answer: B,D,F

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 # 94

You detected an unrecoverable archive gap in your data guard environment. So, you need to roll standby forward in time without applying a large number of archive log files using this command:

```
RMAN> RECOVER STANDBY DATABASE FROM SERVICE-<primary database name>;
```

When running this command, which of the following steps can be performed automatically?

1. Remember all data file names on the standby.
2. Restart standby in nomount.
3. Restore controlfile from primary.
4. Mount standby database.
5. Rename data files from stored standby names.
6. Restore new data files to new names.
7. Recover standby.

- A. 2,3,5,6,7
- B. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7
- **C. 1, 2,3,4,6,7**
- D. 2,3,6,7
- E. 1,3,5,6,7

Answer: C

Explanation:

The RECOVER STANDBY DATABASE FROM SERVICE command in RMAN is designed to automate various steps required to recover the standby database, especially when dealing with an archive gap. When this command is executed, the following actions can occur automatically:

Remember all data file names on the standby (1): RMAN has the capability to recall the names and paths of all data files associated with the standby database.

Restart standby in nomount (2): The standby database can be automatically restarted in the NOMOUNT state, allowing recovery operations to proceed without the database being open.

Restore controlfile from primary (3): RMAN can restore the control file from the primary database to the standby system, ensuring that the standby has the most up-to-date control file.

Mount standby database (4): After restoring the control file, the standby database is mounted to prepare for data file recovery.
 Rename data files from stored standby names (5): Not typically done automatically by this command.
 Restore new data files to new names (6): New data files added to the primary since the last synchronization can be restored to the standby with their correct names.
 Recover standby (7): Finally, RMAN will apply any necessary redo logs to bring the standby database up to date with the primary.
 While some steps, such as renaming data files (5), typically require manual intervention or scripting, most of the recovery process can be handled by RMAN automatically, streamlining the recovery of the standby database.

Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
 Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 95

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 physical standby databases that are part of the configuration.
- **B. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is mounted.**
- C. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c physical standby database while Real Time Query is active.
- **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. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL apply is active.**

Answer: B,D,F

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. References:

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 # 96

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