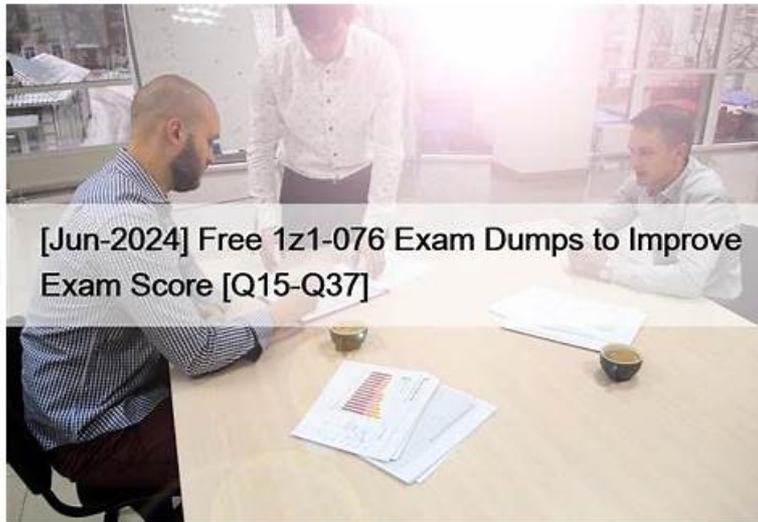


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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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 8	<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 10	<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 11	<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 12	<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.

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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Dumps Collection - Answers 1z1-076 Real Questions

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q96-Q101):

NEW QUESTION # 96

Which three statements are true..... With no Oracle Streams or Goldengate configured?

- A. It is recommended to have them on the...
- B. They are required on a logical standby for real-time apply
- C. The LGWR process writes to them on
- D. They are required only for synchronous redo transport
- E. They are required on a physical standby for real-time apply.
- F. Only standby databases can write redo....

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

C; The LGWR (Log Writer) process is responsible for writing redo entries from the redo log buffer to the online redo log files on the primary database. This is a fundamental process in the Oracle Database architecture, ensuring that all changes made to the database are captured for purposes such as recovery, replication, and high availability.

D; Real-time apply on a logical standby database requires standby redo log files. The standby redo log files are used to store redo data received from the primary database before it is applied to the logical standby database.

This enables the logical standby to apply changes as they are received, without waiting for the current redo log file to be archived.

E; Similarly, on a physical standby database, standby redo log files are used for real-time apply. They store redo data from the primary database, allowing the physical standby to apply redo data concurrently as it is received, rather than waiting for redo log files to be archived. This capability is crucial for maintaining a physical standby database that is closely synchronized with the primary database with minimal lag.

These functionalities are integral to Oracle Data Guard configurations and are not dependent on Oracle Streams or Oracle GoldenGate, which are separate technologies for data replication and integration.

NEW QUESTION # 97

Examine the following parameter settings of the physical standby database:

* STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT=AUTO

* ENABLED_PDBS_ON_STANDBY=<null>

During which TWO tasks are files automatically created in the physical standby database after structure changes on the primary database?

- A. Creating a PDB from the existing PDB within the same CDB
- B. Adding a data file or creating a tablespace
- C. Renaming a data file in the primary database
- D. Performing transportable tablespaces
- E. Adding or dropping a redo file group

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

When STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT is set to AUTO, the Oracle Data Guard automatically creates, deletes, and renames files on the standby database to match the changes made on the primary database. The tasks that lead to the automatic creation of files on the standby include:

* Adding a data file or creating a tablespace (C): When a new tablespace is created or a new data file is added on the primary database, the standby database automatically replicates this action, maintaining structural consistency with the primary database.

* Creating a PDB from the existing PDB within the same CDB (D): Creating a new Pluggable Database (PDB) within a Multitenant Container Database (CDB) on the primary database triggers an automatic creation of the corresponding PDB within the standby CDB. References:

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 98

Which two are true about database roles in an Oracle Data Guard configuration?

- A. A Logical Standby Database can cascade redo to a terminal destination.
- B. A Snapshot Standby Database can be a fast-start failover target.
- C. A Physical Standby Database can be converted into a Logical Standby Database.
- D. A configuration consisting only of a primary and one or more physical standby databases can support a rolling release upgrade.
- E. A Logical Standby Database can be converted to a Snapshot Standby Database.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

A Physical Standby Database can indeed be converted into a Logical Standby Database, providing flexibility in a Data Guard configuration. This allows for the database to switch roles and supports SQL apply operations, enabling more granular control over the data and transactions being replicated and applied. Additionally, having a configuration with a primary database and one or more physical standby databases allows for rolling upgrades to be performed. This means that each database in the Data Guard configuration can be upgraded in a phased manner, minimizing downtime and ensuring high availability during the upgrade process.

NEW QUESTION # 99

Examine the fast-start failover configuration:

```

DGMGRL> show fast_start failover;

Fast-Start Failover: Enabled in Zero

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability
Lag Limit: 0 seconds

Threshold: 180 seconds
Active Target: South_Sales
Potential Targets: "East_Sales,
                  East_Sales_valid
                  West_Sales_valid
Observer: observer.example.com
Shutdown Primary: TRUE
Auto-reinstate: TRUE
Observer Reconnect: (none)
Observer Override: FALSE

```

```

ORAACLE Failover Conditions
Health Conditions:
Corrupted Controlfile YES
Corrupted Dictionary YES
Inaccessible Logfile NO
Stuck Archiver YES

```

- A. The observer is running.
- B. A failover may occur if the observer has lost connectivity to the primary database, even if the Fast-Start Failover target standby database has a good connection to the primary database
- C. You must disable fast-start failover first to change the fast-start failover target to East sales.
- D. The observer will initiate a failover when the primary database is unable to produce local archived redo log files.
- E. If South_Sales develops a problem and cannot be the target of a failover, the broker automatically changes the fast-start failover target to one of the other candidate targets.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 100

Your Data Guard environment has two remote physical standby databases.

Client applications use the local naming method to define connectivity to the primary database instance.

Which will automatically redirect clients to the new primary database in case of a switchover or failover?

- A. Configure a PRIMARY role service on the Primary and Standby and modify the Client connect descriptor to include both the Primary and the Standby.
- B. Set the DB_NAME parameter identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptor on the clients to use DB_NAME to connect to the primary database instance.
- C. Create a database service on the standby databases; automate the start of the service after a role change, and modify the connection descriptor on the clients to use that service.
- D. Set the LOCAL_LISTENER parameter for all the database instances, to register services with the default listener on the primary database host.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 101

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