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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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">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 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">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">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 8	<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 9	<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 10	<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 11	<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 12	<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 13	<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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

- A. Flashback database may not be used to undo a physical standby database activation.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- 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. 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.

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 31

Your Data Guard environment has a remote physical standby database with real-time query enabled, which is used for reporting, and a logical standby database used for DSS reporting.

Switchovers or failovers are possible due to testing or in case of a disaster.

Clients use local TNSNAMES.ORA files to define connection strings to the database instances.

Which three will prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instances?

- A. The DB_NAME and DB_UNIQUE_NAME parameters must be set to the same value for all the databases in the Data Guard environment.
- B. The LOCAL_LISTENER parameter on the primary database instance must always be set.
- C. The standby database services must be defined statically with the Listeners running on the standby database hosts.

- D. A service name is registered with the local listener of each database instance.
- E. Client TNS entries for the databases use the correct service names for the intended service.
- F. Oracle Net connectivity to the primary database instance must be established on all the standby database instances.
- G. The client applications must use the correct TNS entries when requesting connections to the database instances.

Answer: C,E,G

Explanation:

Based on Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration documents, the three measures that can prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instances during switchovers, failovers, or regular operations in a Data Guard environment are:

- B . The standby database services must be defined statically with the Listeners running on the standby database hosts.
- D . The client applications must use the correct TNS entries when requesting connections to the database instances.
- E . Client TNS entries for the databases use the correct service names for the intended service.

In an Oracle Data Guard configuration, correctly configuring Oracle Net Services (including TNS entries and listeners) is crucial for ensuring that clients connect to the appropriate database instance, whether it's the primary or standby. Defining services on the standby database and associating them with listeners ensures that client applications can connect to the standby when needed, especially useful in a role transition or when the standby is open for read-only access or real-time query. It's essential that TNS entries used by client applications specify the correct service names that correspond to the intended database roles, such as primary or standby. This setup facilitates seamless connectivity to the appropriate instance based on the role, especially critical during switchovers and failovers when the roles of the databases change.

Reference:

Oracle's Data Guard concepts and administration guide provides extensive information on configuring network services for Data Guard environments, ensuring that applications connect to the correct database instance based on the current role of the databases in the Data Guard configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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

Answer: B

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 # 33

Which two statements are true when using non-rolling release upgrades in a Data Guard environment?

- A. The compatible parameter on a standby database that is applying redo, must be equal to or greater than the compatible parameter on the primary that is shipping redo to that standby.
- B. Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a physical standby database.
- C. During the upgrade of a logical standby database, standby redo log files must reside on O/S file systems.
- D. Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a logical standby database.
- E. User equivalence must be established for the owner of the Oracle software on the affected hosts prior to the upgrade.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

* The compatible parameter on a standby database that is applying redo, must be equal to or greater than the compatible parameter on the primary that is shipping redo to that standby (A):

This ensures that the standby database can apply redo from the primary, even after the primary has been upgraded. The COMPATIBLE parameter setting on the standby database should not preclude it from understanding the redo it receives.

* Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a physical standby database (C): When the primary database undergoes a non-rolling upgrade, any resulting data dictionary changes are transmitted through redo data and applied to the physical standby database.

References:

* Oracle Database Upgrade Guide

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which THREE are always benefits of using a logical standby database?

- A. It can be used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views or both.
- B. It can be used to replicate a single pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database.
- C. It can be used for database rolling release upgrades.
- D. It provides a disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options that can recover any data updated on the primary database.
- E. It can be used for testing patchsets without affecting the primary database.
- F. It can be used as an updatable database for Real Application Testing and then converted back to a standby database without affecting the updates.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Logical standby databases are a key feature of Oracle Data Guard and offer several distinct advantages, especially in terms of flexibility for reporting, upgrades, and disaster recovery:

Disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options (A): Logical standby databases provide a robust disaster-recovery solution, ensuring that any data updated on the primary database can be recovered. They support both switchover and failover operations, allowing for smooth role transitions between the primary and standby databases.

Used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views (B): Logical standby databases can be opened for read-write operations and can have additional indexes or materialized views that are not present in the primary database. This makes them ideal for offloading reporting and querying workloads from the primary database.

Database rolling release upgrades (D): Logical standby databases can be used to perform rolling upgrades of the Oracle Database software. This allows the database to be upgraded with minimal downtime, as the standby database is upgraded first, followed by a switchover to make it the new primary.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Oracle Database High Availability Overview

NEW QUESTION # 35

By these three versions we have many repeat orders in a long run. The PDF version helps you read content easier at your process of studying with clear arrangement, and the PC Test Engine version allows you to take stimulation exam to check your process of exam preparing, which support windows system only. Moreover, there is the APP version, you can learn anywhere at any time with it at your cellphones without the limits of installation. As long as you are willing to exercise on a regular basis, the exam will be a piece of cake, because what our 1z0-076 practice materials include are quintessential points about the exam.

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