

Study Your Oracle 1z0-076 Exam with Pass-Sure 1z0-076 Reliable Exam Answers: Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Efficiently



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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 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 7	<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 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 9	<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 10	<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 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"> • 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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which three are prerequisites for enabling Fast-Start Failover?

- A. The maximum protection mode can be used, but with two or more standby databases.
- **B. Flashback Database must be enabled on both the primary database and the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.**
- **C. You can specify only one standby database as the fast-start failover target.**
- D. Flashback Database must be enabled only on the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.
- E. The configuration must be operating in either Maximum Performance or Maximum Protection mode.
- **F. The Data Guard environment must be managed by the Data Guard Broker.**

Answer: B,C,F

Explanation:

To enable Fast-Start Failover in a Data Guard environment, the following conditions must be in place:

* The Data Guard environment must be managed by the Data Guard Broker (A): The Broker simplifies management tasks and is required to enable fast-start failover, which is an automatic failover mechanism provided by Data Guard.

* You can specify only one standby database as the fast-start failover target (C): Fast-start failover is designed to fail over to a single, predetermined standby database, known as the target standby.

* Flashback Database must be enabled on both the primary database and the Fast-Start Failover target standby database (F):

Flashback Database provides a quick way to revert a database to a point

* in time before a logical or physical corruption or error occurred. It must be enabled on both the primary and target standby databases to allow for the possibility of reinstating the old primary as a standby after a failover. References:

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

* Oracle Database High Availability Overview

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which THREE steps are prerequisites for the creation of a physical standby database on a separate server using the RMAN active database duplication method?

- A. Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance.
- B. startup nomount the standby database instance.
- C. Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host.
- D. Put the primary database into archivelog mode.
- E. Set the DB_UNIQUE_NAME parameter on the primary database to a different value than that of the DB_NAME name parameter.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Creating a physical standby database using RMAN active database duplication requires certain prerequisites to ensure a successful and seamless operation:

* Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance (A):

* Proper Oracle Net connectivity between the primary and standby servers is essential for communication and data transfer during the duplication process. Oracle Net services provide the network foundation for Oracle Database, Oracle Net Listener, and Oracle applications.

* Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host (B): User equivalence ensures that the user who owns the Oracle Database software on the primary server has the same privileges on the standby server. This is crucial for RMAN to perform operations on both servers without encountering permission issues.

* Startup nomount the standby database instance (C): The standby database instance needs to be started in the NOMOUNT stage before the duplication can begin. This prepares the environment for creating the control file and restoring the database without mounting it, which is a necessary step in the RMAN duplication process.

References:

* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

NEW QUESTION # 52

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

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

Answer: A,B,C,D

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 # 53

Your Data Guard environment contains a four-instance RAC primary database whose SID is PROD and a RAC physical standby database whose std is PROD_SBY.

Examine the command executed on a node of the primary database cluster to create a service OLTPWORKLOAD that the applications will use to connect to the database when it is in the PRIMARY database role:

`srvctl add service -db PROD -service oltpworkload -role PRIMARY -failovertype SESSION -failovermethod BASIC -failoverdelay 10 -failoverretry 150` The service is then started. Consider this list of tasks:

1. On a node of the standby database cluster execute:

`srvctl add service -db PROD_SBY -service oltpworkload -role PRIMARY -failovertype SESSION -failovermethod BASIC -failoverdelay 10 -failoverretry 150`

2. On the primary database, create the oltpworkload database service using the `dbms_service.create_service` procedure.

3. Configure tap for clients in the `tnsnames.ora` files.

4. Make sure clients use the OLTPWORKLOAD service to connect to the database instances.

5. On the standby database, create the oltpworkload database service using the `dbms_service.create_service` procedure.

Identify the required steps to configure and use Transparent Application Failover (taf).

- A. 2,3,4
- **B. 1,4**
- C. 0
- D. 1
- E. 3,4
- F. 1,3,4

Answer: B

Explanation:

To set up Transparent Application Failover (TAF) in a Data Guard environment with RAC, you would need to:

On a node of the standby database cluster, execute the `srvctl` command to add the oltpworkload service for the PRIMARY role (1): This prepares the standby cluster to provide the oltpworkload service in case a failover occurs, and the standby becomes the primary database.

Make sure clients use the OLTPWORKLOAD service to connect to the database instances (4): This ensures that client connections are directed to the correct service, which is managed by TAF and can fail over in case of a primary database outage.

Reference:

Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 54

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

A primary database supporting an OLTP workload

A remote physical standby database

Real-time query is enabled

The redo transport mode is set to SYNC

The protection mode is set to Maximum Availability

Which two statements are true regarding the DelayMins database property for the standby database?

- A. It enables you to bypass the default network timeout interval specified for the standby redo transport destination.
- B. It can only be enabled for a configuration in Maximum Availability mode.
- **C. It allows logical corruptions on the primary to be recovered by using the physical standby database.**
- D. It can only be enabled for a configuration in Maximum Performance mode.
- **E. It allows user errors on the primary to be recovered by using the physical standby database.**
- F. It specifies a delay before the primary ships redo to the standby destination having DelayMins set.

Answer: C,E

NEW QUESTION # 55

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