

100% Pass 2026 1z1-076: Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Perfect Real Torrent



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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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">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 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 7	<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 8	<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 9	<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 10	<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 11	<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 12	<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 13	<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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which THREE statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. A snapshot standby database must be opened at least once in read-write mode before it can be converted into a physical standby database.
- B. Snapshot standby databases may be used for rolling database upgrades.
- C. If datafiles grow while a database is a snapshot standby database, then they shrink when converted back to a physical standby database.
- D. A snapshot standby database can be the only standby database in a Maximum Protection Oracle Data Guard configuration.
- E. A guaranteed restore point is created automatically when a physical standby database is converted into a snapshot standby database.

Answer: A,B,E

NEW QUESTION # 38

You created a physical standby database prodsbyi from the primary database prod using SQL and RMAN. Which THREE are prerequisites for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration to manage these databases?

- A. The LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameters with the service attribute set must be cleared.
- B. The primary database must have FORCE LOGGING enabled.
- C. The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE for both database instances.
- D. The primary database must have supplemental logging enabled.
- E. The standby database must have supplemental logging enabled.
- F. A local net service name to enable connectivity to the PRODSBYI database instance must be defined on the primary database host.

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:

When setting up a Data Guard Broker configuration for a primary database and its physical standby, the following prerequisites must

be met:

A: Oracle Net connectivity must be defined on both the primary and standby hosts to enable the respective database instances to communicate with each other.

B: Supplemental logging is required on the primary database because it provides additional logging necessary for the standby database to be able to apply changes from the primary database accurately.

F: The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE for both the primary and standby database instances. This parameter is used to start the Data Guard Broker process which manages the configuration.

Options C and D are not prerequisites for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration. Additionally, while FORCE LOGGING mode (option E) is recommended as a best practice to prevent possible data inconsistencies during media recovery, it is not a strict prerequisite for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 39

A customer has these requirements for their proposed Data Guard implementation:

1. Zero data loss must still be guaranteed through the loss of any one configuration component.
2. The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster.
3. Performance overheads on the primary should be minimized as much as possible given these requirements.
4. Downtime on the primary database for any reason must be kept to a minimum.

Components referred to in the broker commands are:

□

- A. □
- B. □
- C. □
- D. □

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the requirements stated:

Zero data loss must be guaranteed despite the loss of any one component: This necessitates synchronous redo transport to at least one standby database (for no data loss).

The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster: This implies that there must be a standby database in a different region.

Performance overhead on the primary should be minimized: This suggests that asynchronous transport should be used where possible to reduce the performance impact on the primary.

Downtime on the primary for any reason must be kept to a minimum: This is indicative of a requirement for a fast failover mechanism, possibly with a fast-start failover (FSFO) and high availability.

Given these requirements, the appropriate option that fulfills all these is:

Option C, where 'prima' is the primary database, 'fs1' is the Far Sync instance in the primary region, and 'physt' and 'physt2' are physical standby databases in the primary and remote regions, respectively. In this configuration:

'prima' is set to send redo to 'fs1' using SYNC to guarantee zero data loss.

'fs1' is set to send redo to 'physt' (local standby) using FASTSYNC, which is a low-latency synchronous transport that is optimized for performance.

The Data Guard configuration's protection mode is set to MAXAVAILABILITY to provide the highest level of data protection that is possible without compromising the availability of the primary database.

This configuration ensures that there is zero data loss even if the primary region is completely lost, maintains performance by limiting the synchronous transport to the local region with a Far Sync instance, and has a remote standby database in a separate region for disaster recovery purposes.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

NEW QUESTION # 40

Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. The switchover TO command allows a switchover operation to a snapshot standby database.
- B. The FATLOVER TO command results in a transition of a snapshot standby database to the primary role.
- C. Tablespaces can be created.
- D. Tables can be dropped.

- E. Tablespaces can be dropped.
- F. A logical standby database can be converted into a snapshot standby database.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

A snapshot standby database is a fully updateable standby database that is created by converting a physical standby database into a snapshot standby database. The main characteristics of a snapshot standby database include:

B: Tablespaces can indeed be dropped in a snapshot standby database because it is updateable and allows all types of DML and DDL operations that do not conflict with the standby role.

C: Tablespaces can be created in a snapshot standby database for the same reasons that they can be dropped; it supports all operations that do not interfere with its standby nature.

E: Tables can be dropped in a snapshot standby database, as it is a fully updateable standby.

Options A and D are incorrect because 'FAILOVER TO' and 'SWITCHOVER TO' commands are not used with snapshot standby databases in these contexts. A failover converts a standby database into the primary role after the original primary has become unavailable, and is not a reversible role transition. Switchover is a planned role reversal between the primary database and one of its standby databases and is not applicable to snapshot standby databases in the context provided.

Option F is incorrect because a logical standby database cannot be converted into a snapshot standby database directly. A logical standby is used for different purposes such as reporting and querying with real-time data, and its structure is different from a physical standby which can be converted into a snapshot standby.

NEW QUESTION # 41

Examine this query and its output:

Which two statements are true?

- A. Cats is a bystander database.
- B. The master observer is currently running on ol7.example.com
- C. The master observer is not running, but should run on ol7.example.com
- D. The master observer is connected to the database on which the query was executed.
- E. The master observer is not connected to the database on which the query was executed.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

D. The database role indicated by FS_FAILOVER_STATUS as BYSTANDER implies that the database is a standby database in the Data Guard configuration. This means the database is neither a primary database nor an active failover target.

E. Since the FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_HOST column shows cats, it suggests that this is the host on which the observer would run. However, because the FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_PRESENT column is not shown, we cannot definitively state if the observer is currently connected or not. If FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_PRESENT is 'YES', the observer is connected, if 'NO', then it's not. In the absence of this column's output, the best assumption based on the available data is that the observer is not connected.

The output shows that the FS_FAILOVER_STATUS is BYSTANDER, which indicates that the database in question is not actively involved in a fast-start failover configuration as a primary or standby. It is in a bystander role, meaning that while it is part of a Data Guard configuration, it is neither a target for failover nor actively participating in failover operations. Additionally, FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_HOST shows 'cats', which indicates the host where the observer process is expected to run. However, since there is no information about the observer being present, we can infer that although 'cats' is designated for the observer to run, the observer is not currently connected to this database.

Reference

Oracle documentation on Data Guard configurations and the V\$DATABASE view which provides information about the fast-start failover status and observer host.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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