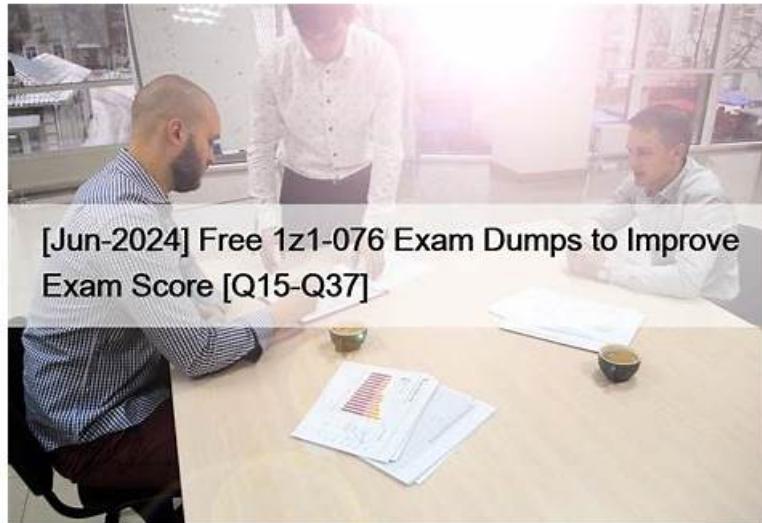


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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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">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 5	<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 6	<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 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"> 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 9	<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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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which two are prerequisites for configuring flashback database for Oracle 19c databases, in a Data Guard environment?

- A. The Data Guard real-time apply feature must be enabled.
- B. The database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode.**
- C. A far sync instance must be configured to flash back a standby when the primary has been flashed back.
- D. A fast recovery area must be configured.**
- E. The data guard broker must be used.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

* A fast recovery area must be configured (B): Flashback Database requires a fast recovery area to be set up because flashback logs are stored there. The fast recovery area is a unified storage location for all recovery-related files and activities.

* The database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode (C): Flashback Database operation relies on the ability to archive redo logs. Therefore, the database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode for Flashback Database to be enabled.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which three are prerequisites for enabling Fast-Start Failover?

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

Answer: A,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.
- * Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
- * Oracle Database High Availability Overview

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which three are true regarding prerequisites for a logical standby database as a disaster recovery solution?

- A. Do not perform any nologging operations on the primary.
- B. Ensure that no BFILE LOB data types are contained in the primary database.
- C. Ensure that supplemental logging is enabled on the primary database.
- D. Ensure that no ROWID data types are contained in the primary database.
- E. Ensure that flashback is enabled on the primary database.

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 49

There are currently 6 applief. and 6 pfepafef processes running and no idle applier processes on y logical standby database.

The max_SERVERS SQL apply parameter and number of archiver processes are both set to 12.

Identify two changes, each of which would allow you to increase the number of applier processes.

- A. Increase the parallel_max_server initialization parameter.
- B. Increase the processes initialization parameter. D Decrease the number of FREPARER processes.
- C. Decrease the number of archiver processes on the standby database.
- D. Increase the value for the MAX_SERVERS SQL apply parameter.
- E. Increase the RECOVERY_PARALLEL initialization parameter.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

To increase the number of applier processes on a logical standby database, the following changes can be made:

C: Increasing the value for the MAX_SERVERS SQL apply parameter would allow for more applier processes to be initiated, assuming that system resources permit.

D: Increasing the PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS initialization parameter would allow for more parallel execution processes, which can be used by SQL apply to increase the number of applier processes.

Option A is incorrect as decreasing the number of archiver processes will not necessarily increase the number of applier processes; these are unrelated components.

Option B is incorrect because the 'FREPARER' processes do not exist, it seems to be a typographical error, and the 'REPARER' is not a valid Oracle process or parameter.

Option E is incorrect because the RECOVERY_PARALLELISM parameter controls the number of processes used for instance recovery and media recovery, not for SQL apply.

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which three actions are performed by the START PLAN procedure of the DBMS ROLLING package?

- A. creating a guaranteed restore point on the primary database
- B. converting the designated physical standby database into a logical standby database
- C. starting media recovery on all the Leading Group Standby databases
- D. creating a guaranteed restore point on the standby databases
- E. switching the primary database to the logical standby role

- F. building a LogMiner dictionary on the primary database instance

Answer: A,D,F

Explanation:

The DBMS_ROLLING package facilitates a rolling upgrade process across a Data Guard configuration. The START PLAN procedure in particular handles several critical actions, including:

* Creating a guaranteed restore point on the standby databases (B): This ensures that the standby databases can be reverted to their state before the rolling upgrade process in case of any issues.

* Building a LogMiner dictionary on the primary database instance (C): This is necessary for logical standby databases to interpret redo data during the SQL Apply process.

* Creating a guaranteed restore point on the primary database (D): Similar to the standby databases, this ensures that the primary database can be reverted to a known good state if necessary. References:

* Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 51

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