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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 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"> • 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 9	<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 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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

NEW QUESTION # 106

Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. Tablespaces can be dropped.
- 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. The switchover TO command allows a switchover operation to a snapshot standby database.
- F. A logical standby database can be converted into a snapshot standby database.

Answer: A,C,D

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 # 107

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

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

Answer: D,E,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.

Reference:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 108

Examine this query and its output:

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: C,D

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.

References 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 # 109

Which four statements are true regarding SQL Apply filters for a logical standby database?

- A. They can be used to skip all SQL statements executed on a specific pluggable database (PDB) within a standby multitenant container database (CDB).
- B. They can be used to skip CREATE TABLE commands.
- C. They can be used to skip ALTER TABLE commands on specific tables.

- D. They can only be used to skip DML statements on a table.
- E. They can be used to skip ALTER TABLE and ALTER DATABASE commands.
- F. They can be used to stop SQL apply if it encounters an error.
- G. They can be used to skip execution of DML triggers on a table while allowing the DML to execute.

Answer: B,C,E,G

Explanation:

Based on the Oracle Database 19c documentation, the correct answers about SQL Apply filters for a logical standby database are: A. They can be used to skip execution of DML triggers on a table while allowing the DML to execute. B. They can be used to skip CREATE TABLE commands. C. They can be used to skip ALTER SYSTEM and ALTER DATABASE commands. G. They can be used to skip ALTER TABLE commands on specific tables.

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation: SQL Apply filters in a logical standby database can be set to control which SQL operations are applied to the standby. These filters allow for certain commands to be skipped, ensuring that they do not impact the standby database. For example, filters can be used to skip the execution of DML triggers to prevent them from firing during SQL Apply, while still allowing the underlying DML to be executed on the logical standby database. This is particularly useful when certain triggers are not desired to run in a standby environment. CREATE TABLE, ALTER SYSTEM, ALTER DATABASE, and specific ALTER TABLE commands can also be skipped using SQL Apply filters to prevent unwanted structural changes or administrative operations from affecting the logical standby database. These capabilities provide a level of control to ensure that the logical standby database reflects only the desired state of the primary database.

References: Oracle Database SQL Language Reference and Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide offer comprehensive details on the use of SQL Apply filters, including the range of SQL statements that can be influenced by these filters in a logical standby database environment.

NEW QUESTION # 110

You created the PRODSBY1 physical standby database for the PROD primary database using gsql and RMAN.

You are planning to create a Data Guard Broker configuration. You execute the command:

Which three statements are true regarding the execution of the command?

- A. The PRODSBY1 standby database is automatically added to the configuration if DG_BROKER_START is TRUE for PRODSBY1.
- B. The Data Guard Broker configuration files are automatically created in the destinations specified by the DG_BROKER_CONFIG_FILEn initialization parameters on the primary database.
- C. The PRODSBY1 standby database is automatically added to the configuration if Oracle Net connectivity to the PRODSBY1 database instance is defined on the primary host.
- D. The command will execute successfully only if the DG_BROKER_START initialization parameter is set to TRUE for the PROD database instance.
- E. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD and PRODSBY1 database instances are defined on the primary host.
- F. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD database instance is defined on the primary host.

Answer: B,D,F

Explanation:

The command executed (CREATE CONFIGURATION 'DGConfig' AS PRIMARY DATABASE IS 'PROD' CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS PROD;) is used to create a Data Guard Broker configuration named 'DGConfig'. The successful execution of this command depends on several conditions:

* A: The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE on the primary database to start the Data Guard Broker processes. Without the broker processes running, the configuration cannot be created.

* D: Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD database instance must be established on the primary host. This is because the Data Guard Broker requires network accessibility to communicate with the primary database and manage the configuration.

* E: When the configuration is created, the Data Guard Broker configuration files are indeed automatically created in the locations specified by the DG_BROKER_CONFIG_FILEn parameters on the primary database.

It's important to note that the command will not automatically add the PRODSBY1 standby database to the configuration (thus B and C are not correct), and there is no requirement for the standby database to have Oracle Net connectivity defined on the primary host for the execution of this command (making F incorrect as well).

References: This information can be validated in Oracle's Data Guard Broker documentation, which outlines the requirements for setting up and managing a Data Guard configuration using the Data Guard Broker.

