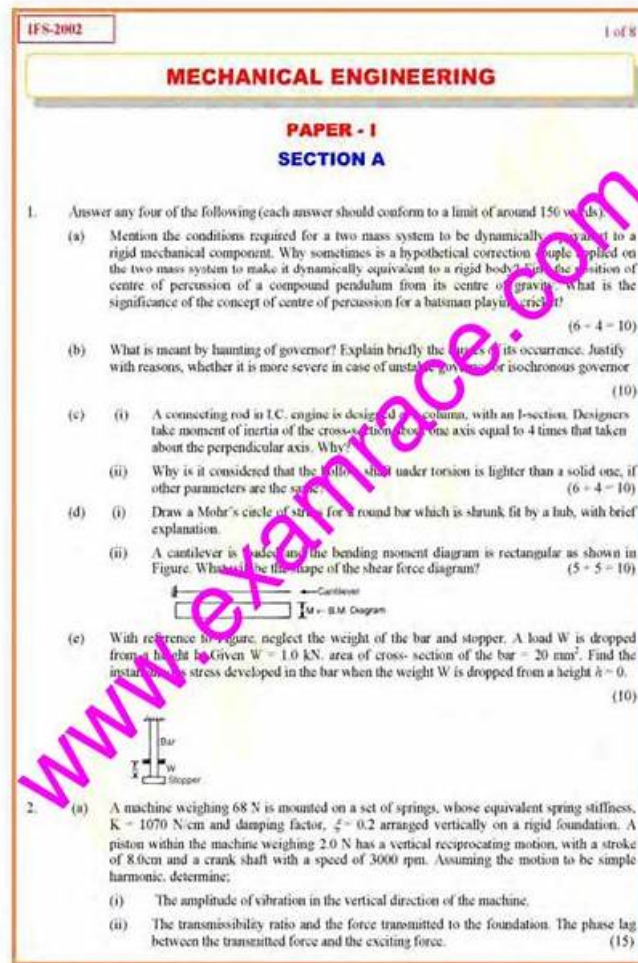


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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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 2	<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 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"> 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 5	<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 7	<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 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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which TWO statements are true about configuring Oracle Net Service in a Data Guard environment?

- A. Installing the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package is NOT sufficient to set up operating system kernel parameters for Oracle Net.
- B. It is necessary to use the failover clause for an address_list with multiple address lists in the tnsnames.ora file.
- C. Install the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package to set the kernel parameters for Oracle Net based on the Data Guard best practice guidelines.
- D. A static service must be registered with the local listener to enable DGMGRL to restart instances during the course of broker operations.
- E. Enterprise Manager does not require static service registration to restart instances during the course of broker operations.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

* A static service must be registered with the local listener to enable DGMGRL to restart instances during the course of broker operations (A): For DGMGRL (Data Guard Manager Command-Line Interface) to perform instance management operations, such as restarting instances, a static service registration in the listener is required. This allows the broker to connect to the database instance even when the instance is not fully up and the dynamic service registration is not available.

* Installing the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package is NOT sufficient to set up operating system kernel parameters for Oracle Net (C): While the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package automates the setting of several kernel parameters to meet the preinstallation requirements for Oracle Database, it does not specifically tailor all settings for Oracle Net in a Data Guard configuration. Additional manual configuration may be required to optimize Oracle Net services for Data Guard operations.

References:

- * Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
- * Oracle Net Services Administrator's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 43

You must configure an Oracle Data.....

1. A primary database

2. A physical standby database

Examine these requirements: 1. Data loss is not permitted.

1. Data loss is not permitted.
 2. It should be possible to convert the physical standby database to a snapshot standby database.
 3. Under normal operations, transactions should commit when redo is written to disk on the primary database and as soon as it has been received by the standby database instance.
 4. The availability of the primary database should not be compromised by the availability of the standby database.
 5. It should be possible to convert the physical standby database to a logical standby database
 6. It should be possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on the primary database.
 7. It should be possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on the physical standby database.
- You configure SYNC redo transport mode in combination with Maximum Protection mode.

- A. 1, 2, 6, and 7
- B. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7
- C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
- D. 1, 2, and 5
- E. 1, 6, and 7

Answer: C

Explanation:

When SYNC redo transport mode is combined with Maximum Protection mode, it ensures that no data loss will occur (requirement 1). The physical standby can be converted to a snapshot standby (requirement 2) and later to a logical standby database (requirement 5), satisfying both transformation requirements. Transactions commit as soon as redo data is received by the standby database (requirement 3). The availability of the primary is not dependent on the standby database in Maximum Protection mode, as the primary database will halt if the standby cannot acknowledge the redo (requirement 4), thus indirectly ensuring its availability. It is also possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on both the primary (requirement 6) and the physical standby database (requirement 7), providing high availability and scalability.

Reference

Oracle Data Guard documentation detailing the requirements for different database roles, protection modes, and redo transport modes, as well as the capabilities and limitations of each configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;
```

Configuration - Animals

Protection Mode: Max Availability

Databases:

dogs - Primary database sheep

- Physical standby database cats

- Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status: SUCCESS

An attempt to enable fast-start failover raises an error:

```
DGMGRL> enable fast_start failover;
```

Error: ORA-16693: requirements not met for enabling fast-start failover Failed.

Identify three possible reasons for this error.

- A. The fastStartFailoverTarget property is not set on Dogs.
- B. The LogXptMode property is set to FASTSYNC on Cats while Sheep is the target standby database.
- C. The LogXptMode property is set to fastsync on Dogs.
- D. The LogxptModr property is set to async on Sheep while Sheep is the target standby database.
- E. The LogXptMode property is set to async on Dogs.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

When enabling fast-start failover, certain conditions must be met:

* The fastStartFailoverTarget property is not set on Dogs (A): The primary database (Dogs) needs to have a fast-start failover target configured for the operation to succeed.

* The LogXptMode property is set to ASYNC on Sheep while Sheep is the target standby database (B): Fast-start failover requires synchronous redo transport (SYNC or FASTSYNC) to ensure zero data loss, which is a prerequisite for enabling the feature.

* The LogXptMode property is set to ASYNC on Dogs (D): Similar to the previous point, the primary database must be configured to use synchronous redo transport for the fast-start failover to be possible.

References:

* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

* Oracle Database Error Messages Guide

NEW QUESTION # 45

You have a Data Guard broker configuration consisting of:

A primary database

One local physical standby database

One far sync instance

A remote physical standby database

The broker configuration was created with the DGMGRL utility after creating all the databases and the far sync instance with command-line tools.

What is the correct way to add this configuration to Enterprise Manager Cloud Control assuming all the nodes have been discovered already as Enterprise Manager targets?

- A. Use the DGMGRL utility to register the configuration with the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control agent on the primary database node. This will enable the discovery of all the other databases in the configuration as targets which will be ready to be monitored.
- **B. Discover the primary database as a target in Enterprise Manager Cloud Control. Then discover the existing Data Guard Broker configuration for the primary and all the other databases in the configuration will be discovered as targets and be ready to be monitored.**
- C. Delete the Data Guard Broker configuration using DGMGRL and then re-create it using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control to enable all the databases in the configuration to be discovered as targets and to be ready to be monitored.
- D. Discover either of the physical standby databases as a target by refreshing the node on which they run, and the other databases and instances in the Data Guard Broker configuration will be discovered as targets automatically and be ready to be monitored.
- E. Discover the primary as a target by refreshing the node on which it runs, and the other databases and instances in the Data Guard broker configuration will be discovered as targets automatically and be ready to be monitored.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 46

Examine this validate command:

```
DGMGRL> VALIDATE DATABASE VERBOSE "<database name>";
```

Which THREE statements are TRUE?

- **A. The command can be used for a logical standby database.**
- B. The command uses information available in various Oracle Data Guard views as well as the Automatic Diagnostic Repository.
- C. The command performs a comparison of SPFILE entries between the primary database and a specified standby database.
- **D. The command performs network connectivity checks between members of a broker configuration.**
- **E. The command performs a comprehensive set of database checks prior to a role change.**

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

* The command performs a comprehensive set of database checks prior to a role change (A): The VALIDATE DATABASE command in Data Guard Manager (DGMGRL) is designed to perform an exhaustive check of a specified database's readiness for a role change, such as a switchover or failover.

* The command performs network connectivity checks between members of a broker configuration (C): One of the checks includes verifying that the necessary network connectivity exists between the databases in a Data Guard Broker configuration.

* The command can be used for a logical standby database (D): The VALIDATE DATABASE command is versatile and can be used for both physical and logical standby databases to ensure their readiness for role changes.

References:

- ### NEW QUESTION # 47

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