

# Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration certkingdom actual exam dumps & 1z0-076 pdf practice



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## Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.</li> </ul>
Topic 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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## 100% Pass 2026 Oracle Useful 1z0-076: Valid Dumps Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sheet

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## Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

### NEW QUESTION # 44

Which two are true concerning the configuring of Flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

- A. It permits a primary database that was disabled after failover to be reinstated as a standby.
- B. It enables the use of far sync instances.
- C. It is required in order for a snapshot standby database to be converted to a physical standby database.
- D. It is a prerequisite for the use of Fast Start Failover.
- E. It permits a physical standby database to be converted to a snapshot standby database.

**Answer: A,E**

### NEW QUESTION # 45

Examine the procedure that you plan to execute on your logical standby:

SQL> EXECUTE DBMS\_LOGSTDBY.SKIP(stmt => 'DML', schema\_name => 'HR', object\_name => 'EMPLOYEE'); What is a prerequisite for execution of this procedure?

- A. Stop SQL Apply on the logical standby database.
- B. Stop redo transport to the logical standby database.
- C. Change the redo transport mode if necessary to ASYNC.
- D. Execute the DBMS\_LOGSTDBY.APPLY\_SET procedure to record errors that might cause SQL Apply to stop.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which THREE are true about using flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

- A. It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby.
- B. You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption.
- C. When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a physical standby database is also flashed back automatically.
- D. You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the phyt may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a logical standby.
- E. It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance.
- F. When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a logical standby database is also flashed back automatically.

**Answer: A,B,E**

Explanation:

Flashback Database is a feature that allows reverting a database to a previous point in time, which is extremely useful in various Data Guard configurations:

\* It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance (C):

Flashback Database can be used on a physical standby database to revert it to a past point in time, even when it is receiving redo data from a far sync instance. This can be particularly useful to recover from logical corruptions or unwanted changes.

\* You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption (D): Even when real-time apply is enabled, which allows redo data to be applied to the standby database as soon as it is received, Flashback Database can be used to revert the physical standby database to a point in time before the logical corruption occurred.

\* It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby (E):

After a failover has occurred from a primary to a physical standby database, making the standby the new primary, Flashback Database cannot be used to revert the old primary database to a state before the failover because the failover operation makes irreversible changes to the database role and configuration. References:

\* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

\* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

What happens if you issue "switchover to sheep;" at the DGMGRL prompt?

- A. It results in an error indicating that a switchover is not allowed.
- B. The switchover succeeds and Cats becomes the new failover target.
- C. The switchover succeeds and Fast-Start Failover is suspended.
- D. The switchover succeeds but Dogs needs to be reinstated.
- E. The switchover succeeds and Dogs becomes the new failover target.

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

When issuing a "switchover to sheep;" command in a Data Guard configuration, the primary database (Dogs) transitions to a standby role, and the target standby database (Sheep) becomes the new primary database. Fast-Start Failover (FSFO) remains enabled, but its target changes according to the new roles of the databases. Since Cats is also a physical standby database, it does not become the failover target by default unless it is specified in the broker configuration. After the switchover, the original primary (Dogs) becomes the new standby database and thus the new failover target for FSFO.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation provides detailed procedures and explanations of switchover operations, including how

FSFO targets are affected post-switchover. This behavior is consistent across different Oracle Database versions that support Data Guard and FSFO.

## NEW QUESTION # 48

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

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

**Answer: A,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 # 49

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