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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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"> 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"> 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.
Topic 8	<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 9	<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 10	<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 11	<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 12	<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 (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

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

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

Answer: A,C

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.

Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 53

You are licensed to use Oracle Active Data Guard.

Which TWO statements are true after enabling block change tracking on a physical standby database?

- A. It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to a snapshot standby database, when the physical standby database is converted.
- B. It starts the CTWR process on the physical standby database instance.
- C. It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database.
- D. It starts the CTWR process on the primary database instance.
- E. It starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance.
- F. It allows fast incremental backups to be taken on the primary database.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Block change tracking is a feature that enhances the efficiency of incremental backups by recording changed blocks in a tracking file.

When used with Oracle Active Data Guard:

* It starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance (A): When block change tracking is enabled on a physical standby database, the Recovery Writer (RVWR) process is initiated.

This process is responsible for recording the changes to blocks in the block change tracking file, which is then used to optimize incremental backups.

* It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database (E): With block change tracking enabled on the physical standby database, fast incremental backups can be offloaded from the primary database. This reduces the workload on the primary database and utilizes the standby database for backup operations, improving overall system performance and efficiency. References:

* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

* Oracle Active Data Guard documentation

NEW QUESTION # 54

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;
```

```
Configuration - Animals
```

```
Protection Mode: MaxAvailability
```

```
Databases:
```

```
dogs - Primary database
```

```
cats - Physical standby database
```

```
sheep - Physical standby database
```

```
Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED
```

```
Configuration Status:
```

```
ORA-01034: ORACLE not available
```

```
ORA-16625: cannot reach database "dogs"
```

```
DGM-17017: unable to determine configuration status
```

Which three will be true after a successful failover to Cats?

- A. Dogs will be in the disabled state and has to be manually reinstated.
- B. Sheep will be in the enabled state.
- C. The configuration will be in Maximum Availability mode.
- D. The configuration will be in Maximum Performance mode.
- E. Sheep will be in the disabled state.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

After a successful failover to the 'cats' database in a Data Guard configuration:

* B: Sheep, being another standby database, would typically remain in the enabled state unless specifically disabled or if there was a configuration issue.

* D: Dogs, which was the primary database prior to failover, will be in a disabled state as part of the failover process. Manual intervention is required to re-establish 'dogs' as a standby database or to return it to the primary role through another role transition.

* E: If the configuration was in Maximum Availability mode before failover, it would remain in this mode after failover, provided all settings were properly configured and no changes were made to the protection mode.

Option A is incorrect because failover does not automatically change the protection mode to Maximum Performance. The protection mode remains as it was prior to the failover unless manually altered.

References: The behavior of Oracle Data Guard during failover and the resulting configuration state is described in the Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration - Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

Databases:
dogs - Primary database
sheep - (*) Physical standby database
cats - Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: ENABLED

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
```

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 56

Your current Data Guard environment consists of:

A primary database containing no abstract data types used for user tables.

Two separate remote physical standby databases used for reporting.

Examine these requirements for adding a new standby database to this Data Guard environment:

The new standby database must provide a disaster recovery solution.

There must be minimal additional performance overheads on the primary database.

The new standby database may require additional indexes and materialized views not present in the primary.

New tables or schemas may be required in the standby database that are not present in the primary.

What would you recommend to fulfill these requirements?

- A. A physical standby database with synchronous redo transport and Real-Time Query enabled.
- B. A logical standby database with synchronous redo transport and SQL apply on.
- C. A physical standby database with asynchronous redo transport and Real-Time Query enabled.
- D. A logical standby database with synchronous redo transport and redo apply on.
- **E. A logical standby database with asynchronous redo transport and SQL apply on.**

Answer: E

