

1z0-076 Exam Simulation: Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration & 1z0-076 Certification Training



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No doubt the Oracle 1z0-076 certification is a valuable credential that helps you to put your career on the right track and assist you to achieve your professional career goals. To achieve this goal you need to pass the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z0-076) exam. To pass the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z0-076) exam you need to start this journey with valid, updated, and real Oracle 1z0-076 PDF QUESTIONS. The Exam4Tests 1z0-076 exam practice test questions are essential study material for quick Oracle 1z0-076 exam preparation.

Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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"> 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 8	<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 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.
Topic 10	<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 11	<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 12	<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.

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Actual 1z0-076 Test Answers, Sample 1z0-076 Questions Answers

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q96-Q101):

NEW QUESTION # 96

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

- A. They can only be used to skip DML statements on a table.
- B. They can be used to skip CREATE TABLE commands.
- C. They can be used to skip ALTER SYSTEM and ALTER DATABASE commands.
- D. They can be used to skip all SQL statements executed on a specific pluggable database (PDB) within a standby multitenant container database (CDB).
- E. They can be used to skip ALTER TABLE commands on specific tables.
- F. They can be used to skip execution of DML triggers on a table while allowing the DML to execute.
- G. They can be used to stop SQL apply if it encounters an error.

Answer: B,C,E,F

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 # 97

Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. A logical standby database can be converted into a snapshot standby database.
- B. The FAILOVER TO command results in a transition of a snapshot standby database to the primary role.
- C. Tablespaces can be created.
- D. Tablespaces can be dropped.
- E. Tables can be dropped.
- F. The switchover TO command allows a switchover operation to a snapshot standby database.

Answer: C,D,E

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 # 98

Your Data Guard environment contains a four-instance RAC primary database whose SID is PROD and a RAC physical standby database whose std is PROD_SBY.

Examine the command executed on a node of the primary database cluster to create a service OLTPWORKLOAD that the applications will use to connect to the database when it is in the PRIMARY database role:

srvctl add service -db PROD -service oltpworkload -role PRIMARY -failovertype SESSION -failovermethod BASIC -failoverdelay 10 -failoverretry 150 The service is then started Consider this list of tasks:

1. On a node of the standby database cluster execute:
srvctl add service -db PROD_SBY -service oltpworkload -role PRIMARY -failovertype SESSION -failovermethod BASIC -failoverdelay 10 -failoverretry 150
2. On the primary database, create the oltpworkload database service using the dbms_service.create_service procedure.
3. Configure tap for clients in the tnsnames.ora files.
4. Make sure clients use the OLTPWORKLOAD service to connect to the database instances.
5. On the standby database, create the oltpworkload database service using the dbms_service.create_service procedure.

Identify the required steps to configure and use Transparent Application Failover (taf).

- A. 1,4
- B. 1,3,4
- C. 2,3,4
- D. 3,4
- E. 0
- F. 1

Answer: A

Explanation:

To set up Transparent Application Failover (TAF) in a Data Guard environment with RAC, you would need to:

* On a node of the standby database cluster, execute the srvctl command to add the oltpworkload service for the PRIMARY role
(1): This prepares the standby cluster to provide the oltpworkload service in case a failover occurs, and the standby becomes the primary database.

* Make sure clients use the OLTPWORKLOAD service to connect to the database instances (4):

This ensures that client connections are directed to the correct service, which is managed by TAF and can fail over in case of a primary database outage.

References:

* Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 99

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 Oracle Net connectivity to the PRODSBY1 database instance is defined on the primary host.
- B. The command will execute successfully only if the DG_BROKER_START initialization parameter is set to TRUE for the PROD database instance.
- C. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD and PRODSBY1 database instances are defined on the primary host.
- D. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD database instance is defined on the primary host.
- E. The PRODSBY1 standby database is automatically added to the configuration if DG_BROKER_START is TRUE for PRODSBY1.
- F. 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.

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).

NEW QUESTION # 100

Which TWO statements are true about Real-Time Query?

- A. Real-Time Query sessions can be connected to a Far Sync instance.
- B. A standby database enabled for Real-Time Query cannot be the Fast-Start Failover target of the Data Guard configuration.
- C. Setting standby_max_data_delay=0 requires synchronous redo transport.
- D. Disabling Real-Time Query prevents the automatic start of redo apply when a physical standby database is opened read only.
- E. Real-Time Query has no limitations regarding the protection level of the Data Guard environment.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Real-Time Query is a feature that allows queries to be run on a physical standby database while it is applying redo data. The relevant truths about it are:

* Setting `standby_max_data_delay=0` requires synchronous redo transport (A): For the real-time apply feature to function with no data delay (zero delay), synchronous redo transport must be used. This setting ensures that the data on the standby database is as current as possible before queries are executed against it.

* Disabling Real-Time Query prevents the automatic start of redo apply when a physical standby database is opened read-only (C). If Real-Time Query is disabled, opening the standby database in read-only mode will not start the redo apply process automatically. Redo apply needs to be manually started to synchronize the standby database with the primary. References:

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 101

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