Latest 1z0-076 Exam Camp - How to Prepare for Oracle 1z0-076 Efficiently and Easily

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of PrepAwayExam 1z0-076 dumps from Cloud Storage: https://drive.google.com/open?id=10DtGrqABvL9Qxh2_TiYeX_7XyoXrIugm

If you have the certification for the exam, your competitive force and wage will be improved in your company. 1z0-076 exam cram can help you pass the exam and obtain the corresponding certification successfully. We have a professional team to collect and research the latest information for the exam, and you can know the latest information if you choose us. We offer you free update for 365 days for 1z0-076 Exam Dumps, and our system will send you he latest version automatically. You can receive the downloading link and password for 1z0-076 exam dumps within ten minutes after payment.

Our objective is to make Oracle 1z0-076 test preparation process of every aspirant smooth. Therefore, we have introduced three formats of our Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration 1z0-076 Exam Questions. To ensure the best quality of each format, we have tapped the services of experts. They thoroughly analyze Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration 1z0-076 Exam's content, Oracle 1z0-076 past tests, and add the 1z0-076 real exam questions in our three formats.

>> Latest 1z0-076 Exam Camp <<

100% Pass Quiz 2026 Unparalleled Oracle Latest 1z0-076 Exam Camp

It is well known, to get the general respect of the community needs to be achieved by acquiring knowledge, and a harvest. Society will never welcome lazy people, and luck will never come to those who do not. We must continue to pursue own life value, such as get the test 1z0-076 Certification, not only to meet what we have now, but also to constantly challenge and try something new and meaningful.

Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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	• 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 5	• 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	• 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 7	• 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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32
You are using Data Guard in conjunction with Global Database Services.
You have a Data Guard Broker configuration called Sales and a GDS pool called Prod.
Which three are true concerning the management of the broker configuration when using GDS?

- A. DGMGRL may be used to add a single database to the Sales configuration even if Sales is a member of the Prod pool.
- B. Performing a role change with DGMGRL automatically notifies GDS which in turn activates the appropriate services.
- C. Adding a database to the Sales configuration with DGMGRL requires that the Sales configuration be disabled first. It must then be enabled after the new database is added to the configuration.
- D. Adding a database to the Sales configuration with DGMGRL automatically adds the database to the Prod Pool.
- E. DGMGRL may be used to add the Sales configuration to the Prod pool in gds.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:
In the context of Oracle Data Guard and Global Database Services (GDS):
DGMGRL may be used to add the Sales configuration to the Prod pool in gds (A): Data Guard Broker's command-line interface DGMGRL can be utilized to manage configurations with GDS, allowing the addition of Data Guard Broker configurations to GDS pools.
Performing a role change with DGMGRL automatically notifies GDS which in turn activates the appropriate services (B): When a role change is executed using DGMGRL, GDS is automatically notified, and it then activates the services that are appropriate for the new database roles.
DGMGRL may be used to add a single database to the Sales configuration even if Sales is a member of the Prod pool (C): DGMGRL provides the capability to manage individual databases within a broker configuration, including adding databases to a configuration that is already part of a GDS pool.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
Oracle Global Data Services documentation

NEW QUESTION # 33
Which THREE statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. A snapshot standby database may be opened read-only.
- B. FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled.
- C. FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled.
- D. A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write.
- E. FLASHBACK DATABASE must be manually enabled on a physical standby database before converting it into a

snapshot standby database.
- F. A snapshot standby database can have Real-Time apply enabled.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
Snapshot standby databases are a feature of Oracle Data Guard that allows a physical standby database to be temporarily converted into a read-write database for testing or other purposes. The true statements about snapshot standby databases are:
FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled (B): When a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, FLASHBACK DATABASE is automatically enabled to allow the database to be easily reverted back to its original state.
FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled (C): As part of the conversion process, FLASHBACK DATABASE is turned on to ensure that changes made while the database is in snapshot standby mode can be undone.
A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write (E): Once a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, it can be opened for read-write operations, allowing for testing and other tasks that require a writable database.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 34
Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

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

Answer: C,D,F

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.
References: Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide details the operations allowed on snapshot standby databases and the processes for transitioning between physical, snapshot, and logical standby databases.

NEW QUESTION # 35
You notice that the SQL apply lag on your logical standby database has increased but the redo transport lag has not.
Which four could be reasons for the increase in SQL apply lag?

- A. Many SQL apply operations do full table scans
- B. An increased number of bulk updates on the primary
- C. An undersized shared pool
- D. The standby redo log files are undersized on the primary database
- E. An undersized undo tablespace on the logical standby

- F. An increased number of bulk inserts on the primary

Answer: A,B,C,E

Explanation:
The SQL apply lag on a logical standby database can be caused by several factors:
A: An undersized undo tablespace can lead to delays in SQL apply operations as it may not be able to handle the volume of undo records generated by the SQL apply process.
B: SQL apply operations that do full table scans can consume significant system resources, potentially leading to higher apply lag.
C: An increased number of bulk updates on the primary database may generate a large volume of redo data, which can cause apply lag if the logical standby cannot apply the changes quickly enough.
F: An undersized shared pool may affect the parsing and execution of SQL statements by SQL apply, which can contribute to the apply lag.
Option D is less likely to be a direct cause of SQL apply lag compared to bulk updates, as inserts generate new data rather than modifying existing data, which SQL apply can typically handle more efficiently.
Option E is incorrect because the size of the standby redo log files on the primary database impacts redo transport lag, not SQL apply lag.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which two are prerequisites for configuring flashback database for Oracle 19c databases, in a Data Guard environment?

- A. The database must be in ARCHTVELOG mode.
- B. A far sync instance must be configured to flash back a standby when the primary has been flashed back.
- C. A fast recovery area must be configured.
- D. The Data Guard real-time apply feature must be enabled.
- 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 # 37
.....

- Reliable 1z0-076 Test Vce □ Latest 1z0-076 Guide Files □ 1z0-076 Exam Test □ The page for free download of 《 1z0-076 》 on □ www.pdfvce.com □ will open immediately □Reliable 1z0-076 Test Vce
- Don't Miss Up to 365 Days of Free Updates - Buy Oracle 1z0-076 Questions Now □ Download □ 1z0-076 □ for free by simply entering ▸ www.dumpsmaterials.com ◂ website □Exam 1z0-076 Reviews
- Free PDF Quiz Reliable 1z0-076 - Latest Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Exam Camp □ Search for { 1z0-076 } and download it for free on □ www.pdfvce.com □ website □Latest 1z0-076 Braindumps
- Free PDF Quiz Reliable 1z0-076 - Latest Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Exam Camp □ The page for free download of ✔ 1z0-076 □✔□ on 「 www.easy4engine.com 」 will open immediately □Exam 1z0-076 Reviews
- Don't Miss Up to 365 Days of Free Updates - Buy Oracle 1z0-076 Questions Now ☮ Open website ▸ www.pdfvce.com ◂ and search for ➠ 1z0-076 □ for free download □1z0-076 Training Kit
- Free PDF Quiz Oracle - 1z0-076 - Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Newest Latest Exam Camp □ Easily obtain ➡ 1z0-076 □□□ for free download through " www.pdfdumps.com " □1z0-076 Certification Exam Cost
- k12.instructure.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of PrepAwayExam 1z0-076 dumps from Cloud Storage: https://drive.google.com/open?id=10DtGrqABvL9Qxh2_TiYeX_7XyoXrIugm