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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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"> 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 6	<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 8	<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 9	<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 11	<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 12	<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 13	<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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which three statements are true..... With no Oracle Streams or Goldengate configured?

- A. The LGWR process writes to them on
- B. They are required on a physical standby for real-time apply.
- C. They are required on a logical standby for real-time apply
- D. They are required only for synchronous redo transport
- E. Only standby databases can write redo....
- F. It is recommended to have them on the...

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

C; The LGWR (Log Writer) process is responsible for writing redo entries from the redo log buffer to the online redo log files on the primary database. This is a fundamental process in the Oracle Database architecture, ensuring that all changes made to the database are captured for purposes such as recovery, replication, and high availability.

D; Real-time apply on a logical standby database requires standby redo log files. The standby redo log files are used to store redo data received from the primary database before it is applied to the logical standby database.

This enables the logical standby to apply changes as they are received, without waiting for the current redo log file to be archived.

E: Similarly, on a physical standby database, standby redo log files are used for real-time apply. They store redo data from the primary database, allowing the physical standby to apply redo data concurrently as it is received, rather than waiting for redo log files to be archived. This capability is crucial for maintaining a physical standby database that is closely synchronized with the primary database with minimal lag.

These functionalities are integral to Oracle Data Guard configurations and are not dependent on Oracle Streams or Oracle GoldenGate, which are separate technologies for data replication and integration.

NEW QUESTION # 61

You must configure flashback database for your Oracle 19c databases that will be part of a Data Guard Broker configuration.

The databases are all in ARCHIVELOG mode.

You will execute the SQL statement:

ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON;

Which three are true concerning this command?

- A. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all logical standby databases that are part of the configuration.
- B. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all physical standby databases that are part of the configuration.
- C. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is mounted.
- D. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is open.
- E. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL apply is active.
- F. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c physical standby database while Real Time Query is active.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

The command ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON; enables the Flashback Database feature, which provides a way to quickly revert an entire Oracle database back to a previous point in time. This command can be executed while an Oracle 19c primary database is either open (option A) or mounted (option B). It is also applicable to an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL Apply is active (option E). However, it's important to note that enabling Flashback Database on the primary does not automatically enable it on all associated standby databases, whether they are physical or logical. Each database in a Data Guard configuration must have Flashback Database explicitly enabled if desired. Real Time Query being active on a physical standby does not directly relate to the ability to execute this command on the standby. References:

The explanation is based on Oracle's concepts for Flashback Technology and Data Guard configurations as detailed in the Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide and the Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide.

NEW QUESTION # 62

Examine the following parameter settings of the physical standby database:

* STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT=AUTO
* ENABLED_PDBS_ON_STANDBY=<null>

During which TWO tasks are files automatically created in the physical standby database after structure changes on the primary database?

- A. Adding or dropping a redo file group
- B. Performing transportable tablespaces
- C. Creating a PDB from the existing PDB within the same CDB
- D. Renaming a data file in the primary database
- E. Adding a data file or creating a tablespace

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

When STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT is set to AUTO, the Oracle Data Guard automatically creates, deletes, and renames files on the standby database to match the changes made on the primary database. The tasks that lead to the automatic creation of files on the standby include:

Adding a data file or creating a tablespace (C): When a new tablespace is created or a new data file is added on the primary database, the standby database automatically replicates this action, maintaining structural consistency with the primary database.

Creating a PDB from the existing PDB within the same CDB (D): Creating a new Pluggable Database (PDB) within a Multitenant Container Database (CDB) on the primary database triggers an automatic creation of the corresponding PDB within the standby CDB.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 63

Active Data Guard (ADG) databases are widely used to offload reporting or ad hoc query-only jobs from the primary database.

Reporting workload profile is different from the primary database and often requires tuning.

Which tool is used to tune SQL workloads running on an ADG database?

- A. SQL Tuning Advisor
- **B. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)**
- C. In-Memory Active Session History (ASH)
- D. Automatic Diagnostic Database Monitor (ADDM)
- E. Standby Statspack

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWR collects, processes, and maintains performance statistics for problem detection and self-tuning purposes. In an Active Data Guard environment, where the physical standby database can be used for read-only workloads, AWR can be instrumental in identifying performance bottlenecks and areas for optimization. It provides detailed reports that include wait events, time model statistics, and active session history, making it an invaluable tool for tuning SQL queries and overall database performance in an ADG setup.

NEW QUESTION # 64

Which THREE statements are TRUE about Global Sequences when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled?

- **A. Their usage will always have a performance impact on the primary database.**
- **B. Their usage may have a performance impact on the physical standby database if the CACHE size is too small.**
- C. Their creation requires that a LOG archive_dest_n parameter be defined in the standby that points back to the primary.
- **D. They must have the NOORDEK and CACHE options set.**
- E. If the CACHE option is set then the size of the cache must be at least 100.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Global Sequences are Oracle sequences that generate unique values across multiple instances in an Oracle RAC or a Data Guard configuration. Regarding their behavior and performance when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled:

A: The usage of Global Sequences can indeed have a performance impact on the primary database due to the need to generate unique values that are consistent across both primary and standby databases.

D: The performance impact on the physical standby database may occur if the CACHE size is too small. This is because the standby database will frequently have to access the primary database to replenish the cache, which can increase the load and potentially lead to performance degradation.

E: Global Sequences should have the NOORDER and CACHE options set. The NOORDER option ensures that sequence numbers are provided without guaranteeing sequence order, thus improving scalability and performance. The CACHE option is used to specify how many sequence values will be held in memory for faster access.

Option B is incorrect as the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameter's definition for standbys pointing back to the primary does not directly pertain to the creation of sequences.

Option C is incorrect because there is no requirement that the size of the cache for a sequence must be at least 100. The CACHE size can be set to a different number based on specific use cases or performance considerations.

NEW QUESTION # 65

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