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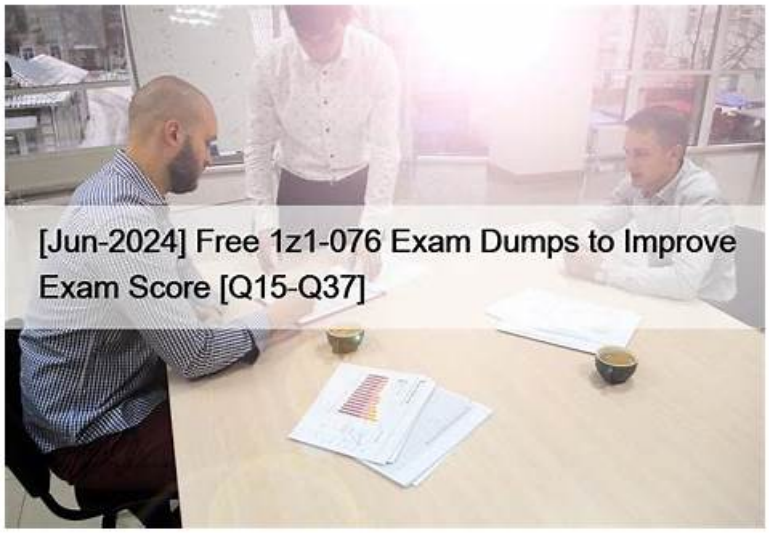

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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 2	• 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 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	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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	• 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	• 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.

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All kinds of exams are changing with dynamic society because the requirements are changing all the time. To keep up with the newest regulations of the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration exam, our experts keep their eyes focusing on it. Expert team not only provides the high quality for the 1z1-076 Quiz guide consulting, also help users solve problems at the same time, leak fill a vacancy, and finally to deepen the user's impression, to solve the problem of 1z1-076 test material and no longer make the same mistake.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which THREE are true about using flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

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

Answer: D,E,F

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 # 58
You must configure on Oracle Data .....
1. A primary database
2. Three Physical Standby Databases
Examine these requirements:
A designated physical standby database should become the primary database automatically whenever the primary database fails.
2. The chosen protection mode should provide the highest level of protection possible without violating the other requirement.
Which redo transport mode and protection mode would you configure to meet these requirements?

- A. ASYNC and Maximum Performance
- B. SYNC and Maximum Protection
- C. FASTSYNC and Maximum Availability
- D. FASTSYNC and Maximum Protection

Answer: C

Explanation:
To meet the requirements of automatic failover and the highest level of protection without data loss, the combination of FASTSYNC redo transport mode and Maximum Availability protection mode is appropriate.
FASTSYNC ensures that the performance impact on the primary database is minimized while still providing synchronous transport.
Maximum Availability protection mode offers the highest level of data protection without compromising the availability of the primary database. In case of a network failure or a standby failure, the primary will not halt, avoiding disruption to the primary database operations.
ReferencesOracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide, which details the different protection modes and their respective levels of data protection and impact on database operations.

NEW QUESTION # 59
Which two are prerequisites for configuring flashback database for Oracle 19c databases, in a Data Guard environment?

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

Answer: D,E

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 # 60
Which two are true about managing and monitoring Oracle container databases in a Data Guard environment using the broker?

- A. All broker actions execute at the root container for container databases.
- B. After a role change, the broker opens all Pluggable databases (pdbb) on the new primary.
- C. If the primary database is a container database, then a logical standby may be a non-container database.
- D. If the primary database is a container database, then a physical standby may be a non-container database.
- E. If the primary database is not a container database, then a standby may be a container database.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
In the context of Oracle Data Guard and container databases (CDBs) managed by Data Guard Broker:
* All broker actions execute at the root container for container databases (D): When using Data Guard Broker to manage a CDB, the actions performed by the broker are executed at the level of the root container. This is because the root container maintains the control and configuration information that applies to the entire CDB, including all of its pluggable databases (PDBs).
* After a role change, the broker opens all Pluggable databases (PDBs) on the new primary (E):
Following a role transition such as a switchover or a failover, Data Guard Broker ensures that all PDBs within the CDB of the new primary database are opened, which is essential to resume operations of the PDBs without manual intervention.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
* Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 61
Which three are true about using Flashback database through role transitions in a Data Guard environment?

- A. Physical standby databases retain their current role when you flash back to a point in time before a reinstate occurred

which caused this database to become a physical standby.

- B. Logical standby databases retain their current role when you flash back through to a point in time before the switchover occurred which caused this database to become a logical standby.
- C. Logical standby database roles are reverted to their original role when you flash back to a point in time before the switchover occurred which caused this database to become a logical standby.
- D. Physical standby databases retain their current role when you flash back to a point in time before the switchover occurred which caused this database to become a physical standby.
- E. Flashback database may not be used to undo a physical standby database activation.

Answer: A,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 62

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The Oracle 1z1-076 certification exam is a crucial part of career development in the tech sector. Cracking the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) exam strengthens your chances of landing high-paying jobs and promotions. Yet, preparing for the 1z1-076 Exam can be challenging, and many working applicants struggle to find 1z1-076 practice test questions they require to be successful in their pursuit.