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Oracle 1Z0-076 Certification Exam Syllabus and Exam Questions

Oracle 1Z0-076 Exam

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The Oracle 1z1-076 certification exam is one of the top-rated career booster certifications in the market. This Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) certification offers a great opportunity for Oracle aspirants to validate their skills and knowledge. By doing this they can gain several personal and professional benefits. These 1z1-076 Certification benefits help them

not only prove their expertise but also enable them to gain multiple career opportunities in the highly competitive market.

Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|----------|---|
| Topic 1 | <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 2 | <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 3 | <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 4 | <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 6 | <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 7 | <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"> 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 9 | <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 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"> 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 12 | <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 13 | <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. |

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

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 starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance.
- B. It allows fast incremental backups to be taken on the primary database.
- C. It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database.

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

Answer: A,C

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.

Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Oracle Active Data Guard documentation

NEW QUESTION # 56

Examine the fast-start failover configuration:

□

- A. The observer will initiate a failover when the primary database is unable to produce local archived redo log files.
- B. If South_Sales develops a problem and cannot be the target of a failover, the broker automatically changes the fast-start failover target to one of the other candidate targets.
- C. You must disable fast-start failover first to change the fast-start failover target to East sales.
- D. The observer is running.
- E. A failover may occur if the observer has lost connectivity to the primary database, even if the Fast-Start Failover target standby database has a good connection to the primary database

Answer: A,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 57

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

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

Answer: A,D,E

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 # 58

Which four factors can influence the rate of SQL apply on a logical standby database?

- A. the size of the undo tablespace on the logical standby database
- B. the number of coordinator processes on the standby database instance
- C. the number of full table scans performed by SQL apply
- D. the number of applier processes
- E. the size of the shared pool
- F. the number of PREPARER processes

Answer: B,C,D,F

Explanation:

The rate of SQL apply on a logical standby database can be influenced by:

* A: The number of PREPARER processes (which seems to be a typographical error and should read as PREPARER or similar) which prepare the redo data for the applier processes.

* B: The number of coordinator processes on the standby database instance which coordinate the SQL apply activities.

* C: The number of full table scans performed by SQL apply since full table scans can be resource-intensive and slow down the apply rate.

* E: The number of applier processes which apply the redo data to the logical standby database.

Option D is incorrect as the size of the undo tablespace on the logical standby database is more likely to affect the SQL apply lag rather than the rate of SQL apply.

Option F is incorrect because the size of the shared pool would typically not influence the rate of SQL apply.

The shared pool is more related to the caching of shared SQL and PL/SQL code and control structures.

References: Oracle's documentation on SQL Apply in Data Guard configurations discusses the factors affecting the performance of SQL Apply operations on logical standby databases.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which THREE statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. If datafiles grow while a database is a snapshot standby database, then they shrink when converted back to a physical standby database.
- B. A snapshot standby database can be the only standby database in a Maximum Protection Oracle Data Guard configuration.
- C. A snapshot standby database must be opened at least once in read-write mode before it can be converted into a physical standby database.
- D. Snapshot standby databases may be used for rolling database upgrades.
- E. A guaranteed restore point is created automatically when a physical standby database is converted into a snapshot standby database.

Answer: C,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 60

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