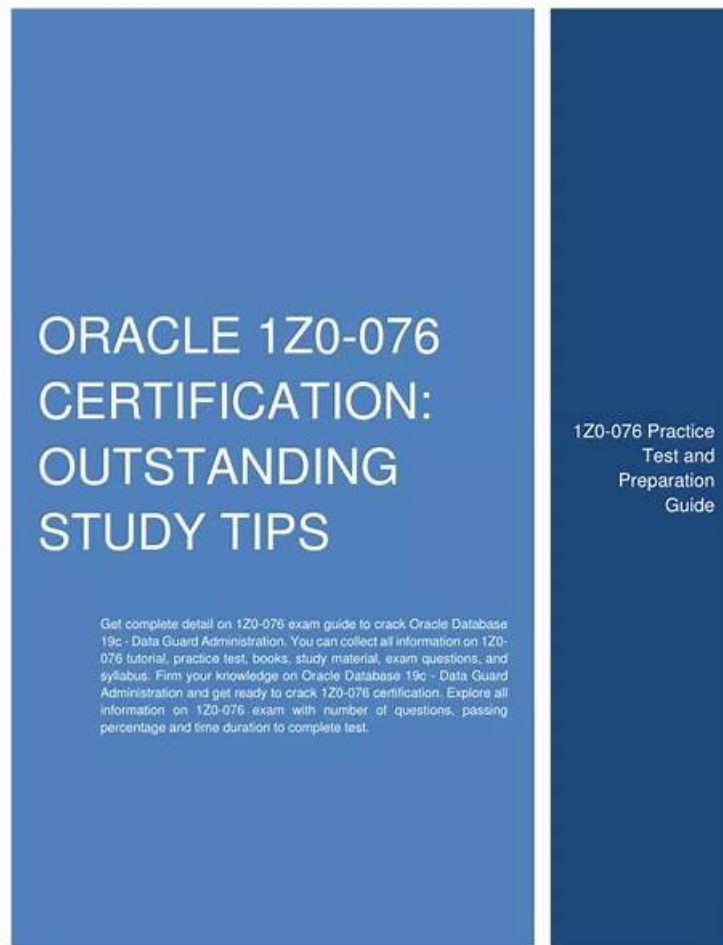


Certification 1z1-076 Cost & 1z1-076 Reliable Dump



BONUS!!! Download part of PassLeader 1z1-076 dumps for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1vhNHu7b7_9Ygh2O6SuADUbQN9Uy3ubL7

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration 1z1-076 actual dumps will help you in clearing doubts about the Oracle 1z1-076 certification test. There are multiple benefits if you buy PassLeader actual Exam Questions today. You will receive 365 days updates. We will provide you with these free updates if the 1z1-076 Real Exam content changes after your buying. All users can also download a free demo of our 1z1-076 actual dumps before buying. Buy PassLeader updated 1z1-076 dumps today and get these excellent offers.

Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	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 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	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 6	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 7	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 8	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 9	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 11	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 12	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.

>> Certification 1z1-076 Cost <<

Certification 1z1-076 Cost | Professional 1z1-076 Reliable Dump: Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration

Failing to address these issues can result in wasted time and money. The ideal solution to overcome these challenges is to prepare with the latest and authentic 1z1-076 Exam Questions. Fortunately, there are trusted platforms like PassLeader that provide up-to-date and Real 1z1-076 Questions for your preparation. To ensure your satisfaction, you can even try a free demo of Oracle 1z1-076 questions before making a purchase.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q105-Q110):

NEW QUESTION # 105

Suppose that you manage the following databases in your environment:

* boston: Primary database with a single PDB called DEVI

* london: Physical standby database protecting the PDB called DEVI

* orcl: Stand-alone database with a single PDB called PDB1 as a remote clone source You are planning to run the following command to create a remote clone in the primary database (boston) using pdb1 in orcl:

Which are the THREE prerequisites for automating instantiation of the PDB in the standby database (london)?

- A. Open PDB1 (remote clone source) in Read Write.
- B. Set standby_pdb_source_file_dblink to clone_link in the london database.
- C. Open PDB1 (remote clone source) in Read Only.
- D. Enable Active Data Guard in the _ondon database.
- E. Set STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database.
- F. Set STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database.

Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:

To automate the instantiation of a PDB in the standby database after creating a remote clone in the primary database, certain

conditions must be met:

- * Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Only (A): The source PDB from which the clone is created must be open in read-only mode to ensure a consistent state during cloning.
- * Set STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database (C): This parameter specifies the location on the standby database where the files from the source PDB should be placed.
- * Set STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database (F): This parameter automates the management of file changes on the standby database when structural changes occur on the primary database, ensuring that the clone operation is reflected automatically on the standby.

References:

- * Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide
- * Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

NEW QUESTION # 106

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
 2. Two remote physical standby databases
 3. The redo transport mode is set to sync
 4. Real-time query is enabled for both standby databases
 5. The DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter is set to TRUE on both standby databases
- You notice an increase in redo apply lag time on both standby databases.

Which two would you recommend to reduce the redo apply lag on the standby databases?

- **A. Increase the size of standby redo log files on the standby databases.**
- B. Decrease the redo log file size on the primary database.
- **C. Lower DB_BLOCK_CHECKING to MEDIUM or low on the standby databases.**
- D. Increase the number of standby redo log files on the standby databases.
- E. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the physical standby database instances.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

To reduce the redo apply lag on standby databases, one could increase the size of the standby redo log files. Larger redo log files can accommodate more redo data, which may reduce the frequency of log switches and allow for more continuous application of redo data. Additionally, lowering the DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter to MEDIUM or LOW on the standby databases can help improve redo apply performance. High block checking can impose additional CPU overhead during the application of redo data, potentially increasing apply lag times. By reducing the level of block checking, you can lessen this overhead and help reduce the apply lag.

NEW QUESTION # 107

Which TWO are benefits of using Transaction Guard in a Data Guard environment?

- A. It protects against user errors being replicated to standby databases.
- B. It protects against logical corruptions being replicated to standby databases.
- **C. It protects against recoverable errors during a planned or an unplanned outage of a primary database.**
- D. It provides application continuity by replaying transactions interrupted by a failover or a switchover
- **E. It provides application continuity by rolling back uncommitted transactions interrupted by a failover or switchover.**

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Transaction Guard provides benefits in terms of transaction consistency and recovery in a Data Guard environment:

It provides application continuity by rolling back uncommitted transactions interrupted by a failover or switchover (B): Transaction Guard ensures that any uncommitted transactions at the time of an outage are rolled back consistently, thus preserving the integrity of the application's data and state.

It protects against recoverable errors during a planned or an unplanned outage of a primary database (D): Transaction Guard offers protection against errors that can occur during outages, allowing applications to resume operations more quickly and reliably after recovery.

Reference:

Oracle Database High Availability Overview

NEW QUESTION # 108

Which three types of backups offload with the primary database in a data Guard

- A. Password files
- **B. Data files**
- C. Online logs
- **D. Archive logs**
- **E. Control files**
- F. Broker configuration files

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

In a Data Guard environment, you can offload the backups of certain database components to a physical standby database. Incremental backups of a standby database are interchangeable with the primary database, meaning you can apply a backup taken on a standby database to a primary database and vice versa. This includes control files, data files, and archive logs. Backups of control files and nonstandby control files are interchangeable. You can restore a standby control file on a primary database and a primary control file on a physical standby database, demonstrating their interchangeability and the ability to offload control file backups to one database in a Data Guard environment.

NEW QUESTION # 109

You are planning to perform block comparison using the dbms comp package:



Which TWO statements are true?

- A. It requires that the DB_LOST_WRITE_protect initialization parameter be enabled.
- **B. The databases should be at least mounted before block comparison.**
- **C. You can monitor the progress of an ongoing block comparison operation by querying V\$SESSION_LONGOPS.**
- D. Logical standby databases can be the target database for the dbms_dbcomp.dbcomp procedure.
- E. It can be used to detect lost writes and inconsistencies between the primary database and the cascaded standbys.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The DBMS_COMPARISON package, used for comparing and converging data objects within a single database or between databases, requires that the databases involved in the block comparison be at least mounted (A). This allows the procedure to access the data blocks for comparison. Additionally, the progress of long-running operations such as block comparison can be monitored using the dynamic performance view V\$SESSION_LONGOPS (D), which provides information on the operation's progress and estimated completion time.

Reference:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference provides comprehensive details on the DBMS_COMPARISON package, including its procedures and how to monitor their progress. Additionally, Oracle Database Reference explains the V\$SESSION_LONGOPS view, which is commonly used for monitoring long operations in the database.

NEW QUESTION # 110

.....

Our 1z1-076 preparation quiz are able to aid you enhance work capability in a short time. In no time, you will surpass other colleagues and gain more opportunities to promote. Believe it or not, our 1z1-076 study materials are powerful and useful, which can solve all your pressures about reviewing the 1z1-076 Exam. You can try our free demo of our 1z1-076 practice engine before buying. The demos are free and part of the exam questions and answers.

1z1-076 Reliable Dump: <https://www.passleader.top/Oracle/1z1-076-exam-braindumps.html>

- Test 1z1-076 Questions Vce ☐ 1z1-076 Reliable Test Sample ☐ 1z1-076 Reliable Test Sample ☐ Immediately open

[illegible]

P.S. Free 2025 Oracle 1z1-076 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by PassLeader: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1vhNHu7b7_9Ygh2O6SuADUbQN9Uy3ubL7