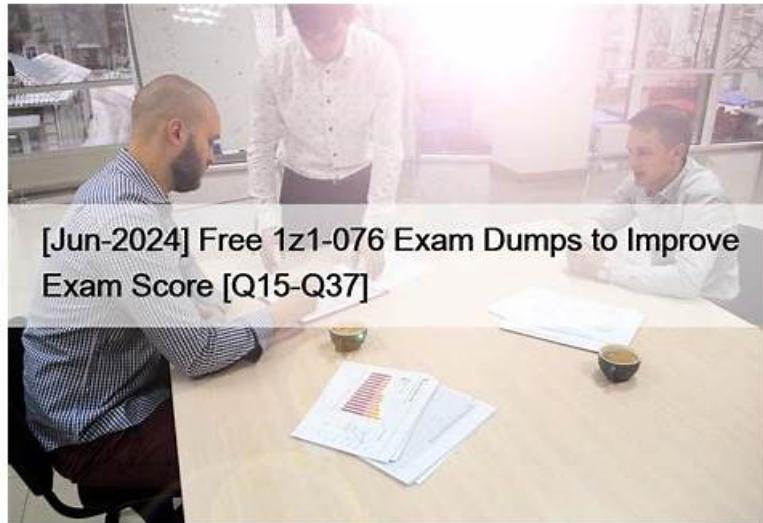


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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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 8	<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 9	<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 10	<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 11	<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 12	<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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

Your Data Guard environment has a remote physical standby database with real-time query enabled, which is used for reporting, and a logical standby database used for DSS reporting.

Switchovers or failovers are possible due to testing or in case of a disaster.

Clients use local TNSNAMES.ORA files to define connection strings to the database instances.

Which three will prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instances?

- A. The standby database services must be defined statically with the Listeners running on the standby database hosts.
- B. A service name is registered with the local listener of each database instance.
- C. Oracle Net connectivity to the primary database instance must be established on all the standby database instances.
- D. The DB_NAME and DB_UNIQUE_NAME parameters must be set to the same value for all the databases in the Data Guard environment.
- E. The LOCAL_LISTENER parameter on the primary database instance must always be set.
- F. Client TNS entries for the databases use the correct service names for the intended service.
- G. The client applications must use the correct TNS entries when requesting connections to the database instances.

Answer: A,F,G

Explanation:

Based on Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration documents, the three measures that can prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instances during switchovers, failovers, or regular operations in a Data Guard environment are:

B . The standby database services must be defined statically with the Listeners running on the standby database hosts.

D . The client applications must use the correct TNS entries when requesting connections to the database instances.

E . Client TNS entries for the databases use the correct service names for the intended service.

In an Oracle Data Guard configuration, correctly configuring Oracle Net Services (including TNS entries and listeners) is crucial for ensuring that clients connect to the appropriate database instance, whether it's the primary or standby. Defining services on the

standby database and associating them with listeners ensures that client applications can connect to the standby when needed, especially useful in a role transition or when the standby is open for read-only access or real-time query. It's essential that TNS entries used by client applications specify the correct service names that correspond to the intended database roles, such as primary or standby. This setup facilitates seamless connectivity to the appropriate instance based on the role, especially critical during switchovers and failovers when the roles of the databases change.

Reference:

Oracle's Data Guard concepts and administration guide provides extensive information on configuring network services for Data Guard environments, ensuring that applications connect to the correct database instance based on the current role of the databases in the Data Guard configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 72

There are currently 6 applier and 6 pfepeaf processes running and no idle applier processes on y logical standby database.

The max_SERVERS SQL apply parameter and number of archiver processes are both set to 12.

Identify two changes, each of which would allow you to increase the number of applier processes.

- A. Increase the RECOVERY_PARALLEL initialization parameter.
- B. Increase the value for the MAX_SERVERS SQL apply parameter.
- C. Decrease the number of archiver processes on the standby database.
- D. Increase the parallel_max_server initialization parameter.
- E. Increase the processes initialization parameter. D Decrease the number of FREPARER processes.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

To increase the number of applier processes on a logical standby database, the following changes can be made:

* C: Increasing the value for the MAX_SERVERS SQL apply parameter would allow for more applier processes to be initiated, assuming that system resources permit.

* D: Increasing the PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS initialization parameter would allow for more parallel execution processes, which can be used by SQL apply to increase the number of applier processes.

Option A is incorrect as decreasing the number of archiver processes will not necessarily increase the number of applier processes; these are unrelated components.

Option B is incorrect because the 'FREPARER' processes do not exist, it seems to be a typographical error, and the 'REPARER' is not a valid Oracle process or parameter.

Option E is incorrect because the RECOVERY_PARALLELISM parameter controls the number of processes used for instance recovery and media recovery, not for SQL apply.

References: Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide details the configuration and tuning of SQL apply-related parameters in logical standby databases.

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which THREE are true about using flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

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

Answer: B,D,F

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which three are prerequisites for enabling Fast-Start Failover?

- A. Flashback Database must be enabled on both the primary database and the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.

- B. You can specify only one standby database as the fast-start failover target.
- C. The configuration must be operating in either Maximum Performance or Maximum Protection mode.
- D. Flashback Database must be enabled only on the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.
- E. The maximum protection mode can be used, but with two or more standby databases.
- F. The Data Guard environment must be managed by the Data Guard Broker.

Answer: A,B,F

Explanation:

To enable Fast-Start Failover in a Data Guard environment, the following conditions must be in place:

The Data Guard environment must be managed by the Data Guard Broker (A): The Broker simplifies management tasks and is required to enable fast-start failover, which is an automatic failover mechanism provided by Data Guard.

You can specify only one standby database as the fast-start failover target (C): Fast-start failover is designed to fail over to a single, predetermined standby database, known as the target standby.

Flashback Database must be enabled on both the primary database and the Fast-Start Failover target standby database (F):

Flashback Database provides a quick way to revert a database to a point in time before a logical or physical corruption or error occurred. It must be enabled on both the primary and target standby databases to allow for the possibility of reinstating the old primary as a standby after a failover.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Oracle Database High Availability Overview

NEW QUESTION # 75

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. Decrease the redo log file size on the primary database.
- B. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the physical standby database instances.
- 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 standby redo log files on the standby databases.

Answer: C,E

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 # 76

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