

**NEW QUESTION # 49**  
 A primary `_c` custom field exists on the candidate `c` custom object. The field is used to store each candidate's last name and is mapped to `Uname` in the schema definition.  
 As part of a data enrichment process, Universal Containers has a CSV file that contains updated data for all candidates in the system. For the custom `c` object, each Candidate's primary id is a data point. Universal Containers wants to update this information on Salesforce, while ensuring all data rows are correctly mapped to a candidate in the system.  
 Which technique should the developer implement to streamline the data update?

- A. Update the primary `_c` field definition to mark it as an External Id
- B. Create a before insert trigger to correctly map the records
- C. Create a Primary Identifier on the Candidate `c` object to map the records
- D. Use an `update` DML statement to update the records

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Topic	Details
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.</li> </ul>
Topic 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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## 1z1-076 New Braindumps Pdf & Oracle 1z1-076 New Study Notes: Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Exam Pass Once Try

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## Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

### NEW QUESTION # 44

You must configure an Oracle Data.....

1. A primary database
2. A physical standby database

Examine these requirements: 1. Data loss is not permitted.

1. Data loss is not permitted.
2. It should be possible to convert the physical standby database to a snapshot standby database.
3. Under normal operations, transactions should commit when redo is written to disk on the primary database and as soon as it has

been received by the standby database instance.

4. The availability of the primary database should not be compromised by the availability of the standby database.
  5. It should be possible to convert the physical standby database to a logical standby database
  6. It should be possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on the primary database.
  7. It should be possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on the physical standby database.
- You configure SYNC redo transport mode in combination with Maximum Protection mode.

- A. 1, 2, and 5
- **B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7**
- C. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7
- D. 1, 2, 6, and 7
- E. 1, 6, and 7

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When SYNC redo transport mode is combined with Maximum Protection mode, it ensures that no data loss will occur (requirement 1). The physical standby can be converted to a snapshot standby (requirement 2) and later to a logical standby database (requirement 5), satisfying both transformation requirements. Transactions commit as soon as redo data is received by the standby database (requirement 3). The availability of the primary is not dependent on the standby database in Maximum Protection mode, as the primary database will halt if the standby cannot acknowledge the redo (requirement 4), thus indirectly ensuring its availability. It is also possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on both the primary (requirement 6) and the physical standby database (requirement 7), providing high availability and scalability.

References Oracle Data Guard documentation detailing the requirements for different database roles, protection modes, and redo transport modes, as well as the capabilities and limitations of each configuration.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

Which TWO statements are true about configuring Oracle Net Service in a Data Guard environment?

- **A. A static service must be registered with the local listener to enable DGMGRL to restart instances during the course of broker operations.**
- **B. Installing the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package is NOT sufficient to set up operating system kernel parameters for Oracle Net.**
- C. Install the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package to set the kernel parameters for Oracle Net based on the Data Guard best practice guidelines.
- D. Enterprise Manager does not require static service registration to restart instances during the course of broker operations.
- E. It is necessary to use the failover clause for an address\_list with multiple address lists in the tnsnames.ora file.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

\* A static service must be registered with the local listener to enable DGMGRL to restart instances during the course of broker operations (A): For DGMGRL (Data Guard Manager Command-Line Interface) to perform instance management operations, such as restarting instances, a static service registration in the listener is required. This allows the broker to connect to the database instance even when the instance is not fully up and the dynamic service registration is not available.

\* Installing the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package is NOT sufficient to set up operating system kernel parameters for Oracle Net (C): While the oracle-database-preinstall-19c package automates the setting of several kernel parameters to meet the preinstallation requirements for Oracle Database, it does not specifically tailor all settings for Oracle Net in a Data Guard configuration. Additional manual configuration may be required to optimize Oracle Net services for Data Guard operations.

References:

- \* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
- \* Oracle Net Services Administrator's Guide

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which THREE steps are prerequisites for the creation of a physical standby database on a separate server using the RMAN active database duplication method?

- **A. Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance.**
- **B. Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host.**

- C. Set the DB\_UNIQUE\_NAME parameter on the primary database to a different value than that of the DB\_NAME name parameter.
- **D. startup nomount the standby database instance.**
- E. Put the primary database into archivelog mode.

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:

Creating a physical standby database using RMAN active database duplication requires certain prerequisites to ensure a successful and seamless operation:

Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance (A): Proper Oracle Net connectivity between the primary and standby servers is essential for communication and data transfer during the duplication process. Oracle Net services provide the network foundation for Oracle Database, Oracle Net Listener, and Oracle applications.

Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host (B): User equivalence ensures that the user who owns the Oracle Database software on the primary server has the same privileges on the standby server. This is crucial for RMAN to perform operations on both servers without encountering permission issues.

Startup nomount the standby database instance (C): The standby database instance needs to be started in the NOMOUNT stage before the duplication can begin. This prepares the environment for creating the control file and restoring the database without mounting it, which is a necessary step in the RMAN duplication process.

Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

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. Set STANDBY\_PDB\_SOURCE\_FILE\_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database.**
- B. Set standby\_pdb\_source\_file\_dblink to clone\_link in the london database.
- C. Open PDB1 (remote clone source) in Read Write.
- D. Enable Active Data Guard in the \_ondon database.
- **E. Set STANDBY\_FILE\_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database.**
- **F. Open PDB1 (remote clone source) in Read Only.**

**Answer: A,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 PDB1 (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.

Reference:

Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
2. A remote physical standby database
3. Real-time query is enabled.

- STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY of 15 seconds exceeded. Which two would you recommend to avoid this error?

- Answer: A,E**

The ORA-03172: STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY error indicates that the real-time query on the physical standby database is experiencing delays beyond the specified maximum data delay threshold. Increasing the network bandwidth (Option E) can enhance the speed at which redo data is transferred from the primary to the standby database, thereby reducing the likelihood of exceeding the STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY threshold. Reducing I/O latency on the primary database's storage (Option B) ensures that redo data is generated and shipped more efficiently, further mitigating the risk of delay. These actions, focused on optimizing data transfer and processing speed, address the root causes of the ORA-03172 error in a synchronous Data Guard configuration operating in Maximum Availability mode.

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