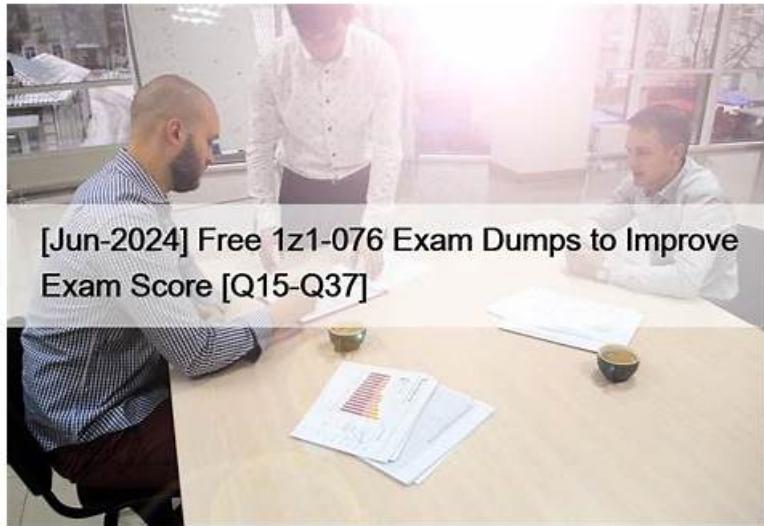


# 1z1-076 Authorized Certification & 1z1-076 100% Exam Coverage



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Many candidates find the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) exam preparation difficult. They often buy expensive study courses to start their Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) certification exam preparation. However, spending a huge amount on such resources is difficult for many Oracle 1z1-076 Exam applicants. The latest Oracle 1z1-076 exam dumps are the right option for you to prepare for the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) certification test at home.

## Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 7	<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 8	<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>

Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 11	<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>

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## Pass Guaranteed Oracle - 1z1-076 - Perfect Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Authorized Certification

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### Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

#### NEW QUESTION # 29

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

**Answer: A,D**

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 # 30

Which two are true concerning the configuring of Flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

- A. It enables the use of far sync instances.
- B. It is required in order for a snapshot standby database to be converted to a physical standby database.
- C. It is a prerequisite for the use of Fast Start Failover.
- D. It permits a primary database that was disabled after failover to be reinstated as a standby.

- E. It permits a physical standby database to be converted to a snapshot standby database.

**Answer: D,E**

### NEW QUESTION # 31

You must propose an Oracle Data Guard configuration for a database supporting an OLTP workload that meets these permanent requirements:

Data loss is not permitted.

Read-only applications should not connect to the primary database instance.

Additionally, there are these requirements, only one of which is ever done at any one time:

It should be possible to apply and test designated patches with a minimum amount of downtime.

Upgrading to a new database release should be performed with the least possible amount of downtime.

New application software releases should be tested against an exact up-to-date replica of the production database.

You propose a primary database with one physical standby database configured in Maximum Protection mode.

Which requirements do you meet?

- A. Only requirement 1
- B. 2, 3, 4, and 5
- C. 1 and 2
- D. Only requirement 5
- E. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 32

Your expertise is requested for these customer requirements:

The Data Guard environment must be in maximum protection mode.

Reports must be offloaded to a physical standby database.

There must be no lag between the primary and standby databases that affect the reports produced.

The primary database must be resilient in case of a single network failure.

Which solution is correct for these requirements?

- A. Two standby databases, at least one of them a physical standby with Real-Time Query enabled and the STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with synchronous transport
- B. One physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, receiving redo from two Far Sync instances that are connected to the primary
- C. One physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled and STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with synchronous transport
- D. Two standby databases, at least one of them a physical standby with Real-Time Query enabled and the STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with asynchronous transport
- E. Two physical standby databases with Real-Time Query enabled, receiving redo from the primary with the LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n attributes SYNC NOAFFIRM to minimize the performance impact on the primary

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 33

Which THREE statements are true about Far Sync instances?

- A. A primary database can ship redo directly to multiple Far Sync instances.
- B. They work with any protection level.
- C. They use an spfMe, a standby controlfile, and standby redo logs.
- D. The Data Guard Broker must be used to deploy and manage Far Sync instances.
- E. They enable standby databases to be configured at remote distances from the primary without impacting performance on the primary.

**Answer: A,D,E**

### Explanation:

Far Sync instances are a feature of Oracle Data Guard designed to support zero data loss protection over long distances: The Data Guard Broker must be used to deploy and manage Far Sync instances (A): Data Guard Broker simplifies the deployment and management of Far Sync instances, which are an integral part of zero data loss protection configurations.

They enable standby databases to be configured at remote distances from the primary without impacting performance on the primary (C): Far Sync instances are designed to receive redo from the primary database and then forward it to a remote standby database, thereby avoiding any performance impact on the primary database itself.

A primary database can ship redo directly to multiple Far Sync instances (E): A primary database can be configured to send redo logs to more than one Far Sync instance, which can then forward the redo to their respective remote standby databases.

## Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

## Oracle Database High Availability Overview

## NEW QUESTION # 34

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