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After cracking the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) exam you will receive the credential badge. It will pave your way toward well-paying jobs or promotions in any reputed tech company. At Actual4test have customizable Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) practice exams for the students to review and improve their preparation. The Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) practice test material product of Actual4test are created by experts with the dedication to help customers crack the Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration (1z1-076) exam on the first attempt.

Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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 8	<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 9	<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 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"> 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 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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

A Data Guard environment has this configuration and these attributes:

A primary database

A physical standby database named sbdb

The configuration is in maximum availability protection mode.

Then sbdb is converted to a snapshot standby database.

Which two statements are true?

- A. sbdb can still apply redo.
- B. The recovery point objective increases.**
- C. The protection mode is lowered to maximum performance.
- D. The recovery time objective increases.
- E. sbdb can still receive redo.**

Answer: B,E

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which three are prerequisites for using Data Guard Broker?

- A. If any database in the configuration is a RAC database, then the broker configuration files must reside in shared storage accessible by all database instances for all databases in the broker configuration.**
- B. Network connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on the servers hosting the standby database instances.**
- C. A statically defined listener end-point must be registered with the local listener on the servers hosting the standby database instances.**

- **D. The primary and standby databases must run the same version of the Oracle Database server.**
- E. The broker configuration files for a RAC database must reside in shared storage accessible by all the RAC database instances.
- F. DG_BROKER_START must be set to TRUE for a database instance before adding the database to the broker configuration.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Data Guard Broker is a management tool that simplifies the configuration, management, and monitoring of Data Guard environments. The prerequisites for using Data Guard Broker include:

* The primary and standby databases must run the same version of the Oracle Database server (A):

This ensures compatibility between the primary and standby databases and enables seamless role transitions and data synchronization.

* Network connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on the servers hosting the standby database instances (B): Proper network connectivity is essential for communication between the primary and standby databases, allowing for the replication of data and the synchronization of changes.

* If any database in the configuration is a RAC database, then the broker configuration files must reside in shared storage accessible by all database instances for all databases in the broker configuration (D): In Real Application Clusters (RAC) environments, shared storage ensures that all instances of the RAC database can access the broker configuration files, facilitating the management of the Data Guard environment across all instances. References:

* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

* Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

NEW QUESTION # 27

You created a physical standby database prodsbyi from the primary database prod using SQL and RMAN. Which THREE are prerequisites for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration to manage these databases?

- **A. The primary database must have supplemental logging enabled.**
- B. The primary database must have FORCE LOGGING enabled.
- **C. The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE for both database instances.**
- D. The standby database must have supplemental logging enabled.
- E. The LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameters with the service attribute set must be cleared.
- **F. A local net service name to enable connectivity to the PRODSBYI database instance must be defined on the primary database host.**

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:

When setting up a Data Guard Broker configuration for a primary database and its physical standby, the following prerequisites must be met:

A: Oracle Net connectivity must be defined on both the primary and standby hosts to enable the respective database instances to communicate with each other.

B: Supplemental logging is required on the primary database because it provides additional logging necessary for the standby database to be able to apply changes from the primary database accurately.

F: The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE for both the primary and standby database instances. This parameter is used to start the Data Guard Broker process which manages the configuration.

Options C and D are not prerequisites for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration. Additionally, while FORCE LOGGING mode (option E) is recommended as a best practice to prevent possible data inconsistencies during media recovery, it is not a strict prerequisite for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 28

Examine this list of possible steps:

1. Raise the compatibility level on both databases.
2. Restart SQL Apply on the upgraded logical standby database.
3. Start SQL Apply on the old primary database.
4. Perform a Switchover to the logical standby database.
5. Upgrade the logical standby database.
6. Upgrade the old primary database.

Which is the minimum number of steps in the correct order, to perform a rolling release upgrade of a data guard environment using an existing logical standby database and to enable the new functionality?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

The process of performing a rolling release upgrade in a Data Guard environment using a logical standby database generally involves these steps:

Raise the compatibility level on both databases (1): Ensuring both the primary and logical standby databases are operating with the same and correct compatibility level is essential before starting the upgrade process.

Upgrade the logical standby database (5): Apply the database upgrade to the logical standby first, which allows the primary database to continue serving the workload without interruption.

Restart SQL Apply on the upgraded logical standby database (2): Once the logical standby has been upgraded, SQL Apply must be restarted to apply the redo data from the primary database, which is still running the earlier version.

Perform a switchover to the logical standby database (4): After confirming that the logical standby database is successfully applying redo data, perform a switchover to make it the new primary database.

Upgrade the old primary database (6): With the new primary database now in place, upgrade the old primary database (which is now the new standby) to the new Oracle Database release.

Start SQL Apply on the old primary database (3): Finally, start SQL Apply on what is now the standby database to synchronize it with the new primary database.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Oracle Database Upgrade Guide

NEW QUESTION # 29

Your Data Guard configuration consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
2. A remote physical standby database
3. Real-time query is enabled
4. Redo transport mode is synchronous
5. Protection mode is maximum availability
6. The Data Guard broker is used

You notice that the standby destination fails to acknowledge reception of redo within net_timeout period of time.

Which is true in this scenario?

- A. Synchronous redo transport mode connections to the standby database are terminated.
- B. Real-time query will be disabled on the physical standby.
- C. The protection mode will automatically change to Maximum Performance.
- D. The physical standby database instance is shut down by the Data Guard broker.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a Data Guard configuration where the protection mode is set to Maximum Availability and synchronous redo transport is enabled, if the standby destination fails to acknowledge the reception of redo within the net_timeout period, the primary database will terminate the synchronous redo transport mode connections to the standby database to protect the primary database from hanging (C). The primary database then operates in a Maximum Performance mode until the issue is resolved. This behavior ensures that the primary database can continue to process transactions even when the standby database is temporarily unavailable.

Reference:

The Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation and Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide detail the behavior of different protection modes and the response to network timeouts, including the fallback to asynchronous redo transport to maintain primary database availability.

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