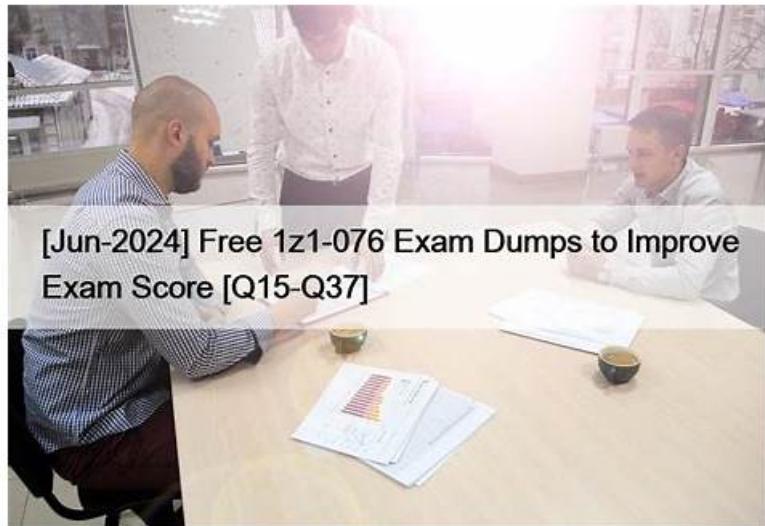


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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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 2	<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 3	<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 5	<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 6	<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 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">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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

A customer has these requirements for their proposed Data Guard implementation:

1. Zero data loss must still be guaranteed through the loss of any one configuration component.
2. The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster.
3. Performance overheads on the primary should be minimized as much as possible given these requirements.
4. Downtime on the primary database for any reason must be kept to a minimum.

Components referred to in the broker commands are:

ORACLE	
prima	the primary database
fs1	the Far Sync instance in the primary region
physt	a physical standby database in a remote region
physt1	a physical standby database in the primary
physt2	a physical standby database in a remote region

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:physt1  
FASTSYNC)';  
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1  
FASTSYNC)';  
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 ASYNC)';  
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

- A.
- B.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 ASYNC)';  
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt1 FASTSYNC)';  
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXPROTECTION;
```

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';  
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 ASYNC)';  
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

- C.
- D.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:physt1 FASTSYNC)';  
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';  
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 SYNC)';  
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the requirements stated:

- * Zero data loss must be guaranteed despite the loss of any one component: This necessitates synchronous redo transport to at least one standby database (for no data loss).
- * The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster: This implies that there must be a standby database in a different region.
- * Performance overhead on the primary should be minimized: This suggests that asynchronous transport should be used where

possible to reduce the performance impact on the primary.

* Downtime on the primary for any reason must be kept to a minimum: This is indicative of a requirement for a fast failover mechanism, possibly with a fast-start failover (FSFO) and high availability.

Given these requirements, the appropriate option that fulfills all these is:

* Option C, where 'prima' is the primary database, 'fs1' is the Far Sync instance in the primary region, and

'physt' and 'physt2' are physical standby databases in the primary and remote regions, respectively. In this configuration:

* 'prima' is set to send redo to 'fs1' using SYNC to guarantee zero data loss.

* 'fs1' is set to send redo to 'physt' (local standby) using FASTSYNC, which is a low-latency synchronous transport that is optimized for performance.

* The Data Guard configuration's protection mode is set to MAXAVAILABILITY to provide the highest level of data protection that is possible without compromising the availability of the primary database.

This configuration ensures that there is zero data loss even if the primary region is completely lost, maintains performance by limiting the synchronous transport to the local region with a Far Sync instance, and has a remote standby database in a separate region for disaster recovery purposes.

References:

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

NEW QUESTION # 32

Examine the fast-start failover configuration:

```
DGMGRl> show fast_start failover;
```

Fast-Start Failover: Enabled in Zero

```
Protection Mode: MaxAvailability
Lag Limit: 0 seconds

Threshold: 180 seconds
Active Target: South_Sales
Potential Targets: "East_Sales,
    East_Sales valid
    West_Sales valid
Observer: Observer.example.com
Shutdown Primary: TRUE
Auto-reinstate: TRUE
Observer Reconnect: (none)
Observer Override: FALSE
```

ORACLE Failover Conditions

```
Health Conditions:
Corrupted Controlfile YES
Corrupted Dictionary YES
Inaccessible Logfile NO
Stuck Archiver YES
```

- A. The observer is running.
- B. The observer will initiate a failover when the primary database is unable to produce local archived redo log files.
- C. You must disable fast-start failover first to change the fast-start failover target to East sales.
- D. A failover may occur if the observer has lost connectivity to the primary database, even if the Fast-Start Failover target standby database has a good connection to the primary database
- E. If South_Sales develops a problem and cannot be the target of a failover, the broker automatically changes the fast-start failover target to one of the other candidate targets.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 33

Examine the Data Guard configuration after an accidental switchover to Sheep:

```
DGMGRl> show configuration;
```

Configuration - Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

Databases:

sheep - Primary database
dogs - Logical standby database
cats - Physical standby database (disabled)
ORA-16795: the standby database needs to be re-created
Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED
Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
Which three statements will be true after a switchover to Dogs?

- A. Dogs will be the primary database.
- B. Sheep will be a disabled logical standby database.
- C. Cats will be an enabled physical standby database.
- D. Cats will be a disabled physical standby database that can be manually enabled.
- E. Sheep will be an enabled logical standby database.

Answer: A,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which two are prerequisites for configuring Transaction Guard in a Data Guard environment?

- A. Set INSTANCE_NAME identically on all the Data Guard Configuration databases and modify the local service name on the client to include a CONNECTION_LIST containing all the standby hosts.
- B. Ensure that connection descriptors for database clients use the failover clause with the COMMIT_OUTCOME parameter set to TRUE.
- C. Create a database service with COMMIT_OUTCOME set to TRUE, and ensure clients use that service to connect to the database instance.
- D. Grant execute permission on the DBMS_APP_CONT package to relevant database schema owners.
- E. Create a database service with COMMIT_OUTCOME set to TRUE and ensure that the service is statically registered with the default listener on the primary host.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 35

A customer asks for your recommendation regarding this requirement:

1. We plan to have a Data Guard Configuration with one primary database and one physical standby database.
2. We want zero data loss in case of a disaster involving the loss of one component.
3. We want to do Real Application Testing occasionally on the Standby Database.

Which solution, if any, satisfies these requirements?

- A. A physical standby database with synchronous redo transport that can be converted regularly into a snapshot standby to do real application testing
- B. A far sync instance plus a snapshot standby database and real time apply that can be converted regularly into logical standby database to do real application testing
- C. A snapshot standby database with real time query that can be converted regularly into a physical standby database open read write, to do real application testing
- D. These requirements cannot be met.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Synchronous redo transport for zero data loss (B): To guarantee zero data loss in the case of a disaster, synchronous redo transport must be configured between the primary and standby databases.

* Conversion to snapshot standby for testing (B): A physical standby database can be temporarily converted into a snapshot standby database to perform real application testing. After testing is completed, the snapshot standby can be converted back to a physical standby to resume its disaster recovery role.

References:

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

* Oracle Database Testing Guide

NEW QUESTION # 36

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