

# Free Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Testking Torrent - 1z0-076 Valid Pdf & Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Prep Training



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## Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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 8	<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 9	<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 11	<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 12	<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 13	<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 14	<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>

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## Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

### NEW QUESTION # 81

You created two remote physical standby databases using SQL and RMAN.

The primary database is a four-instance RAC database and each physical standby database has two instances.

Roles-based services are used for client connectivity and have been defined in the Grid Infrastructure.

Consider these operational requirements:

- \* The ability to manage multiple standby databases with a single tool
- \* The simplification of switchovers, failovers, reinstatements, and conversions to and from snapshot standby databases
- \* The automation of failovers to a specified target standby database

Which TWO tools can be used to fulfill these requirements?

- A. DGMGRL
- B. CRSCTL
- C. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
- D. RMAN
- E. SRVCTL
- F. SQL\*Plus
- G. GDCCTL

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Enterprise Manager Cloud Control provides a graphical interface to manage multiple standby databases, simplify switchovers and failovers, and automate failover processes to a specified target standby database. It offers a comprehensive view and control over the Data Guard configuration, making complex operations more manageable.

DGMGRL is a command-line tool specifically designed for managing Data Guard configurations. It allows the administration of multiple standby databases, simplifies the execution of switchovers and failovers, reinstatements, and conversions to and from snapshot standby databases, and supports the automation of failover processes to a specified standby database.

Other options like RMAN, SQL\*Plus, CRSCTL, SRVCTL, and GDCCCTL do not provide the same level of integrated management functionality for Data Guard environments as Enterprise Manager Cloud Control and DGMGRL.

#### NEW QUESTION # 82

Which three are prerequisites for using Data Guard Broker?

- A. The broker configuration files for a RAC database must reside in shared storage accessible by all the RAC database instances.
- B. A statically defined listener end-point must be registered with the local listener on the servers hosting the standby database instances.
- C. 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. DG\_BROKER\_START must be set to TRUE for a database instance before adding the database to the broker configuration.
- E. Network connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on the servers hosting the standby database instances.
- F. The primary and standby databases must run the same version of the Oracle Database server.

**Answer: C,E,F**

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.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

#### NEW QUESTION # 83

Your Data Guard environment has two remote physical standby databases.

Client applications use the local naming method to define connectivity to the primary database instance.

Which will automatically redirect clients to the new primary database in case of a switchover or failover?

- A. Set the DB\_NAME parameter identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptor on the clients to use DB\_NAME to connect to the primary database instance.
- B. Create a database service on the standby databases; automate the start of the service after a role change, and modify the connection descriptor on the clients to use that service.
- C. Configure a PRIMARY role service on the Primary and Standby and modify the Client connect descriptor to include both the Primary and the Standby.
- D. Set the LOCAL\_LISTENER parameter for all the database instances, to register services with the default listener on the primary database host.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 84

You must configure flashback database for your Oracle 19c databases that will be part of a Data Guard Broker configuration. The databases are all in ARCHIVELOG mode.

You will execute the SQL statement:

ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON;

Which three are true concerning this command?

- A. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c physical standby database while Real Time Query is active.
- B. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all physical standby databases that are part of the configuration.
- C. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL apply is active.
- D. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all logical standby databases that are part of the configuration.
- E. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is open.
- F. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is mounted.

**Answer: C,E,F**

Explanation:

The command ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON; enables the Flashback Database feature, which provides a way to quickly revert an entire Oracle database back to a previous point in time. This command can be executed while an Oracle 19c primary database is either open (option A) or mounted (option B). It is also applicable to an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL Apply is active (option E). However, it's important to note that enabling Flashback Database on the primary does not automatically enable it on all associated standby databases, whether they are physical or logical. Each database in a Data Guard configuration must have Flashback Database explicitly enabled if desired. Real Time Query being active on a physical standby does not directly relate to the ability to execute this command on the standby. Reference: The explanation is based on Oracle's concepts for Flashback Technology and Data Guard configurations as detailed in the Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide and the Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide.

#### NEW QUESTION # 85

Which two statements are true when using non-rolling release upgrades in a Data Guard environment?

- A. User equivalence must be established for the owner of the Oracle software on the affected hosts prior to the upgrade.
- B. Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a logical standby database.
- C. The compatible parameter on a standby database that is applying redo, must be equal to or greater than the compatible parameter on the primary that is shipping redo to that standby.
- D. Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a physical standby database.
- E. During the upgrade of a logical standby database, standby redo log files must reside on O/S file systems.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

\* The compatible parameter on a standby database that is applying redo, must be equal to or greater than the compatible parameter on the primary that is shipping redo to that standby (A):

This ensures that the standby database can apply redo from the primary, even after the primary has been upgraded. The COMPATIBLE parameter setting on the standby database should not preclude it from understanding the redo it receives.

\* Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a physical standby database (C): When the primary database undergoes a non-rolling upgrade, any resulting data dictionary changes are transmitted through redo data and applied to the physical standby database.

References:

\* Oracle Database Upgrade Guide

\* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

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