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## Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>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 4	<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 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>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>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>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 9	<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>• 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 12	<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>

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### Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q105-Q110):

#### NEW QUESTION # 105

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 106

Which THREE are true about using flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

- A. It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance.
- B. When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a physical standby database is also flashed back automatically.
- C. You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption.
- D. It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby.
- E. When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a logical standby database is also flashed back automatically.
- F. You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the phyilt may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a logical standby.

**Answer: A,C,D**

Explanation:

Flashback Database is a feature that allows reverting a database to a previous point in time, which is extremely useful in various Data Guard configurations:

It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance (C): Flashback Database can be used on a physical standby database to revert it to a past point in time, even when it is receiving redo data from a far sync instance. This can be particularly useful to recover from logical corruptions or unwanted changes.

You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption (D): Even when real-time apply is enabled, which allows redo data to be applied to the standby database as soon as it is received, Flashback Database can be used to revert the physical standby database to a point in time before the logical corruption occurred.

It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby (E): After a failover has occurred from a primary to a physical standby database, making the standby the new primary, Flashback Database cannot be used to revert the old primary database to a state before the failover because the failover operation makes irreversible changes to the database role and configuration.

Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

### NEW QUESTION # 107

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;
```

Configuration - Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

Databases:

dogs - Primary database

sheep - Snapshot standby database

cats - Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:

SUCCESS

You receive an error while attempting to raise the protection mode to Maximum Protection:

```
DGMGRL> edit configuration set protection mode as maxprotection;
```

Error: ORA-16627: operation disallowed since no standby databases would remain to support protection mode Failed.

Which is the minimum statement, or sequence of statements you must execute to enable successful raising of the protection mode to Maximum Protection?

- A. DGMGRL> edit database dogs set property LogXptMode=sync;  
DGMGRL> edit database sheep set property LogxptMode=sync;  
DGMGRL> edit database cats set property LogXptMode=sync;
- B. DGMGRL> edit database sheep set property LogXptMode=sync;
- C. DGMGRL> edit database dogs set property LogxptMode=sync;
- D. DGMGRL> edit database cats set property LogXptMode=sync;
- E. DGMGRL> edit database dogs set property LogXptMode=sync;  
DGMGRL> edit database cats set property LogXptMode=sync;

- F. DGMGRL> edit database dogs set property LogxptMode=sync;  
DGMGRL> edit database sheep set property LogxptMode=sync;

**Answer: E**

#### NEW QUESTION # 108

You are using Data Guard in conjunction with Global Database Services.

You have a Data Guard Broker configuration called Sales and a GDS pool called Prod.

Which three are true concerning the management of the broker configuration when using GDS?

- A. DGMGRL may be used to add the Sales configuration to the Prod pool in gds.
- B. Adding a database to the Sales configuration with DGMGRL requires that the Sales configuration be disabled first. It must then be enabled after the new database is added to the configuration.
- C. DGMGRL may be used to add a single database to the Sales configuration even if Sales is a member of the Prod pool.
- D. Performing a role change with DGMGRL automatically notifies GDS which in turn activates the appropriate services.
- E. Adding a database to the Sales configuration with DGMGRL automatically adds the database to the Prod Pool.

**Answer: A,C,D**

Explanation:

In the context of Oracle Data Guard and Global Database Services (GDS):

\* DGMGRL may be used to add the Sales configuration to the Prod pool in gds (A): Data Guard Broker's command-line interface DGMGRL can be utilized to manage configurations with GDS, allowing the addition of Data Guard Broker configurations to GDS pools.

\* Performing a role change with DGMGRL automatically notifies GDS which in turn activates the appropriate services (B): When a role change is executed using DGMGRL, GDS is automatically notified, and it then activates the services that are appropriate for the new database roles.

\* DGMGRL may be used to add a single database to the Sales configuration even if Sales is a member of the Prod pool (C): DGMGRL provides the capability to manage individual databases within a broker configuration, including adding databases to a configuration that is already part of a GDS pool. References:

\* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

\* Oracle Global Data Services documentation

#### NEW QUESTION # 109

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

**Answer: D,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

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

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