

Comprehensive Review for the 1z1-076 Exams Questions



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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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 8	<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 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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

Your Data Guard environment has one physical standby database using Real-Time Query. Two sequences have been created by these SQL statements:

□ Neither sequence has been used since being created.

Session 1 connects to the primary database instance and issues these two SQL statements:

SELECT a.nextval FROM DUAL; SELECT b.nextval FROM DUAL;

Then session 2 connects to the physical standby database instance and issues the same SQL statements. Which output will be seen for session 2?

Then session 2 connects to the physical standby database instance and issues the same SQL statements. Which output will be seen for session 2?

A)

□ B)

□ C)

□

- A. Option A
- B. Option D
- C. Option C
- D. Option B

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Oracle, a sequence created with the GLOBAL keyword is available and can produce values across all sessions and instances. However, a sequence created with the SESSION keyword is only specific to the session it was created in. When the NEXTVAL is called for a sequence, it will increment according to the sequence's properties set during its creation.

Given the sequence creation statements and the actions performed:

The a sequence is global, which means it is available across the entire database, including the standby database with Real-Time Query enabled. So, when session 2 calls a.nextval, it will get the next value in the sequence, which is 21 since session 1 already retrieved 1.

The b sequence is session-specific, so when session 2 calls b.nextval, it will get the value 1 because for this new session on the standby, this is the first time the sequence is being accessed.

Therefore, the output for session 2 will be a output as 21 and b output as 1, which corresponds to Option C.

NEW QUESTION # 72

Active Data Guard (ADG) databases are widely used to offload reporting or ad hoc query-only jobs from the primary database. Reporting workload profile is different from the primary database and often requires tuning.

Which tool is used to tune SQL workloads running on an ADG database?

- A. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)

- B. SQL Tuning Advisor
- C. Standby Statspack
- D. In-Memory Active Session History (ASH)
- E. Automatic Diagnostic Database Monitor (ADDM)

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWR collects, processes, and maintains performance statistics for problem detection and self-tuning purposes. In an Active Data Guard environment, where the physical standby database can be used for read-only workloads, AWR can be instrumental in identifying performance bottlenecks and areas for optimization. It provides detailed reports that include wait events, time model statistics, and active session history, making it an invaluable tool for tuning SQL queries and overall database performance in an ADG setup.

NEW QUESTION # 73

You are planning to perform block comparison using the dbms comp package:

Which TWO statements are true?

- A. Logical standby databases can be the target database for the dbms_dbcomp.dbcomp procedure.
- **B. The databases should be at least mounted before block comparison.**
- C. It requires that the DB_LOST_WRITE_protect initialization parameter be enabled.
- **D. You can monitor the progress of an ongoing block comparison operation by querying VS SESSION_LONGOPS.**
- E. It can be used to detect lost writes and inconsistencies between the primary database and the cascaded standbys.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The DBMS_COMPARISON package, used for comparing and converging data objects within a single database or between databases, requires that the databases involved in the block comparison be at least mounted (A). This allows the procedure to access the data blocks for comparison. Additionally, the progress of long-running operations such as block comparison can be monitored using the dynamic performance view V\$SESSION_LONGOPS (D), which provides information on the operation's progress and estimated completion time.

Reference:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference provides comprehensive details on the DBMS_COMPARISON package, including its procedures and how to monitor their progress. Additionally, Oracle Database Reference explains the V\$SESSION_LONGOPS view, which is commonly used for monitoring long operations in the database.

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which TWO observations are true about the Far Sync instance?

- A. Can only be created using a series of SQL commands
- B. Includes a standby control file, password file, data files, standby redo logs, and archive logs
- C. Can be created using the RMAN DUPLICATE command
- **D. Receives redo synchronously from the primary database**
- **E. Applies redo received**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

A Far Sync instance is a special kind of Oracle Data Guard configuration that allows synchronous redo transport from a primary database to a remote standby database with minimum impact on the primary database's performance. The Far Sync instance receives redo data synchronously from the primary database (A), then ships it asynchronously to the remote standby database, thus extending zero data loss protection over longer distances and higher network latency environments than would be practical with a synchronous standby alone. The Far Sync instance does not apply the redo data; it just receives and ships it (E). A Far Sync instance does not have data files, and it cannot apply redo to stay synchronized with the primary database.

References: Oracle Database High Availability Overview and Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration documentation detail the role and configuration of Far Sync instances, including how they contribute to achieving zero data loss disaster recovery over long distances.

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