

# 1z1-076 Practice Tests - Trustworthy 1z1-076 Practice

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## Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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>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 6	<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 7	<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 9	<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 10	<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 11	<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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## 100% Pass 2026 The Best Oracle 1z1-076: Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Practice Tests

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### Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

#### NEW QUESTION # 54

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

Which TWO statements are true?

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

**Answer: A,B**

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.

References: 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 # 55

Examine this validate command:

```
DGMGRL> VALIDATE DATABASE VERBOSE "<database name>";
```

Which THREE statements are TRUE?

- A. The command uses information available in various Oracle Data Guard views as well as the Automatic Diagnostic Repository.
- B. The command can be used for a logical standby database.
- C. The command performs a comprehensive set of database checks prior to a role change.
- D. The command performs network connectivity checks between members of a broker configuration.
- E. The command performs a comparison of SPFILE entries between the primary database and a specified standby database.

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

The command performs a comprehensive set of database checks prior to a role change (A): The VALIDATE DATABASE command in Data Guard Manager (DGMGRL) is designed to perform an exhaustive check of a specified database's readiness for a role change, such as a switchover or failover.

The command performs network connectivity checks between members of a broker configuration (C): One of the checks includes verifying that the necessary network connectivity exists between the databases in a Data Guard Broker configuration.

The command can be used for a logical standby database (D): The VALIDATE DATABASE command is versatile and can be used for both physical and logical standby databases to ensure their readiness for role changes.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

#### NEW QUESTION # 56

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

**Answer: A,D,E**

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 # 57

Which THREE statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled.
- B. FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled.
- C. FLASHBACK DATABASE must be manually enabled on a physical standby database before converting it into a snapshot standby database.
- D. A snapshot standby database may be opened read-only.
- E. A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write.
- F. A snapshot standby database can have Real-Time apply enabled.

**Answer: A,B,E**

Explanation:

Snapshot standby databases are a feature of Oracle Data Guard that allows a physical standby database to be temporarily converted into a read-write database for testing or other purposes. The true statements about snapshot standby databases are: FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled (B): When a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, FLASHBACK DATABASE is automatically enabled to allow the database to be easily reverted back to its original state.

FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled (C): As part of the conversion process, FLASHBACK DATABASE is turned on to ensure that changes made while the database is in snapshot standby mode can be undone.

A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write (E): Once a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, it can be opened for read-write operations, allowing for testing and other tasks that require a writable database.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

### NEW QUESTION # 58

Which TWO statements correctly describe the behavior of Automatic Block Media Recovery in a Data Guard environment, for a corrupt block in the example tablespace encountered by a session logged in as the SH user?

- A. A corrupt block on a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, can be automatically recovered, using a block from the primary database.
- B. A corrupt block on the primary database is automatically recovered, using a block from a flashback log from a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled.
- C. A corrupt block on a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, is automatically recovered, using flashback logs from the standby database.
- D. A corrupt block on the primary database is automatically recovered, using a block from a flashback log from the primary database.
- E. A corrupt block on the primary database can be automatically recovered, using a block from a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled.

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

Automatic Block Media Recovery can be a significant feature for maintaining data integrity within a Data Guard configuration.

\* A corrupt block on the primary database can be automatically recovered, using a block from a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled (A): When a corrupted block is encountered on the primary database, Oracle can automatically replace it with a good block from the standby database where Real-Time Query is enabled, leveraging the standby as a source of good data.

\* A corrupt block on the primary database is automatically recovered, using a block from a flashback log from the primary database (E): If a good block version is available in the flashback logs of the primary database, Automatic Block Media Recovery can use it to recover the corrupted block on the primary. References:

\* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

### NEW QUESTION # 59

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