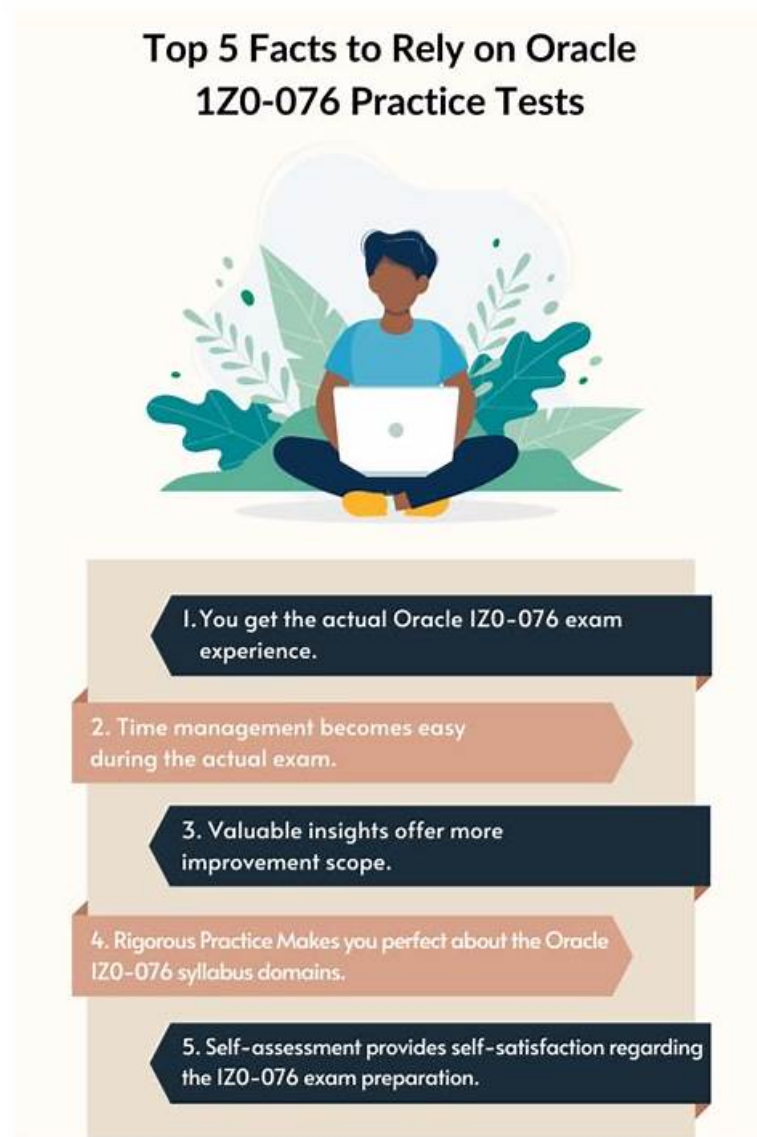


# Oracle 1z1-076 Questions To Gain Brilliant Result [2026]



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## Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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>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 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>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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring a Data Guard Broker Configuration: The topic covers the use of Enterprise Manager and DGMBRL to monitor Data Guard configurations and explains the various data protection modes available.</li> </ul>
Topic 10	<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 11	<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 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>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>

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## Oracle 1z1-076 Reliable Braindumps Book, Valid 1z1-076 Exam Guide

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## Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

### NEW QUESTION # 40

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. Receives redo synchronously from the primary database
- D. Applies redo received
- E. Can be created using the RMAN DUPLICATE command

**Answer: C,D**

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

Attempting to start the observer raises an error:

```
DGMGRL> start observer;
```

```
DGM-16954: Unable to open and lock the Observer configuration file
```

Failed.

Identify two possible ways to start the observer successfully.

- A. Start the observer using a different observer configuration file.
- B. Enable Fast-Start Failover before starting the observer.
- C. Set the ObserverOverride property to TRUE before starting the observer.
- D. Create a broker configuration and enable Fast-Start Failover before starting the observer.
- E. Start the observer in a different working directory.

**Answer: A,E**

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

Which THREE statements are TRUE about the supported workload in Active Data Guard standby databases?

- A. The DML operations on a standby can be transparently redirected to and run on the primary database
- B. The DDL operations on private temporary tables are transparently redirected to the primary database.
- C. Read-mostly reporting applications that use global temporary tables for storing temporary data can be offloaded.
- D. You might have to use sequences with global temporary tables to support read-mostly applications by using Active Data Guard.
- E. PL/SQL blocks that you run on Active Data Guard standby databases can be always redirected to and run on the primary database.

**Answer: A,C,D**

Explanation:

In an Oracle Active Data Guard environment:

\* B: Read-mostly reporting applications that utilize global temporary tables to store session-specific data can be effectively offloaded to an Active Data Guard standby database, reducing the load on the primary database.

\* C: Sequences can be used with global temporary tables on an Active Data Guard standby database to support certain types of read-mostly applications, though some restrictions on sequence use may apply.

\* E: In Oracle Database 19c and later, DML redirection allows DML operations performed on an Active Data Guard standby database to be transparently redirected to the primary database. This is part of the DML Redirection feature.

Option A is incorrect because not all PL/SQL blocks run on an Active Data Guard standby database can be redirected to the primary database. Some PL/SQL executions, specifically those that would attempt to make changes to the database, are not supported on the standby.

Option D is incorrect because DDL operations on private temporary tables are not redirected; instead, private temporary tables are session-specific and are not persisted on disk, so they do not generate redo and are not applicable to an Active Data Guard standby.

References: The behavior and capabilities of Active Data Guard standby databases are documented in the Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide and the Active Data Guard documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

Examine the following parameter settings of the physical standby database:

\* STANDBY\_FILE\_MANAGEMENT=AUTO

\* ENABLED\_PDBS\_ON\_STANDBY=<null>

During which TWO tasks are files automatically created in the physical standby database after structure changes on the primary database?

- A. Adding a data file or creating a tablespace
- B. Performing transportable tablespaces
- C. Renaming a data file in the primary database
- D. Adding or dropping a redo file group
- E. Creating a PDB from the existing PDB within the same CDB

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:

When STANDBY\_FILE\_MANAGEMENT is set to AUTO, the Oracle Data Guard automatically creates, deletes, and renames files on the standby database to match the changes made on the primary database. The tasks that lead to the automatic creation of files on the standby include:

\* Adding a data file or creating a tablespace (C): When a new tablespace is created or a new data file is added on the primary database, the standby database automatically replicates this action, maintaining structural consistency with the primary database.

\* Creating a PDB from the existing PDB within the same CDB (D): Creating a new Pluggable Database (PDB) within a Multitenant Container Database (CDB) on the primary database triggers an automatic creation of the corresponding PDB within the standby CDB. References:

\* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

On your logical standby database, you specified these rules:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML',-  
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -  
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP_NEW');
```

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML',-  
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -  
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP_OLD');
```

After completion of the weekend batch cycle you attempt to delete the SQL Apply filters:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP (STMT => 'DML',-  
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR',-  
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP%');
```

Which is TRUE regarding the execution of the UNSKIP procedure?

- A. It succeeds but the SQL Apply filters are not deleted.
- B. It deletes both the SQL Apply filters.
- C. It succeeds only if all DML statements executed on the primary have been applied on the logical standby deleting the SQL Apply filter.
- D. It succeeds only if SQL apply is stopped before deleting the SQL Apply filter.
- E. It returns an error because the syntax to delete a SQL Apply filter must specify the same object names as specified when the filter was added.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The execution of the UNSKIP procedure is designed to remove SQL Apply filters that have been previously set up on a logical standby database. Based on the provided statements, the UNSKIP procedure is directed to delete any SQL Apply filters for DML statements associated with objects in the 'HR' schema that start with 'EMP'. Since both SKIP procedures had the same schema name ('HR') and statement type ('DML'), and the UNSKIP procedure uses a wildcard (%) for the object name, it will successfully remove both of the SQL Apply filters for 'EMP\_NEW' and 'EMP\_OLD', as both object names match the pattern provided in the UNSKIP procedure.

Reference:

Oracle's Data Guard documentation and SQL Language Reference provide insights into managing SQL Apply filters on a logical standby database using the DBMS\_LOGSTDBY package. This includes adding and removing filters through SKIP and UNSKIP procedures.

### NEW QUESTION # 45

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