

# 2026 Oracle 1z0-076: Reliable Latest Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Braindumps Free



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## Oracle 1z0-076 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>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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 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>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 9	<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 10	<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 11	<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 13	<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>

## Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

### NEW QUESTION # 106

You have a Data Guard broker configuration consisting of:

A primary database

One local physical standby database

One far sync instance

A remote physical standby database

The broker configuration was created with the DGMGRL utility after creating all the databases and the far sync instance with command-line tools.

What is the correct way to add this configuration to Enterprise Manager Cloud Control assuming all the nodes have been discovered already as Enterprise Manager targets?

- A. Discover the primary database as a target in Enterprise Manager Cloud Control. Then discover the existing Data Guard Broker configuration for the primary and all the other databases in the configuration will be discovered as targets and be ready to be monitored.
- B. Delete the Data Guard Broker configuration using DGMGRL and then re-create it using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control to enable all the databases in the configuration to be discovered as targets and to be ready to be monitored.
- C. Discover either of the physical standby databases as a target by refreshing the node on which they run, and the other databases and instances in the Data Guard Broker configuration will be discovered as targets automatically and be ready to be monitored.
- D. Use the DGMGRL utility to register the configuration with the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control agent on the primary database node. This will enable the discovery of all the other databases in the configuration as targets which will be ready to be monitored.
- E. Discover the primary as a target by refreshing the node on which it runs, and the other databases and instances in the Data Guard broker configuration will be discovered as targets automatically and be ready to be monitored.

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 107

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

```
create sequence a global;
create sequence b session;
```

Neither sequence has been used since being created.

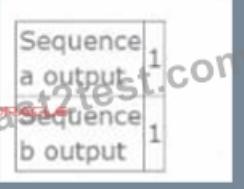
Session 1 connects to the primary database instance and issues these two SQL statements:

```
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?

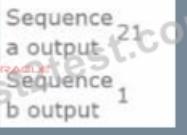
Then session 2 connects to the physical standby database instance and issues the same SQL statements. Which output will be seen for session 2?

A)



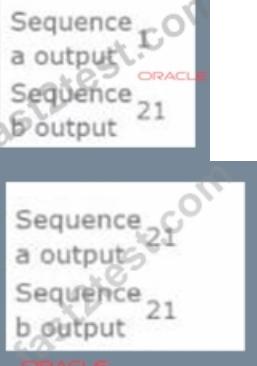
Sequence a output 1  
Sequence b output 1

B)



Sequence a output 21  
Sequence b output 1

C)



Sequence a output 1  
Sequence b output 21

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 108

Which THREE statements are true about Far Sync instances?

- A. They enable standby databases to be configured at remote distances from the primary without impacting performance on the primary.
- B. They work with any protection level.
- C. The Data Guard Broker must be used to deploy and manage Far Sync instances.
- D. A primary database can ship redo directly to multiple Far Sync instances.
- E. They use an spfMe, a standby controlfile, and standby redo logs.

**Answer: A,C,D**

Explanation:

Far Sync instances are a feature of Oracle Data Guard designed to support zero data loss protection over long distances: The Data Guard Broker must be used to deploy and manage Far Sync instances (A): Data Guard Broker simplifies the deployment and management of Far Sync instances, which are an integral part of zero data loss protection configurations.

They enable standby databases to be configured at remote distances from the primary without impacting performance on the primary (C): Far Sync instances are designed to receive redo from the primary database and then forward it to a remote standby database, thereby avoiding any performance impact on the primary database itself.

A primary database can ship redo directly to multiple Far Sync instances (E): A primary database can be configured to send redo logs to more than one Far Sync instance, which can then forward the redo to their respective remote standby databases.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Oracle Database High Availability Overview

## NEW QUESTION # 109

You must configure an Oracle Data.....

1. A primary database
2. A physical standby database

Examine these requirements: 1. Data loss is not permitted.

1. Data loss is not permitted.
2. It should be possible to convert the physical standby database to a snapshot standby database.
3. Under normal operations, transactions should commit when redo is written to disk on the primary database and as soon as it has been received by the standby database instance.
4. The availability of the primary database should not be compromised by the availability of the standby database.
5. It should be possible to convert the physical standby database to a logical standby database
6. It should be possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on the primary database.
7. It should be possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on the physical standby database.

You configure SYNC redo transport mode in combination with Maximum Protection mode.

- A. 1, 6, and 7
- B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
- C. 1, 2, 6, and 7
- D. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7
- E. 1, 2, and 5

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When SYNC redo transport mode is combined with Maximum Protection mode, it ensures that no data loss will occur (requirement 1). The physical standby can be converted to a snapshot standby (requirement 2) and later to a logical standby database (requirement 5), satisfying both transformation requirements. Transactions commit as soon as redo data is received by the standby database (requirement 3). The availability of the primary is not dependent on the standby database in Maximum Protection mode, as the primary database will halt if the standby cannot acknowledge the redo (requirement 4), thus indirectly ensuring its availability. It is also possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on both the primary (requirement 6) and the physical standby database (requirement 7), providing high availability and scalability.

References Oracle Data Guard documentation detailing the requirements for different database roles, protection modes, and redo transport modes, as well as the capabilities and limitations of each configuration.

## NEW QUESTION # 110

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

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

**Answer: B,C,E**

## NEW QUESTION # 111

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