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## 1z0-076 Exam Questions - Successful Guidelines For Preparation [2026]

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### Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details   |
|---------|---|
| Topic 2 | <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 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>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>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 6  | <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>  |
| Topic 7  | <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 8  | <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 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>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 11 | <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>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>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>   |

## Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

### NEW QUESTION # 21

Which four requirements can be met by deploying a logical standby database?

- A. It can be used for Real Application Testing without affecting the disaster recovery capabilities.
- B. It can be used to create additional tables.
- C. Support for workloads requiring additional indexes.
- D. Support for workloads requiring additional materialized views.
- E. It must provide a disaster-recovery solution that protects all data with capability of performing switchovers and failovers.
- F. It must have the same physical structure as the primary database.
- G. It can be used to create additional schemas.

**Answer: A,B,C,D**

Explanation:

A logical standby database is part of Oracle Data Guard and allows the standby database to be open for read-write operations, providing additional flexibility. The requirements met by a logical standby database include:

\* Support for workloads requiring additional materialized views (A): Logical standby databases can support materialized views, allowing for complex data summarization and reporting workloads.

\* It can be used to create additional tables (C): Unlike physical standby databases, logical standby databases allow for the creation of additional tables that do not exist in the primary database, enabling custom workloads and reporting.

\* It can be used for Real Application Testing without affecting the disaster recovery capabilities (E):

Logical standby databases can be used to test application changes, patches, and upgrades while still maintaining their role as part of the disaster recovery strategy.

\* Support for workloads requiring additional indexes (F): Logical standby databases allow for the creation of additional indexes to optimize query performance for reporting and analytical workloads.

References:

- \* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
- \* Oracle Database High Availability Overview

### NEW QUESTION # 22

A customer asks you to propose the most appropriate solution for this set of requirements:

We need a disaster recovery solution that enables us to fail over from our production database with zero data loss.

We want to generate reports from the proposed standby database at the same time that it is used for data protection.

Developers may need to test occasionally on a copy of the live database Which TWO solutions would you recommend?

- A. A logical standby database with real-time query enabled
- B. A snapshot standby database with synchronous redo transport
- C. A physical standby database with real-time query enabled
- D. A physical standby database with real-time apply enabled
- E. A logical standby database with real-time apply enabled

**Answer: A,C**

### NEW QUESTION # 23

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. Set STANDBY\_PDB\_SOURCE\_FILE\_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london 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. Enable Active Data Guard in the \_ondon database.
- F. Set STANDBY\_FILE\_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database.

**Answer: B,D,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 reflected automatically on the standby.

Reference:

Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

### NEW QUESTION # 24

Which two statements are true regarding Data Guard environments in an Oracle Multi-tenant architecture?

- A. Different redo transport methods can be configured for different pluggable databases within one Data Guard environment.
- B. A Data Guard environment with a multi-tenant primary database can operate in any Protection mode.
- C. The Data Guard broker may be used for multi-tenant databases.
- D. PDB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT must be set to enable creation of standby databases if they are created on the same host as the primary.

- E. Standby redo log files are required for each pluggable database that is protected with Data Guard.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Oracle Multi-tenant architecture and Data Guard have several interactions, but specific aspects hold true in such environments:

\* The Data Guard broker may be used for multi-tenant databases (B): Data Guard Broker simplifies the management and monitoring of Data Guard configurations and is fully compatible with the Oracle Multi-tenant architecture, allowing for easy management of Data Guard configurations that include multi-tenant container databases (CDBs) and their pluggable databases (PDBs).

\* A Data Guard environment with a multi-tenant primary database can operate in any Protection mode (E): Data Guard can be configured to operate in Maximum Performance, Maximum Availability, or Maximum Protection mode, regardless of whether the primary database is a multi-tenant database.

This flexibility ensures that Data Guard can meet various data protection and availability requirements in multi-tenant environments. References:

- \* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
- \* Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

## NEW QUESTION # 25

Which two statements are true regarding asynchronous redo transport in a Data Guard

- A. This transport mode satisfies the minimum requirements for Maximum Performance data protection mode.
- B. This transport mode satisfies the minimum requirements for Maximum Availability data protection mode.
- C. A transaction can commit without waiting for redo to be sent to any standby database in the data guard configuration.
- D. The performance of SQL apply on a logical standby database always improves when using this transport mode.
- E. Real-time query performance on a physical standby database improves for current read requests when using this transport mode.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Asynchronous redo transport is a method where the primary database does not wait for an acknowledgment from the standby database before committing transactions, which helps in minimizing the impact on the primary database's performance (B). This transport mode is associated with the Maximum Performance data protection mode, which prioritizes performance over synchronicity of data between the primary and standby databases (C). While it provides a level of data protection, there could be some data loss in the event of a primary database failure because redo data may not have been transmitted to the standby database at the time of the failure.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration documentation provides detailed explanations of different redo transport modes and their implications on data protection and performance. Asynchronous transport mode's behavior and association with Maximum Performance mode are outlined explicitly.

## NEW QUESTION # 26

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