

# Oracle 1z0-076 Test Dates & Reliable 1z0-076 Exam Braindumps

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## Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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>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>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>

## Oracle 1z0-076 Test Dates: Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration - DumpsKing Helps you Prepare Easily

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### Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

#### NEW QUESTION # 81

Which TWO statements are true regarding Data Guard Broker?

- A. It can be used to perform failovers and switchovers.
- B. It can be used to monitor redo transport and log apply services.
- C. It automatically starts the DMON process for the database instances that are part of a Data Guard configuration.
- D. It automatically adds the primary database to an existing broker configuration when Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is used to create a standby.
- E. It can be used to create and manage standby databases.

Answer: A,E

#### NEW QUESTION # 82

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
2. Two remote physical standby databases
3. The redo transport mode is set to sync
4. Real-time query is enabled for both standby databases
5. The DB\_BLOCK\_CHECKING parameter is set to TRUE on both standby databases You notice an increase in redo apply lag time on both standby databases.

Which two would you recommend to reduce the redo apply lag on the standby databases?

- A. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the physical standby database instances.
- B. Decrease the redo log file size on the primary database.
- C. Lower DB\_BLOCK\_CHECKING to MEDIUM or low on the standby databases.
- D. Increase the number of standby redo log files on the standby databases.
- E. Increase the size of standby redo log files on the standby databases.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

To reduce the redo apply lag on standby databases, one could increase the size of the standby redo log files.

Larger redo log files can accommodate more redo data, which may reduce the frequency of log switches and allow for more continuous application of redo data. Additionally, lowering the DB\_BLOCK\_CHECKING parameter to MEDIUM or LOW on the standby databases can help improve redo apply performance. High block checking can impose additional CPU overhead during the application of redo data, potentially increasing apply lag times. By reducing the level of block checking, you can lessen this overhead and help reduce the apply lag .

#### NEW QUESTION # 83

Which two are true about managing and monitoring Oracle container databases in a Data Guard environment using the broker?

- A. All broker actions execute at the root container for container databases.
- B. If the primary database is a container database, then a logical standby may be a non-container database.
- C. After a role change, the broker opens all Pluggable databases (pdb) on the new primary.
- D. If the primary database is not a container database, then a standby may be a container database.
- E. If the primary database is a container database, then a physical standby may be a non-container database.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

In the context of Oracle Data Guard and container databases (CDBs) managed by Data Guard Broker:

\* All broker actions execute at the root container for container databases (D): When using Data Guard Broker to manage a CDB, the actions performed by the broker are executed at the level of the root container. This is because the root container maintains the control and configuration information that applies to the entire CDB, including all of its pluggable databases (PDBs).

\* After a role change, the broker opens all Pluggable databases (PDBs) on the new primary (E):

Following a role transition such as a switchover or a failover, Data Guard Broker ensures that all PDBs within the CDB of the new primary database are opened, which is essential to resume operations of the PDBs without manual intervention. References:

\* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

\* Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

#### NEW QUESTION # 84

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 # 85

Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. A logical standby database can be converted into a snapshot standby database.
- B. The FATLOVER TO command results in a transition of a snapshot standby database to the primary role.
- C. Tablespaces can be dropped.
- D. Tables can be dropped.
- E. The switchover TO command allows a switchover operation to a snapshot standby database.
- F. Tablespaces can be created.

**Answer: C,D,F**

Explanation:

A snapshot standby database is a fully updateable standby database that is created by converting a physical standby database into a snapshot standby database. The main characteristics of a snapshot standby database include:

B: Tablespaces can indeed be dropped in a snapshot standby database because it is updateable and allows all types of DML and DDL operations that do not conflict with the standby role.

C: Tablespaces can be created in a snapshot standby database for the same reasons that they can be dropped; it supports all operations that do not interfere with its standby nature.

E: Tables can be dropped in a snapshot standby database, as it is a fully updateable standby.

