

2026 Authoritative New 1z1-076 Test Blueprint | 100% Free Exam Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Exercise



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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|---|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. |
| Topic 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. |
| Topic 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering. |

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| Topic 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. |
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1z1-076 Exam Guide: Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration - 1z1-076 Exam Collection

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

Which THREE are among the various tasks performed by the Data Guard Monitor (DMON) process?

- A. activating role-based services appropriately in the various database instances of the configuration, based on the database role
- B. communicating with dkon processes in other database instances that are part of the broker configuration
- C. performing role transitions when switchover requests are made
- D. maintaining information about all members of the broker configuration in binary configuration files.
- E. communicating with the DMON process of the observer to monitor a primary database in case a fast start failover is required

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

The Data Guard Monitor (DMON) process is a key component of Oracle Data Guard. It plays a crucial role in managing and monitoring the state of both the primary and standby databases in a Data Guard configuration.

Performing role transitions when switchover requests are made (A): DMON is responsible for coordinating the switchover process between the primary and standby databases. This involves safely transitioning the roles of the databases to ensure data protection and availability.

Maintaining information about all members of the broker configuration in binary configuration files (B): DMON maintains detailed information about the databases in the Data Guard configuration, including their roles, states, and network addresses. This information is stored in binary configuration files, which are used by the Data Guard Broker to manage the Data Guard environment. Activating role-based services appropriately in the various database instances of the configuration, based on the database role (C): DMON activates services that are appropriate for the role of each database in the Data Guard configuration. For example, it may activate different services on a primary database than on a standby database, based on the specific requirements of each role.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

NEW QUESTION # 66

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. Renaming a data file in the primary database
- B. Performing transportable tablespaces

- C. Adding a data file or creating a tablespace
- D. Adding or dropping a redo file group
- E. Creating a PDB from the existing PDB within the same CDB

Answer: C,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.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 67

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

- A. PDB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT must be set to enable creation of standby databases if they are created on the same host as the primary.
- B. A Data Guard environment with a multi-tenant primary database can operate in any Protection mode.
- C. Standby redo log files are required for each pluggable database that is protected with Data Guard.
- D. Different redo transport methods can be configured for different pluggable databases within one Data Guard environment.
- E. The Data Guard broker may be used for multi-tenant databases.

Answer: B,E

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 # 68

A customer asks for your recommendation regarding this requirement:

1. We plan to have a Data Guard Configuration with one primary database and one physical standby database.
2. We want zero data loss in case of a disaster involving the loss of one component.
3. We want to do Real Application Testing occasionally on the Standby Database.

Which solution, if any, satisfies these requirements?

- A. A far sync instance plus a snapshot standby database and real time apply that can be converted regularly into logical standby database to do real application testing
- B. A physical standby database with synchronous redo transport that can be converted regularly into a snapshot standby to do real application testing
- C. These requirements cannot be met.
- D. A snapshot standby database with real time query that can be converted regularly into a physical standby database open read write, to do real application testing

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * Synchronous redo transport for zero data loss (B): To guarantee zero data loss in the case of a disaster, synchronous redo transport must be configured between the primary and standby databases.
- * Conversion to snapshot standby for testing (B): A physical standby database can be temporarily converted into a snapshot standby database to perform real application testing. After testing is completed, the snapshot standby can be converted back to a physical standby to resume its disaster recovery role.

References:

- * Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
- * Oracle Database Testing Guide

NEW QUESTION # 69

Your Data Guard environment has a remote physical standby database with real-time query enabled, which is used for reporting, and a logical standby database used for DSS reporting.

Switchovers or failovers are possible due to testing or in case of a disaster.

Clients use local TNSNAMES.ORA files to define connection strings to the database instances.

Which three will prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instances?

- A. Oracle Net connectivity to the primary database instance must be established on all the standby database instances.
- B. A service name is registered with the local listener of each database instance.
- C. The DB_NAME and DB_UNIQUE_NAME parameters must be set to the same value for all the databases in the Data Guard environment.
- D. The client applications must use the correct TNS entries when requesting connections to the database instances.
- E. The standby database services must be defined statically with the Listeners running on the standby database hosts.
- F. Client TNS entries for the databases use the correct service names for the intended service.
- G. The LOCAL_LISTENER parameter on the primary database instance must always be set.

Answer: D,E,F

Explanation:

Based on Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration documents, the three measures that can prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instances during switchovers, failovers, or regular operations in a Data Guard environment are:

B . The standby database services must be defined statically with the Listeners running on the standby database hosts.

D . The client applications must use the correct TNS entries when requesting connections to the database instances.

E . Client TNS entries for the databases use the correct service names for the intended service.

In an Oracle Data Guard configuration, correctly configuring Oracle Net Services (including TNS entries and listeners) is crucial for ensuring that clients connect to the appropriate database instance, whether it's the primary or standby. Defining services on the standby database and associating them with listeners ensures that client applications can connect to the standby when needed, especially useful in a role transition or when the standby is open for read-only access or real-time query. It's essential that TNS entries used by client applications specify the correct service names that correspond to the intended database roles, such as primary or standby. This setup facilitates seamless connectivity to the appropriate instance based on the role, especially critical during switchovers and failovers when the roles of the databases change.

Reference:

Oracle's Data Guard concepts and administration guide provides extensive information on configuring network services for Data Guard environments, ensuring that applications connect to the correct database instance based on the current role of the databases in the Data Guard configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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