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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 7	<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 8	<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.
Topic 9	<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.

Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 11	<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 12	<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 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 14	<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.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

You must propose an Oracle Data Guard configuration for a database supporting an OLTP workload that meets these permanent requirements:

Data loss is not permitted.

Read-only applications should not connect to the primary database instance.

Additionally, there are these requirements, only one of which is ever done at any one time:

It should be possible to apply and test designated patches with a minimum amount of downtime.

Upgrading to a new database release should be performed with the least possible amount of downtime.

New application software releases should be tested against an exact up-to-date replica of the production database.

You propose a primary database with one physical standby database configured in Maximum Protection mode.

Which requirements do you meet?

- A. Only requirement 5
- B. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
- C. 1 and 2
- D. 2, 3, 4, and 5
- E. Only requirement 1

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION # 51

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

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

Answer: A,B,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 # 52

You are licensed to use Oracle Active Data Guard.

Which TWO statements are true after enabling block change tracking on a physical standby database?

- A. It starts the CTWR process on the primary database instance.
- B. It starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance.
- C. It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database.
- D. It starts the CTWR process on the physical standby database instance.
- E. It allows fast incremental backups to be taken on the primary database.
- F. It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to a snapshot standby database, when the physical standby database is converted.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Block change tracking is a feature that enhances the efficiency of incremental backups by recording changed blocks in a tracking file.

When used with Oracle Active Data Guard:

* It starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance (A): When block change tracking is enabled on a physical standby database, the Recovery Writer (RVWR) process is initiated.

This process is responsible for recording the changes to blocks in the block change tracking file, which is then used to optimize incremental backups.

* It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database (E): With block change tracking enabled on the physical standby database, fast incremental backups can be offloaded from the primary database. This reduces the workload on the primary database and utilizes the standby database for backup operations, improving overall system performance and efficiency.

References:

* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

* Oracle Active Data Guard documentation

NEW QUESTION # 53

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. Set standby_pdb_source_file_dblink to clone_link in the london database.
- **B. Set STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database.**
- C. Open PDB1 (remote clone source) in Read Write.
- **D. Set STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database.**
- **E. Open PDB1 (remote clone source) in Read Only.**
- F. Enable Active Data Guard in the _ondon database.

Answer: B,D,E

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 # 54

You created a physical standby database prodsbyi from the primary database prod using SQL and RMAN.

Which THREE are prerequisites for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration to manage these databases?

- **A. The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE for both database instances.**
- B. The primary database must have FORCE LOGGING enabled.
- **C. The primary database must have supplemental logging enabled.**
- D. The standby database must have supplemental logging enabled.
- **E. A local net service name to enable connectivity to the PRODSBYI database instance must be defined on the primary database host.**
- F. The LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameters with the service attribute set must be cleared.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

When setting up a Data Guard Broker configuration for a primary database and its physical standby, the following prerequisites must be met:

* A: Oracle Net connectivity must be defined on both the primary and standby hosts to enable the respective database instances to communicate with each other.

* B: Supplemental logging is required on the primary database because it provides additional logging necessary for the standby database to be able to apply changes from the primary database accurately.

* F: The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE for both the primary and standby

* database instances. This parameter is used to start the Data Guard Broker process which manages the configuration.

Options C and D are not prerequisites for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration. Additionally, while FORCE LOGGING mode (option E) is recommended as a best practice to prevent possible data inconsistencies during media recovery, it is not a strict prerequisite for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration.

References: This guidance is based on Oracle's best practices for setting up Data Guard configurations, as found in the Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation and the Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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