ORACLE 1Z0-076

Oracle Database Data Guard Administration Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

1Z0-076

Oracle Certified Professional, Oracle Database 19c - Data Guard Administrator

74 Questions Exam – 61% Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes

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Know Your 1Z0-076 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-076 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle Database 19c. Before you start your 1Z0-076 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Database Data Guard Administration materials like 1Z0-076 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-076 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.
The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 1Z0-076 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-076 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-076 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-076 exam makes you Oracle Certified Professional, Oracle Database 19c - Data Guard Administrator. Having the Database Data Guard Administration certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Oracle 1Z0-076 Database Data Guard Administration Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Database 19c - Data Guard Administration
Exam Code	1Z0-076
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	120 minutes
Number of Questions	74
Passing Score	61%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	**Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Workshop**

Schedule Exam	**Pearson VUE**
Sample Questions	**Oracle Certified Professional, Oracle Database 19c - Data Guard Administrator (OCE)**
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-076 Online Practice Exam**

1Z0-076 Syllabus:

Oracle Data Guard Basics	- Describe the Architecture of Oracle Data Guard - Explain the benefits of implementing Oracle Data Guard - Explain the applicability between physical and logical standby and snapshot databases - Explain Data Guard use with the Oracle Multi-tennant databases
Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment	- Understand the basics of Oracle Net Services - Implement Data Guard best-practice solutions in the networking setup
Creating a Physical Standby Database by Using SQL and RMAN Commands	- Configure the primary database and Oracle Net Services to support the creation of the physical standby database and role transition - Describe the Database Nologging Enhancements - Create a physical standby database by using the DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE FOR STANDBY FROM ACTIVE DATABASE RMAN command - Demonstrate the usage of the PL/SQL procedure DBMS_DBCOMP.DBCOMP - Explain the creation of a standby database by using DBCA
Using Oracle Active Data Guard:Supported Workloads in Read-Only Standby Databases	- Perform Real-Time query to access data on a physical standby database - Describe the supported workload in Active Data Guard (Read-Only) instances
Creating and Managing a Snapshot Standby Database	- Create a snapshot standby database to meet the requirement for a temporary, updatable snapshot of a physical standby database - Convert a snapshot standby database back to a physical standby database
Creating a Logical Standby Database	- Determine when to create a logical standby database - Manage SQL Apply filtering - Create a logical standby database
Oracle Data Guard Broker Basics	- Describe the Data Guard broker architecture - Explain the benefits of the Data Guard broker - Describe the Data Guard broker components - Describe Data Guard broker configurations

Creating a Data Guard Broker Configuration	- Create a Data Guard broker configuration - List the new Data Guard Broker commands - Manage the Data Guard broker configuration
Monitoring a Data Guard Broker Configuration	- Use Enterprise Manager to manage your Data Guard configuration - List the new Data Guard Broker VALIDATE commands - Invoke DGMGRL to manage your Data Guard configuration
Configuring Data Protection Modes	- Describe the data protection modes - Change the data protection mode of your configuration
Performing Role Transitions	- Explain the database roles - Perform a failover - Perform a switchover - Explain how to keep physical standby sessions during role transition
Using Flashback Database in a Data Guard Configuration	- Configure Flashback Database - Explain the functionality of replicated restore points - Explain the advantages of using Flashback Database in a Data Guard configuration - Explain the functionality of automatic flashback
Enabling Fast-Start Failover	- Configure fast-start failover - Perform role changes in a fast-start failover configuration - View information about the fast-start failover configuration - Manually reinstate the primary database - Manage the observer
Backup and Recovery Considerations in an Oracle Data Guard Configuration	- Use Recovery Manager (RMAN) to back up and restore files in a Data Guard configuration - Recover your primary database over the network - Offload backups to a physical standby database - Synchronize Standby Database from Primary Database with one command - Enable RMAN block change tracking for a physical standby database - Using Automatic Block Media Recovery
Patching and Upgrading Databases in a Data Guard Configuration	- Patch and upgrade databases using traditional patch methods - Perform rolling upgrades
Optimizing and Tuning a Data Guard Configuration	- Monitor configuration performance - Describe Tunable Automatic Outage Resolution - Optimize redo transport for best performance - List Diagnostic Tools in Active Data Guard (Read-Only) environment - Optimize SQL Apply
Managing Physical Standby Files After	- Describe the primary database changes that may or may not require manual intervention at a physical standby database.

Structural Changes on the Primary Database	
Using Oracle Active Data Guard: Far Sync and Real-Time Cascading	- Use Far Sync to extend zero data loss protection for intercontinental configurations - Describe how to create a far sync instance by using RMAN - Describe the Real-Time Cascading
Enhanced Client Connectivity in a Data Guard Environment	- Configure client connectivity in a Data Guard configuration - Using Application Continuity in a Data Guard Environment - Implement failover procedures to automatically redirect clients to a new primary database

Oracle 1Z0-076 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Which two statements are true about Real-Time Query?

a) Setting STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY =0 requires synchronous redo transport.
b) Disabling Real-Time Query prevents the automatic start of redo apply when a physical standby database is opened READ ONLY.
c) Real-Time Query sessions can be connected to a Far Sync instance.
d) Real-Time Query has no limitations regarding the protection level of the Data Guard environment.
e) A standby database enabled for Real-Time Query cannot be the Fast-Start Failover target of the Data Guard configuration.

Answer: a, d

Question: 2

Which two are prerequisites for creating a standby database using Enterprise Manager cloud control?

a) The primary database must have FORCE LOGGING enabled.
b) The primary database must be in archive log mode
c) A backup of the primary database must exist.
d) The primary host and the proposed standby database host must run the same operating system.
e) The primary database instance must be started using an SPFILE.
f) The primary database must have flashback enabled

Answer: b, e

Question: 3

A query on the view DBA_LOGSTBY_UNSUPPORTED on your primary database returns no rows As a result of this, you decide that an upgrade may use logical standby databases.
Which two are true about upgrading Data Guard environments consisting of one logical standby database running on a separate host from the primary?

a) The upgrade always requires downtown until the upgrade of the logical standby is completed
b) Using manual upgrade, catctI.pI can be executed in some cases on the primary and standby database simultaneously.
c) The upgrade always required downtime until the upgrade of the primary is completed
d) Using manual upgrade, catupgr.sqI needs to run on the primary database only.
e) SQL Apply on the local standby database must be stopped while the primary database is upgraded.
f) Fast-Start Failover can be used to protect the primary database during the upgrade.

Answer: b, e

Question: 4

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

DGMGRL> show configuration

Configuration – Animals Protection

Mode: MaxAvaiIability

Databases: dogs- Primary database

sheep-(*) Physical standby database cats- Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: ENABLED

Configuration Status: SUCCESS

What happens if you issue "switchover" to sheep;" at the DGMGRL prompt?

a) The switchover succeeds but Dogs need to be reinstated
b) The switchover succeeds but Fast-Start Failover is suspended.
c) The switchover succeeds and Cats become the new failover target.
d) The switchover succeeds and Dogs become the new failover target
e) it results in an error indicating that a switchover is not allowed

Answer: d

Question: 5

Which four database parameters might be affected by or influence the creation of standby databases?

a) DB_NAME
b) ARCHIVE_LAG_TARGET
c) COMPATIBLE
d) DB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT
e) DB_UNIQUE_NAME
f) FAL_SERVER
g) STANDBY_ARCHIVE_DEST

Answer: a, d, e, f

Question: 6

You must manually reinstate a database using DGMGRL. To which database should you connect with DGMGRL before issuing the REINSTATE command and in which state should the target database be?

a) The target database should be in NOMOUNT state and DGMGRL should be connected to any database that is a member of the configuration
b) The target database should be MOUNTED and DGMGRL should be connected to any database that is a member of the configuration
c) The target database should be MOUNTED and DGMGRL should be connected to the primary database.
d) The target database should be MOUNTED and DGMGRL should be connected to the target database
e) The target database should be in NOMOUNT state and DGMGRL should be connected to the primary database

Answer: c

Question: 7

Which three are benefits of using the Data Guard Broker to manage standby databases?

a) it simplifies physical standby database creation
b) It provides an easy failover capability using a single command.
c) it coordinates database state transitions and updates database properties dynamically.
d) it automatically changes database properties after the protection mode for a configuration is changed
e) It provides an easy switchover capability using a single command.
f) It simplifies logical standby database creation.

Answer: b, c, e

Question: 8

Attempting to start the observer raises an error:
DGMGRL> start observer:
DGM-16954: Unable to open and lock the Observer configuration file Failed.
Identify two possible reasons for this error.

a) Fast-Start Failover is not yet enabled for this Data Guard configuration
b) The observer configuration file is marked read-only.
c) There is already an observer running for this Data Guard configuration.
d) There is another observer running for a Data Guard configuration which uses the same observer configuration file
e) The broker configuration has not yet been created.

Answer: b, d

Question: 9

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 allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database
b) It starts the CTWR process on the physical standby database instance
c) it allows fast incremental backups to be taken on the primary database.
d) It starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance.
e) It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to a snapshot standby database, when the physical standby database in converted.
f) It starts the CTWR process on the primary database instance.

Answer: a, b

Question: 10

Which three statements are true about Global Sequences when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled?

a) If the CACHE option is set then the size of the cache must be atleast 100
b) Their creation requires that a LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameter be defined in the standby that points back to their primary
c) Their usage will always have a performance impact on the primary database.
d) Their usage may have a performance impact on the physical standby database if the CACHE size is too small
e) They must have the NOORDER and CACHE options set.

Answer: b, d, e

Study Guide to Crack Oracle Database Data Guard Administration 1Z0-076 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-076 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 1Z0-076 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-076 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 1Z0-076 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 1Z0-076 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.