



# ORACLE 1Z0-076

Oracle Database Data Guard Administration Certification Questions  
& Answers

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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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## Discover More about the 1Z0-076 Certification

Are you interested in passing the Oracle 1Z0-076 exam? First discover, who benefits from the 1Z0-076 certification. The 1Z0-076 is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Oracle Database 19c. Passing the 1Z0-076 exam earns you the Oracle Certified Professional, Oracle Database 19c - Data Guard Administrator title.

While preparing for the 1Z0-076 exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The 1Z0-076 PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful 1Z0-076 study materials just at one [click](#).

## 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	<a href="#">Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Workshop</a>
Schedule Exam	<a href="#">Buy Oracle Training and Certification</a>
Sample Questions	<a href="#">Oracle Certified Professional, Oracle Database 19c - Data Guard Administrator (OCP)</a>
Recommended Practice	<a href="#">1Z0-076 Online Practice Exam</a>

## 1Z0-076 Syllabus:

Oracle Data Guard Basics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the Architecture of Oracle Data Guard</li> <li>- Explain the benefits of implementing Oracle Data Guard</li> <li>- Explain the applicability between physical and logical standby and snapshot databases</li> <li>- Explain Data Guard use with the Oracle Multi-tenant databases</li> </ul>
Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Understand the basics of Oracle Net Services</li> <li>- Implement Data Guard best-practice solutions in the networking setup</li> </ul>
Creating a Physical Standby Database by Using SQL and RMAN Commands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Configure the primary database and Oracle Net Services to support the creation of the physical standby database and role transition</li> <li>- Describe the Database Nologging Enhancements</li> <li>- Create a physical standby database by using the DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE FOR STANDBY FROM ACTIVE DATABASE RMAN command</li> <li>- Demonstrate the usage of the PL/SQL procedure DBMS_DBCOMP.DBCOMP</li> <li>- Explain the creation of a standby database by using DBCA</li> </ul>
Using Oracle Active Data Guard: Supported Workloads in Read-Only Standby Databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Perform Real-Time query to access data on a physical standby database</li> <li>- Describe the supported workload in Active Data Guard (Read-Only) instances</li> </ul>
Creating and Managing a Snapshot Standby Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a snapshot standby database to meet the requirement for a temporary, updatable snapshot of a physical standby database</li> <li>- Convert a snapshot standby database back to a physical standby database</li> </ul>
Creating a Logical Standby Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determine when to create a logical standby database</li> <li>- Manage SQL Apply filtering</li> <li>- Create a logical standby database</li> </ul>
Oracle Data Guard Broker Basics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the Data Guard broker architecture</li> <li>- Explain the benefits of the Data Guard broker</li> <li>- Describe the Data Guard broker components</li> <li>- Describe Data Guard broker configurations</li> </ul>

Creating a Data Guard Broker Configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a Data Guard broker configuration</li> <li>- List the new Data Guard Broker commands</li> <li>- Manage the Data Guard broker configuration</li> </ul>
Monitoring a Data Guard Broker Configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use Enterprise Manager to manage your Data Guard configuration</li> <li>- List the new Data Guard Broker VALIDATE commands</li> <li>- Invoke DGMGRL to manage your Data Guard configuration</li> </ul>
Configuring Data Protection Modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the data protection modes</li> <li>- Change the data protection mode of your configuration</li> </ul>
Performing Role Transitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the database roles</li> <li>- Perform a failover</li> <li>- Perform a switchover</li> <li>- Explain how to keep physical standby sessions during role transition</li> </ul>
Using Flashback Database in a Data Guard Configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Configure Flashback Database</li> <li>- Explain the functionality of replicated restore points</li> <li>- Explain the advantages of using Flashback Database in a Data Guard configuration</li> <li>- Explain the functionality of automatic flashback</li> </ul>
Enabling Fast-Start Failover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Configure fast-start failover</li> <li>- Perform role changes in a fast-start failover configuration</li> <li>- View information about the fast-start failover configuration</li> <li>- Manually reinstate the primary database</li> <li>- Manage the observer</li> </ul>
Backup and Recovery Considerations in an Oracle Data Guard Configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use Recovery Manager (RMAN) to back up and restore files in a Data Guard configuration</li> <li>- Recover your primary database over the network</li> <li>- Offload backups to a physical standby database</li> <li>- Synchronize Standby Database from Primary Database with one command</li> <li>- Enable RMAN block change tracking for a physical standby database</li> <li>- Using Automatic Block Media Recovery</li> </ul>
Patching and Upgrading Databases in a Data Guard Configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Patch and upgrade databases using traditional patch methods</li> <li>- Perform rolling upgrades</li> </ul>

Optimizing and Tuning a Data Guard Configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor configuration performance</li> <li>- Describe Tunable Automatic Outage Resolution</li> <li>- Optimize redo transport for best performance</li> <li>- List Diagnostic Tools in Active Data Guard (Read-Only) environment</li> <li>- Optimize SQL Apply</li> </ul>
Managing Physical Standby Files After Structural Changes on the Primary Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the primary database changes that may or may not require manual intervention at a physical standby database.</li> </ul>
Using Oracle Active Data Guard: Far Sync and Real-Time Cascading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use Far Sync to extend zero data loss protection for intercontinental configurations</li> <li>- Describe how to create a far sync instance by using RMAN</li> <li>- Describe the Real-Time Cascading</li> </ul>
Enhanced Client Connectivity in a Data Guard Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Configure client connectivity in a Data Guard configuration</li> <li>- Using Application Continuity in a Data Guard Environment</li> <li>- Implement failover procedures to automatically redirect clients to a new primary database</li> </ul>

## Broaden Your Knowledge with Oracle 1Z0-076

### Sample Questions:

**Question: 1**

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 is converted.
- f) It starts the CTWR process on the primary database instance.

**Answer: a, b**

**Question: 2**

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

DGMGRL> show configuration

Configuration – Animals Protection

Mode: MaxAvailability

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: 3**

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: 4**

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**

**Question: 5**

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: 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 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: 8**

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: 9**

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: 10**

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 downtime until the upgrade of the logical standby is completed.
- b) Using manual upgrade, catctl.pl can be executed in some cases on the primary and standby database simultaneously.
- c) The upgrade always requires downtime until the upgrade of the primary is completed.
- d) Using manual upgrade, catupgr.sql 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**

## Avail the Study Guide to Pass Oracle 1Z0-076 Database Data Guard Administration Exam:

- Find out about the 1Z0-076 syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the [1Z0-076 syllabus](#), it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the 1Z0-076 training. Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-076 exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the [1Z0-076 sample questions](#) and boost your knowledge.

- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. 1Z0-076 practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

## Career Benefits:

Passing the 1Z0-076 exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

### Here Is the Trusted Practice Test for the 1Z0-076 Certification

DBExam.com is here with all the necessary details regarding the 1Z0-076 exam. We provide authentic practice tests for the 1Z0-076 exam. What do you gain from these practice tests? You get to experience the real exam-like questions made by industry experts and get a scope to improve your performance in the actual exam. Rely on DBExam.com for rigorous, unlimited two-month attempts on the [1Z0-076 practice tests](#), and gradually build your confidence. Rigorous practice made many aspirants successful and made their journey easy towards grabbing the Oracle Certified Professional, Oracle Database 19c - Data Guard Administrator.

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