Free Questions for 1Z0-076

Shared by Abbott on 16-04-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which THREE steps are prerequisites for the creation of a physical standby database on a separate server using the RMAN active database duplication method?

Options:

A- Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance.
B- Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host.
C- startup nomount the standby database instance.
D- Set the DB_UNIQUE_NAME parameter on the primary database to a different value than that of the DB_NAME name parameter.
E- Put the primary database into archivelog mode.

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

Creating a physical standby database using RMAN active database duplication requires certain prerequisites to ensure a successful and seamless operation:

Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance (A): Proper Oracle Net connectivity between the primary and standby servers is essential for communication and data transfer during the duplication process. Oracle Net services provide the network foundation for Oracle Database, Oracle Net Listener, and Oracle applications.

Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host (B): User equivalence ensures that the user who owns the Oracle Database software on the primary server has the same privileges on the standby server. This is crucial for RMAN to perform operations on both servers without encountering permission issues.

Startup nomount the standby database instance (C): The standby database instance needs to be started in the NOMOUNT stage before the duplication can begin. This prepares the environment for creating the control file and restoring the database without mounting it, which is a necessary step in the RMAN duplication process. Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which THREE are true about using flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

Options:

A- When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a physical standby database is also flashed back automatically.
B- You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the phylt may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a logical standby.
C- It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance.
D- You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption.
E- It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby.
F- When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a logical standby database is also flashed back automatically.

Answer:

C, D, E

Explanation:

Flashback Database is a feature that allows reverting a database to a previous point in time, which is extremely useful in various Data Guard configurations:

It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance (C): Flashback Database can be used on a physical standby database to revert it to a past point in time, even when it is receiving redo data from a far sync instance. This can be particularly useful to recover from logical corruptions or unwanted changes.

You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption (D): Even when real-time apply is enabled, which allows redo data to be applied to the standby database as soon as it is received, Flashback Database can be used to revert the physical standby database to a point in time before the logical corruption occurred.

It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby (E): After a failover has occurred from a primary to a physical standby database, making the standby the new primary, Flashback Database cannot be used to revert the old primary database to a state before the failover because the failover operation makes irreversible changes to the

database role and configuration. Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

Options:

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

Answer:

B, C, E

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.

Options A and D are incorrect because 'FAILOVER TO' and 'SWITCHOVER TO' commands are not used with snapshot standby databases in these contexts. A failover converts a standby database into the primary role after the original primary has become unavailable, and is not a reversible

role transition. Switchover is a planned role reversal between the primary database and one of its standby databases and is not applicable to snapshot standby databases in the context provided.

Option F is incorrect because a logical standby database cannot be converted into a snapshot standby database directly. A logical standby is used for different purposes such as reporting and querying with real-time data, and its structure is different from a physical standby which can be converted into a snapshot standby.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your Data Guard environment contains a primary database and three standby databases with these attributes:

1. prod : Primary database

2. prod_prq : Physical standby database with real-time query enabled used by reporting applications

3. prod_lsby: Logical standby database used by DSS

4. PROD_SSBY: Snapshot standby database used for Real Application Testing

Which TWO can be used to prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instance?

Options:

A- Create role based services with the si vet] utility when using clusterware for Oracle RAC databases or Oracle Restart for single instance Oracle databases.
B- Establish Oracle Net connectivity to the primary database instance from all the standby database instances.
C- Create a static service for each of the databases, register it with the local listener of each database instance, and add connection descriptors on clients to connect to those services.
D- Create database services on each of the standby databases, start the services, and add connection descriptors on the clients to connect to those services.
E- Create database services for each database and use event triggers to make sure that services are activated only when the database is in the correct role.

Answer:

D, E

Explanation:

Creating dedicated database services for each database instance (Option D) and utilizing event triggers to manage these services based on the role of the database (Option E) ensure that clients connect to the appropriate database instance based on its current role and state. This approach leverages the flexibility and control provided by Oracle Net services and database event management to direct client connections to the suitable primary or standby instance, enhancing the overall robustness and reliability of the Data Guard environment. Reference: Based on Oracle Database 19c best practices for managing connectivity and services in a Data Guard setup, including the use of role-based services and event-driven service management.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your Data Guard environment has two remote physical standby databases.

Client applications use the local naming method to connect to the primary database instance.

You want applications to automatically connect to the new primary database instance in case of a switchover or a failover.

Which set of actions will fulfill this requirement?

Options:

A- Set the LOCAL_LISTENER parameter for all the database instance to register services with the default listener on the primary database host.
B- Create a database service on the primary database that is started automatically by a trigger, when the database role is PRIMARY; modify the connection descriptors used by client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.
C- Set DB_NAME and DB_UNIQUE_NAME identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptors on client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.
D- Set the INSTANCE NAME parameter identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptor on client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

For seamless client redirection in a Data Guard environment, the following steps should be taken:

Create a database service on the primary database that is started automatically by a trigger when the database role is PRIMARY (B): This ensures that the service is only available on the primary database and is automatically started after a role transition due to switchover or failover.

Modify the connection descriptors used by client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name (B): Client applications use the connection descriptors that include all potential primary hosts (i.e., the current primary and all standbys). This enables clients to connect to whichever database is currently acting as the primary using the service name. Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three statements are true about Data Guard database modes and states?

Options:

A- Force Logging Mode is not required for a primary database but is recommended.
B- The Primary Database can operate in noarchivelog mode.
C- A Logical Standby Database can be in MOUNT state while applying changes.
D- Databases in a Data Guard Configuration need not operate in Flashback Logging mode.
E- A primary database may ship redo directly to more than nine standby databases.

Answer:

A, C, D

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database

2. A remote physical standby database

3. Real-time query is enabled.

4. The redo transport mode is set to SYNC.

5. The protection mode is set to Maximum Availability.

You notice that queries executed on the physical standby database receive errors: ORA-03172: STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY of 15 seconds exceeded. Which two would you recommend to avoid this error?

Options:

A- Increase the size of the buffer cache on the standby database instance.
B- Reduce I/O latency for the storage used by the primary database.
C- Increase the number of standby redo log files on the primary database.
D- Change the protection mode to Maximum Performance.
E- Increase the network bandwidth between the primary and standby databases.
F- Change the protection mode to Maximum Protection.

Answer:

B, E

Explanation:

The ORA-03172: STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY error indicates that the real-time query on the physical standby database is experiencing delays beyond the specified maximum data delay threshold. Increasing the network bandwidth (Option E) can enhance the speed at which redo data is transferred from the primary to the standby database, thereby reducing the likelihood of exceeding the STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY threshold. Reducing I/O latency on the primary database's storage (Option B) ensures that redo data is generated and shipped more efficiently, further mitigating the risk of delay. These actions, focused on optimizing data transfer and processing speed, address the root causes of the ORA-03172 error in a synchronous Data Guard configuration operating in Maximum Availability mode.