1z0-076 Fragen Antworten, 1z0-076 Lernressourcen

Oracle Data Guard Basics

- Describe the Architecture of Oracle Data Guard
- Explain the applicability between physical and logical standby and snapshot databases
- Explain the benefits of implementing Oracle Data Guard
- Explain Data Guard use with the Oracle Multi-tenant 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
- Create a physical standby database by using the DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE FOR STANDBY FROM ACTIVE DATABASE RMAN command
- Describe the Database Nologging Enhancements
- 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
- Create a logical standby database
- Manage SQL Apply filtering

Oracle Data Guard Broker Basics

- Describe the Data Guard broker architecture
- Describe the Data Guard broker components
- Explain the benefits of the Data Guard broker
- Describe Data Guard broker configurations

Creating a Data Guard Broker Configuration

- Create a Data Guard broker configuration
- Manage the Data Guard broker configuration
- List the new Data Guard Broker commands

Monitoring a Data Guard Broker Configuration

- Use Enterprise Manager to manage your Data Guard configuration
- Invoke DGMGRL to manage your Data Guard configuration
- List the new Data Guard Broker VALIDATE commands

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 switchover
- Perform a failover
- Explain how to keep physical standby sessions during role transition

Using Flashback Database in a Data Guard Configuration

- Configure Flashback Database
- Explain the advantages of using Flashback Database in a Data Guard configuration
- Explain the functionality of replicated restore points
- Explain the functionality of automatic flashback

Enabling Fast-Start Failover

- Configure fast-start failover
- View information about the fast-start failover configuration
- Manage the observer
- Perform role changes in a fast-start failover configuration
- Manually reinstate the primary database

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
- Offload backups to a physical standby database
- Enable RMAN block change tracking for a physical standby database
- Recover your primary database over the network
- Synchronize Standby Database from Primary Database with one command
- 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
- Optimize redo transport for best performance
- Optimize SQL Apply
- Describe Tunable Automatic Outage Resolution
- List Diagnostic Tools in Active Data Guard (Read-Only) environment

Managing Physical Standby Files After Structural Changes on the Primary Database

- Describe the primary database changes that may or may not require manual intervention at a physical standby 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
- Implement failover procedures to automatically redirect clients to a new primary database
- Using Application Continuity in a Data Guard Environment

2026 Die neuesten ITZert 1z0-076 PDF-Versionen Prüfungsfragen und 1z0-076 Fragen und Antworten sind kostenlos verfügbar:

Viele IT-Leute sind sich einig, dass Oracle 1z0-076 Zertifikat ein Sprungbrett zu dem Höhepunkt der IT-Branche ist. Deshalb kümmern sich viele IT-Experten um die Oracle 1z0-076 Zertifizierungsprüfung.

Oracle 1z0-076 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.
Thema 6	• 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.
Thema 7	• 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.
Thema 8	• 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.
Thema 9	• Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.
Thema 10	• 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.
Thema 11	• 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.
Thema 12	• 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.

>> 1z0-076 Fragen Antworten <<

1z0-076 Lernressourcen - 1z0-076 Lerntipps

Wünschen Sie nicht großen Erfolg in Ihrem Arbeitsleben machen? Wenn ja, sollen Sie jetzt sich verbessern. Und wie kann Ihre selbe Fähigkeit in IT-Industrie sich verbessern? Es ist eine gute Weise, die Oracle 1z0-076 Zertifizierungsprüfung abzulegen. Die Oracle Zeritizierungsprüfung ist eine sehr wichtige Zertifizierung, deshalb gibt es immer mehr Oracle Prüfungskandidaten.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration 1z0-076 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q12-Q17):

12. Frage
You detected an unrecoverable archive gap in your data guard environment. So, you need to roll standby.
forward in time without applying a large number of archive log files using this command:
RMAN> RECOVER STANDBY DATABASE FROM SERVICE-<primary database name>;
When running this command, which of the following steps can be performed automatically?
1. Remember all data file names on the standby.
2. Restart standby in nomount.
3. Restore controlfile from primary.
4. Mount standby database.
5. Rename data files from stored standby names.
6. Restore new data files to new names.
7. Recover standby.

- A. 2,3,5,6,7
- B. 1,3,5,6,7
- C. 2,3,6,7
- D. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7
- E. 1, 2,3,4,6,7

Antwort: E

Begründung:
The RECOVER STANDBY DATABASE FROM SERVICE command in RMAN is designed to automate various steps required
to recover the standby database, especially when dealing with an archive gap. When this command is executed, the following actions
can occur automatically:
Remember all data file names on the standby (1): RMAN has the capability to recall the names and paths of all data files associated
with the standby database.
Restart standby in nomount (2): The standby database can be automatically restarted in the NOMOUNT state, allowing recovery
operations to proceed without the database being open.
Restore controlfile from primary (3): RMAN can restore the control file from the primary database to the standby system, ensuring
that the standby has the most up-to-date control file.
Mount standby database (4): After restoring the control file, the standby database is mounted to prepare for data file recovery.
Rename data files from stored standby names (5): Not typically done automatically by this command.
Restore new data files to new names (6): New data files added to the primary since the last synchronization can be restored to the
standby with their correct names.
Recover standby (7): Finally, RMAN will apply any necessary redo logs to bring the standby database up to date with the primary.
While some steps, such as renaming data files (5), typically require manual intervention or scripting, most of the recovery process
can be handled by RMAN automatically, streamlining the recovery of the standby database.
Reference:
Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

13. Frage
Examine this validate command:
DGMGRL> VALIDATE DATABASE VERBOSE "<database name>";
Which THREE statements are TRUE?

- A. The command uses information available in various Oracle Data Guard views as well as the Automatic Diagnostic
  Repository.
- B. The command performs a comprehensive set of database checks prior to a role change.
- C. The command performs a comparison of SPFILE entries between the primary database and a specified standby database.
- D. The command performs network connectivity checks between members of a broker configuration.
- E. The command can be used for a logical standby database.

Antwort: B,D,E

Begründung:
* The command performs a comprehensive set of database checks prior to a role change (A): The VALIDATE DATABASE
command in Data Guard Manager (DGMGRL) is designed to perform an exhaustive check of a specified database's readiness for a
role change, such as a switchover or failover.

* The command performs network connectivity checks between members of a broker configuration (C): One of the checks includes verifying that the necessary network connectivity exists between the databases in a Data Guard Broker configuration.
* The command can be used for a logical standby database (D): The VALIDATE DATABASE command is versatile and can be used for both physical and logical standby databases to ensure their readiness for role changes.
References:
* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

14. Frage
Which three types of backups offload .... with the primary database in a data Guard

- A. Broker configuration files
- B. Control files
- C. Data files
- D. Password files
- E. Archive logs
- F. Online logs

Antwort: B,C,E

Begründung:
In a Data Guard environment, you can offload the backups of certain database components to a physical standby database. Incremental backups of a standby database are interchangeable with the primary database, meaning you can apply a backup taken on a standby database to a primary database and vice versa. This includes control files, data files, and archive logs. Backups of control files and nonstandby control files are interchangeable. You can restore a standby control file on a primary database and a primary control file on a physical standby database, demonstrating their interchangeability and the ability to offload control file backups to one database in a Data Guard environment.

15. Frage
Which two statements are true regarding asynchronous redo transport in a Data Guard

- A. Real-time query performance on a physical standby database improves for current read requests when using this transport mode.
- B. The performance of SQL apply on a logical standby database always improves when using this transport mode.
- C. This transport mode satisfies the minimum requirements for Maximum Performance data protection mode.
- D. A transaction can commit without waiting for redo to be sent to any standby database in the data guard configuration.
- E. This transport mode satisfies the minimum requirements for Maximum Availability data protection mode.

Antwort: C,D

Begründung:
Asynchronous redo transport is a method where the primary database does not wait for an acknowledgment from the standby database before committing transactions, which helps in minimizing the impact on the primary database's performance (B). This transport mode is associated with the Maximum Performance data protection mode, which prioritizes performance over synchronicity of data between the primary and standby databases (C). While it provides a level of data protection, there could be some data loss in the event of a primary database failure because redo data may not have been transmitted to the standby database at the time of the failure.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration documentation provides detailed explanations of different redo transport modes and their implications on data protection and performance. Asynchronous transport mode's behavior and association with Maximum Performance mode are outlined explicitly.

16. Frage
A customer has these requirements for their proposed Data Guard implementation:
1. Zero data loss must still be guaranteed through the loss of any one configuration component.
2. The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster.
3. Performance overheads on the primary should be minimized as much as possible given these requirements.

4. Downtime on the primary database for any reason must be kept to a minimum.
Components referred to in the broker commands are:

prima	the primary database
fs1	the Far Sync instance in the primary region
physt	a physical standby database in a remote region
physt1	a physical standby database in the primary
physt2	a physical standby database in a remote region

- A.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:physt1
FASTSYNC)';EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1
FASTSYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 ASYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

- B.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt ASYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

- C.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt FASTSYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXPROTECTION;
```

- D.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:physt1 FASTSYNC)';
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 SYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

Antwort: D

Begründung:
According to the requirements stated:
Zero data loss must be guaranteed despite the loss of any one component: This necessitates synchronous redo transport to at least one standby database (for no data loss).
The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster: This implies that there must be a standby database in a different region.
Performance overhead on the primary should be minimized: This suggests that asynchronous transport should be used where possible to reduce the performance impact on the primary.
Downtime on the primary for any reason must be kept to a minimum: This is indicative of a requirement for a fast failover mechanism, possibly with a fast-start failover (FSFO) and high availability.
Given these requirements, the appropriate option that fulfills all these is:
Option C, where 'prima' is the primary database, 'fs1' is the Far Sync instance in the primary region, and 'physt' and 'physt2' are physical standby databases in the primary and remote regions, respectively. In this configuration:
'prima' is set to send redo to 'fs1' using SYNC to guarantee zero data loss.
'fs1' is set to send redo to 'physt' (local standby) using FASTSYNC, which is a low-latency synchronous transport that is optimized for performance.
The Data Guard configuration's protection mode is set to MAXAVAILABILITY to provide the highest level of data protection that is possible without compromising the availability of the primary database.
This configuration ensures that there is zero data loss even if the primary region is completely lost, maintains performance by limiting the synchronous transport to the local region with a Far Sync instance, and has a remote standby database in a separate region for

disaster recovery purposes.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

17. Frage

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Wir ITZert haben uns seit Jahren um die Entwicklung der Software bemüht, die die Leute helfen, die in der IT-Branche bessere Arbeitsperspektive möchten, die Oracle 1z0-076 Prüfung zu bestehen. Trotzdem es schon zahlreiche Oracle 1z0-076 Prüfungsunterlagen auf dem Markt gibt, ist die Oracle 1z0-076 Prüfungssoftware von uns ITZert am verlässlichsten. Es wird durch Praxis schon beweist, dass fast alle der Prüfungsteilnehmer, die unsere Software benutzt haben, Oracle 1z0-076 Prüfung bestanden. Viele davon verwenden nur Ihre Freizeit für die Vorbereitung auf Oracle 1z0-076 Prüfung. Die Zertifizierung zu erwerben überrascht Sie.

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