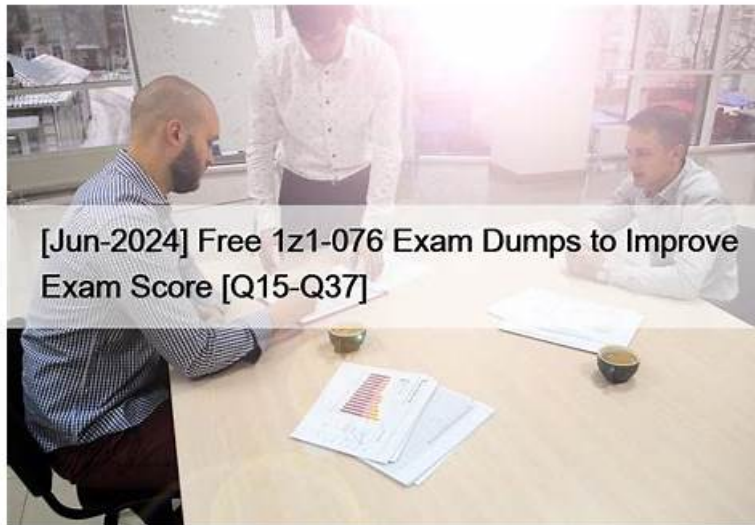


1z1-076 Fragen & Antworten & 1z1-076 Studienführer & 1z1-076 Prüfungsvorbereitung



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1z1-076 Prüfungsunterlagen, 1z1-076 Prüfung

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Oracle 1z1-076 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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 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 Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.

Thema 4	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 5	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 6	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 7	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 8	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.
Thema 9	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 10	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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration 1z1-076 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q39-Q44):

39. Frage

You must configure an Oracle Data.....

1. A primary database

2. A physical standby database

Examine these requirements: 1. Data loss is not permitted.

1. Data loss is not permitted.

2. It should be possible to convert the physical standby database to a snapshot standby database.

3. Under normal operations, transactions should commit when redo is written to disk on the primary database and as soon as it has been received by the standby database instance.

4. The availability of the primary database should not be compromised by the availability of the standby database.

5. It should be possible to convert the physical standby database to a logical standby database

6. It should be possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on the primary database.

7. It should be possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on the physical standby database.

You configure SYNC redo transport mode in combination with Maximum Protection mode.

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

When SYNC redo transport mode is combined with Maximum Protection mode, it ensures that no data loss will occur (requirement 1). The physical standby can be converted to a snapshot standby (requirement 2) and later to a logical standby database (requirement 5), satisfying both transformation requirements. Transactions commit as soon as redo data is received by the standby database (requirement 3). The availability of the primary is not dependent on the standby database in Maximum Protection mode, as the primary database will halt if the standby cannot acknowledge the redo (requirement 4), thus indirectly ensuring its availability. It is also possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on both the primary (requirement 6) and the physical standby database

(requirement 7), providing high availability and scalability.

Reference

Oracle Data Guard documentation detailing the requirements for different database roles, protection modes, and redo transport modes, as well as the capabilities and limitations of each configuration.

40. Frage

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

- A. Their creation requires that a LOG_archive_dest_n parameter be defined in the standby that points back to the primary.
- B. Their usage will always have a performance impact on the primary database.
- C. Their usage may have a performance impact on the physical standby database if the CACHE size is too small.
- D. If the CACHE option is set then the size of the cache must be at least 100.
- E. They must have the NOORDER and CACHE options set.

Antwort: B,C,E

Begründung:

Global Sequences are Oracle sequences that generate unique values across multiple instances in an Oracle RAC or a Data Guard configuration. Regarding their behavior and performance when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled:

* A: The usage of Global Sequences can indeed have a performance impact on the primary database due to the need to generate unique values that are consistent across both primary and standby databases.

* D: The performance impact on the physical standby database may occur if the CACHE size is too small. This is because the standby database will frequently have to access the primary database to replenish the cache, which can increase the load and potentially lead to performance degradation.

* E: Global Sequences should have the NOORDER and CACHE options set. The NOORDER option ensures that sequence numbers are provided without guaranteeing sequence order, thus improving scalability and performance. The CACHE option is used to specify how many sequence values will be held in memory for faster access.

Option B is incorrect as the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameter's definition for standbys pointing back to the primary does not directly pertain to the creation of sequences.

Option C is incorrect because there is no requirement that the size of the cache for a sequence must be at least

100. The CACHE size can be set to a different number based on specific use cases or performance considerations.

References: Oracle's documentation on sequences and their behavior in a Data Guard environment provides insights into the performance considerations and best practices for using sequences, particularly in a Real-Time Query context.

41. Frage

You created the PRODSBY1 physical standby database for the PROD primary database using gsql and RMAN. You are planning to create a Data Guard Broker configuration. You execute the command:

□ Which three statements are true regarding the execution of the command?

- A. The PRODSBY1 standby database is automatically added to the configuration if Oracle Net connectivity to the PRODSBY1 database instance is defined on the primary host.
- B. The command will execute successfully only if the DG_BROKER_START initialization parameter is set to TRUE for the PROD database instance.
- C. The Data Guard Broker configuration files are automatically created in the destinations specified by the DG_BROKER_CONFIG_FILEn initialization parameters on the primary database.
- D. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD and PRODSBY1 database instances are defined on the primary host.
- E. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD database instance is defined on the primary host.
- F. The PRODSBY1 standby database is automatically added to the configuration if DG_BROKER_START is TRUE for PRODSBY1.

Antwort: B,C,E

Begründung:

The command executed (CREATE CONFIGURATION 'DGConfig' AS PRIMARY DATABASE IS 'PROD' CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS PROD;) is used to create a Data Guard Broker configuration named 'DGConfig'. The successful execution of this

command depends on several conditions:

A: The `DG_BROKER_START` parameter must be set to `TRUE` on the primary database to start the Data Guard Broker processes. Without the broker processes running, the configuration cannot be created.

D: Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD database instance must be established on the primary host. This is because the Data Guard Broker requires network accessibility to communicate with the primary database and manage the configuration.

E: When the configuration is created, the Data Guard Broker configuration files are indeed automatically created in the locations specified by the `DG_BROKER_CONFIG_FILEn` parameters on the primary database.

It's important to note that the command will not automatically add the PRODSBY1 standby database to the configuration (thus B and C are not correct), and there is no requirement for the standby database to have Oracle Net connectivity defined on the primary host for the execution of this command (making F incorrect as well).

42. Frage

Your Data Guard environment has a remote physical standby database with real-time query enabled, which is used for reporting, and a logical standby database used for DSS reporting.

Switchovers or failovers are possible due to testing or in case of a disaster.

Clients use local `TNSNAMES.ORA` files to define connection strings to the database instances.

Which three will prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instances?

- A. The `DB_NAME` and `DB_UNIQUE_NAME` parameters must be set to the same value for all the databases in the Data Guard environment.
- B. The `LOCAL_LISTENER` parameter on the primary database instance must always be set.
- C. Client TNS entries for the databases use the correct service names for the intended service.
- D. The client applications must use the correct TNS entries when requesting connections to the database instances.
- E. A service name is registered with the local listener of each database instance.
- F. The standby database services must be defined statically with the Listeners running on the standby database hosts.
- G. Oracle Net connectivity to the primary database instance must be established on all the standby database instances.

Antwort: C,D,F

Begründung:

Based on Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration documents, the three measures that can prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instances during switchovers, failovers, or regular operations in a Data Guard environment are:

* B. The standby database services must be defined statically with the Listeners running on the standby database hosts.

* D. The client applications must use the correct TNS entries when requesting connections to the database instances.

* E. Client TNS entries for the databases use the correct service names for the intended service.

* In an Oracle Data Guard configuration, correctly configuring Oracle Net Services (including TNS entries and listeners) is crucial for ensuring that clients connect to the appropriate database instance, whether it's the primary or standby. Defining services on the standby database and associating them with listeners ensures that client applications can connect to the standby when needed, especially useful in a role transition or when the standby is open for read-only access or real-time query. It's essential that TNS entries used by client applications specify the correct service names that correspond to the intended

* database roles, such as primary or standby. This setup facilitates seamless connectivity to the appropriate instance based on the role, especially critical during switchovers and failovers when the roles of the databases change.

* References: Oracle's Data Guard concepts and administration guide provides extensive information on configuring network services for Data Guard environments, ensuring that applications connect to the correct database instance based on the current role of the databases in the Data Guard configuration.

43. Frage

Which two are prerequisites for configuring flashback database for Oracle 19c databases, in a Data Guard environment?

- A. The Data Guard real-time apply feature must be enabled.
- B. The database must be in `ARCHIVELOG` mode.
- C. The data guard broker must be used.
- D. A fast recovery area must be configured.
- E. A far sync instance must be configured to flash back a standby when the primary has been flashed back.

Antwort: B,D

Begründung:

A fast recovery area must be configured (B): Flashback Database requires a fast recovery area to be set up because flashback logs

are stored there. The fast recovery area is a unified storage location for all recovery-related files and activities. The database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode (C): Flashback Database operation relies on the ability to archive redo logs. Therefore, the database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode for Flashback Database to be enabled.

Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

44. Frage

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Wenn Sie sich für die Schulungsprogramme zur Oracle 1z1-076 Zertifizierungsprüfung interessieren, können Sie im Internet teilweise die Demo zur Oracle 1z1-076 Zertifizierungsprüfung kostenlos als Probe herunterladen. Wir werden den Kunden einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service bieten.

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