

1z1-076 Fragenkatalog - 1z1-076 Zertifikatsdemo



BONUS!!! Laden Sie die vollständige Version der It-Pruefung 1z1-076 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos herunter:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1_alljaSJvXftnKHam6mGPYGyC40m4w2

Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Oracle 1z1-076 Zertifizierungsprüfung von It-Pruefung werden Ihnen nicht nur Energie und Ressourcen, sondern auch viel Zeit ersparen. Denn normalerweise müssen Sie einige Monate verwenden, um sich auf die Prüfung vorzubereiten. So, was Sie tun sollen, ist die Schulungsunterlagen zur Oracle 1z1-076 Zertifizierungsprüfung von It-Pruefung zu kaufen und somit das Zertifikat erhalten. Unser It-Pruefung wird Ihnen helfen, die relevanten Kenntnisse und Erfahrungen zu bekommen. Wir bieten Ihnen auch ein ausführliches Prüfungsziel. Mit It-Pruefung können Sie die Oracle 1z1-076 Zertifizierungsprüfung einfach bestehen.

Oracle 1z1-076 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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 2	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 3	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 4	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	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	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.

1z1-076 Zertifikatsdemo & 1z1-076 Prüfungsfrage

It-Pruefung bietet Ihnen die zielgerichteten Fragenkataloge von guter Qualität, mit denen Sie sich gut auf die Oracle 1z1-076 Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten können. Die Übungen von It-Pruefung sind den echten Prüfungen sehr ähnlich. Wir versprechen, dass Sie nur einmal die Oracle 1z1-076 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen können. Sonst gaben wir Ihnen eine Rückerstattung.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration 1z1-076 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q68-Q73):

68. Frage

You must propose an Oracle Data Guard configuration for a database supporting an OLTP workload that meets these permanent requirements:

Data loss is not permitted.

Read-only applications should not connect to the primary database instance.

Additionally, there are these requirements, only one of which is ever done at any one time:

It should be possible to apply and test designated patches with a minimum amount of downtime.

Upgrading to a new database release should be performed with the least possible amount of downtime.

New application software releases should be tested against an exact up-to-date replica of the production database.

You propose a primary database with one physical standby database configured in Maximum Protection mode.

Which requirements do you meet?

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2, 3, 4, and 5
- C. Only requirement 5
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
- E. Only requirement 1

Antwort: E

69. Frage

Which three Data Guard monitoring activities may be performed using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control?

- A. You can set a critical threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a primary database.
- B. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a logical standby database.
- C. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a snapshot standby database.
- D. You can check the potential data loss in the event of a disaster.
- E. You can check if redo apply needs to be tuned.
- F. You can set a warning threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a physical standby database.

Antwort: A,B,D

70. Frage

You created the PRODSBY1 physical standby database for the PROD primary database using ggl and RMAN.

You are planning to create a Data Guard Broker configuration. You execute the command:



```
DGMGRL> CREATE CONFIGURATION 'dgconfig' AS
> PRIMARY DATABASE IS 'PROD'
> CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS 'PROD;'
```

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

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

- E. The PRODSBY1 standby database is automatically added to the configuration if DG_BROKER_START is TRUE for PRODSBY1.
- F. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD and PRODSBY1 database instances are defined on the primary host.

Antwort: A,C,D

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).

References: This information can be validated in Oracle's Data Guard Broker documentation, which outlines the requirements for setting up and managing a Data Guard configuration using the Data Guard Broker.

71. Frage

Which THREE statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write.
- B. A snapshot standby database may be opened read-only.
- C. FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled.
- D. FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled.
- E. FLASHBACK DATABASE must be manually enabled on a physical standby database before converting it into a snapshot standby database.
- F. A snapshot standby database can have Real-Time apply enabled.

Antwort: A,C,D

Begründung:

Snapshot standby databases are a feature of Oracle Data Guard that allows a physical standby database to be temporarily converted into a read-write database for testing or other purposes. The true statements about snapshot standby databases are: FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled (B): When a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, FLASHBACK DATABASE is automatically enabled to allow the database to be easily reverted back to its original state.

FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled (C): As part of the conversion process, FLASHBACK DATABASE is turned on to ensure that changes made while the database is in snapshot standby mode can be undone.

A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write (E): Once a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, it can be opened for read-write operations, allowing for testing and other tasks that require a writable database.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

72. Frage

Which two are true about managing and monitoring Oracle container databases in a Data Guard environment using the broker?

- A. All broker actions execute at the root container for container databases.
- B. After a role change, the broker opens all Pluggable databases (pdbb) on the new primary.
- C. If the primary database is not a container database, then a standby may be a container database.

- Antwort: A,B**

Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

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<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1alljaSJvXftnKHam6mGPYGvC40nm4w2>