正確的なOracle 1z1-076テスト参考書インタラクティブテストエンジンを使用して &専門的な1z1-076試験勉強過去問

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⇨Vendor: Oracle

⇨Exam Code: 1z1-902

⇨Exam Name: Oracle Exadata Database Machine X8M Implementation Essentials

New Updated Questions from Testpdf (Updated in 2023-07)

無料でクラウドストレージから最新のXhs1991 1z1-076 PDFダンプをダウンロードする：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1CWzrMb4Rf12nIkip9PE-fxbW0Yz49l9n

今の多士済々な社会の中で、IT専門人士はとても人気がありますが、競争も大きいです。だからいろいろな方は試験を借って、自分の社会の地位を固めたいです。1z1-076認定試験はOracleの中に重要な認証試験の一つですが、Xhs1991にIT業界のエリートのグループがあって、彼達は自分の経験と専門知識を使ってOracle 1z1-076「Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration」認証試験に参加する方に対して問題集を研究続けています。

Xhs1991は他の同様のプラットフォームとは異なり、1z1-076実際のテストはOracle購入前に無料で試用できるため、サンプルの質問とソフトウェアの使用方法を理解できます。 また、自分のニーズに基づいて決定を下すことができ、後悔することはありません。 そして、1z1-076準備資料を改訂するために、専門家のグループを編成しました。 1z1-076ガイド急流のシンプルで理解しやすい言語は、学生であれオフィスワーカーであれ、学習者が困難を学ぶことから解放します。 そして、1z1-076のOracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration試験問題の合格率は99％～100％です。

>> 1z1-076テスト参考書 <<

信頼できる1z1-076テスト参考書 & 合格スムーズ1z1-076試験勉強過去問 | 認定する1z1-076日本語

Oracleの1z1-076認定試験の最新教育資料はXhs1991の専門チームが研究し続けてついに登場し、多くの人の夢が実現させることができます。今のIT業界の中で、自分の地位を固めたくて知識と情報技術を証明したいのもっとも良い方法がOracleの1z1-076認定試験でございます。がOracleの1z1-076「Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration」認定試験の合格書を取ったら仕事の上で大きな変化をもたらします。

Oracle 1z1-076 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 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.

トピック 4	- 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.
トピック 6	- 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 9	- 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.
トピック 10	- 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 13	- 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.
トピック 14	- Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration 認定 1z1-076 試験問題 (Q110-Q115):

質問 # 110
Active Data Guard (ADG) databases are widely used to offload reporting or ad hoc query-only jobs from the primary database.
Reporting workload profile is different from the primary database and often requires tuning.
Which tool is used to tune SQL workloads running on an ADG database?

- A. In-Memory Active Session History (ASH)
- B. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
- C. Standby Statspack
- D. Automatic Diagnostic Database Monitor (ADDM)
- E. SQL Tuning Advisor

正解：B

解説：
AWR collects, processes, and maintains performance statistics for problem detection and self-tuning purposes.
In an Active Data Guard environment, where the physical standby database can be used for read-only workloads, AWR can be instrumental in identifying performance bottlenecks and areas for optimization. It provides detailed reports that include wait events, time model statistics, and active session history, making it an invaluable tool for tuning SQL queries and overall database performance in an ADG setup.

質問 # 111

Which two are true about database roles in an Oracle Data Guard configuration?

- A. A Snapshot Standby Database can be a fast-start failover target.
- B. A Logical Standby Database can cascade redo to a terminal destination.
- C. A configuration consisting only of a primary and one or more physical standby databases can support a rolling release upgrade.
- D. A Physical Standby Database can be converted into a Logical Standby Database.
- E. A Logical Standby Database can be converted to a Snapshot Standby Database.

正解：C、D

解說：
A Physical Standby Database can indeed be converted into a Logical Standby Database, providing flexibility in a Data Guard configuration. This allows for the database to switch roles and supports SQL apply operations, enabling more granular control over the data and transactions being replicated and applied. Additionally, having a configuration with a primary database and one or more physical standby databases allows for rolling upgrades to be performed. This means that each database in the Data Guard configuration can be upgraded in a phased manner, minimizing downtime and ensuring high availability during the upgrade process.

質問 # 112

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

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

正解：A、B、D

解說：
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.

質問 # 113

Which THREE statements are true about Far Sync instances?

- A. The Data Guard Broker must be used to deploy and manage Far Sync instances.
- B. They use an spfMe, a standby controlfile, and standby redo logs.
- C. A primary database can ship redo directly to multiple Far Sync instances.
- D. They enable standby databases to be configured at remote distances from the primary without impacting performance on the primary.
- E. They work with any protection level.

正解：A、C、D

解説：
Far Sync instances are a feature of Oracle Data Guard designed to support zero data loss protection over long distances:
* The Data Guard Broker must be used to deploy and manage Far Sync instances (A): Data Guard Broker simplifies the deployment and management of Far Sync instances, which are an integral part of zero data loss protection configurations.
* They enable standby databases to be configured at remote distances from the primary without impacting performance on the primary (C): Far Sync instances are designed to receive redo from the primary database and then forward it to a remote standby database, thereby avoiding any performance
* impact on the primary database itself.
* A primary database can ship redo directly to multiple Far Sync instances (E): A primary database can be configured to send redo logs to more than one Far Sync instance, which can then forward the redo to their respective remote standby databases.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
* Oracle Database High Availability Overview

質問 # 114

You have a Data Guard broker configuration consisting of:
A primary database
One local physical standby database
One far sync instance
A remote physical standby database
The broker configuration was created with the DGMGRL utility after creating all the databases and the far sync instance with command-line tools.
What is the correct way to add this configuration to Enterprise Manager Cloud Control assuming all the nodes have been discovered already as Enterprise Manager targets?

- A. Discover the primary as a target by refreshing the node on which it runs, and the other databases and instances in the Data Guard broker configuration will be discovered as targets automatically and be ready to be monitored.
- B. Use the DGMGRL utility to register the configuration with the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control agent on the primary database node. This will enable the discovery of all the other databases in the configuration as targets which will be ready to be monitored.
- C. Delete the Data Guard Broker configuration using DGMGRL and then re-create it using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control to enable all the databases in the configuration to be discovered as targets and to be ready to be monitored.
- D. Discover the primary database as a target in Enterprise Manager Cloud Control. Then discover the existing Data Guard Broker configuration for the primary and all the other databases in the configuration will be discovered as targets and be ready to be monitored.
- E. Discover either of the physical standby databases as a target by refreshing the node on which they run, and the other databases and instances in the Data Guard Broker configuration will be discovered as targets automatically and be ready to be monitored.

正解：D

質問 # 115

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学習資料が時代に遅れないようにしながら、1z1-076学習の質問をより専門的にするために多数の専門家を選択しました。もちろん、必要な情報を取得するためにすべてを行っており、より迅速に進めることができます。また、1z1-076試験トレーニングプロフェッショナルからいつでもサポートを受けることができます。私たちは、1z1-076テストガイドの専門家の助けを借りて、確実に非常に良い経験を得ることを確信できます。優れた材料と方法は、より少ない労力でより多くの成果を上げるのに役立ちます。 1z1-076テストガイドを選択して、成功に近づけましょう！

1z1-076試験勉強過去問: https://www.xhs1991.com/1z1-076.html

- Oracle 1z1-076 Exam| 1z1-076テスト参考書 - 無料デモをダウンロードする1z1-076試験勉強過去問 □ 最新[1z1-076]問題集ファイルは{ www.japancert.com }にて検索1z1-076資格専門知識
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