

1z0-076 Online Praxisprüfung - 1z0-076 Tests

Oracle Data Guard Basics	
✓ Describe the Architecture of Oracle Data Guard	✓ Explain the benefits of implementing Oracle Data Guard
✓ Explain the applicability between physical and logical standby and snapshot databases	✓ 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	✓ Describe the Database Logging Enhancements
✓ Create a physical standby database by using the <code>DUPPLICATE TARGET DATABASE FOR STANDBY FROM ACTIVE DATABASE</code> RMAN command	✓ Demonstrate the usage of the PL/SQL procedure <code>DBMS_DBCOMP.DBCOMP</code>
	✓ 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	✓ Manage SQL Apply filtering
✓ Create a logical standby database	
Oracle Data Guard Broker Basics	
✓ Describe the Data Guard broker architecture	✓ Explain the benefits of the Data Guard broker
✓ Describe the Data Guard broker components	✓ Describe Data Guard broker configurations
Creating a Data Guard Broker Configuration	
✓ Create a Data Guard broker configuration	✓ List the new Data Guard Broker commands
✓ Manage the Data Guard broker configuration	
Monitoring a Data Guard Broker Configuration	
✓ Use Enterprise Manager to manage your Data Guard configuration	✓ List the new Data Guard Broker <code>VALIDATE</code> commands
✓ Invoke <code>DGMGRL</code> to manage your Data Guard configuration	
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 failover
✓ Perform a switchover	✓ Explain how to keep physical standby sessions during role transition
Using Flashback Database in a Data Guard Configuration	
✓ Configure Flashback Database	✓ Explain the functionality of replicated restore points
✓ Explain the advantages of using Flashback Database in a Data Guard configuration	✓ Explain the functionality of automatic flashback
Enabling Fast-Start Failover	
✓ Configure fast-start failover	✓ Perform role changes in a fast-start failover configuration
✓ View information about the fast-start failover configuration	✓ Manually reinstate the primary database
✓ Manage the observer	
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	✓ Recover your primary database over the network
✓ Offload backups to a physical standby database	✓ Synchronize Standby Database from Primary Database with one command
✓ Enable RMAN block change tracking for a physical standby database	✓ 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	✓ Describe Tunable Automatic Outage Resolution
✓ Optimize redo transport for best performance	✓ List Diagnostic Tools in Active Data Guard (Read-Only) environment
✓ Optimize SQL Apply	
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 the Real-Time Cascading
✓ Describe how to create a far sync instance by using RMAN	
Enhanced Client Connectivity in a Data Guard Environment	
✓ Configure client connectivity in a Data Guard configuration	✓ Using Application Continuity in a Data Guard Environment
✓ Implement failover procedures to automatically redirect clients to a new primary database	

Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der ZertSoft 1z0-076 Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1a7GsVZg8VTmqxDENSPynMqiDaZyQ5gF>

Im 21. Jahrhundert, wo es viele Exzellente gibt, fehlen doch IT-Fachleute. Die Gesellschaft brauchen viele IT-Fachleute. IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine Methode, die Fähigkeit der IT-Leute zu prüfen. Aber es ist nicht so einfach, die Oracle 1z0-076 IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Normalerweise werden die IT-Kandidaten an einem Kurs teilnehmen. Der Schulungskurs von ZertSoft ist von guter Qualität. Einen guten Kurs zu besuchen ist die Garantie für den Erfolg. Die Ähnlichkeit der Prüfungsunterlagen von ZertSoft beträgt 95%. Wenn Sie die Übungen von ZertSoft benutzen, können Sie 100% die Oracle 1z0-076 IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung nur einmal bestehen.

Oracle 1z0-076 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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 2	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.
Thema 3	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 4	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 6	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 7	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 8	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.

>> 1z0-076 Online Praxisprüfung <<

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1z0-076 ist eine der Oracle Zertifizierungsprüfungen. IT-Fachmann mit Oracle Zertifikat sind sehr beliebt in der IT-Branche. Deshalb legen immer mehr Leute die 1z0-076 Zertifizierungsprüfung. Jedoch ist es nicht so einfach, die Oracle 1z0-076 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Wenn Sie nicht an den entsprechenden Kursen teilnehmen, brauchen Sie viel Zeit und Energie, sich auf die Prüfung vorzubereiten. Nun kann ZertSoft Ihnen viel Zeit und Energie ersparen.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration 1z0-076 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q17-Q22):

17. 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:



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

Antwort: C,D,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).

18. Frage

You are using Data Guard in conjunction with Global Database Services.

You have a Data Guard Broker configuration called Sales and a GDS pool called Prod.

Which three are true concerning the management of the broker configuration when using GDS?

- A. Adding a database to the Sales configuration with DGMGRL requires that the Sales configuration be disabled first. It must then be enabled after the new database is added to the configuration.
- B. DGMGRL may be used to add a single database to the Sales configuration even if Sales is a member of the Prod pool.
- C. Performing a role change with DGMGRL automatically notifies GDS which in turn activates the appropriate services.
- D. DGMGRL may be used to add the Sales configuration to the Prod pool in gds.
- E. Adding a database to the Sales configuration with DGMGRL automatically adds the database to the Prod Pool.

Antwort: B,C,D

Begründung:

In the context of Oracle Data Guard and Global Database Services (GDS):

DGMGRL may be used to add the Sales configuration to the Prod pool in gds (A): Data Guard Broker's command-line interface DGMGRL can be utilized to manage configurations with GDS, allowing the addition of Data Guard Broker configurations to GDS pools.

Performing a role change with DGMGRL automatically notifies GDS which in turn activates the appropriate services (B): When a role change is executed using DGMGRL, GDS is automatically notified, and it then activates the services that are appropriate for the new database roles.

DGMGRL may be used to add a single database to the Sales configuration even if Sales is a member of the Prod pool (C):

DGMGRL provides the capability to manage individual databases within a broker configuration, including adding databases to a configuration that is already part of a GDS pool.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Oracle Global Data Services documentation

19. Frage

You must configure flashback database for your Oracle 19c databases that will be part of a Data Guard Broker configuration. The databases are all in ARCHIVELOG mode.

You will execute the SQL statement:

ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON;

Which three are true concerning this command?

- A. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL apply is active.
- B. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all physical standby databases that are part of the configuration.
- C. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is mounted.
- D. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c physical standby database while Real Time Query is active.
- E. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all logical standby databases that are part of the configuration.
- F. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is open.

Antwort: A,C,F

Begründung:

The command ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON; enables the Flashback Database feature, which provides a way to quickly revert an entire Oracle database back to a previous point in time. This command can be executed while an Oracle 19c primary database is either open (option A) or mounted (option B). It is also applicable to an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL Apply is active (option E). However, it's important to note that enabling Flashback Database on the primary does not automatically enable it on all associated standby databases, whether they are physical or logical. Each database in a Data Guard configuration must have Flashback Database explicitly enabled if desired. Real Time Query being active on a physical standby does not directly relate to the ability to execute this command on the standby. Reference: The explanation is based on Oracle's concepts for Flashback Technology and Data Guard configurations as detailed in the Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide and the Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide.

20. Frage

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration - Animals

  Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

  Databases:
    dogs - Primary database
    cats - Physical standby database
    sheep - Physical standby database

  Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

  Configuration Status:

ORA-01034: ORACLE not available
ORA-16625: cannot reach database "dogs"
DGM-17017: unable to determine configuration status
```

Which three will be true after a successful failover to Cats?

- A. The configuration will be in Maximum Performance mode.
- B. Sheep will be in the disabled state.
- C. Dogs will be in the disabled state and has to be manually reinstated.
- D. The configuration will be in Maximum Availability mode.
- E. Sheep will be in the enabled state.

Antwort: C,D,E

Begründung:

After a successful failover to the 'cats' database in a Data Guard configuration:

B: Sheep, being another standby database, would typically remain in the enabled state unless specifically disabled or if there was a configuration issue.

D: Dogs, which was the primary database prior to failover, will be in a disabled state as part of the failover process. Manual intervention is required to re-establish 'dogs' as a standby database or to return it to the primary role through another role transition.

E: If the configuration was in Maximum Availability mode before failover, it would remain in this mode after failover, provided all settings were properly configured and no changes were made to the protection mode.

Option A is incorrect because failover does not automatically change the protection mode to Maximum Performance. The protection mode remains as it was prior to the failover unless manually altered.

21. Frage

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?

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. Set the LOCAL_LISTENER parameter for all the database instance to register services with the default listener on the primary database host.
- D. 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.

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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. References:

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

* Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

22. Frage

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Die Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Oracle 1z0-076 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft wird von unserem Expertenteam nach ihren umfangreichen Kenntnissen und Erfahrungen bearbeitet. Sie können die Bedürfnisse der Kandidaten abdecken. Sie finden vielleicht in anderen Büchern oder auf anderen Websites auch die Oracle 1z0-076 Schulungsunterlagen. Aber die Schulungsunterlagen von ZertSoft sind die umfassendste unter ihnen und zugleich kann Ihnen die beste Garantie geben. Bitte wählen Sie die Oracle 1z0-076 Prüfungsfragen und Antworten von ZertSoft.

1z0-076 Tests: <https://www.zertsoft.com/1z0-076-pruefungsfragen.html>

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