



また、そのうちの1人ともやりとりが、試験の準備のため、高品質で高に合格率の1.107(学習問題と目の注

タリフメントが当社の1-1-076バンク資料の羽触度を理解し、ニフとの連携を軌えるためには、ニフとプラタナ

CONCLUSIONS

Abstract

1z1-076資格は重要な認証科目です。人数は少なくて需要は大きいため、この認証を持っている人は給料が一番高い人になっています。1z1-076試験に合格したら、あなたの知識と能力を証明することができます。あなたはそれらの専門家の一員になれば、あなたはいい仕事を探せます。我々の1z1-076問題集を利用して、試験に参加しましょう。

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	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 2	Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.
トピック 5	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 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.
トピック 7	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 8	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 9	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 10	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 11	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 12	Using Flashback Database in a Data Guard Configuration: This topic covers the configuration and advantages of using Flashback Database in a Data Guard setup, as well as the process of enabling fast-start failover for seamless role changes.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration 認定 1z1-076 試験問題 (Q16-Q21):

質問 # 16

Suppose that you manage the following databases in your environment:

* boston: Primary database with a single PDB called DEVI

* london: Physical standby database protecting the PDB called DEVI

* orcl: Stand-alone database with a single PDB called PDB1 as a remote clone source You are planning to run the following command to create a remote clone in the primary database (boston) using pdbi in orcl:

Which are the THREE prerequisites for automating instantiation of the PDB in the standby database (london)?

- A. Set `STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT` to auto in the london database.
- B. Set `STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY` to <location of the PDB> in the london database.

- C. Set standby_pdb_source_file_dblink to clone_link in the london database.
- D. Enable Active Data Guard in the london database.
- E. Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Write.
- F. Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Only.

正解: A、B、F

解説:

To automate the instantiation of a PDB in the standby database after creating a remote clone in the primary database, certain conditions must be met:

Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Only (A): The source PDB from which the clone is created must be open in read-only mode to ensure a consistent state during cloning.

Set STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database (C): This parameter specifies the location on the standby database where the files from the source PDB should be placed.

Set STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database (F): This parameter automates the management of file changes on the standby database when structural changes occur on the primary database, ensuring that the clone operation is reflected automatically on the standby.

Reference:

Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

質問 # 17

Which TWO are benefits of using Transaction Guard in a Data Guard environment?

- A. It protects against logical corruptions being replicated to standby databases.
- B. It protects against user errors being replicated to standby databases.
- C. It provides application continuity by rolling back uncommitted transactions interrupted by a failover or switchover.
- D. It protects against recoverable errors during a planned or an unplanned outage of a primary database.
- E. It provides application continuity by replaying transactions interrupted by a failover or a switchover

正解: C、D

解説:

Transaction Guard provides benefits in terms of transaction consistency and recovery in a Data Guard environment:

It provides application continuity by rolling back uncommitted transactions interrupted by a failover or switchover (B): Transaction Guard ensures that any uncommitted transactions at the time of an outage are rolled back consistently, thus preserving the integrity of the application's data and state.

It protects against recoverable errors during a planned or an unplanned outage of a primary database (D): Transaction Guard offers protection against errors that can occur during outages, allowing applications to resume operations more quickly and reliably after recovery.

Reference:

Oracle Database High Availability Overview

Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

質問 # 18

Examine this list of possible steps:

1. Raise the compatibility level on both databases.
2. Restart SQL Apply on the upgraded logical standby database.
3. Start SQL Apply on the old primary database.
4. Perform a Switchover to the logical standby database.
5. Upgrade the logical standby database.
6. Upgrade the old primary database.

Which is the minimum number of steps in the correct order, to perform a rolling release upgrade of a data guard environment using an existing logical standby database and to enable the new functionality?

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

- E. 5,2,4,3,6,1

正解: D

解説:

The process of performing a rolling release upgrade in a Data Guard environment using a logical standby database generally involves these steps:

Raise the compatibility level on both databases (1): Ensuring both the primary and logical standby databases are operating with the same and correct compatibility level is essential before starting the upgrade process.

Upgrade the logical standby database (5): Apply the database upgrade to the logical standby first, which allows the primary database to continue serving the workload without interruption.

Restart SQL Apply on the upgraded logical standby database (2): Once the logical standby has been upgraded, SQL Apply must be restarted to apply the redo data from the primary database, which is still running the earlier version.

Perform a switchover to the logical standby database (4): After confirming that the logical standby database is successfully applying redo data, perform a switchover to make it the new primary database.

Upgrade the old primary database (6): With the new primary database now in place, upgrade the old primary database (which is now the new standby) to the new Oracle Database release.

Start SQL Apply on the old primary database (3): Finally, start SQL Apply on what is now the standby database to synchronize it with the new primary database.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Oracle Database Upgrade Guide

質問 # 19

Which TWO are TRUE about offloading backups to a physical standby database in a Data Guard environment?

- A. Backups of the standby control file taken while connected to the catalog where the database is registered, may be used to restore the control file on the primary database.
- B. The standby database must be registered in an RMAN catalog before the primary database has been registered.
- C. The standby database can not be registered in an RMAN catalog if the primary database has not been registered.
- D. The standby database must be registered in an RMAN catalog after the primary database has been registered.

正解: A、D

解説:

In a Data Guard environment, offloading backups to a physical standby database has certain requirements:

* A: Once the primary database is registered in an RMAN catalog, the standby database can also be

* registered. This allows RMAN to manage backups coherently across both databases and leverage the standby database for backup purposes without interfering with the primary database's workload.

* C: Backups of the standby control file taken while connected to the catalog where the database is registered can be used to restore the control file on the primary database. This ensures that backup metadata is consistent across the Data Guard configuration.

Options B and D are incorrect because there is no strict requirement for the order in which the primary and standby databases must be registered in an RMAN catalog. However, it is a common practice to register the primary database first.

References: The Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide provides detailed procedures on how to manage RMAN backups in a Data Guard environment, including offloading backups to a standby database.

質問 # 20

You created two remote physical standby databases using SQL and RMAN.

The primary database is a four-instance RAC database and each physical standby database has two instances.

Roles-based services are used for client connectivity and have been defined in the Grid Infrastructure.

Consider these operational requirements:

* The ability to manage multiple standby databases with a single tool

* The simplification of switchovers, failovers, reinstatements, and conversions to and from snapshot standby databases

* The automation of failovers to a specified target standby database

Which TWO tools can be used to fulfill these requirements?

- A. SQL*Plus
- B. DGMGRL

- [illegible]

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bicyclebuysell.com, Disposable vapes

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