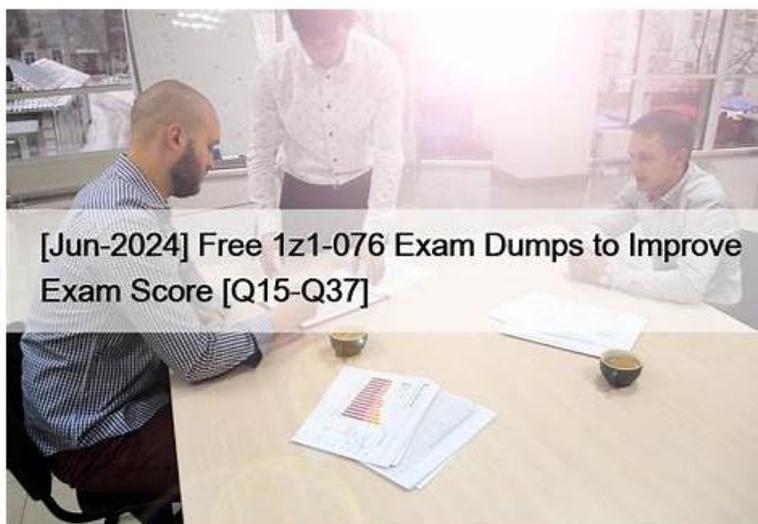


1z1-076資格専門知識、1z1-076対応問題集



2025年JPTestKingの最新1z1-076 PDFダンプおよび1z1-076試験エンジンの無料共有: https://drive.google.com/open?id=19-L_rfvKGZjmvSq85AY9ZSUsDeOKJ4su

ここ数年、1z1-076復習教材は、無数の受験者が1z1-076試験に合格するのに役立ちました。1z1-076認定資格証明書を取得した後、仕事機会が増え、偉大な企業家になり、専門家になった人もいました。1z1-076復習教材は多くのいい評価をもらいました。良い評判で、1z1-076復習教材を選択する人がますます増えています。

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Guard 環境でのクライアント接続の強化: このトピックでは、Data Guard セットアップでのクライアント接続の強化と、シームレスなクライアントリダイレクトのためのフェイルオーバー手順の実装に焦点を当てています。また、ロールの移行中に中断のない操作を保証するためのアプリケーションの継続性についても説明します。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Guard 環境での Oracle Net Services の管理: このセクションでは、Oracle Net Services と、Data Guard ネットワーク設定におけるその役割に焦点を当てます。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Guard Broker 構成の監視: このトピックでは、Enterprise Manager と DGMGRL を使用して Data Guard 構成を監視する方法について説明し、使用可能なさまざまなデータ保護モードについて説明します。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oracle Data Guard 構成におけるバックアップとリカバリの考慮事項: このトピックでは、RMAN バックアップ、フィジカルスタンバイへのオフロード、ネットワークベースのリカバリなど、Data Guard 構成におけるバックアップとリカバリの手順について説明します。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oracle Data Guard の基礎: このトピックでは、Oracle Data Guard の基本的なアーキテクチャと概念について説明します。フィジカルスタンバイデータベースとロジカルスタンバイデータベースの比較、Data Guard の利点、マルチテナントデータベースとの統合などのサブトピックが含まれます。
トピック 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Guard 構成での Flashback Database の使用: このトピックでは、Data Guard セットアップで Flashback Database を使用する構成と利点、およびシームレスなロール変更のためにファストスタートフェイルオーバーを有効にするプロセスについて説明します。

- Oracle Active Data Guard の使用: 読み取り専用スタンバイ データベースでサポートされるワークロード:ここでは、リアルタイム クエリでのフィジカル スタンバイ データベースの使用について説明します。

>> 1z1-076資格専門知識 <<

1z1-076対応問題集、1z1-076参考書内容

あなたはOracleの1z1-076試験を準備しているとき、あなたの時間とお金を無駄にしないであなたに試験に一番有効な助けを提供するのは我々がOracleの1z1-076ソフトを作成する達成したい目標です。我々のソフトは多くの受験生にOracleの1z1-076試験に合格させました。我々の通過率はいくつ高くても、我々はあなたが試験に失敗したら全額で返金するのを保証します。これはあなたに安心して弊社の商品を購入させるためです。

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration 認定 1z1-076 試験問題 (Q59-Q64):

質問 # 59

Your Data Guard environment contains a primary database and three standby databases with these attributes:

1. prod : Primary database
2. prod_prq : Physical standby database with real-time query enabled used by reporting applications
3. prod_lsby: Logical standby database used by DSS
4. PROD_SSBY: Snapshot standby database used for Real Application Testing Which TWO can be used to prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instance?
 - A. Create role based services with the si vet] utility when using clusterware for Oracle RAC databases or Oracle Restart for single instance Oracle databases.
 - B. Establish Oracle Net connectivity to the primary database instance from all the standby database instances.
 - **C. Create database services on each of the standby databases, start the services, and add connection descriptors on the clients to connect to those services.**
 - D. Create a static service for each of the databases, register it with the local listener of each database instance, and add connection descriptors on clients to connect to those services.
 - **E. Create database services for each database and use event triggers to make sure that services are activated only when the database is in the correct role.**

正解: C、E

解説:

Creating dedicated database services for each database instance (Option D) and utilizing event triggers to manage these services based on the role of the database (Option E) ensure that clients connect to the appropriate database instance based on its current role and state. This approach leverages the flexibility and control provided by Oracle Net services and database event management to direct client connections to the suitable primary or standby instance, enhancing the overall robustness and reliability of the Data Guard environment. Reference: Based on Oracle Database 19c best practices for managing connectivity and services in a Data Guard setup, including the use of role-based services and event-driven service management.

質問 # 60

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

正解: C

解説:

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.

References 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.

質問 # 61

Which THREE statements are true..... open in real time query mode, which becomes a new.

- A. All current buffers can be retained.
- B. Sessions that are using database links
- C. Sessions that have long running queries can be retained.
- D. User sessions can be retained.
- E. User sessions and Current Buffers are maintained by default.
- F. All sessions are disconnected and all

正解: A、D、F

解説:

When a physical standby database is opened in real-time query mode, which may be referred to as real-time apply when using Active Data Guard, certain operations can disrupt ongoing sessions. However, with features like Application Continuity and the proper configuration of initialization parameters such as STANDBY_DB_PRESERVE_STATES, user sessions and current buffers may be preserved during role transitions such as a switchover or failover. Specifically, the STANDBY_DB_PRESERVE_STATES parameter can be set to preserve none, all, or only user sessions during such transitions. This ensures that in-flight transactions are not lost and that users do not experience disruptions during the role transitions of a physical standby database.

Reference

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Oracle Database Licensing Information User Manual

Oracle Data Guard Broker User Manual

質問 # 62

Which two steps must be performed before running DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE FOR STANDBY using RMAN?

- A. Configure Oracle Net connectivity between the primary host and the standby host.
- B. Create an SPFILE for the standby database.
- C. Transfer a copy of the password file from the primary host to the standby host.
- D. Create a standby control file.
- E. Run the nid utility to modify the DBID of the primary database.

正解: A、C

質問 # 63

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