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ثانوية مولود قاسم ثابت بلقاسم
تاجنات

الأستاذ : ف سمودي
المستوى : ج م ع ت
المدة : ساعة واحدة

اختبار في مادة التكنولوجيا – هندسة ميكانيكية -

يحتوي هذا الموضوع على أربع (04) صفحات
هام : قبل الشروع في الاختبار احرص على قراءة الموضوع كاملاً * يمنع تبادل الأدوات * احرص على استغلال الوقت كاملاً .

المنتج محل الدراسة : ملزمة متوازنة الفكين

التقديم : الملزمة عبارة عن جهاز يستعمل في مختلف الورشات من اجل تثبيت قطعة واحدة او عدة قطع من اجل انجاز عمليات متنوعة مثل الثقيب و اللصق

كيفية عمل الجهاز : يتم تثبيت القاعدة (10) على طاولة العمل بواسطة البراغي و يقوم العامل بتدوير عمود التدوير (09) فينتقل الفك المتحرك (01) بحيث يقترب او يبتعد الفك (01) و (02) من بعضهما.

الصفحة (04) من هذا الموضوع تحتوي على اشكال تمثل رسومات تم استخراجها من الملف التقني لهذا المنتج .

الأسئلة :

01- اذا قمنا بظي المقاس A1 على الثنين فاننا نحصل على المقاس A0 نعم لا 01

02- اشطب العبارة غير الملائمة – المسقط الأكثر أهمية هو الاشطب العبارة غير الملائمة – 01

03- اعتمادا على الأشكال الممثلة للرسومات في الصفحة (04) اربط بين الشكل و نوع الرسم المناسب

الرسم المنظوري المفكك 01 شكل
الرسم التجميعي 02 شكل
الرسم التعريفي 03 شكل
الرسم المنظوري 04 شكل
الرسم التخطيطي 05 شكل

04- اعط ابعاد المقاسات التالية :
A3 الطول : mm العرض : mm
A4 الطول : mm العرض : mm
02

05- ما هي المعلومات التي ندونها على جدول التسجيل :
ضع علامة (X) في المكان المناسب 02

عدد القطع ☐ اسم الرسام ☐ مقياس الرسم ☐ الملاحظة ☐
المقاس ☐ سمك الخط ☐ اللون القطع ☐ اسم المؤسسة ☐

الاسم و اللقب..... القسم.....

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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;
```

Configuration - Animals

Protection Mode: Max Availability

Databases:

dogs - Primary database sheep

- Physical standby database cats

- Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status: SUCCESS

An attempt to enable fast-start failover raises an error:

DGMGRL> enable fast_start failover;
Error: ORA-16693: requirements not met for enabling fast-start failover Failed.
Identify three possible reasons for this error.

- A. The fastStartFailoverTarget property is not set on Dogs.
- B. The LogxptModr property is set to async on Sheep while Sheep is the target standby database.
- C. The LogXptMode property is set to fastsync on Dogs.
- D. The LogXptMode property is set to async on Dogs.
- E. The LogXptMode property is set to FASTSYNC on Cats while Sheep is the target standby database.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

When enabling fast-start failover, certain conditions must be met:

The fastStartFailoverTarget property is not set on Dogs (A): The primary database (Dogs) needs to have a fast-start failover target configured for the operation to succeed.

The LogXptMode property is set to ASYNC on Sheep while Sheep is the target standby database (B): Fast-start failover requires synchronous redo transport (SYNC or FASTSYNC) to ensure zero data loss, which is a prerequisite for enabling the feature.

The LogXptMode property is set to ASYNC on Dogs (D): Similar to the previous point, the primary database must be configured to use synchronous redo transport for the fast-start failover to be possible.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Oracle Database Error Messages Guide

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which TWO statements are true regarding Data Guard Broker?

- A. It can be used to monitor redo transport and log apply services.
- B. It can be used to perform failovers and switchovers.
- C. It automatically adds the primary database to an existing broker configuration when Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is used to create a standby.
- D. It can be used to create and manage standby databases.
- E. It automatically starts the DMON process for the database instances that are part of a Data Guard configuration.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which TWO statements correctly describe the behavior of Automatic Block Media Recovery in a Data Guard environment, for a corrupt block in the example tablespace encountered by a session logged in as the SH user?

- A. A corrupt block on the primary database can be automatically recovered, using a block from a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled.
- B. A corrupt block on a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, can be automatically recovered, using a block from the primary database.
- C. A corrupt block on the primary database is automatically recovered, using a block from a flashback log from a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled.
- D. A corrupt block on the primary database is automatically recovered, using a block from a flashback log from the primary database.
- E. A corrupt block on a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, is automatically recovered, using flashback logs from the standby database.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Automatic Block Media Recovery can be a significant feature for maintaining data integrity within a Data Guard configuration.

A corrupt block on the primary database can be automatically recovered, using a block from a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled (A): When a corrupted block is encountered on the primary database, Oracle can automatically replace it with a good block from the standby database where Real-Time Query is enabled, leveraging the standby as a source of good data.

A corrupt block on the primary database is automatically recovered, using a block from a flashback log from the primary database

(E): If a good block version is available in the flashback logs of the primary database, Automatic Block Media Recovery can use it to recover the corrupted block on the primary.

Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 15

Your expertise is requested for these customer requirements:

The Data Guard environment must be in maximum protection mode.

Reports must be offloaded to a physical standby database.

There must be no lag between the primary and standby databases that affect the reports produced.

The primary database must be resilient in case of a single network failure.

Which solution is correct for these requirements?

- A. Two standby databases, at least one of them a physical standby with Real-Time Query enabled and the STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with synchronous transport
- B. Two physical standby databases with Real-Time Query enabled, receiving redo from the primary with the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n attributes SYNC NOAFFIRM to minimize the performance impact on the primary
- C. One physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, receiving redo from two Far Sync instances that are connected to the primary
- D. One physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled and STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with synchronous transport
- E. Two standby databases, at least one of them a physical standby with Real-Time Query enabled and the STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with asynchronous transport

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which three are prerequisites for using Data Guard Broker?

- A. Network connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on the servers hosting the standby database instances.
- B. The primary and standby databases must run the same version of the Oracle Database server.
- C. DG_BROKER_START must be set to TRUE for a database instance before adding the database to the broker configuration.
- D. A statically defined listener end-point must be registered with the local listener on the servers hosting the standby database instances.
- E. If any database in the configuration is a RAC database, then the broker configuration files must reside in shared storage accessible by all database instances for all databases in the broker configuration.
- F. The broker configuration files for a RAC database must reside in shared storage accessible by all the RAC database instances.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

Data Guard Broker is a management tool that simplifies the configuration, management, and monitoring of Data Guard environments.

The prerequisites for using Data Guard Broker include:

* The primary and standby databases must run the same version of the Oracle Database server (A):

This ensures compatibility between the primary and standby databases and enables seamless role transitions and data synchronization.

* Network connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on the servers hosting the standby database instances (B): Proper network connectivity is essential for communication between the primary and standby databases, allowing for the replication of data and the synchronization of changes.

* If any database in the configuration is a RAC database, then the broker configuration files must reside in shared storage accessible by all database instances for all databases in the broker configuration (D): In Real Application Clusters (RAC) environments, shared storage ensures that all instances of the RAC database can access the broker configuration files, facilitating the management of the Data Guard environment across all instances. References:

* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

* Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

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