1z0-076덤프데모문제다운, 1z0-076퍼펙트최신버전공부자료

참고: Itcertkr에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 Oracle 1z0-076 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nru20kGm5h5d_8cn_G4DioWYIB_D4xoS

여러분은Oracle 1z0-076인증시험을 패스함으로 IT업계관련 직업을 찾고자하는 분들에게는 아주 큰 가산점이 될수 있으며, 성덩한 IT업계사업자와 한걸음 가까와 집니다.

Oracle 1z0-076 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 2	• 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.

주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.
주제 5	• 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.
주제 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.
주제 7	• 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.
주제 8	• 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.
주제 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.
주제 10	• 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.

1z0-076퍼펙트 최신버전 공부자료 - 1z0-076자격증공부자료

Oracle인증 1z0-076시험을 어떻게 공부하면 패스할수 있을지 고민중이시면 근심걱정 버리시고Itcertkr 의 Oracle인증 1z0-076덤프로 가보세요. 문항수가 적고 적중율이 높은 세련된Oracle인증 1z0-076시험준비 공부자료는Itcertkr제품이 최고입니다.

최신 Oracle Database 19c 1z0-076 무료샘플문제 (Q29-Q34):

질문 # 29
Which two are prerequisites for configuring Transaction Guard in a Data Guard environment?

- A. Ensure that connection descriptors for database clients use the failover clause with the COMMIT_OUTCOME parameter set to TRUE.
- B. Set INSTANCE_NAME identically on all the Data Guard Configuration databases and modify the local service name on the client to include a CONNECTION_LIST containing all the standby hosts.
- C. Grant execute permission on the DBMS_APP_CONT package to relevant database schema owners.
- D. Create a database service with COMMIT_OUTCOME set to TRUE, and ensure clients use that service to connect to the database instance.
- E. Create a database service with COMMIT_OUTCOME set to TRUE and ensure that the service is statically registered with the default listener on the primary host.

정답： C,D

질문 # 30
Which three Data Guard monitoring activities may be performed using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control?

- A. You can set a critical threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a primary database.
- B. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a logical standby database.
- C. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a snapshot standby database.
- D. You can check if redo apply needs to be tuned.
- E. You can set a warning threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a physical standby database.
- F. You can check the potential data loss in the event of a disaster.

정답： A,B,F

질문 # 31
You must design an Oracle Data Guard configuration for a DSS database that meets these permanent requirements:
1. Creating and maintaining bitmap indexes should not impact the performance of the primary database.
2. Creating and maintaining materialized views should not impact the performance of the primary database.
Additionally, there are these requirements, only one of which is ever done at any one time:
1. It should be possible to apply designated patches with a minimum amount of downtime.
2. Upgrading to a new database release should be performed with the least possible amount of downtime.
3. New application software releases should be tested against an exact and up-to-date replica of the primary database.
Which configuration meets these requirements with the fewest of databases?

- A. a primary database with one logical standby database
- B. a primary database with one physical standby database
- C. a primary database with two logical standby databases
- D. A primary database with one logical and one physical standby database
- E. a primary database with two physical standby databases

정답： A

설명:
* Logical standby databases allow the execution of DDL and DML operations, which makes them suitable for maintaining bitmap indexes and materialized views without affecting the performance of the primary database .
* Logical standby databases can be used for performing rolling upgrades and patching with minimum downtime, meeting another requirement .
* They also enable the testing of new application software releases against an up-to-date replica of the primary database, fulfilling the last requirement.
Other configurations involving physical standby databases or combinations of logical and physical standby databases might not meet all the specified requirements as efficiently or with the same level of performance isolation for the primary database.

질문 # 32
Examine the following parameter settings of the physical standby database:
* STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT=AUTO
* ENABLED_PDBS_ON_STANDBY=<null>
During which TWO tasks are files automatically created in the physical standby database after structure changes on the primary database?

- A. Renaming a data file in the primary database
- B. Performing transportable tablespaces
- C. Adding or dropping a redo file group
- D. Creating a PDB from the existing PDB within the same CDB
- E. Adding a data file or creating a tablespace

정답： D,E

설명:
When STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT is set to AUTO, the Oracle Data Guard automatically creates, deletes, and renames files on the standby database to match the changes made on the primary database. The tasks that lead to the automatic creation of files on the standby include:
* Adding a data file or creating a tablespace (C): When a new tablespace is created or a new data file is added on the primary database, the standby database automatically replicates this action, maintaining structural consistency with the primary database.
* Creating a PDB from the existing PDB within the same CDB (D): Creating a new Pluggable Database (PDB) within a Multitenant

Container Database (CDB) on the primary database triggers an automatic creation of the corresponding PDB within the standby CDB.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

질문 # 33
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 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
- B. 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
- C. 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
- D. One physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, receiving redo from two Far Sync instances that are connected to the primary
- 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

정답：B

질문 # 34
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참고: Itcertkr에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 Oracle 1z0-076 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nru20kGm5h5d_8cn_G4DioWYIB_D4xoS