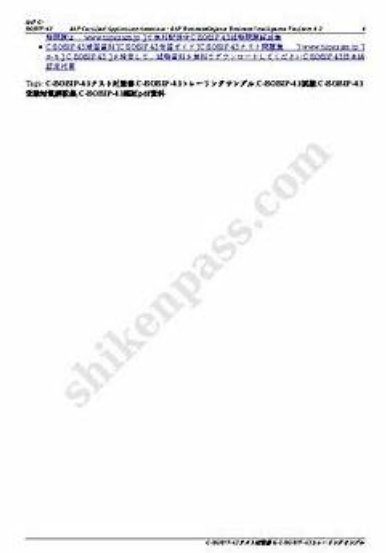
1z1-076試験対応、1z1-076トレーリングサンプル



我々は不定期的に割引コードを提供することができます。受験生たちは1z1-076試験を準備するとき、1z1-076参考書が必要です。だから、安い問題集はあなたにとって重要です。我々の安い問題集で、あなたは順調に1z1-076試験に合格することができます。我々は受験生たちの合格を祈ります。

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	• 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	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.
トピック 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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 9	• 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 10	• 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.
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	• 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.

Oracle 1z1-076試験対応 & Fast2test - 認定試験のリーダー

Oracleこの現代の世界であなたの競争上の優位性を改善する最良の方法は、一級大学の卒業、有名な国際企業Fast2testでの実りある経験、さらには 世界中で認められている1z1-076認定資格は、履歴書を強調し、職場でのプロモーションを大幅に拡大するのに役立ちます。 その結果、当社の1z1-076学習教材は適切な時間と条件に応じて発生しますが、Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administrationの1z1-076成功を収めてエリートになるために必死になっている人が増えています。

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration 認定 1z1-076 試験問題 (Q96-Q101):

質問 # 96
Examine the Data Guard configuration: DGMGRL> show configuration;
Configuration - Animals
Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
Databases:
dogs- Primary database
sheep - Physical standby database
cats- Snapshot standby database
Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED
Configuration Status: SUCCESS
You receive an error while attempting to raise the protection mode to Maximum Protection:
DGMGRL> edit configuration set protection mode as maxprotection;
Error: ORA-16627: operation disallowed since no standby databases would remain to support protection mode Failed.
What can you conclude based on this error?

- A. The redo transport mode is set to asyn: for the standby database Cats.
- B. The redo transport mode is set to async for the standby database Sheep.
- C. The redo transport mode is set to async for both standby databases.

- D. Cats is a snapshot standby database.

正解：D

解説：
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:
In an Oracle Data Guard environment, the Maximum Protection mode requires that all redo data be transmitted synchronously to at least one standby database, ensuring no data loss even in the event of a primary database failure. However, a snapshot standby database, by its nature, allows read-write access and is temporarily disconnected from the redo stream, which makes it unable to participate in the synchronous redo transport required by Maximum Protection mode. The presence of a snapshot standby database in the Data Guard configuration thus prevents the activation of Maximum Protection mode, as it cannot guarantee zero data loss without a standby database capable of receiving redo data synchronously.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard documentation clearly outlines the requirements and restrictions of different protection modes, including the necessity for standby databases to participate in synchronous redo transport to enable Maximum Protection mode. The inability of snapshot standby databases to fulfill this requirement is a key consideration when planning Data Guard configurations and protection levels.
Explanation:
The error indicates that switching the protection mode to Maximum Protection is not possible due to the presence of a snapshot standby database in the Data Guard configuration, which cannot participate in synchronous redo transport required by the Maximum Protection mode. Therefore, the correct answer is:

質問 # 97
Which TWO statements are true about Real-Time Query?

- A. Disabling Real-Time Query prevents the automatic start of redo apply when a physical standby databases opened read only.
- B. A standby database enabled for Real-Time Query cannot be the Fast-Start Failover target of the Data Guard configuration.
- C. Real-Time Query has no limitations regarding the protection level of the Data Guard environment.
- D. Setting standby_max_data_delay=0 requires synchronous redo transport.
- E. Real-Time Query sessions can be connected to a Far Sync instance.

正解：A、D

解説：
Real-Time Query is a feature that allows queries to be run on a physical standby database while it is applying redo data. The relevant truths about it are:
* Setting standby_max_data_delay=0 requires synchronous redo transport (A): For the real-time apply feature to function with no data delay (zero delay), synchronous redo transport must be used. This setting ensures that the data on the standby database is as current as possible before queries are executed against it.
* Disabling Real-Time Query prevents the automatic start of redo apply when a physical standby database is opened read-only (C): If Real-Time Query is disabled, opening the standby database in read-only mode will not start the redo apply process automatically. Redo apply needs to be manually started to synchronize the standby database with the primary.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

質問 # 98
You have a Data Guard broker configuration consisting of:
A primary database
One local physical standby database
One far sync instance
A remote physical standby database
The broker configuration was created with the DGMGRL utility after creating all the databases and the far sync instance with command-line tools.
What is the correct way to add this configuration to Enterprise Manager Cloud Control assuming all the nodes have been discovered already as Enterprise Manager targets?

- A. Discover the primary database as a target in Enterprise Manager Cloud Control. Then discover the existing Data Guard Broker configuration for the primary and all the other databases in the configuration will be discovered as targets and be ready

to be monitored.

- B. Use the DGMGRL utility to register the configuration with the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control agent on the primary database node. This will enable the discovery of all the other databases in the configuration as targets which will be ready to be monitored.
- C. Discover the primary as a target by refreshing the node on which it runs, and the other databases and instances in the Data Guard broker configuration will be discovered as targets automatically and be ready to be monitored.
- D. Delete the Data Guard Broker configuration using DGMGRL and then re-create it using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control to enable all the databases in the configuration to be discovered as targets and to be ready to be monitored.
- E. Discover either of the physical standby databases as a target by refreshing the node on which they run, and the other databases and instances in the Data Guard Broker configuration will be discovered as targets automatically and be ready to be monitored.

正解：A

質問 # 99
Which TWO statements are true for Data Guard environments with multi-tenant databases?

- A. The Data Guard broker automatically always opens the pluggable databases of a standby database after a role change operation.
- B. The Data Guard broker automatically opens all pluggable databases of a primary database after a role change operation.
- C. The CDBDBA privilege must be used instead of the SYSDBA privilege for connections as SYS to the root container of a multi-tenant standby database.
- D. Different pluggable databases within a logical standby database may have different guard statuses.
- E. A multi-tenant standby database can have fewer pluggable databases than the primary container database.

正解：D、E

質問 # 100
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. 4,6,5,2,3,1
- B. 5,2,4,1
- C. 5,2,4,3,6,1
- D. 5,2,4,6,3,1
- E. 1,5,2,4,6,3

正解：E

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.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
* Oracle Database Upgrade Guide

質問 # 101
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Fast2test一連の調査と研究の結果、教科書の詳細な研究に合格することを希望する学生は、しばしば怠け者であり、学習が怠けていることがわかりました（1z1-076テスト教材）。 一部の学生は、教科書で理解するのが難しい内容を読むときに頭痛を感じることさえあります。 私たちの研究資料は、実際のテスト環境をシミュレートする模擬試験製品の研究に焦点を当てたシニア業界の専門家によって構成された優れた試験レビュー製品です（1z1-076準備急流）。 専門家は、異なる専攻間の学習方法と試験モデルの違いを十分に検討し、最終的に完全なレビューシステムを形成しました。 Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration一連の演習、エラーの修正、および自己改善の後、Oracle 1z1-076試験に合格するのに役立ちます。

1z1-076トレーリングサンプル: https://jp.fast2test.com/1z1-076-premium-file.html

- 有効的な1z1-076試験対応 | 最初の試行で簡単に勉強して試験に合格する - 専門的な1z1-076: Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration □ □ www.passtest.jp □に移動し、➥ 1z1-076 □を検索して無料でダウンロードしてください1z1-076無料サンプル
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