

1z0-076 Prüfungsvorbereitung, 1z0-076 Zertifizierungsfragen



2026 Die neuesten ZertFragen 1z0-076 PDF- Versionen Prüfungsfragen und 1z0-076 Fragen und Antworten sind kostenlos verfügbar: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bMTw9i9Wah6FqZaONBjXy0iq3dmZepTk>

Während andere Leute noch überall die Prüfungsunterlagen für Oracle 1z0-076 suchen, üben Sie schon verschiedene Prüfungsaufgaben. Sie können im Vorbereitungsphase schon ganz vorne liegen. Wir ZertFragen bieten Ihnen Oracle 1z0-076 Prüfungsunterlagen mit reichliche Ressourcen. Sie dürfen auch die ganz realistische Prüfungsumwelt der Oracle 1z0-076 Prüfung damit erfahren.

Oracle 1z0-076 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 6	• 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.
Thema 7	• 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.
Thema 8	• 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.

Thema 10	• 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.
Thema 11	• 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.
Thema 13	• 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.

>> 1z0-076 Prüfungsvorbereitung <<

1z0-076 Zertifizierungsfragen, 1z0-076 Prüfungsunterlagen

Um jeden Kunden geeignete Vorbereitungsmethode für Oracle 1z0-076 finden zu lassen, bieten wir insgesamt 3 Versionen von Oracle 1z0-076 Prüfungsunterlagen, nämlich PDF, Online Test Engine, sowie Simulations-Software. Mindestens wird wohl eine davon Ihnen am besten bei der Vorbereitung unterstützen. Kostenlose Demos aller drei Versionen sind angeboten. Jede Version enthält die neuesten und umfassendsten Prüfungsunterlagen der Oracle 1z0-076.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration 1z0-076 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q100-Q105):

100. Frage

You are licensed to use Oracle Active Data Guard.

Which TWO statements are true after enabling block change tracking on a physical standby database?

- A. It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to a snapshot standby database, when the physical standby database is converted.
- B. It starts the CTWR process on the primary database instance.
- C. It starts the CTWR process on the physical standby database instance.
- **D. It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database.**
- **E. It starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance.**
- F. It allows fast incremental backups to be taken on the primary database.

Antwort: D,E

Begründung:

Block change tracking is a feature that enhances the efficiency of incremental backups by recording changed blocks in a tracking file. When used with Oracle Active Data Guard:

* It starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance (A): When block change tracking is enabled on a physical standby database, the Recovery Writer (RVWR) process is initiated.

This process is responsible for recording the changes to blocks in the block change tracking file, which is then used to optimize incremental backups.

* It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database (E): With block change tracking enabled on the physical standby database, fast incremental backups can be offloaded from the primary database. This reduces the workload on the primary database and utilizes the standby database for backup operations, improving overall system performance and efficiency. References:

* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

* Oracle Active Data Guard documentation

101. Frage

Which four requirements can be met by deploying a logical standby database?

- **A. Support for workloads requiring additional indexes.**
- B. It can be used to create additional schemas.

- C. It can be used to create additional tables.
- D. It must have the same physical structure as the primary database.
- E. It must provide a disaster-recovery solution that protects all data with capability of performing switchovers and failovers.
- F. It can be used for Real Application Testing without affecting the disaster recovery capabilities.
- G. Support for workloads requiring additional materialized views.

Antwort: A,C,F,G

Begründung:

A logical standby database is part of Oracle Data Guard and allows the standby database to be open for read-write operations, providing additional flexibility. The requirements met by a logical standby database include:

* Support for workloads requiring additional materialized views (A): Logical standby databases can support materialized views, allowing for complex data summarization and reporting workloads.

* It can be used to create additional tables (C): Unlike physical standby databases, logical standby databases allow for the creation of additional tables that do not exist in the primary database, enabling custom workloads and reporting.

* It can be used for Real Application Testing without affecting the disaster recovery capabilities (E):

Logical standby databases can be used to test application changes, patches, and upgrades while still maintaining their role as part of the disaster recovery strategy.

* Support for workloads requiring additional indexes (F): Logical standby databases allow for the creation of additional indexes to optimize query performance for reporting and analytical workloads.

References:

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

* Oracle Database High Availability Overview

102. Frage

Your Data Guard environment has two remote physical standby databases.

Client applications use the local naming method to define connectivity to the primary database instance.

Which will automatically redirect clients to the new primary database in case of a switchover or failover?

- A. Configure a PRIMARY role service on the Primary and Standby and modify the Client connect descriptor to include both the Primary and the Standby.
- B. Create a database service on the standby databases; automate the start of the service after a role change, and modify the connection descriptor on the clients to use that service.
- C. Set the LOCAL_LISTENER parameter for all the database instances, to register services with the default listener on the primary database host.
- D. Set the DB_NAME parameter identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptor on the clients to use DB_NAME to connect to the primary database instance.

Antwort: B

103. Frage

You must configure on Oracle Data

1. A primary database

2. Three Physical Standby Databases

Examine these requirements:

A designated physical standby database should become the primary database automatically whenever the primary database fails.

2. The chosen protection mode should provide the highest level of protection possible without violating the other requirement.

Which redo transport mode and protection mode would you configure to meet these requirements?

- A. FASTSYNC and Maximum Availability
- B. FASTSYNC and Maximum Protection
- C. ASYNC and Maximum Performance
- D. SYNC and Maximum Protection

Antwort: A

Begründung:

To meet the requirements of automatic failover and the highest level of protection without data loss, the combination of FASTSYNC redo transport mode and Maximum Availability protection mode is appropriate.

FASTSYNC ensures that the performance impact on the primary database is minimized while still providing synchronous transport. Maximum Availability protection mode offers the highest level of data protection without compromising the availability of the primary database. In case of a network failure or a standby failure, the primary will not halt, avoiding disruption to the primary database operations.

References Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide, which details the different protection modes and their respective levels of data protection and impact on database operations.

104. Frage

Which two statements are true regarding asynchronous redo transport in a Data Guard

- A. Real-time query performance on a physical standby database improves for current read requests when using this transport mode.
- B. The performance of SQL apply on a logical standby database always improves when using this transport mode.
- **C. A transaction can commit without waiting for redo to be sent to any standby database in the data guard configuration.**
- D. This transport mode satisfies the minimum requirements for Maximum Availability data protection mode.
- **E. This transport mode satisfies the minimum requirements for Maximum Performance data protection mode.**

Antwort: C,E

Begründung:

Asynchronous redo transport is a method where the primary database does not wait for an acknowledgment from the standby database before committing transactions, which helps in minimizing the impact on the primary database's performance (B). This transport mode is associated with the Maximum Performance data protection mode, which prioritizes performance over synchronicity of data between the primary and standby databases (C). While it provides a level of data protection, there could be some data loss in the event of a primary database failure because redo data may not have been transmitted to the standby database at the time of the failure.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration documentation provides detailed explanations of different redo transport modes and their implications on data protection and performance. Asynchronous transport mode's behavior and association with Maximum Performance mode are outlined explicitly.

105. Frage

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Wofür sorgen Sie? Sorgen Sie sich um Oracle 1z0-076 Zertifizierungsprüfung? Tatsächlich ist Oracle 1z0-076 Zertifizierungsprüfung eine schwierige Prüfung. Aber es ist unnötig, dass Sie dafür zu viel sorgen. Mit geeigneten Methoden können Sie die 1z0-076 Prüfungen leichter bestehen. Wissen Sie, was die geeignete Methode ist? Es ist eine sehr gute Methode, die Oracle 1z0-076 Prüfungsmaterialien zu benutzen. ZertFragen hilft vielen Kandidaten seit langen Zert und ist von ihnen gut bewertet. Diese Prüfungsfragen und -antworten können Sie gewährleisten, diese Prüfung einmalig zu bestehen. Deswegen benutzen Sie unbesorgt diese Oracle 1z0-076 Dumps.

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