

# 1z0-076최고품질시험덤프자료 & 1z0-076높은통과율공 부문제



ExamPassdump 1z0-076 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:  
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1zRWJBAScy76HrQh176OQ1dIVZqBL1eJ4>

그렇게 많은 IT인증덤프공부자료를 제공하는 사이트중ExamPassdump의 인지도가 제일 높은 원인은 무엇일까요?그  
 건ExamPassdump의 제품이 가장 좋다는 것을 의미합니다. ExamPassdump에서 제공해드리는 Oracle인증 1z0-076덤프  
 공부자료는Oracle인증 1z0-076실제시험문제에 초점을 맞추어 시험커버율이 거의 100%입니다. 이 덤프만 공부하시  
 면Oracle인증 1z0-076시험패스에 자신을 느끼게 됩니다.

## Oracle 1z0-076 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.</li> </ul>

주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
주제 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
주제 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
주제 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
주제 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
주제 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

>> 1z0-076최고품질 시험덤프자료 <<

## 높은 적중율을 자랑하는 1z0-076최고품질 시험덤프자료 덤프문제

Oracle인증 1z0-076시험패스는 고객님의 IT업계종사자로서의 전환점이 될수 있습니다.자격증을 취득하여 승진 혹은 연봉협상 방면에서 자신만의 위치를 지키고 더욱 멋진 IT인사로 거듭날수 있도록 고고싱할수 있습니다. ExamPassdump의 Oracle인증 1z0-076덤프는 시장에서 가장 최신버전으로서 시험패스를 보장해드립니다.

## 최신 Oracle Database 19c 1z0-076 무료샘플문제 (Q85-Q90):

### 질문 # 85

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;
```

Configuration - Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

Databases:

dogs - Primary database

cats - Physical standby database

sheep - Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:

ORA-01034: ORACLE not available

ORA-16625: cannot reach database "dogs"

DGM-17017: unable to determine configuration status

Which three will be true after a successful failover to Cats?

- A. Dogs will be in the disabled state and has to be manually reinstated.
- B. The configuration will be in Maximum Availability mode.
- C. The configuration will be in Maximum Performance mode.
- D. Sheep will be in the disabled state.
- E. Sheep will be in the enabled state.

정답: A,B,E

설명:

After a successful failover to the 'cats' database in a Data Guard configuration:

\* B: Sheep, being another standby database, would typically remain in the enabled state unless specifically disabled or if there was a configuration issue.

\* D: Dogs, which was the primary database prior to failover, will be in a disabled state as part of the failover process. Manual intervention is required to re-establish 'dogs' as a standby database or to return it to the primary role through another role transition.

\* E: If the configuration was in Maximum Availability mode before failover, it would remain in this mode after failover, provided all settings were properly configured and no changes were made to the protection mode.

Option A is incorrect because failover does not automatically change the protection mode to Maximum Performance. The protection mode remains as it was prior to the failover unless manually altered.

References: The behavior of Oracle Data Guard during failover and the resulting configuration state is described in the Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation.

#### 질문 # 86

Which three actions are performed by the START PLAN procedure of the DBMS ROLLING package?

- A. creating a guaranteed restore point on the primary database
- B. starting media recovery on all the Leading Group Standby databases
- C. building a LogMiner dictionary on the primary database instance
- D. switching the primary database to the logical standby role
- E. converting the designated physical standby database into a logical standby database
- F. creating a guaranteed restore point on the standby databases

정답: A,C,F

설명:

The DBMS\_ROLLING package facilitates a rolling upgrade process across a Data Guard configuration. The START PLAN procedure in particular handles several critical actions, including:

\* Creating a guaranteed restore point on the standby databases (B): This ensures that the standby databases can be reverted to their state before the rolling upgrade process in case of any issues.

\* Building a LogMiner dictionary on the primary database instance (C): This is necessary for logical standby databases to interpret redo data during the SQL Apply process.

\* Creating a guaranteed restore point on the primary database (D): Similar to the standby databases, this ensures that the primary database can be reverted to a known good state if necessary. References:

\* Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference

\* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

#### 질문 # 87

You created the PRODSBY1 physical standby database for the PROD primary database using gsql and RMAN. You are planning to create a Data Guard Broker configuration. You execute the command:

```
DGMGRL> CREATE CONFIGURATION 'DGConfig' AS  
> PRIMARY DATABASE IS 'PROD'  
> CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS PROD;
```

Which three statements are true regarding the execution of the command?

- A. The command will execute successfully only if the DG\_BROKER\_START initialization parameter is set to TRUE for the PROD database instance.

- B. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD and PRODSBY1 database instances are defined on the primary host.
- C. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD database instance is defined on the primary host.
- D. The Data Guard Broker configuration files are automatically created in the destinations specified by the DG\_BROKER\_CONFIG\_FILEn initialization parameters on the primary database.
- E. The PRODSBY1 standby database is automatically added to the configuration if DG\_BROKER\_START is TRUE for PRODSBY1.
- F. The PRODSBY1 standby database is automatically added to the configuration if Oracle Net connectivity to the PRODSBY1 database instance is defined on the primary host.

**정답: A,C,D**

**설명:**

The command executed (CREATE CONFIGURATION 'DGConfig' AS PRIMARY DATABASE IS 'PROD' CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS PROD;) is used to create a Data Guard Broker configuration named 'DGConfig'. The successful execution of this command depends on several conditions:

A: The DG\_BROKER\_START parameter must be set to TRUE on the primary database to start the Data Guard Broker processes. Without the broker processes running, the configuration cannot be created.

D: Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD database instance must be established on the primary host. This is because the Data Guard Broker requires network accessibility to communicate with the primary database and manage the configuration.

E: When the configuration is created, the Data Guard Broker configuration files are indeed automatically created in the locations specified by the DG\_BROKER\_CONFIG\_FILEn parameters on the primary database.

It's important to note that the command will not automatically add the PRODSBY1 standby database to the configuration (thus B and C are not correct), and there is no requirement for the standby database to have Oracle Net connectivity defined on the primary host for the execution of this command (making F incorrect as well).

**질문 # 88**

Which FOUR database parameters might be affected by or influence the creation of standby databases?

- A. db\_file\_name\_convert
- B. DB\_NAME
- C. STANDBY\_ARCHIVE\_DEST
- D. FALSERVER
- E. COMPATIBLE
- F. ARCHIVE\_LAG\_TARGET

**정답: A,B,C,E**

**설명:**

\* DB\_NAME (A): The name of the database, which should remain consistent across the primary and standby databases.

\* db\_file\_name\_convert (C): This parameter helps define the mapping of data file names from the primary to the standby database, which is crucial during the creation and operation of a standby database.

\* COMPATIBLE (D): The compatibility level can influence the features that can be used on the standby database and must be consistent with or higher than that of the primary database, especially after upgrades.

\* STANDBY\_ARCHIVE\_DEST (F): This parameter specifies the destination of archived redo log files on the standby database, which is important for log transport and apply services.

References:

\* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

\* Oracle Database Reference

**질문 # 89**

A customer has these requirements for their proposed Data Guard implementation:

1. Zero data loss must still be guaranteed through the loss of any one configuration component.
2. The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster.
3. Performance overheads on the primary should be minimized as much as possible given these requirements.
4. Downtime on the primary database for any reason must be kept to a minimum.

Components referred to in the broker commands are:

prima	the primary database
fs1	the Far Sync instance in the primary region
physt	a physical standby database in a remote region
physt1	a physical standby database in the primary
physt2	a physical standby database in a remote region

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:physt1
FASTSYNC)';EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1
FASTSYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 ASYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

- A.
- B.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 ASYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt FASTSYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXPROTECTION;
```

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt ASYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

- C.
- D.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:physt1 FASTSYNC)';
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 SYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

정답: D

설명:

According to the requirements stated:

Zero data loss must be guaranteed despite the loss of any one component: This necessitates synchronous redo transport to at least one standby database (for no data loss).

The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster: This implies that there must be a standby database in a different region.

Performance overhead on the primary should be minimized: This suggests that asynchronous transport should be used where possible to reduce the performance impact on the primary.

Downtime on the primary for any reason must be kept to a minimum: This is indicative of a requirement for a fast failover mechanism, possibly with a fast-start failover (FSFO) and high availability.

Given these requirements, the appropriate option that fulfills all these is:

Option C, where 'prima' is the primary database, 'fs1' is the Far Sync instance in the primary region, and 'physt' and 'physt2' are physical standby databases in the primary and remote regions, respectively. In this configuration:

'prima' is set to send redo to 'fs1' using SYNC to guarantee zero data loss.

'fs1' is set to send redo to 'physt' (local standby) using FASTSYNC, which is a low-latency synchronous transport that is optimized for performance.

The Data Guard configuration's protection mode is set to MAXAVAILABILITY to provide the highest level of data protection that is possible without compromising the availability of the primary database.

This configuration ensures that there is zero data loss even if the primary region is completely lost, maintains performance by limiting the synchronous transport to the local region with a Far Sync instance, and has a remote standby database in a separate region for disaster recovery purposes.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

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- <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1zRWJBAScy76HrQhJ76OQ1dIVZqBL1eJ4>