

1z1-076無料過去問 & 1z1-076日本語版参考書



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>> 1z1-076無料過去問 <<

Oracle 1z1-076日本語版参考書、1z1-076資格模擬

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration 認定 1z1-076 試験問題 (Q106-Q111):

質問 # 106

You must configure an Oracle Data.....

1. A primary database
2. A physical standby database

Examine these requirements: 1. Data loss is not permitted.

1. Data loss is not permitted.
2. It should be possible to convert the physical standby database to a snapshot standby database.
3. Under normal operations, transactions should commit when redo is written to disk on the primary database and as soon as it has been received by the standby database instance.
4. The availability of the primary database should not be compromised by the availability of the standby database.
5. It should be possible to convert the physical standby database to a logical standby database
6. It should be possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on the primary database.
7. It should be possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on the physical standby database.

You configure SYNC redo transport mode in combination with Maximum Protection mode.

- A. 1, 6, and 7
- **B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7**
- C. 1, 2, 6, and 7
- D. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7
- E. 1, 2, and 5

正解: B

解説:

When SYNC redo transport mode is combined with Maximum Protection mode, it ensures that no data loss will occur (requirement 1). The physical standby can be converted to a snapshot standby (requirement 2) and later to a logical standby database (requirement 5), satisfying both transformation requirements. Transactions commit as soon as redo data is received by the standby database (requirement 3). The availability of the primary is not dependent on the standby database in Maximum Protection mode, as the primary database will halt if the standby cannot acknowledge the redo (requirement 4), thus indirectly ensuring its availability. It is also possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on both the primary (requirement 6) and the physical standby database (requirement 7), providing high availability and scalability.

References Oracle Data Guard documentation detailing the requirements for different database roles, protection modes, and redo transport modes, as well as the capabilities and limitations of each configuration.

質問 # 107

Which THREE statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- **A. A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write.**
- B. FLASHBACK DATABASE must be manually enabled on a physical standby database before converting it into a snapshot standby database.
- **C. FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled.**
- D. A snapshot standby database may be opened read-only.
- **E. FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled.**
- F. A snapshot standby database can have Real-Time apply enabled.

正解: A、C、E

解説:

Snapshot standby databases are a feature of Oracle Data Guard that allows a physical standby database to be temporarily converted into a read-write database for testing or other purposes. The true statements about snapshot standby databases are:
* FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled (B): When a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, FLASHBACK DATABASE is automatically enabled to allow the database to be easily reverted back to its original state.

* FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled (C): As part of the conversion process, FLASHBACK DATABASE is turned on to ensure that changes made while the database is in snapshot standby mode can be undone.

* A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write (E): Once a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, it can be opened for read-write operations, allowing for testing and other tasks that require a writable database.

References:

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

質問 # 108

Your Data Guard environment contains a four-instance RAC primary database whose SID is PROD and a RAC physical standby database whose std is PROD_SBY.

Examine the command executed on a node of the primary database cluster to create a service OLTPWORKLOAD that the applications will use to connect to the database when it is in the PRIMARYTclatabase role:

```
srvctl add service -db PROD -service oltpworkload -role PRIMARY -failovertype SESSION -failovermethod BASIC -failoverdelay 10 -failoverretry 150
```

The service is then started. Consider this list of tasks:

1. On a node of the standby database cluster execute:

srvctl add service -db PROD_SBY -service oltpworkload -role PRIMARY -failovertype SESSION
 -failovermethod BASIC -failoverdelay 10 -failoverretry 150
 2. On the primary database, create the oltpworkload database service using the dbms_service.create_service procedure.
 3. Configure tap for clients in the tnsnames.ora files.
 4. Make sure clients use the OLTPWORKLOAD service to connect to the database instances.
 5. On the standby database, create the oltpworkload database service using the dbms_service.create_service procedure.
 Identify the required steps to configure and use Transparent Application Failover (taf).

- A. 3,4
- B. 0
- C. 1,3,4
- D. 2,3,4
- E. 1,4
- F. 1

正解: E

解説:

To set up Transparent Application Failover (TAF) in a Data Guard environment with RAC, you would need to:

* On a node of the standby database cluster, execute the srvctl command to add the oltpworkload service for the PRIMARY role (1): This prepares the standby cluster to provide the oltpworkload service in case a failover occurs, and the standby becomes the primary database.

* Make sure clients use the OLTPWORKLOAD service to connect to the database instances (4):

This ensures that client connections are directed to the correct service, which is managed by TAF and can fail over in case of a primary database outage. References:

* Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

質問 # 109

Which THREE statements are true..... open in real time query mode, which becomes a new.

- A. User sessions and Current Buffers are maintained by default.
- B. All sessions are disconnected and all
- C. Sessions that have long running queries can be retained.
- D. User sessions can be retained.
- E. All current buffers can be retained.
- F. Sessions that are using database links

正解: B、D、E

解説:

When a physical standby database is opened in real-time query mode, which may be referred to as real-time apply when using Active Data Guard, certain operations can disrupt ongoing sessions. However, with features like Application Continuity and the proper configuration of initialization parameters such as STANDBY_DB_PRESERVE_STATES, user sessions and current buffers may be preserved during role transitions such as a switchover or failover. Specifically, the STANDBY_DB_PRESERVE_STATES parameter can be set to preserve none, all, or only user sessions during such transitions. This ensures that in-flight transactions are not lost and that users do not experience disruptions during the role transitions of a physical standby database.

References

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

* Oracle Database Licensing Information User Manual

* Oracle Data Guard Broker User Manual

質問 # 110

Which two statements are true when using non-rolling release upgrades in a Data Guard environment?

- A. Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a physical standby database.
- B. The compatible parameter on a standby database that is applying redo, must be equal to or greater than the compatible parameter on the primary that is shipping redo to that standby.

- C. User equivalence must be established for the owner of the Oracle software on the affected hosts prior to the upgrade.
- D. During the upgrade of a logical standby database, standby redo log files must reside on O/S file systems.
- E. Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a logical standby database.

正解: A、B

解説:

* The compatible parameter on a standby database that is applying redo, must be equal to or greater than the compatible parameter on the primary that is shipping redo to that standby (A):

This ensures that the standby database can apply redo from the primary, even after the primary has been upgraded. The COMPATIBLE parameter setting on the standby database should not preclude it from understanding the redo it receives.

* Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a physical standby database (C): When the primary database undergoes a non-rolling upgrade, any resulting data dictionary changes are transmitted through redo data and applied to the physical standby database.

References:

* Oracle Database Upgrade Guide

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

質問 # 111

.....

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