높은통과율1z0-076최고품질덤프샘플문제인기시험자료

EMC DEP-3CR1 PowerProtect Cyber Recovery Exam 3

질문 # 26
An enterprise customer needs a Cyber Recovery solution to be implemented. As an outcome from a previous workshop, the following backup environment needs to be protected to the CR Vault.
Location 1: 4 PowerProtect DDs
Location 2: 4 PowerProtect DDs
Location 3: 2 PowerProtect DDs
Location 4: 2 PowerProtect DDs
The customer wants to implement a CR Vault in a 5th location.
How many Cyber Recovery systems must be installed at a minimum level?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

정답□B

질문 # 27
What vault status is displayed if none of the PowerProtect DD systems in the CR Vault are able to communicate with the Cyber Recovery software?

- A. Unknown
- B. Unlocked
- C. Locked
- D. Degraded

정답□B

질문 # 28
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DEP-3CR1높은 통과율 시험대비 덤프공부:
https://www.koreadumps.com/DEP-3CR1_exam-braindumps.html

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DEP-3CR1 시험대비 덤프최신자료 & DEP-3CR1 높은통과율 시험대비 덤프공부

Pass4Test 1z0-076 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1URyFgijuGRpU6spPeX-5Oqe0uXFzAl6K

Oracle 1z0-076 인증시험은 최근 가장 핫한 시험입니다. 인기가 높은 만큼Oracle 1z0-076시험을 패스하여 취득하게 되는 자격증의 가치가 높습니다. 이렇게 좋은 자격증을 취득하는데 있어서의 필수과목인Oracle 1z0-076시험을 어떻게 하면 한번에 패스할수 있을가요? 그 비결은 바로Pass4Test의 Oracle 1z0-076덤프를 주문하여 가장 빠른 시일내에 덤프를 마스터하여 시험을 패스하는것입니다.

Oracle 1z0-076 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 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.

주제 3	• 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 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.
주제 6	• 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 7	• 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 9	• 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.
주제 10	• Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.
주제 11	• 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 12	• 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.

>> 1z0-076최고품질 덤프샘플문제 <<

1z0-076최고품질 덤프샘플문제 100% 유효한 시험공부자료

현재 많은 IT인사들이 같은 생각하고 있습니다. 그것은 바로Oracle 1z0-076인증시험자격증 취득으로 하여 IT업계의 아주 중요한 한걸음이라고 말입니다.그만큼Oracle 1z0-076인증시험의 인기는 말 그대로 하늘을 찌르고 있습니다,

최신 Oracle Database 19c 1z0-076 무료샘플문제 (Q67-Q72):

질문 # 67
Which THREE steps are prerequisites for the creation of a physical standby database on a separate server using the RMAN active database duplication method?

- A. Put the primary database into archivelog mode.
- B. Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance.
- C. startup nomount the standby database instance.
- D. Set the DB_UNIQUE_NAME parameter on the primary database to a different value than that of the DB_NAME name parameter.
- E. Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host.

정답： B,C,E

설명：
Creating a physical standby database using RMAN active database duplication requires certain prerequisites to ensure a successful and seamless operation:
* Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance (A):
* Proper Oracle Net connectivity between the primary and standby servers is essential for communication and data transfer during the duplication process. Oracle Net services provide the network foundation for Oracle Database, Oracle Net Listener, and Oracle

applications.
* Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host (B): User equivalence ensures that the user who owns the Oracle Database software on the primary server has the same privileges on the standby server. This is crucial for RMAN to perform operations on both servers without encountering permission issues.
* Startup nomount the standby database instance (C): The standby database instance needs to be started in the NOMOUNT stage before the duplication can begin. This prepares the environment for creating the control file and restoring the database without mounting it, which is a necessary step in the RMAN duplication process.References:
* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

질문 # 68
Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration - Animals

  Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

  Databases:
  dogs   - Primary database
    sheep - (*) Physical standby database
    cats  - Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: ENABLED

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
```

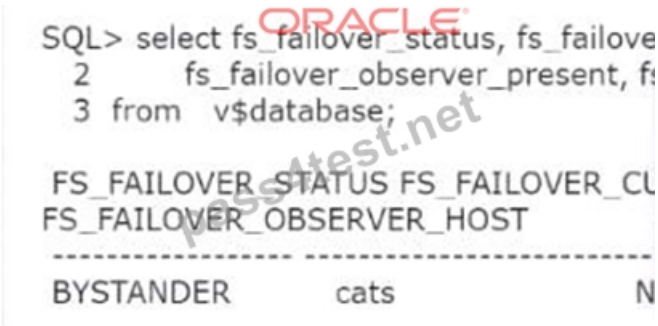
passtest.net
ORACLE
What happens if you issue "switchover to sheep;" at the DGMGRL prompt?

- A. The switchover succeeds and Cats becomes the new failover target.
- B. It results in an error indicating that a switchover is not allowed.
- C. The switchover succeeds but Dogs needs to be reinstated.
- D. The switchover succeeds and Dogs becomes the new failover target.
- E. The switchover succeeds and Fast-Start Failover is suspended.

정답：D

설명:
When issuing a "switchover to sheep;" command in a Data Guard configuration, the primary database (Dogs) transitions to a standby role, and the target standby database (Sheep) becomes the new primary database.
Fast-Start Failover (FSFO) remains enabled, but its target changes according to the new roles of the databases.
Since Cats is also a physical standby database, it does not become the failover target by default unless it is specified in the broker configuration. After the switchover, the original primary (Dogs) becomes the new standby database and thus the new failover target for FSFO.References:Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation provides detailed procedures and explanations of switchover operations, including how FSFO targets are affected post-switchover. This behavior is consistent across different Oracle Database versions that support Data Guard and FSFO.

질문 # 69
Examine this query and its output:



Which two statements are true?

- A. Cats is a bystander database.
- B. The master observer is not running, but should run on ol7.example.com.
- C. The master observer is currently running on ol7.example.com.
- D. The master observer is not connected to the database on which the query was executed.
- E. The master observer is connected to the database on which the query was executed.

정답： A,D

설명：
D: The database role indicated by FS_FAILOVER_STATUS as BYSTANDER implies that the database is a standby database in the Data Guard configuration. This means the database is neither a primary database nor an active failover target.
E: Since the FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_HOST column shows cats, it suggests that this is the host on which the observer would run. However, because the FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_PRESENT column is not shown, we cannot definitively state if the observer is currently connected or not. If FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_PRESENT is 'YES', the observer is connected, if 'NO', then it's not. In the absence of this column's output, the best assumption based on the available data is that the observer is not connected.
The output shows that the FS_FAILOVER_STATUS is BYSTANDER, which indicates that the database in question is not actively involved in a fast-start failover configuration as a primary or standby. It is in a bystander role, meaning that while it is part of a Data Guard configuration, it is neither a target for failover nor actively participating in failover operations. Additionally, FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_HOST shows
'cats', which indicates the host where the observer process is expected to run. However, since there is no information about the observer being present, we can infer that although 'cats' is designated for the observer to run, the observer is not currently connected to this database.
ReferencesOracle documentation on Data Guard configurations and the V$DATABASE view which provides information about the fast-start failover status and observer host.

질문 # 70
Which THREE statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

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

정답： B,D,F

설명：
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.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

질문 # 71
Which THREE statements are TRUE about the supported workload in Active Data Guard standby databases?

- A. The DML operations on a standby can be transparently redirected to and run on the primary database
- B. You might have to use sequences with global temporary tables to support read-mostly applications by using Active Data Guard.
- C. Read-mostly reporting applications that use global temporary tables for storing temporary data can be offloaded.
- D. PL/SQL blocks that you run on Active Data Guard standby databases can be always redirected to and run on the primary database.
- E. The DDL operations on private temporary tables are transparently redirected to the primary database.

정답： A,B,C

설명：
In an Oracle Active Data Guard environment:
B: Read-mostly reporting applications that utilize global temporary tables to store session-specific data can be effectively offloaded to an Active Data Guard standby database, reducing the load on the primary database.
C: Sequences can be used with global temporary tables on an Active Data Guard standby database to support certain types of read-mostly applications, though some restrictions on sequence use may apply.
E: In Oracle Database 19c and later, DML redirection allows DML operations performed on an Active Data Guard standby database to be transparently redirected to the primary database. This is part of the DML Redirection feature.
Option A is incorrect because not all PL/SQL blocks run on an Active Data Guard standby database can be redirected to the primary database. Some PL/SQL executions, specifically those that would attempt to make changes to the database, are not supported on the standby.
Option D is incorrect because DDL operations on private temporary tables are not redirected; instead, private temporary tables are session-specific and are not persisted on disk, so they do not generate redo and are not applicable to an Active Data Guard standby.

질문 # 72
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Pass4Test Oracle인증1z0-076시험덤프 구매전 구매사이트에서 무료샘플을 다운받아 PDF버전 덤프내용을 우선 체험해보실수 있습니다. 무료샘플을 보시면Pass4Test Oracle인증1z0-076시험대비자료에 믿음이 갈것입니다.고객님의 이익을 보장해드리기 위하여Pass4Test는 시험불합격시 덤프비용전액환불을 무조건 약속합니다. Pass4Test의 도움으로 더욱 많은 분들이 멋진 IT전문가로 거듭나기를 바라는바입니다.

1z0-076최신 덤프문제보기: https://www.pass4test.net/1z0-076.html

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