

1z0-066 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration

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NEW QUESTION 1

Which two are prerequisites for configuring Transaction Guard in a Data Guard environment?

- A. Grant execute permission on the DBMS_APP_CONT package to relevant database schema owners
- B. Create a database service with COMMIT_OUTCOME set to TRUE, and ensure clients use that service to connect to the database instance.
- C. Ensure that connection descriptors for database clients use the failover clause with the COMMIT_OUTCOME parameter set to TRUE
- D. Set INSTANCE_NAME identically on all the Data Guard Configuration databases and modify the local service name on the client to include a CONNECTION_LIST containing all the standby hosts.
- E. Create a database service with COMMIT_OUTCOME set to TRUE and ensure that the service is statically registered with the default listener on the primary host

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 2

Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. Tablespaces can be dropped.
- B. Tables can be dropped
- C. The broker may be used to fail over to a snapshot standby database.
- D. A logical standby database can be converted into a snapshot standby database.
- E. Tablespaces can be created.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 3

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration –Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability
Databases:
dogs- Primary database
cats- Physical standby database
sheep- Logical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
```

Which three will be true after a switchover to Sheep?

- A. Dogs will be an enabled logical standby database.
- B. Sheep will be the primary database.
- C. Cats will be a disabled physical standby database.
- D. Dogs will be a disabled logical standby database
- E. Cats will be an enabled physical standby database.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 4

Your Data Guard environment has two remote physical standby databases

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

You want applications to automatically connect to the new primary database instance in case of a switchover or a failover

Which will fulfill this requirement?

- A. Create a database service on each standby database that is started automatically by a trigger, when the database role is PRIMARY, modify the connection description used by client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.
- B. Create a database service on the primary database that is started automatically by a trigger, when the database role is PRIMARY, modify the connection descriptors used by client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.
- C. Set the INSTANCE_NAME parameter identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptor on client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.
- D. Set the DB_NAME and DB_UNIQUE_NAME identical on all databases, modify the connection descriptors on client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database using that service name.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

A customer asks you to propose the most appropriate solution for this set of requirements:

1. We need a disaster recovery solution that enables us to fail over from our production database with zero data loss.
2. We want to generate reports from the proposed standby database at the same time that it is used for other purposes.
3. Developers may need to test occasionally on a copy of the live database.

You have to already confirmed that there are no unsupported data types on the primary database Which two solutions would you recommend?

- A. a remote physical standby database with RedoRoutes via a far sync instance
- B. a snapshot standby database with synchronous redo transport
- C. a physical standby database with real-time query enabled
- D. a logical standby database
- E. a read mostly implementation of a physical standby database

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 6

You must configure an Oracle Data Guard environment consisting of:

1. A primary database
- 2 Three Physical Standby Databases

You must meet these requirements:

? A designated physical standby database should become the primary database automatically whenever the primary database falls

? 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. SYNC NOAFFRIM and Maximum Protection
- B. SYNC NOAFFIRM and Maximum Availability
- C. ASYNC and Maximum Performance
- D. SYNC AFFIRM and Maximum Availability
- E. SYNC AFFIRM and Maximum Protection

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

You must use a physical standby database file to recover a data file on a primary database in a Data Guard environment.

Which three of these steps must be performed on the primary database after the file has been backed up using RMAN on the physical standby database?

- A. Connect to the primary database as the AUXILIARY.
- B. Catalog the data file copy for RMAN to use on the primary database for restore.
- C. Back up the data file as copy on the standby host to a location on the standby host.
- D. Switch to the data file copy using the RMAN SWITCH command.
- E. Back up the data file as copy on the standby host to a location on the primary host
- F. Connect to the primary database as the TARGET.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 8

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database supporting an OLTP workload
- 2 A remote physical standby database
3. Real-time query is enabled
4. The redo transport mode is set to SYNC.
5. The protection mode is set to Maximum Availability

Which two are true regarding the DelayMins Database Property for the standby database?

- A. it can only be enabled for a configuration in Maximum Performance mode.
- B. It allows user errors on the primary to be recovered by using the physical standby database.
- C. It enables you to bypass the default network timeout interval specified for the standby redo transport destination.
- D. it can only be enabled for a configuration in Maximum Availability mode.
- E. It allows logical corruptions on the primary to be recovered by using the physical standby database.
- F. It specifies a delay before the primary ships redo to the standby destination having DelayMins set.

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 9

You must configure an Oracle Data Guard environment consisting of:

1. A primary database
 - 2 One Physical Standby Database
 3. One Logical Standby Database
- You must meet these requirements:

1. Primary database availability should not be compromised by the availability of the standby databases.
2. Under normal operations, transactions executed on the primary database should not commit before redo is written to disk on both the primary database and at least one standby database.

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

- A. SYNC AFFIRM and Maximum Protection
- B. SYNC NOAFFIRM and Maximum Protection
- C. SYNC AFFIRM and Maximum Availability
- D. SYNC NOAFFIRM and Maximum Availability
- E. ASYNC and Maximum Performance

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

You edit the DGConnectIdentifier database property using the edit database set property DGMGRL command Which two are effects of this change?

- A. The fal_client database initialization parameter on all standby databases is updated with the new value.
- B. The service attribute of the log_archive_dest_n initialization parameter for any database referring to the specified database is updated with the new value.
- C. The fal_client database initialization parameter for the specified database is updated with the new value
- D. The broker configuration must be disabled and then enabled to use the new connection property.
- E. The service attribute of the log_archive_dest_n initialization parameter referring to all standby databases is updated with the new value

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two are true about the usage of DBMS_ROLLING?

- A. The leading group contains the original primary database.
- B. The trailing group contains the original primary database.
- C. The background process DMON must be enabled on all database instances that take part in the rolling release upgrade process.
- D. At least one logical standby database must be part of the initial Data Guard configuration
- E. The trailing group can contain standby databases that will protect the original primary database during the rolling release upgrade process.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 14

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. Cats is a snapshot standby database
- 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. The redo transport mode is set to ASYNC for the standby database Cats

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17

There are currently 6 APPLIER and 6 PREPARER processes running and no idle APPLIER processes on your logical standby database. The MAX_SERVERS SQL apply parameter and number of archiver processes are both set to 12. Identify two changes, each of which would allow you to increase the number of APPLIER processes.

- A. Increase the PROCESSES initialization parameter
- B. Increase the value for the MAX_SERVERS SQL apply parameter.
- C. Decrease the number of archiver processes on the standby databas
- D. increase the PARALLEL_MAX_SERVER initialization parameter
- E. Decrease the number of PREPARER processes
- F. Increase the RECOVERY_PARALLEUSM initialization parameter

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 21

Which three are among the various tasks performed by the data Guard Monitor (DMON) process?

- A. performing role transitions when switchover requests are made
- B. communicating with DMON processes in other database instances that are part of the broker configuration
- C. activating role-based services appropriately in the various database instances of the configuration, based on the database role
- D. communicating with the DMON process of the observer to monitor a primary database in case a fast start failover is required.
- E. maintaining information about all members of the broker configuration in binary configuration files

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 23

You must use a physical standby database file to recover a data file on a primary database in a Data Guard environment.

Which three of these steps must be performed on the primary database after the file has been backed up using RMAN on the physical standby database?

- A. Connect to the primary database as the AUXILIARY.
- B. Catalog the data file copy for RMAN to use on the primary database for restore.
- C. Back up the data file as copy on the standby host to a location on the standby host.
- D. Switch to the data file copy using the RMAN SWITCH command.
- E. Back up the data file as copy on the standby host to a location on the primary host
- F. Connect to the primary database as the TARGET.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 26

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 29

You created a physical standby database PRODSBY1 from the primary database PROD using SQL and RMAN Which two are prerequisites for creating a Data Guard Broker configuration to manage these databases?

- A. The standby database must have supplemental logging enabled.
- B. The primary database must have FORCE LOGGING enabled
- C. The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE for both database instances.
- D. The primary database must have supplemental logging enabled.
- E. A local net service name to enable connectivity to the PRODSBY1 database instance must be defined on the primary database host.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 31

Which two are prerequisites for configuring flashback database for Oracle 12c databases, in a Data Guard environment?

- A. a flash recovery area must be configured
- B. The database must be in MOUNT state.
- C. The database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- D. A far sync instance must be configured to flash back a standby when the primary has been flashed back.
- E. The Data Guard Broker must be used.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 32

Which two statements are true for Data Guard environments with multi-tenant databases?

- A. DB_UNIQUE_NAME must be specified differently for each pluggable database within a multi-tenant standby database.
- B. Each pluggable database within a multi-tenant physical standby database has a minimum of one associated Oracle Net service name.
- C. Each pluggable database within a multi-tenant physical standby has one MRP background process running during redo apply.
- D. A pluggable database within a multi-tenant standby database can have a different open mode than the container database
- E. A pluggable database within a multi-tenant standby database can have a different database role than the container database.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 36

Which three statements are true about Far Sync instances?

- A. The Data Guard Broker must be used to deploy and manage Far Sync instances.

- B. They enable standby database to be configured at remote distances from the primary without impacting performance on the primary.
- C. A primary database can ship redo directly to multiple Far Sync instances.
- D. They use as spfile, a standby controlfile, and standby redo logs.
- E. They work with any protection level.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 38

Which three are true concerning restoring of RMAN backups to primary and physical standby databases in a Data Guard environment?

- A. Backups of data files taken on the primary database may be restored on a physical standby database.
- B. Backups of control files taken on the primary database may not be restored and used on a physical standby database.
- C. Backups of SPFILEs taken on a physical standby database may not be restored on the primary database.
- D. Backups of control files taken on a physical standby database may be restored on the primary database.
- E. Backups of data files taken on a physical standby database may be restored on a primary database.
- F. Backups of SPFILEs taken on the primary database may not be restored and used on a physical standby database.

Answer: CEF

NEW QUESTION 43

Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. Snapshot standby databases may be used for rolling release upgrades.
- B. if datafiles grow while a database is a snapshot standby database, then they shrink when converted back to a physical standby database.
- C. Flashback logs are used to convert a snapshot standby database back into a physical standby database.
- D. a snapshot standby database can have Real-Time Query enabled
- E. A guaranteed restore point is created automatically when a physical standby database is converted into a snapshot standby database.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 44

Which four factors can influence the rate of SQL apply on a logical standby database?

- A. the size of the undo tablespace on the logical standby database
- B. the number of full table scans performed by SQL apply
- C. the number of coordinator processes on the standby database instance
- D. the size of the shared pool
- E. the number of APPLIER processes
- F. the number of PREPARER processes

Answer: BDEF

NEW QUESTION 45

You administer a Data Guard environment with a primary and two physical standby databases.

One of the physical standby databases is used for reporting and is on the same host as the primary database.

The other physical standby database is remote, used for disaster recovery and REDO is routed to it via a far sync instance.

Backups are offloaded to the remote physical standby.

Which three are true concerning the management of archive logs in this Data Guard configuration?

- A. Archive logs on the primary database may be deleted once they are applied on all standby databases.
- B. Archive logs on the primary database may be deleted once they are shipped on all standby databases.
- C. The deletion policy for archive logs on the remote physical standby should be set so that archived logs are deleted once they backed up at least once on the remote physical standby database.
- D. The deletion policy for archive logs on the remote physical standby should be set so that archived logs are deleted once they are applied on all standby databases.
- E. Archive logs on the primary database may be deleted once they are archived locally to disk.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 47

Which three statements are true about Data Guard configurations?

- A. All databases in one Data Guard environment must have the same database name.
- B. VALID_FOR is a LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_N attribute that enables DB role change operations without having to modify LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n when performing switchovers or failovers.
- C. For Standard Edition, LOG_ARCHIVE_DUPLEX_DEST is used to configure redo transport, from the primary to the standby database.
- D. When using the Data Guard Broker, an spfile is not required.
- E. Up to 30 physical standby databases may exist within one configuration.
- F. The Oracle recommendation for the number of standby redo log groups per thread is one more than the number of online redo log groups per thread

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 49

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 the physical standby database

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 52

Which three factors can influence the rate of redo apply on a physical standby database?

- A. the network latency between the primary and standby databases
- B. the number of archiver processes on the standby database
- C. the number and size of standby redo logs on the primary database
- D. the rate of redo generation on the primary database
- E. the number and size of standby redo logs on the standby database

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 54

Which three statements are true about standby redo logs in a Data Guard configuration with no Oracle Streams or GoldenGate configured?

- A. They are required on a logical standby for real-time apply
- B. They are required only for synchronous redo transport.
- C. Only standby databases can write redo to them.
- D. It is recommended to have them on the primary database.
- E. They are required on a physical standby for real-time apply.
- F. The LGWR process writes to them on a standby database.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 57

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

DGMGRL > show configuration; Configuration-Animals

Protection Mode MaxPerformance Databases

dogs-Primary database sheep-Snapshot 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 Availability: DGMGDRL> edit configuration set protection mode as max availability;

Error ORA-16627 operation disallowed since no standby databases would remain to support protection mode Failed.

Identify two statements that you can execute, either one of which will enable successful raising of the protection mode to Maximum Availability.

- A. DGMGRL> convert database sheep to physical standby;
- B. DGMGRL> convert database cats to physical standby;
- C. DGMGRL> edit database dogs set property LogXptMode= fastsync;
- D. DGMGRL> edit database sheep set property LogXptMode= fastsync;
- E. DGMGRL> edit database cats set property LogXptMode= sync;

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 61

A query on the view DBA_LOGSTBY_UNSUPPORTED on your primary database returns no rows

As a result of this, you decide that an upgrade may use logical standby databases. Which two are true about upgrading Data Guard environments consisting of one logical

standby database running on a separate host from the primary?

- A. The upgrade always requires downtime until the upgrade of the logical standby is completed
- B. Using manual upgrade, catctl.pl can be executed in some cases on the primary and standby database simultaneously.
- C. The upgrade always required downtime until the upgrade of the primary is completed
- D. Using manual upgrade, catupgr.sql needs to run on the primary database only.
- E. SQL Apply on the local standby database must be stopped while the primary database is upgraded.
- F. Fast-Start Failover can be used to protect the primary database during the upgrade.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 64

Which three statements are true about Data Guard configurations?

- A. All databases in one Data Guard environment must have the same database name.
- B. VALID_FOR is a LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_N attribute that enables DB role change operations without having to modify LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n when performing switchovers or failovers.
- C. For Standard Edition, LOG_ARCHIVE_DUPLEX_DEST is used to configure redo transport, from the primary to the standby database.
- D. When using the Data Guard Broker, an spfile is not required.
- E. Up to 30 physical standby databases may exist within one configuration.
- F. The Oracle recommendation for the number of standby redo log groups per thread is one more than the number of online redo log groups per thread

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 68

Which three are true regarding the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Data Guard configuration verification wizard?

- A. it checks that supplemental logging is turned on if there is a logical standby database in the configuration.
- B. it verifies that parameter settings in the SPFILE or in memory or both, are consistent with the broker configuration properties for that database.
- C. It checks that the current data protection level is consistent with the broker's configured data protection mode.
- D. it modifies the database configurable parameters to match the values set for the broker configuration.
- E. It generates a workload on the primary database causing log switching, and monitors the arrival rate of redo on the standby database.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 69

Attempting to start the observer raises an error DGMGRL> start observer:
DGM-16954 Unable to open and lock the Observer configuration file Failed.
Identify two possible ways to start the observer successfully

- A. Set the Observer Override property to TRUE before starting the observer
- B. Create a broker configuration and enable Fast-Start Failover before starting the observer
- C. Start the observer using a different observer configuration file.
- D. start the observer in a different working directory.
- E. Enable Fast-Start Failover before starting the observer

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 71

Which two Data Guard monitoring activities may be performed using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control?

- A. monitoring the redo apply rate on a physical standby
- B. monitoring the redo apply rate on a logical standby
- C. monitoring the undo generation rate on a logical standby
- D. monitoring the redo apply rate on a snapshot standby
- E. monitoring the transport lag
- F. monitoring the undo generation rate on the primary

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 74

Which two Data Guard features require the use of flashback database by the broker?

- A. Read-Mostly physical standby implementations
- B. Far Sync Instances
- C. Fast-Start Failover
- D. Real Time Query
- E. Snapshot Standby databases

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 75

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database supporting an OLTP workload
2. A remote physical standby database
3. Real-time query is enabled
4. The redo transport mode is set to SYNC.
5. The protection mode is set to Maximum Availability

Which two are true regarding the DelayMins Database Property for the standby database?

- A. it can only be enabled for a configuration in Maximum Performance mode.
- B. It allows user errors on the primary to be recovered by using the physical standby database.
- C. It enables you to bypass the default network timeout interval specified for the standby redo transport destination.
- D. it can only be enabled for a configuration in Maximum Availability mode.
- E. It allows logical corruptions on the primary to be recovered by using the physical standby database.
- F. It specifies a delay before the primary ships redo to the standby destination having DelayMins set.

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 79

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

DGMGRL> show configuration verbose;

Configuration –Animals

Protection Mode: MaxPerformance

Databases:

cats- Primary database

dogs-(*) Physical standby database

sheep- Physical standby database

(*) Fast-Start Failover target

Properties:

FastStartFailoverThreshold = '30'

OperationTimeout = '30'

TraceLevel = 'USER'

FastStartFailoverLagLimit = '30'

CommunicationTimeout= '180'

ObserverReconnect= '10'

FastStartFailoverAutoReinstate= 'FALSE'

FastStartFailoverPmyShutdown= 'TRUE'

BystanderFollowRoleChange= 'none'

ObserverOverride = 'FALSE'

Fast-Start Failover: ENABLED

Threshold: 30 seconds

Target: dogs

Observer: ol5.example.com

Lag Limit: 30 seconds

Shutdown Primary: TRUE

Auto-reinstate: FALSE

Observer Reconnect: 10 seconds

Observer Override: TRUE

Configuration Status: SUCCESS Which two are true?

- A. The observer must run on host ol5.example.com and is currently not running.
- B. The observer will reinstate Sheep automatically after a failover, if required.
- C. The observer will mark another standby database as the failover target if the original failover target becomes unavailable.
- D. The observer will detect if the primary database is unable to accept new connections
- E. The former primary database will not be reinstated automatically after a failover.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 84

Which three are true about using RMAN in a Data Guard environment?

- A. A recovery catalog is required when RMAN is used to take backups from a logical standby database in a Data Guard configuration if you plan to recover the primary using those backups.
- B. Backups of archived redo logs taken on a physical standby are interchangeable with a primary.
- C. A recovery catalog is required when RMAN is used to take backups from a physical standby database if you plan to recover the primary using those backups
- D. Backups of control files taken on a physical standby are not interchangeable with a primary.
- E. Backups of data files taken on a physical standby are interchangeable with a primary.

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 85

After converting your physical standby database to a logical database, you get an error:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration
Configuration- proddg
Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
Databases:
prod-Primary datatabse
prodsby-Physical standby database
Error: ORA-16810 multiple errors or warnings detected for database
Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED
Configuration Status:
ERROR
```

How can you rectify the error?

- A. Add a logical standby database PRODSBY and enable it, thereby replacing the physical standby database metadata in the broker configuration.
- B. Remove the physical standby database PRODSBY from the broker configuration, add a logical standby database PRODSBY to the broker configuration and enable it.
- C. Reinstall the physical standby database PRODSBY as a logical standby, thereby replacing the physical standby database metadata in the broker configuration.
- D. Reinstall both the primary and physical standby databases The broker will automatically detect that PRODSBY is a logical standby update to the metadata.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 86

Which three are true concerning restoring of RMAN backups to primary and physical standby databases in a Data Guard environment?

- A. Backups of data files taken on the primary database may be restored on a physical standby database.
- B. Backups of control files taken on the primary database may not be restored and used on a physical standby database.
- C. Backups of SPFILEs taken on a physical standby database may not be restored on the primary database.
- D. Backups of control files taken on a physical standby database may be restored on the primary database.
- E. Backups of data files taken on a physical standby database may be restored on a primary database.
- F. Backups of SPFILEs taken on the primary database may not be restored and used on a physical standby database.

Answer: CEF

NEW QUESTION 90

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration:

Configuration –Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

Databases:
dogs- Primary database
sheep-Logical standby database
cats- Logical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
```

Which three will be true after a switchover to Sheep?

- A. Cats will be an enabled logical standby database
- B. Cats will be a disabled logical standby database.
- C. Dogs will be a logical standby database.
- D. Dogs will be a physical standby database
- E. Sheep will be the primary database.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 95

You must configure an Oracle Data Guard environment consisting of:

1. A primary database
 2. A Physical Standby Database
 3. A Snapshot Standby Database
- You must meet these requirements:
1. Primary database availability should not be compromised by the availability of the standby databases.
 2. Under normal operations, transactions executed on the primary database should not commit before redo is written to disk on the primary database and on at least one standby database.
- Which redo transport mode, and which protection mode should you configure to meet these requirements?

- A. SYNC AFFIRM and Maximum Protection
- B. SYNC NOAFFIRM and Maximum Protection
- C. SYNC AFFIRM and Maximum Availability
- D. SYNC NOAFFIRM and Maximum Availability
- E. ASYNC and Maximum Performance

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 99

Which two are true about rolling release upgrades in a Data Guard environment?

- A. The background process DMON must be enabled on the primary and standby databases during a rolling release upgrade procedure
- B. A physical standby database can be converted to a logical standby database temporarily.
- C. Rolling release upgrades require the background process RVWR to write flashback logs on the standby database.
- D. The KEEP IDENTITY clause ensures that a logical standby database keeps the same DBID as the primary database.
- E. The recovery point objective increases proportionally to the duration of the rolling release upgrade procedure.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 100

Which two are true about database roles in an Oracle Data Guard Configuration?

- A. a configuration consisting only of a primary and one or more physical standby databases can support a rolling release upgrade.
- B. A Logical Standby Database can be converted to a Snapshot Standby Database.
- C. A Logical Standby Database can cascade redo to a terminal destination
- D. A Snapshot Standby Database can be a fast-start failover target
- E. A Physical Standby Database can be converted into a Logical Standby Database.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 101

Which two statements are true for Data Guard environments with multi-tenant databases?

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 103

Which statement is true regarding Oracle Net connectivity for a Data Guard Broker configuration?

- A. To start SQL apply on a logical standby database, a TNS entry enabling connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on the logical standby database host.
- B. the LOCALJSTERNER initialization parameter must be set to the listener used to register the primary database instance.
- C. To enable Reatime Query on a physical standby database, a TNS entry enabling connectivity to the standby database instance must be defined on the primary database host.
- D. A TNS enabling connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on each of the standby database hosts.
- E. A TNS entry or entries enabling connectivity to standby database instance(s) must bedefined on the primary database host.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 106

A data file on one of your physical standby databases has been accidentally deleted and you must restore and recover it. All the archive logs required for recovery are still on disk in the directory pointed to by the log_archive_dest_1 parameter Which three steps must be performed to restore the missing file and recover the standby database while it is in the MOUNT state?

- A. Recover the datafile by using the RMAN RECOVER DATAFILE command
- B. Restart the redo apply.
- C. Restore the datafile by using the RMAN RESTORE DATAFILE command.
- D. Stop the redo apply.
- E. Recover the database by using the RMAN RECOVER DATABASE command.

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 110

Which four statements are true regarding SQL Apply filters for a logical standby database?

- A. They can be used to skip execution of DML triggers on a table while allowing the DML to execute.
- B. They can be used to skip ALTER SYSTEM and ALTER DATABASE commands
- C. They can be used to stop SQL apply if it encounters an error.
- D. They can be used to skip all SQL statements executed on a specific pluggable database (PDB) within a standby multitenant container database (CDB).
- E. They can only be used to skip DML statements on a table
- F. They can be used to skip ALTER TABLE commands on a specific tables
- G. They can be used to skip CREATE TABLE commands

Answer: ACFG

NEW QUESTION 112

Which two are true about rolling release upgrades in a Data Guard environment?

- A. The background process DMON must be enabled on the primary and standby databases during a rolling release upgrade procedure
- B. A physical standby database can be converted to a logical standby database temporarily.
- C. Rolling release upgrades require the background process RVWR to write flashback logson the standby database.
- D. The KEEP IDENTITY clause ensures that a logical standby database keeps the same DBID as the primary database.
- E. The recovery point objective increases proportionally to the duration of the rolling release upgrade procedure.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 113

Which two statements are true about Real-Time Query?

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 115

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;
```

Configuration –Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

Databases:

dogs- Primary database

sheep-Logical standby database

cats- Logical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:

SUCCESS

Which three will be true after a switchover to Sheep?

- A. Cats will be an enabled logical standby database
- B. Cats will be a disabled logical standby database.
- C. Dogs will be a logical standby database.
- D. Dogs will be a physical standby database
- E. Sheep will be the primary database.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 120

Which two are prerequisites for configuring flashback database for Oracle 12c databases, in a Data Guard environment?

- A. a flash recovery area must be configured
- B. The database must be in MOUNT state.
- C. The database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- D. A far sync instance must be configured to flash back a standby when the primary has been flashed back.
- E. The Data Guard Broker must be used.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 123

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;
```

Configuration –Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

Databases:

dogs- Primary database

cats- Snapshot standby database

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

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 124

A Data Guard environment has this configuration and these attributes:

1. A primary database
2. A Physical Standby Database named sbdb
3. The configuration is in maximum availability protection mode.

Then sbdb is converted to a snapshot standby database When two statements are true?

- A. Sbdb can still apply redo
- B. The recovery point objective increases
- C. The protection mode is lowered to maximum performance
- D. The recovery time objective increases.
- E. Sbdb can still receive redo

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 127

Which three are true regarding the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Data Guard configuration verification wizard?

- A. it checks that supplemental logging is turned on if there is a logical standby database in the configuration.
- B. it verifies that parameter settings in the SPFILE or in memory or both, are consistent with the broker configuration properties for that database.
- C. It checks that the current data protection level is consistent with the broker's configured data protection mode.
- D. it modifies the database configurable parameters to match the values set for the broker configuration.
- E. It generates a workload on the primary database causing log switching, and monitors the arrival rate of redo on the standby database.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 129

A query on the view DBA_LOGSTDBY_UNSUPPORTED on your primary database returns several rows.

As a result of this, you decide that an upgrade may not use logical standby databases Which three are true about upgrading Data Guard environments consisting of one physical

standby database running on a separate host from the primary?

- A. The upgrade requires downtime until the upgrade of the standby is completed.
- B. The broker must be disabled during the upgrade
- C. With manual upgrade, catupgrd.sql can be executed on the primary and standby databases simultaneously.
- D. The upgrade requires downtime until the upgrade of the primary is completed.

- E. The new release of the Oracle Software must be installed on both the primary and standby database hosts
- F. Redo Apply on the standby database must be stopped while the primary database is upgraded.
- G. Fast-Start Failover can be used to protect the primary database during the upgrade.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 132

Which three types of backups taken in which situations may be used to perform restore operations to a logical standby database in a Data Guard environment?

- A. backups of data files taken on the primary database if connected to the recovery catalog where the logical standby database is registered
- B. backups of data files taken on the standby database if connected to the recovery catalog where the logical standby database is registered
- C. backups of control files taken on the primary database if connected to the recovery catalog where the logical standby database is registered
- D. backups of data files taken on the logical standby database, if not connected to a recovery catalog
- E. backups of control files taken on the logical standby database if not connected to a recovery catalog

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 135

Which three statements are true about Far Sync instances?

- A. The Data Guard Broker must be used to deploy and manage Far Sync instances.
- B. They enable standby database to be configured at remote distances from the primary without impacting performance on the primary.
- C. A primary database can ship redo directly to multiple Far Sync instances.
- D. They use as spfile, a standby controlfile, and standby redo logs.
- E. They work with any protection level.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 140

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

- A. DB_NAME
- B. ARCHIVE_LAG_TARGET
- C. COMPATIBLE
- D. DB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT
- E. DB_UNIQUE_NAME
- F. FAL_SERVER
- G. STANDBY_ARCHIVE_DEST

Answer: ADEF

NEW QUESTION 141

Which two statements are true about Real-Time Query?

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 146

Attempting to start the observer raises an error DGMGRL> start observer:
DGM-16954 Unable to open and lock the Observer configuration file Failed.
Identify two possible ways to start the observer successfully

- A. Set the Observer Override property to TRUE before starting the observer
- B. Create a broker configuration and enable Fast-Start Failover before starting the observer
- C. Start the observer using a different observer configuration file.
- D. start the observer in a different working directory.
- E. Enable Fast-Start Failover before starting the observer

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 147

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 151

After converting your physical standby database to a logical database, you get an error:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration
Configuration- proddg
Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
Databases:
prod-Primary datatabse
prodsby-Physical standby database
Error: ORA-16810 multiple errors or warnings detected for database
Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED
Configuration Status:
ERROR
```

How can you rectify the error?

- A. Add a logical standby database PRODSBY and enable it, thereby replacing the physical standby database metadata in the broker configuration.
- B. Remove the physical standby database PRODSBY from the broker configuration, add a logical standby database PRODSBY to the broker configuration and enable it.
- C. Reinstall the physical standby database PRODSBY as a logical standby, thereby replacing the physical standby database metadata in the broker configuration.
- D. Reinstall both the primary and physical standby databases. The broker will automatically detect that PRODSBY is a logical standby update to the metadata.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 155

Examine the Fast-start configuration

```
DGMGRL> show fast_start failover;
```

```
Fast-Start Failover: ENABLED
```

```
Threshold : 30 seconds
Target: sheep
Observer : 017.example.com
Lag Limit: 30 seconds (not in use)
Shutdown Primary: TRUE
Auto-reinstall: TRUE
Observer Reconnect: (none)
Observer Override: FALSE
```

```
Configurable Failover Conditions
```

```
Health Conditions:
Corrupted Controlfile YES
Corrupted Dictionary YES
Inaccessible Logfile NO
Stuck Archiver YES
Datafile Offline YES
```

Oracle Error Conditions: (none) Which three are true?

- A. The observer will initiate a failover when the primary database is unable to produce local archived redo log files.
- B. An automatic failover will be initiated even if the target standby database lags behind the primary
- C. The observer is running
- D. a failover may occur if the observer has lost connectivity to the primary database, even if the Fast-Start Failover target standby database has a good connection to the primary database
- E. The configuration operates in Maximum Availability mode
- F. The configuration operates in Maximum Performance mode

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 157

Examine the Data Guard configuration: DGMGRL> show configuration Configuration-Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability Databases:

Sheep- Primary database

Warning: ORA-16817: unsynchronized fast-start failover configuration Dogs - (*) Physical standby database (disabled)

ORA-16661: the standby database needs to be reinstated

Fast-Start Failover: ENABLED Configuration Status: WARNING And the fast-start failover configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show fast_start failover; Fast-Start Failover: ENABLED Threshold: 30 seconds Target: dogs
```

```
Observer: 017.example.com Lag Limit: 30 seconds (not in use) Shutdown Primary: TRUE Auto-reinstall: TRUE Observer Reconnect 10 seconds Observer Override: FALSE
```

Configurable Failover Conditions
Hearth Conditions: Corrupted Controlfile YES Inaccessible Logfile NO
Stuck Archiver NO Datafile Offline YES Oracle error Conditions
ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # %s, block # %s) And finally the reason for the fail over:
SQL> select last_failover_reason from v\$fs_failover_stats;
LAST_FAILOVER_REASON
ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # %s, block # %s)
Identify the task, or sequence of tasks, to bring the configuration into the SUCCESS state.

- A. Bring Dogs to the NOMOUNT state and let the broker reinstate Dogs automatically.
- B. MOUNT DOGS and issue "reinstate database dogs:" at the DGMGRL prompt while connected to Dogs.
- C. MOUNT DOGS and issue "reinstate database dogs:" at the DGMGRL prompt while connected to Sheep
- D. Open Dogs and let the broker reinstate Dogs automatically.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 159

A customer asks you to propose the most appropriate solution for this set of requirements:

1. We need a disaster recovery solution that enables us to fail over from our production database with zero data loss.
2. We want to generate reports from the proposed standby database at the same time that it is used for other purposes.
3. Developers may need to test occasionally on a copy of the live database.

You have to already confirmed that there are no unsupported data types on the primary database Which two solutions would you recommend?

- A. a remote physical standby database with RedoRoutes via a far sync instance
- B. a snapshot standby database with synchronous redo transport
- C. a physical standby database with real-time query enabled
- D. a logical standby database
- E. a read mostly implementation of a physical standby database

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 163

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