

## 1z0-066 Dumps

### Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

Which three are benefits of using the Data Guard Broker to manage standby databases?

- A. it simplifies physical standby database creation
- B. It provides an easy failover capability using a single command.
- C. it coordinates database state transitions and updates database properties dynamically.
- D. it automatically changes database properties after the protection mode for a configuration is changed
- E. It provides an easy switchover capability using a single command.
- F. It simplifies logical standby database creation.

**Answer:** BCE

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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 3**

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 4**

Examine this query and its output:

```
SQL> select fs_failover_status, fs_failover_current_target,  
2 fs_failover_observer_present, fs_failover_osever_host  
3 from v$database;  
FS_FAILOVER_STATUS FS_FAILOVER_CURRENT_TARGET  
FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_PRESENT FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_HOST
```

-----  
BYSTANDER cats NO  
O17.example.com

Which are true?

- A. The observer is not connected to the database on which the query was executed.
- B. Cats is a bystander database.
- C. The observer is connected to the database on which the query was executed.
- D. The observer is currently running on o17.example.com
- E. The observer is not running, but should run on o17 example.com.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Which three are true concerning database states after a successful switchover?

- A. If the former primary database became a logical standby database it will be in mount state
- B. The new primary database will be open read-write.
- C. The former primary database will always be open.
- D. If the former primary database became a logical standby database it will be open read-write.
- E. If the former primary database became a physical standby database it will always be open read-only.
- F. If the former primary database became a physical standby database it will be in the same state as the former physical standby database

**Answer:** ABE

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

Your expertise is requested for these customer requirements:

- 1. The Data Guard environment must be in maximum protection mode.
- 2. Reports must be offloaded to a physical standby database.
- 3. There must be no lag between the primary and standby databases that affect the reports produced.
- 4. The primary database must be resilient in case of a single network failure. Which solution is correct for these requirements?

- A. two standby databases, at least one of them a physical standby with Real-Time Query enabled and the STANDBY\_MAX\_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with asynchronous transport
- B. two standby databases, at least one of them a physical standby with Real-Time Query enabled and the STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY parameter set to zero,

receiving redo from the primary with synchronous transport

C. one physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, receiving redo from two Far Sync instances that are connected the primary

D. one physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled and the STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with synchronous transport

E. two physical standby databases with Real-Time Query enabled, receiving redo from the primary with the LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n attributes SYNC NOAFFIRM to minimize the performance impact on the primary.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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"1 DGM-17017 unable to determine configuration status

You wish to perform a failover to Sheep

Which command, or sequence of commands, should you issue to the broker before executing "failover to sheep", using the broker?

A. DGMGRL> convert database cats to physical standby,

B. DGMGRL> convert database sheep to physical standby;

C. DGMGRL> convert database sheep to physical standby; DGMGRL> convert database cats to physical standby;

D. DGMGRL>edit configuration set protection mode as maxperformance; DGMGRL> convert database sheep to physical standby;

E. None, because you can directly failover to a Snapshot Standby Database

**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

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-reinstate: 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 11

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL > show configuration;
```

```
Configuration –Animals
Protection Mode: MaxAvailability
Databases:
cats- Primary database
dogs-Physical standby database
sheep-Logical standby database
```

```
Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED
```

```
Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
```

Which three will be true after a switchover to Dogs?

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

**Answer:** BCE

#### 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 18

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
```

What happens if you issue "switchover" to sheep;" at the DGMGRL prompt?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 21

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 25

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 26

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 28

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 30

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 31

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 36

Which two are true about offloading backups to a physical standby database in a Data Guard environment?

- A. The standby database must be registered in an RMAN catalog after the primary database has been registered
- B. The standby database cannot be registered in an RMAN catalog if the primary database has not been registered
- C. Backups of the standby control file taken while connected to the catalog where the database is registered, may be used to restore the control file on the primary database.
- D. The standby database must be registered in an RMAN catalog before the primary database has been registered

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 39

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 41

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 46

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 48

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 51

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. Create a database service on the standby databases; automate the start of the service after a role change, and modify the connection description on the clients to use that service.
- B. Configure a PRIMARY role service on the Primary and Standby and modify the Client connect descriptor to include both Primary and the Standby.
- C. 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.

D. Set the LOCALJJSTENER parameter for all the database instances, to register services with the default listener on the primary database host.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 53

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 56

You must design an Oracle Data Guard configuration for an OLTP database that meets these permanent requirements:

1. Data loss is not permitted.
2. Read-only applications should not connect to the primary database instance. Additionally, there are these requirements, only one of which is ever done at any one time:
  1. It should be possible to apply designated patches with a minimum amount of downtime.
  2. Upgrading to a new database release should be performed with the least possible amount of downtime.
  3. New application software releases should be tested against an exact and up-to-date replica of the primary database.

Which configuration meets these requirements with the fewest databases?

- A. a primary database with three physical standby databases
- B. a primary database with one logical and two physical standby databases
- C. a primary database with one logical standby database
- D. a primary database with one logical and one physical standby database
- E. a primary database with two physical standby databases
- F. a primary database with one physical standby database

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 60

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 64

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 67

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 72

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 73

You must manually reinstate a database using DGMGRL

To which database should you connect with DGMGRL before issuing the REINSTATE command and in which state should the target database be?

- A. The target database should be in NOMOUNT state and DGMGRL should be connected to any database that is a member of the configuration
- B. The target database should be MOUNTED and DGMGRL should be connected to any database that is a member of the configuration
- C. The target database should be MOUNTED and DGMGRL should be connected to the primary database.
- D. The target database should be MOUNTED and DGMGRL should be connected to the target database
- E. The target database should be in NOMOUNT state and DGMGRL should be connected to the primary database

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 78

Your expertise is requested for these customer requirements:

- 1. The Data Guard environment must be in maximum protection mode.
- 2 Reports must be offloaded to a physical standby database.
- 3. There must be no lag between the primary and standby databases that affect the reports produced.
- 4. The primary database must be resilient in case of a single network failure. Which solution is correct for these requirements?

- A. two standby databases, at least one of them a physical standby with Real-Time Query enabled and the STANDBY\_MAX\_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with asynchronous transport
- B. two standby databases, at least one of them a physical standby with Real-Time Query enabled and the STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with synchronous transport
- C. one physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, receiving redo from two Far Sync instances that are connected the primary
- D. one physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled and the STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with synchronous transport
- E. two physical standby databases with Real-Time Query enabled, receiving redo from the primary with the LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n attributes SYNC NOAFFIRM to minimize the performance impact on the primary.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 82

You are monitoring your Data Guard broker configuration and issue this set of DGMGRL commands:

```
DGMGRL> SHOW CONFIGURATION
```

```
Configuration – DRSolution
```

```
Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
```

```
Databases:
```

```
Close_by-Primary database
```

```
FS_inst- Far Sync
```

```
Far_away –Physical standby database
```

```
Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED
```

```
Configuration Status:
```

```
SUCCESS
```

What is true concerning this configuration?

- A. The Close\_by primary database instance forwards redo to the FSjnst Far Sync instance, which forwards the redo in turn to the Far\_away physical standby database instance.
- B. The far sync instance will not forward redo to the Far\_away physical standby because the Protection mode is not MaxProtection.
- C. The close\_by primary database forwards redo to the Far\_away physical standby directly and also sends redo to the FSjnst Far Sync instance.
- D. The far sync instance will not forward redo to the Far\_away physical standby because Fast-Start Failover is disabled
- E. The FSjnst Far Sync instance forwards redo to the Far\_away physical standby only if the close\_by primary database is not able to do so.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 83**

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 88**

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 90**

Which two are true about offloading backups to a physical standby database in a Data Guard environment?

- A. The standby database must be registered in an RMAN catalog after the primary database has been registered
- B. The standby database cannot be registered in an RMAN catalog if the primary database has not been registered
- C. Backups of the standby control file taken while connected to the catalog where the database is registered, may be used to restore the control file on the primary database.
- D. The standby database must be registered in an RMAN catalog before the primary database has been registered

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 95**

A Data Guard environment has this configuration and these attributes:

1. The primary database prima is in the local region.
2. A physical standby database physt1 is in the local region.
3. A physical standby database physt2 is in a remote region.
4. The primary ships redo to physt1.
5. physt1 ships redo physt2.
6. physt1 and physt2 have Real-Time Query enabled

A sequence has been created with this SQL statement in the primary database: CREATE SEQUENCE a NOCACHE SESSION: Which two statements are true?

- A. The sequence is usable on physt1 and physt2
- B. The sequence is usable on physt1 but not usable on physt2.
- C. The sequence is usable on physt2 if physt1 becomes unavailable, but only if an alternative redo destination has been configured on the primary database.
- D. physt2 will no longer receive redo if physt1 becomes unavailable, unless LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n has the ALTERNATE attribute specified on the primary database.
- E. physt2 will no longer receive redo if physt1 becomes unavailable, unless LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n has the ALTERNATE attribute specified on physt1.

**Answer:** CE

**NEW QUESTION 96**

Which three are prerequisites for enabling Fast-Start Failover?

- A. The Fast-Start Failover target standby database must receive REDO directly from the primary database
- B. Flashback Database must be enabled on both the primary database and the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.
- C. Flashback Database must be enabled only on the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.
- D. The configuration must be operating in either Maximum Performance or Maximum Availability mode
- E. The configuration must be operating in either Maximum Performance or Maximum Protection mode
- F. The Data Guard environment must be managed by the Data Guard Broker.

**Answer:** BDF

**NEW QUESTION 98**

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 101**

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 105**

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
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.

You notice that queries executed on the physical standby database receive errors: ORA- 03172: STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY of 15 seconds exceeded. Which two would you recommend to avoid this error?

- A. Change the protection mode to Maximum Performance.
- B. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the standby database instance.
- C. Reduce I/O latency for the storage used by the primary database.
- D. Change the protection mode to Maximum Protection.
- E. Increase the network bandwidth between the primary and standby databases
- F. Increase the number of standby redo log files on the primary database

**Answer:** AE

**NEW QUESTION 106**

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 110

A customer has these requirements for their potential 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

Which Data Guard broker commands are needed to implement these requirements?

- A. EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES=' (LOCAL: physt1, FASTSYNC)'; EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES=' (LOCAL: fs1 SYNC)'; EDIT FAR\_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDORUOTES=' (pnma: physt2 SYNC)'; EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY
- B. EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES=' (LOCAL: fs1 ASYNC)'; EDIT FAR\_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDORUOTES=' (prima physt FASTSYNC)'; EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXPROTECTION
- C. EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES=' (LOCAL: fs1 SYNC)'; EDIT FAR\_SYNCfs1 SET PROPERTY REDORUOTES=' (prima physt ASYNC)'; EDITCONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
- D. EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES=' (LOCAL: physt1, FASTSYNC)'; EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES= (LOCAL: fs1. FASTSYNC)'; EDIT FAR\_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDORUOTES=' (prima: physt2 ASYNC)'; EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 115

Your Data Guard environment has one physical standby database using Real-Time Query. Two sentences have been created by these SQL statements:

create sequence a global; create sequence b session; Neither sequence has been used since being created

Session 1 connects to the primary database instance and issues these two SQL statements:

SELECT a.nextval FROM DUAL; SELECT b nextval FROM DUAL;

Then session 2 connects to the physical standby database instance and issues the same SQL statements.

What output will be seen for session 2?



A)

Sequence a output	21
Sequence b output	1

B)

Sequence a output	21
Sequence b output	21

C)

Sequence a output	1
Sequence b output	1

D)

Sequence a output	1
Sequence b output	21

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 117

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 122

You must manually reinstate a database using DGMGRL

To which database should you connect with DGMGRL before issuing the REINSTATE command and in which state should the target database be?

- A. The target database should be in NOMOUNT state and DGMGRL should be connected to any database that is a member of the configuration
- B. The target database should be MOUNTED and DGMGRL should be connected to any database that is a member of the configuration
- C. The target database should be MOUNTED and DGMGRL should be connected to the primary database.
- D. The target database should be MOUNTED and DGMGRL should be connected to the target database
- E. The target database should be in NOMOUNT state and DGMGRL should be connected to the primary database

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 127

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 130

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 132

Which three are required in order to use Real-Time Query without lagging behind the primary?

- A. There must be standby redo logs on the standby database
- B. There must be standby redo logs on the primary database.

- C. The primary must ship redo asynchronously.
- D. COMPATIBLE must be set to 11.1.0 or higher.
- E. Real-Time apply must be enabled on the standby.

**Answer:** ADE

#### NEW QUESTION 136

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 139

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 143

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. Set the DB\_UNIQUE\_NAME parameter on the primary database to a different value than that of the DB\_NAME parameter.
- B. Put the primary database into archivelog mode
- C. Startup nomount the standby database instance.
- D. Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance.
- E. Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host.

**Answer:** CDE

#### NEW QUESTION 146

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 149

Which two are true about management of a far sync instance when using the Data Guard Broker?

- A. A far sync instance is in a disabled state in the broker configuration immediately after adding it
- B. A far sync instance that has its RedoRoutes property set may not be disabled in the broker configuration.
- C. Broker management of a far sync instance may only be disabled with the disable configuration DGMGRL command.
- D. A far sync instance need not exist before adding it to the broker configuration but may not be enabled until created

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 152

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 156**

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
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.

You notice that queries executed on the physical standby database receive errors: ORA- 03172: STANDBY\_MAX\_DATA\_DELAY of 15 seconds exceeded. Which two would you recommend to avoid this error?

- A. Change the protection mode to Maximum Performance.
- B. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the standby database instance.
- C. Reduce I/O latency for the storage used by the primary database.
- D. Change the protection mode to Maximum Protection.
- E. Increase the network bandwidth between the primary and standby databases
- F. Increase the number of standby redo log files on the primary database

**Answer:** AE

**NEW QUESTION 159**

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 160**

Which three are true concerning Automatic Block Media Recovery in a Data Guard environment when running an application as an ordinary Oracle user?

- A. Real Time Query must be enabled on the primary database
- B. Real Time Query must be enabled on the physical standby database.
- C. If a physically corrupt block is discovered on a physical standby database, then a valid block image from the primary database is retrieved.
- D. If a physically corrupt block is discovered on the primary database, then a valid block image from a physical standby database is retrieved
- E. if a physically corrupt block is discovered on a logical standby database, then a valid block image from the primary database is retrieved.
- F. If a physically corrupt block is discovered on a primary database, then a valid block image from the logically standby database is retrieved.

**Answer:** BCD

**NEW QUESTION 162**

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 arecovery catalog
- E. backups of control files taken on the logical standby database if not connected to a recovery catalog

**Answer:** ADE

**NEW QUESTION 167**

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 172**

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 175

You administer a Data Guard environment consisting of a primary and three physical standby databases. One physical standby database is used for disaster recovery, one is used for reporting, and one is used as a replica for testing. The standby database used for testing is occasionally converted into a snapshot standby database and then converted back to a physical standby. The physical standby database is the only standby that is a mandatory destination. The broker configuration operates in MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE mode. Which ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY should be set, so that archive logs generated on the primary database are not deleted before they are consumed appropriately on each of the standby databases, but which allows them to be deleted from the primary as soon as it is safe to do so?

- A. CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO APPLIED ON ALL STANDBY
- B. CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO APPLIED ON STANDBY;
- C. CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO SHIPPED TO ALL STANDBY;
- D. CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO SHIPPED TO STANDBY,
- E. CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO NONE;

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 177

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 LOCAL\_LISTENER initialization parameter must be set to the listener used to register the primary database instance.
- C. To enable Realtime 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 entry 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 be defined on the primary database host.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 179

You administer a Data Guard environment consisting of a primary and three physical standby databases. One physical standby database is used for disaster recovery, one is used for reporting, and one is used as a replica for testing. The standby database used for testing is occasionally converted into a snapshot standby database and then converted back to a physical standby. The physical standby database is the only standby that is a mandatory destination. The broker configuration operates in MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE mode. Which ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY should be set, so that archive logs generated on the primary database are not deleted before they are consumed appropriately on each of the standby databases, but which allows them to be deleted from the primary as soon as it is safe to do so?

- A. CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO APPLIED ON ALL STANDBY
- B. CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO APPLIED ON STANDBY;
- C. CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO SHIPPED TO ALL STANDBY;
- D. CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO SHIPPED TO STANDBY,
- E. CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO NONE;

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 181

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 184

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 186

In which two cases is it possible to change the protection mode to maximum protection using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control?

- A. a snapshot standby database is the only standby database in the Data Guard configuration.
- B. A logical standby database is the only standby database in the data guard configuration.
- C. A far sync instance is the only Data Guard configuration member receiving redo in synchronous mode.
- D. Flashback is not enabled for either the primary database, the standby database, or both in the Data Guard configuration.
- E. The primary and standby databases are hosted on different operating systems.

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 188

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 191

You have a Data Guard Broker configuration called Somewhere' as shown:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;
```

Configuration –Somewhere

Protection Mode: MaxPerformance

Databases:

Nearby-Primary database

FS-Far Sync

Farout-Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status: SUCCESS

You then run this command:

```
DGMGRL> SHOW DATABASE 'Nearby' 'InconsistentProperties';
```

Which two are true about the output of this DGMGRL command?

- A. A far sync instance cannot have inconsistent properties because it has no database.
- B. It shows all properties whose broker configuration values for database Nearby are inconsistent with the broker configuration values for database Farout.
- C. It shows all properties whose broker configuration values for database Nearby are inconsistent with the values in the corresponding server parameter file or the runtime values for database instance Nearby.
- D. Any inconsistency reported is on an instance-specific basis.

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 196

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 201

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
2. Two remote physical standby databases
3. The redo transport mode is set to SYNC.
4. Real-time query is enabled for both standby databases.
5. The DB\_BLOCK\_CHECKING parameter is set to TRUE on both standby databases.

You notice an increase in redo apply lag time on both standby databases.

Which two would you recommend to reduce the redo apply lag on the standby databases?

- A. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the physical standby database instances.
- B. Increase the number of standby redo log files on the standby databases.
- C. Decrease the redo log file size on the primary database.
- D. Lower DB\_BLOCK\_CHECKING to MEDIUM or LOW on the standby databases.
- E. Increase the size of standby redo log files on the standby databases.

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 204

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'

FastStartFailoverAutoReinststate= 'FALSE'

FastStartFailoverPmyShutdown= 'TRUE'

BystanderFollowRoleChange= 'none'

ObserverOverride = 'FALSE'

Fast-Start Failover: ENABLED

Threshold: 30 seconds

Target: dogs

Observer: 015.example.com

Lag Limit: 30 seconds

Shutdown Primary: TRUE

Auto-reinststate: 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 205

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 reasons for this error

- A. Fast-Start Failover is not yet enabled for this Data Guard configuration
- B. The observer configuration file is marked read-only.
- C. There is already an observer running for this Data Guard configuration.
- D. There is another observer running for a Data Guard configuration which uses the same observer configuration file
- E. The broker configuration has not yet been created.

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 207

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 211

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
2. Two remote physical standby databases
3. The redo transport mode is set to SYNC.
4. Real-time query is enabled for both standby databases.
5. The DB\_BLOCK\_CHECKING parameter is set to TRUE on both standby databases.

You notice an increase in redo apply lag time on both standby databases.

Which two would you recommend to reduce the redo apply lag on the standby databases?

- A. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the physical standby database instances.
- B. Increase the number of standby redo log files on the standby databases.
- C. Decrease the redo log file size on the primary database.
- D. Lower DB\_BLOCK\_CHECKING to MEDIUM or LOW on the standby databases.
- E. Increase the size of standby redo log files on the standby databases.

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 212

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 214

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 215

Which two are true about the use of RMAN recovery catalogs when offloading backups to a physical standby database?

- A. It backups that are offloaded to a physical standby database are taken when not connected to a recovery catalog, then they may still be used for restoration on the primary database.
- B. The physical standby database may be used to register the database in the recovery catalog, if the primary is not registered.
- C. The primary and physical standby databases must be registered separately in the recovery catalog, if a far sync instance is used to route redo to the physical standby database.
- D. It is not necessary to use a recovery catalog unless a far sync instance is used to route redo to the physical standby database.
- E. Primary and physical standby database may use different virtual recovery catalogs in the same physical recovery catalog

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 220

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 224

Which three are true concerning Automatic Block Media Recovery in a Data Guard environment when running an application as an ordinary Oracle user?

- A. Real Time Query must be enabled on the primary database
- B. Real Time Query must be enabled on the physical standby database.
- C. If a physically corrupt block is discovered on a physical standby database, then a valid block image from the primary database is retrieved.
- D. If a physically corrupt block is discovered on the primary database, then a valid block image from a physical standby database is retrieved
- E. if a physically corrupt block is discovered on a logical standby database, then a valid block image from the primary database is retrieved.
- F. If a physically corrupt block is discovered on a primary database, then a valid block image from the logically standby database is retrieved.

**Answer:** BCD

#### NEW QUESTION 229

Which two are true about the creation of a Data Guard Broker configuration?

- A. in a broker configuration, the primary database name must match the DB\_UNIQUE\_NAME value in the database initialization parameter file.
- B. A primary database profile may be added to the configuration prior to creating the primary database.
- C. A standby database profile may be added to the configuration prior to creating that standby database.
- D. A newly created broker configuration requires at least one standby database profile to be specified at the time the configuration is created.
- E. A newly created broker configuration is in the disabled state

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 231

Examine this query and its output:

```
SQL> select fs_failover_status, fs_failover_current_target,  
2 fs_failover_observer_present, fs_failover_osever_host  
3 from v$database;  
FS_FAILOVER_STATUS FS_FAILOVER_CURRENT_TARGET  
FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_PRESENT FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_HOST
```

-----  
BYSTANDER cats NO  
O17.example.com

Which are true?

- A. The observer is not connected to the database on which the query was executed.
- B. Cats is a bystander database.
- C. The observer is connected to the database on which the query was executed.
- D. The observer is currently running on o17.example.com
- E. The observer is not running, but should run on o17 example.com.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 232

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 237

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-reinstate: 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 239

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 243

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