Exam Questions 1z0-066

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
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
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 rote 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 4
Which two are prerequisites for creating a standby database using Enterprise Manager cloud control?

A. The primary database must have FORCE LOGGING enabled.
B. The primary database must be in archive log mode
C. A backup of the primary database must exist.
D. The primary host and the proposed standby database host must run the same operating system.
E. The primary database instance must be started using an SPFILE.
F. The primary database must have flashback enabled

Answer: AB

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 RedoRoutesvia 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
Which four are true about DGMGRL show command?

A. It can be used to show properties of a pluggable standby database.
B. it can be used to show properties of a pluggable primary database.
C. it can be used to show instance-specific properties for a RAC database.
D. it can be used to show properties of a far sync instance
E. it can be used to show Fast Start Failover properties.
F. It can be used to show properties of a primary container database.

Answer: ABEF

NEW QUESTION 7
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 attnbutes SYNC NOAFFIRM
to minimize the performance impact on the primary.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
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 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 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
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 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 16
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 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 22
On your logical standby database, you specified these rules:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTBY.SKIP (STMT=> 'DML', -
SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
OBJECT_NAME=> 'EMP_NEW');

SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTBY.SKIP (STMT=> 'DML', -
SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
OBJECT_NAME=> 'EMP_OLD');
```

After completion of the weekend batch cycle you attempt to delete the SQL Apply filters:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTBY.UNSKIP (STMT=> 'DML', -
SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
OBJECT_NAME=> 'EMP%');
```

Which is true regarding the execution of the UNSKIP procedure?

A. it succeeds only if SQL apply is stopped before deleting the SQL Apply filter
B. it succeeds but the SQL Apply fitters are not deleted.
C. It deletes both the SQL Apply filters.
D. it returns an error because the syntax to delete a SQL Apply filter must specify the same object names as specified when the filter was added
E. it succeeds only if all DML statements executed on the primary have been applied on the logical standby

Answer: D

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 30
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_ARCH1VE_DEST

Answer: ADEF

NEW QUESTION 33
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 34
Which two statements are true for Data Guard environments with mufti-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 standby database.
E. A multi-tenant standby database can have fewer pluggable databases than the primary container database

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 38
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 40
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 41
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 45
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 pnmary 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 46
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 50
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 in converted.
F. It starts the CTWR process on the primary database instance.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 54
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 attnbutes SYNC NOAFFIRM to minimize the performance impact on the primary.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 57
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 onthe primary database.
D. The standby database must be registered in an RMAN catalog before the primary database has been registered

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 58
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 primarydatabase.
D. physt2 will no longer receive redo if phystl 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, unlessLOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n has the ALTERNATE attribute specified on physt1.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 61
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 66
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 68
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 72
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 PROPERY REDOROUTES=' (LOCAL: physt1, FASTSYNC)'; EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERY 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 PROPERY 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 PROPERY REDOROUTES^' (LOCAL: fs1 SYNC)'; EDIT FAR_SYNCfs1 SET PROPERTY REDORUOTES=' (prima physt ASYNC)'; EDITCONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
D. EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERY REDOROUTES=' (LOCAL: physt1, FASTSYNC)'; EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERY 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 74
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 75
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 theobserver
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 80
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 83
You are required to change the Data Guard Configuration protection mode from MAXPERFORMANCE to MAXAVAJLABILITY using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
Which two are true about this change?

A. If the primary database cannot write its redo to at least one synchronized standby database, then the protection level remains unchanged.
B. The primary database instance will remain up and running, if it cannot write redo to at least one synchronized standby database.
C. Transactions will not commit until all redo data needed to recover those transactions are written to the online redo log, and to the standby redo log on at least one synchronizes standby database.
D. Fast start failover can be enabled when making the chance.
E. Real time apply will be automatically turned on.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 86
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 88
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 89
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 havingDelayMins set.

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 93
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 97
Which two statements are true regarding Data Guard Broker?

A. It automatically adds the primary database to an existing broker configuration when Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is used to create a standby
B. It automatically starts the DMON process for the database instances that are part of a Data Guard configuration.
C. it can be used to perform failovers and switchovers.
D. It can be used to create and manage standby databases.
E. It can be used to monitor redo transport and log apply services.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 100
Which two are prerequisites for creating a standby database using Enterprise Manager cloud control?

A. The primary database must have FORCE LOGGING enabled.
B. The primary database must be in archive log mode
C. A backup of the primary database must exist.
D. The primary host and the proposed standby database host must run the same operating system.
E. The primary database instance must be started using an SPFILE.
F. The primary database must have flashback enabled

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 103
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 104
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 downtown 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 108
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 111
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 114
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 115
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 118
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 123
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 126
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 128
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 129
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 form the primary as soon as it is safe to do so?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 133
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 form the primary as soon as it is safe to do so?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 137
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 LOCALJJSTERNER 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 be defined on the primary database host.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 140
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 144
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 148
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. Sdbd 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 153
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 155
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 156
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 157
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 158
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 in converted.
F. It starts the CTWR process on the primary database instance.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 161
Which four requirements can be met by deploying a logical standby database?

A. Support for workloads requiring additional indexes.
B. it can be used to create additional schemas.
C. it can be used to create additional tables.
D. It must have the same physical structure as the primary database.
E. it must provide a disaster-recovery solution that protects all data with capability of performing switchovers and failovers.

F. Support for workloads requiring additional materialized views.
G. it can be used for Real Application Testing without affecting the disaster recovery capabilities.

Answer: ACEG

NEW QUESTION 164
Which three statements are true about Global Sequences when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled?

A. if the CACHE option is set then the size of the cache must be at least 100
B. Their creation requires that a LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameter be defined in the standby that points back to their primary
C. Their usage will always have a performance impact on the primary database.
D. Their usage may have a performance impact on the physical standby database if the CACHE size is too small
E. They must have the NOORDER and CACHE options set.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 165
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 166
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 RedoRoutesvia 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 168
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 171
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