Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-066

Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration

NEW QUESTION 1
Which two are prerequisites for configuring Transaction Guard in a Data Guard environment?

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 2
Which three 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 3
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 4
Your Data Guard environment has two remote physical standby databases
Client applications use the local naming method to connect to the primary database instance.
You want applications to automatically connect to the new primary database instance in case of a switchover or a failover
Which will fulfill this requirement?

A. Create a database service on each standby database that is started automatically by a trigger, when the database 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 5
Examine the Data Guard configuration after an accidental switchover to Sheep:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration –Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability
Databases:
sheep- Primary database
dogs- Logical standby database
cats- Physical standby database (disabled)
ORA-16795: the standby database needs to be re-created

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
```

Which three will be true after a switchover to Dogs?

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

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 6
Examine this query and its output:

```
SQL> select fs_failover_status, fs_failover_current_target,
2 fs_failover_observer_present, fs_failover_oserver_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 7
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 8
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 9
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 10
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 10
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 15
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 19
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 23
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 27
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 28
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 33
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 38
Which two are prerequisites for enabling Automatic Block Media Recovery in a Data Guard environment consisting of a primary database, one physical standby database and one logical standby database?

A. FLASHBACK DATABASE must be enabled on the physical standby database.
B. There must be connectivity between the primary and the physical standby database.
C. FLASHBACK DATABASE must be enabled on the primary database.
D. The physical standby database must have Real-Time Apply enabled.
E. The logical standby database must have Real-Time Query enabled

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 41
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 44
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 46
Examine this list of possible steps:
1 Raise the compatibility level on both databases
2.Restart SQL Apply on the upgraded logical standby database 3 Start SQL Apply on the old primary database.
4. Perform a Switchover to the logical standby database
5. Upgrade the logical standby database.
6. Upgrade the old primary database.
Which is the minimum number of steps in the correct order, to perform a rolling release upgrade of a data guard environment using an existing logical standby database and to enable the new functionality?

A. 5,2.4,3,6,1
B. 1,5,2,4,6,3
C. 5,2,4,6,3,1
D. 4,6,5,2,3,1
E. 5,2,4,1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 49
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 54
Examine the Data Guard configuration:

DGMGRL > show configuration;

Configuration-Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

Databases:
dogs- Primary database
dogsfsl –Far Sync
sheep- Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS

An attempt to enable fast-start failover raises an eror:

```
DGMGRL> enable fast_start failover;
Error: ORA-16693: requirements not met for enabling fast-start failover
Failed.
```

Identify two possible reasons for this error.

A. The FastStartFailoverTarget property is not set on Sheep.
B. The FastStartFailoverTarget property is not set on Dogs.
C. The FastStartFailoverTarget property is not set on DogsFSI.
D. The LogXptMode property is set to ASYNC on Dogs.
E. The RedoRoutes property is not set on Dogs
F. The RedoRoutes property is not set on DogsFSI

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 59
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 62
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 63
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 67
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 70
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 72
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 74
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 76

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 78
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 81
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 85
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 90
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 93
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 97
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 101
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 105
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_nwhen 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 109
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 112
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 114
Which three factors can influence the rate of redo apply on a physical standby database?

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 115
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 116
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 120
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 125
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 127
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 128
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 129
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 134
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 136
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 140
Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL > show configuration;

Configuration-Animals

Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

Databases:
dogs- Primary database
dogsfsl –Far Sync
sheep- Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
```

An attempt to enable fast-start failover raises an eror:

```
DGMGRL> enable fast_start failover;
Error: ORA-16693: requirements not met for enabling fast-start failover
Failed.
```

Identify two possible reasons for this error.

A. The FastStartFailoverTarget property is not set on Sheep.
B. The FastStartFailoverTarget property is not set on Dogs.
C. The FastStartFailoverTarget property is not set on DogsFSI.
D. The LogXptMode property is set to ASYNC on Dogs.
E. The RedoRoutes property is not set on Dogs
F. The RedoRoutes property is not set on DogsFSI

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 141
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 144
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 beopen 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 146
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 147
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 149
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 152
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 156

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 157
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 162
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 164
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 166
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 167
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 172
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. |f 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 175
Which three are always benefits of using a logical standby database?

A. it can be used for database rolling release upgrades
B. it can be used to replicate a single pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database.
C. It can be used as an updatable database for Real Application testing and then converted back to a standby database without affecting the updates.
D. It can be used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views or both.
E. It provides a disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options that can recover any data updated on the primary database.
F. it can be used for testing patches without affecting the primary database.

Answer: CDF

NEW QUESTION 179
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 181
Which three factors can influence the rate of redo apply on a physical standby database?

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 184
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 186
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 190
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 192
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 196
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 199
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 204
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 206
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, unless LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n has the ALTERNATE attribute specified on physt1.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 208
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 210
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. |f 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 215
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 220
Attempting to start the observer raises an error DGMGRL> start observer:
DGM-16954 Unable to open and lock the Observer configuration file Failed.
Identify two possible ways to start the observer successfully

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 223
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 225
Which two are prerequisites for enabling Automatic Block Media Recovery in a Data Guard environment consisting of a primary database, one physical standby database and one logical standby database?

A. FLASHBACK DATABASE must be enabled on the physical standby database.
B. There must be connectivity between the primary and the physical standby database.
C. FLASHBACK DATABASE must be enabled on the primary database.
D. The physical standby database must have Real-Time Apply enabled.
E. The logical standby database must have Real-Time Query enabled

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 227
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 228
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 232
Examine the Data Guard configuration:
DGMGRL > show configuration; Configuration-Animals
Protection Mode MaxPerformance Databases
dogs-Primary database sheep-Snapshot standby database cats-Snapshot standby database
Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED Configuration Status: SUCCESS
You receive an error while attempting to raise the protection mode to Maximum Availability: DGMGDRL> edit configuration set protection mode as max availability;
Error ORA-16627 operation disallowed since no standby databases would remain to support protection mode Failed.
Identify two statements that you can execute, either one of which will enable successful raising of the protection mode to Maximum Availability.

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 236
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 237
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 240
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 243
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 246
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