Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-066

Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration

NEW QUESTION 1
Which three are prerequisites for enabling Fast-Start Failover?

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

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration –Animals

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

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
```

Which three will be true after a switchover to Sheep?

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
You must propose an Oracle Data Guard configuration tor a database supporting an OLTP workload 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:
3. It should be possible to apply and test designated patches with a minimum amount of downtime.
4. Upgrading to a new database release should be performed with the least possible amount of downtime.
5. New application software releases should be tested against an exact up-to-date replica
of the production database.
You propose a primary database with one physical standby database configured in Maximum Protection mode.
Which requirements do you meet?

A. 2,3, 4, and 5
B. 1,2, 3,4, and 5
C. 1 and 2
D. only requirement 5
E. only requirement 1

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 8
You must use a physical standby database file to recover a data file on a primary database in a Data Guard environment.
Which three of these steps must be performed on the primary database after the file has been backed up using RMAN on the physical standby database?

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

E. Back up the data file as copy on the standby host to a location on the primary host
F. Connect to the primary database as the TARGET.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
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 10
Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL > show configuration:

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

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
```

Which three will be true after a switchover to Dogs?

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

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 14
Examine the Data Guard configuration: DGMGRL> show configuration;
Configuration -Animals Protection Mode 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 18
You are monitoring your Data Guard broker configuration and issue this set of DGMGRL commands:

```
DGMGRL> SHOW CONFIGURATION

Configuration – DRSolution

Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
Databases:
Close_by-Primary database
FS_inst- Far Sync
Far_away –Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
```

What is true concerning this configuration?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 19
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 20
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 25
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 29
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 32
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 36
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 40
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 45
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 47
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 50
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 55
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 60
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 64
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 65
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 70
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 75
You must use a physical standby database file to recover a data file on a primary database in a Data Guard environment.
Which three of these steps must be performed on the primary database after the file has been backed up using RMAN on the physical standby database?

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 78
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 83
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 86
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 87
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 90
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 92
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 95
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 97
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 99
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 102
You are monitoring your Data Guard broker configuration and issue this set of DGMGRL commands:

```
DGMGRL> SHOW CONFIGURATION

Configuration – DRSolution

Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
Databases:
Close_by-Primary database
FS_inst- Far Sync
Far_away –Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
```

What is true concerning this configuration?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 104
Which three statements are true about standby redo logs in a Data Guard configuration with no Oracle Streams or Goldengate configured?

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

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 105
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 110
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 113
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 114
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 116
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 121
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 123
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 128
You must configure an Oracle Data Guard environment consisting of:
1. A primary database
2. A Physical Standby Database
3. A Snapshot Standby Database You must meet these requirements:
1. Primary database availability should not be compromised by the availability of the standby databases.
2. Under normal operations, transactions executed on the primary database should not commit before redo is written to disk on the primary database and on at least one standby database.
Which redo transport mode, and which protection mode should you configure to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 131
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 136
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 137
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 141
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 143
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 146
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 151
Which three steps are prerequisites for the creation of a physical standby database on a separate server using the RMAN active database duplication method?

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

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 154
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 157
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 159
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 161
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 164
Which three steps are prerequisites for the creation of a physical standby database on a separate server using the RMAN active database duplication method?

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

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 167
Which two are true about database roles in an Oracle Data Guard Configuration?

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 168
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 173
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 177
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 181
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 183
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 185
Which two are true about rolling release upgrades in a Data Guard environment?

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 186
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 188
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 191
Which three types of backups taken in which situations may be used to perform restore operations to a logical standby database in a Data Guard environment?

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 193
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 195
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 standbydatabase.

E. A multi-tenant standby database can have fewer pluggable databases than the primary container database

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 196
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 198
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 bedefined on the primary database host.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 203
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 206
Which two are true about rolling release upgrades in a Data Guard environment?

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 208
Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration verbose;

Configuration –Animals

Protection Mode: MaxPerformance

Databases:

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

(*) Fast-Start Failover target

Properties:

FastStartFailoverThreshold = '30'
OperationTimeout = '30'
TraceLevel = 'USER'
FastStartFailoverLagLimit = '30'
CommunicationTimeout= '180'
ObserverReconnect= '10'
FastStartFailoverAutoReinstate= 'FALSE'
FastStartFailoverPrmyShutdown= 'TRUE'
BystanderFollowRoleChange= 'none'
ObserverOverride = 'FALSE'

Fast-Start Failover: ENABLED

Threshold: 30 seconds
Target: dogs
Observer: 015.example.com
Lag Limit: 30 seconds
Shutdown Primary: TRUE
Auto-reinstate: FALSE
Observer Reconnect: 10 seconds
Observer Override: TRUE
```

Configuration Status: SUCCESS Which two are true?

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 213
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 215
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 218
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 223
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 224
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 229
Which three types of backups taken in which situations may be used to perform restore operations to a logical standby database in a Data Guard environment?

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 233
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 236
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 238
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 243
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 244
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 249
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 252
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 257
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 262
After converting your physical standby database to a logical database, you get an error:

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

How can you rectify the error?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 266
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 268
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 271
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 272
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 277
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 278
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 282
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 287

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