

1z0-066 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 NOAFFIRM 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 4

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 5

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

DGMGRL> SHOW CONFIGURATION

Configuration – DRSolution

Protection Mode: MaxPerformance

Databases:

Close_by-Primary database

FS_inst- Far Sync

Far_away –Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:

SUCCESS

What is true concerning this configuration?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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 9

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 filters 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 10

Your Data Guard environment has two remote physical standby databases

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

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

Which will fulfill this requirement?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: ADEF

NEW QUESTION 12

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 13

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 17

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 22

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 24

You are licensed to use Oracle Active Data Guard

Which two statements are true after enabling block change tracking on a physical standby database?

- A. it allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 26

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 28

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 to the primary
- D. one physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled and the STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY parameter set to zero, receiving redo from the primary with synchronous transport
- E. two physical standby databases with Real-Time Query enabled, receiving redo from the primary with the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n attributes SYNC NOAFFIRM to minimize the performance impact on the primary.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 29

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 FSinst 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 FSinst Far Sync instance.
- D. The far sync instance will not forward redo to the Far_away physical standby because Fast-Start Failover is disabled
- E. The FSinst 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 33

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 37

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 39

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

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 40

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 45

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

As a result of this, you decide that an upgrade may use logical standby databases. Which two are true about upgrading Data Guard environments consisting of one logical standby database running on a separate host from the primary?

- A. The upgrade always requires downtime until the upgrade of the logical standby is completed

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 47

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 51

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 54

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 57

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 62

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 67

Your Data Guard environment has one physical standby database using Real-Time Query. Two sequences 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 71

You are required to change the Data Guard Configuration protection mode from MAXPERFORMANCE to MAXAVAILABILITY 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 74

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 79

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

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

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

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

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 83

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 88

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 92

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 94

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 96

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

As a result of this, you decide that an upgrade may use logical standby databases. Which two are true about upgrading Data Guard environments consisting of one logical standby database running on a separate host from the primary?

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 101

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

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

How can you rectify the error?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 104

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

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

Answer: CEF

NEW QUESTION 107

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 110

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

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

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 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 119

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 122

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 125

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 POUICY TO SHIPPED TO STANDBY,
- E. CONFIGURE ACHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO NONE;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 129

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 130

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 134

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 139

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 144

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

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;
```

```
Configuration –Somewhere
```

```
Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
```

```
Databases:
```

```
Nearby-Primary database
```

```
FS-Far Sync
```

```
Farout-Physical standby database
```

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

```
Configuration Status: SUCCESS
```

You then run this command:

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

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 147

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 149

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 152

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 157

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 162

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 163

A Data Guard environment has this configuration and these attributes:

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

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

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 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 168

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 to physt2.
6. physt1 and physt2 have Real-Time Query enabled.

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 170

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

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

Answer: ADEF

NEW QUESTION 173

Examine this query and its output:

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

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

Which are true?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 176

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 180

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 183

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

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

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

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 184

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