



Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration

Oracle 1z0-066

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

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?

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Sequence b output	
21	
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: A

QUESTION NO: 2

The Oracle database 12c Observer is currently running on host1 and you wish to have it running on host2.

Examine this list of possible steps:

- 1) Stop the observer on host1.
- 2) Disable Fast-Start Failover.
- 3) Update the broker configuration with the new observer hostname.
- 4) Enable Fast-Start Failover.
- 5) Start the Observer on host2.

Which contains the minimum required steps to move the observer to host2?

- A.** Execute only task 5.
- B.** Execute tasks 1, 3, and 5.
- C.** Execute tasks 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
- D.** Execute tasks 1 and 5.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two are true about Data Guard Broker configuration parameter administration? (Choose two.)

- A.** Changes to database properties always result in immediate updates to initialization parameters in the SPFILE even when the configuration is disabled.
- B.** Changes to database properties that might result in changes to static initialization parameters may not be done using the Data Guard Broker.
- C.** Changes to database properties that might result in changes to dynamic initialization parameters may be done using the Data Guard Broker when the configuration is disabled.
- D.** An SPFILE must be used for all the databases in a configuration.
- E.** Changes to database initialization parameters cannot be done directly for properties that are controlled by the Data Guard Broker.

ANSWER: D E

QUESTION NO: 4

You administer a Data Guard environment consisting of a primary database and three physical standby databases.

One physical standby database is used for disaster recovery, one is used for reporting, and one is used as a replica for testing.

The standby database used for testing is occasionally converted into a snapshot standby database and then converted back to a physical standby.

The physical standby database is the only standby that is a mandatory destination.

The broker configuration operates in MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE mode.

Which ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY should be set, so that archive logs generated on the primary database are not deleted before they are consumed appropriately on each of the standby databases, but which allows them to be deleted from the primary as soon as it is safe to do so?

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

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

You can change this default deletion policy using the following RMAN command:

CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO [CLEAR | NONE | APPLIED ON STANDBY];

Use the APPLIED ON STANDBY clause so that archived redo log files that have been applied on all mandatory standby destinations will be deleted.

Incorrect Answers:

A: APPLIED ON ALL STANDBY is not valid.

C, D: SHIPPED TO is not valid.

E: Use the NONE clause so that archived redo logs in flash recovery area that were backed up or obsolete as per the RMAN retention policy are eligible for deletion. This is the default configuration. Archived redo log files that are backed up or obsolete are deleted to make space if the disk space in the flash recovery area becomes full.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14239/rman.htm#1031870

QUESTION NO: 5

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: ol7.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

Health Conditions:

Corrupted Controlfile YES

Corrupted Dictionary 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

Explanation:

The command REINSTATE DATABASE reinstates a database as a new standby database in the broker configuration for the current primary database.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28295/dgmgrl.htm#BABDACIF

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two are prerequisites for configuring flashback database for Oracle 12c databases, in a Data Guard environment? (Choose two.)

- 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: A C

Explanation:

Configure the following database settings before enabling Flashback Database:

You must have a fast recovery area enabled, because flashback logs can only be stored in the fast recovery area.

Your database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode, because archived logs are used in the Flashback Database operation.

For Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) databases, the fast recovery area must be in a clustered file system or in ASM. Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/flashdb.htm#BRADV582>

QUESTION NO: 7

Which three statements are true about Data Guard configurations? (Choose three.)

- A. All databases in one Data Guard environment must have the same database name.
- B. VALID_FOR is a LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_N attribute that enables DB role change operations without having to modify LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n when performing switchovers or failovers.
- C. For Standard Edition, LOG_ARCHIVE_DUPLEX_DEST is used to configure redo transport, from the primary to the standby database.
- D. When using the Data Guard Broker, an spfile is not required.
- E. Up to 30 physical standby databases may exist within one configuration.
- F. The Oracle recommendation for the number of standby redo log groups per thread is one more than the number of online redo log groups per thread.

ANSWER: A E F

Explanation:

A: Parameter DB_NAME

On a primary database, specify the name used when the database was created. On a physical standby database, use the DB_NAME of the primary database.

E: A Data Guard configuration includes a production database referred to as the primary database, and up to 30 directly connected replicas referred to as standby databases.

F: The Far Sync instance's standby redo logs (SRLs) should have the same number of redo log groups as on the primary +1 for each thread as per standard MAA Best Practices.

Incorrect:

not D: You must use a server parameter file (SPFILE) to ensure the broker can persistently reconcile values between broker properties and any related initialization parameter values.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SBYDB/create_ps.htm#SBYDB4720
<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DGBKR/install.htm#DGBKR090>

QUESTION NO: 8

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

Explanation:

The Maximum Availability protection mode provides the highest level of data protection that is possible without compromising the availability of a primary database. Transactions do not commit until all redo data needed to recover those transactions has been written to the online redo log and to at least one synchronized standby database. If the primary database cannot write its redo stream to at least one synchronized standby database, it operates as if it were in maximum performance mode to preserve primary database availability until it is again able to write its redo stream to a synchronized standby database.

This mode ensures that no data loss will occur if the primary database fails, but only if a second fault does not prevent a complete set of redo data from being sent from the primary database to at least one standby database.

When a transport is performed using SYNC/AFFIRM, the primary performs write operations and waits for acknowledgment that the redo has been transmitted synchronously to the physical standby and written to disk. A SYNC/AFFIRM transport provides an additional protection benefit at the expense of a performance impact caused by the time required to complete the I/O to the standby redo log.

Incorrect Answers:

D: In the case of SYNC/NOAFFIRM, in which there is no check that data has been written to disk on the standby, there may be some data loss.

A, B: The Maximum Protection mode ensures that zero data loss occurs if a primary database fails. To provide this level of protection, the redo data needed to recover a transaction must be written to both the online redo log and to at least one synchronized standby database before the transaction commits. To ensure that data loss cannot occur, the primary database will shut down, rather than continue processing transactions, if it cannot write its redo stream to at least one synchronized standby database.

Because this data protection mode prioritizes data protection over primary database availability, Oracle recommends that a minimum of two standby databases be used to protect a primary database that runs in maximum protection mode to prevent a single standby database failure from causing the primary database to shut down.

E: The Maximum Performance protection mode provides the highest level of data protection that is possible without affecting the performance of a primary database. This is accomplished by allowing transactions to commit as soon as all redo data generated by those transactions has been written to the online log. Redo data is also written to one or more standby databases, but this is done asynchronously with respect to transaction commitment, so primary database performance is unaffected by delays in writing redo data to the standby database(s).

This protection mode offers slightly less data protection than maximum availability mode and has minimal impact on primary database performance.

This is the default protection mode.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28294/protection.htm

QUESTION NO: 9

Which three statements are true about Far Sync instances? (Choose three.)

- A. The Data Guard Broker must be used to deploy and manage Far Sync instances.
- B. They enable standby databases 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 an spfile, a standby controlfile, and standby redo logs.
- E. They work with any protection level.

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

A: The far sync instance is added to a Data Guard broker configuration.

B: Creating a far sync instance is similar to creating a physical standby except that data files do not exist at the far sync instance. Therefore, on a far sync instance there is no need to copy data files or restore data files from a backup. Once the far sync instance has been created, the configuration is modified to send redo synchronously from the primary database to the far sync instance in Maximum Availability mode and the far sync instance then forwards the redo asynchronously in real time.

D: Creating and Configuring a Far Sync Instance

Take the following steps to create a far sync instance:

1. Create the control file for the far sync instance.
2. Create a parameter file (PFILE) from the server parameter file (SPFILE) used by the primary database.
3. Create a server parameter file (spfile) from the edited parameter file (pfile) to facilitate any subsequent changes to parameter values.
4. Use an operating system copy utility to copy the far sync instance control file created in Step 1 and the server parameter file (spfile) created in Step 3 from the primary system to the appropriate locations on the far sync instance system.
5. Create standby redo logs in the same way they are created for a regular standby. Etc.

Incorrect Answers:

C: A far sync instance manages a control file, receives redo into standby redo logs (SRLs), and archives those SRLs to local archived redo logs. E: A far sync instance is supported in either maximum performance or maximum availability mode only.
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SBYDB/create_fs.htm

QUESTION NO: 10

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:

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 Sheep? (Choose three.)

- A. Cats will be in the disabled state and must be manually reinstated.
- B. Cats will be in the disabled state and must be manually re-created.
- C. Dogs will be in the disabled state and must be manually re-created.
- D. Dogs will be in the disabled state and must be manually reinstated.
- E. The configuration will be in Maximum Performance mode.
- F. The configuration will be in Maximum Availability mode.

ANSWER: A D E