Demo Questions

Oracle 1Z0-066 Exam

Oracle Database 12c Data Guard Administration

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Question #1 *Topic 1*

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.

Correct Answer: *AD*
Incorrect Answers:
C: in 12c Data Guard is set up at the Container level and not the individual Pluggable database level as the redo log files only belong to the Container database and the individual pluggable databases do not have their own online redo log files.
E: The database role is defined at the CDB level, not at the individual container level.
Any DDL related to role changes must be executed in the root container because a role is associated with an entire CDB. Individual pluggable databases (PDBs) do not have their own roles.

References:
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SBYDB/create_ps.htm#SBYDB5213

Question #2 *Topic 1*

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 descriptors 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 identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptors on client applications to include all the standby

Correct Answer: *A*
References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14239/scenarios.htm#i1054744

Question #3 *Topic 1*

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 maxavailability;
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;

Correct Answer: *BE*
The MAXAVAILABILITY protection mode requires that there be at least one standby database
configured to use standby redo log files, with its LogXptMode configurable database property set to
SYNC.
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28295/cli.htm

Question #4 *Topic 1*

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.

Correct Answer: *ADE*
References:
http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/farsync-2267608.pdf

Question #5_Topic 1_

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.

Correct Answer: *AC*
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.
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/flashdb.htm#BRADV582