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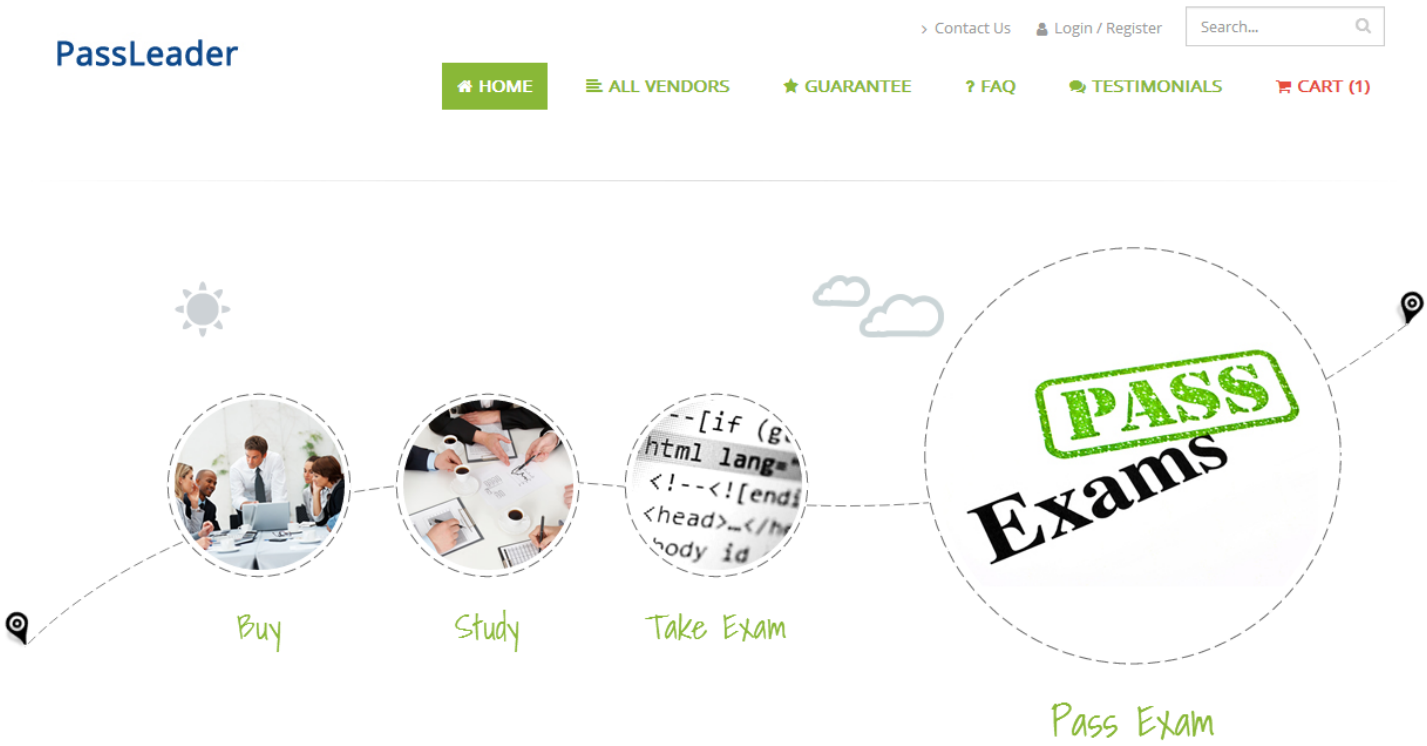

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Exam : **1z0-066**

Title : Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administrator

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Which two are true concerning the configuring of Flashback database in a Data Guard environment? (Choose two.)

A. It enables the use of far sync instances.

B. It is a prerequisite for the use of Fast Start Failover.

C. It permits a physical standby database to be converted to a snapshot standby database.

D. It permits a primary database that was disabled after failover to be reinstated as a standby.

E. It is required in order for a snapshot standby database to be converted to a physical database.

Answer: A,B

Explanation

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SBYDB/create_fs.htm#SBYDB5416

https://logicalread.com/2013/10/01/increasing-oracle-availability-with-fast-start-failover-mc04/

NO.2 Which three are true concerning restoring of RMAN backups to primary and physical standby databases in a Data Guard environment? (Choose three.)

A. Backups of control files taken on the primary database may not be restored and used on a physical standby database.

B. Backups of data files taken on a physical standby database may be restored on a primary database.

C. Backups of data files taken on the primary database may be restored on a physical standby database.

D. Backups of SPFILEs taken on a physical standby database may not be restored on the primary database.

E. Backups of control files taken on a physical standby database may be restored on the primary database.

F. Backups of SPFILEs taken on the primary database may not be restored and used on a physical standby database.

Answer: B,D,F

Explanation

C, F: All backup operations can be offloaded to a single standby database, except backups of the SPFILE.

Backups of the SPFILE can only be restored to the database from which they were backed up.

E: RMAN restores database files, over the network, from a physical standby database.

As of Oracle Database 12c, RMAN lets you restore or recover files by connecting, over the network, to a physical standby database that contains the required files. You can restore an entire database, data files, control files, spfile, or tablespaces.

Note: An Oracle database consists of one or more logical storage units called tablespaces, which collectively store all of the database's data. Each tablespace in an Oracle database consists of one or more files called datafiles, which are physical structures that conform to the operating system in which Oracle is running.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SBYDB/rman.htm#SBYDB00755

NO.3 Which four requirements can be met by deploying a logical standby database? (Choose four.)

A. Support for workloads requiring additional indexes.

B. Support for workloads requiring additional materialized views.
C. It must provide a disaster-recovery solution that protects all data with capability of performing switchovers and failovers.
D. It can be used to create additional schemas.
E. It can be used for Real Application Testing without affecting the disaster recovery capabilities.
F. It can be used to create additional tables.
G. It must have the same physical structure as the primary database.
Answer: A,C,E,F
Explanation
A: DDL Statements supported by a Logical Standby Database include:
ALTER INDEX
CREATE INDEX
DROP INDEX
C: DDL Statements supported by a Logical Standby Database include:
CREATE TABLE
DROP TABLE

NO.4 You must propose an Oracle Data Guard configuration for 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. only requirement 5
B. only requirement 1
C. 1 and 2
D. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
E. 2, 3, 4, and 5
Answer: C
Explanation
Maximum Protection mode ensures that zero data loss occurs if a primary database fails.
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.

NO.5 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? (Choose two.)

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. Increase the size of standby redo log files on the standby databases.
D. Decrease the redo log file size on the primary database.
E. Lower DB_BLOCK_CHECKING to MEDIUM or LOW on the standby databases.
Answer: A,E
Explanation
Use Data Guard Redo Apply Best Practices
To improve the Redo Apply rate of a physical standby database (and media recovery):
* Set DB_CACHE_SIZE to a Value Greater than on the Primary Database
* Set DB_BLOCK_CHECKSUM=FULL and DB_BLOCK_CHECKING=MEDIUM or FULL
* Maximize I/O Rates on Standby Redo Logs and Archived Redo Logs
* Assess Recovery Rate
* Assess Database Wait Events
* Tune I/O Operations
* Assess System Resources
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/HABPT/config_dg.htm#HABPT4904

NO.6 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? (Choose three.)

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

NO.7 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 database
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. Remove the physical standby database PRODSBY from the broker configuration, add a logical standby database PRODSBY to the broker configuration and enable it.

B. Reinstate both the primary and physical standby databases. The broker will automatically detect that PRODSBY is a logical standby update to the metadata.

C. Add a logical standby database PRODSBY and enable it, thereby replacing the physical standby database metadata in the broker configuration.

D. Reinstate the physical standby database PRODSBY as a logical standby, thereby replacing the physical standby database metadata in the broker configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation
You can reenable the standby database or reset the primary database state to ONLINE to fix the inconsistencies.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14230/cli.htm

NO.8 Which two steps must be performed before running DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE FOR STANDBY using RMAN? (Choose two.)

A. Configure Oracle Net connectivity between the primary host and the standby host.

B. Run the nid utility to modify the DBID of the primary database.

C. Transfer a copy of the passwordfile from the primary host to the standby host.

D. Create an SPFILE for the standby database.

E. Create a standby controlfile.

Answer: C,E

NO.9 Which two statements are true about Far Sync instances? (Choose two.)

A. They work in Maximum Protection mode.

B. They work in Maximum Performance mode.

C. They do not work with Logical Standby databases.

D. They work in Maximum Availability mode.

E. They do not work with Snapshot Standby databases.

Answer: A,D

Explanation
far sync instance is supported in either maximum performance or maximum availability mode.
Usually when Data Guard is running under maximum availability and there is chance to switch

internally to maximum performance in case of redo data unable to commit on any one standby database, With the same mechanism Oracle can work on both maximum availability and maximum performance, so worth increasing the protection level to Maximum availability.

NO.10 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? (Choose two.)

A. The recovery time objective increases.

B. The recovery point objective increases.

C. The protection mode is lowered to maximum performance.

D. Sbdb can still receive redo

E. Sdbd can still apply redo.

Answer: A,D
Explanation
E: A snapshot standby database receives and archives, but does not apply, redo data from a primary database.
D: Snapshot standby databases are best used in scenarios where the benefit of having a temporary, updatable snapshot of the primary database justifies additional administrative complexity and increased time to recover from primary database failures.
Note: Redo data received from the primary database is applied when a snapshot standby database is converted back into a physical standby database, after discarding all local updates to the snapshot standby database.
The data in the primary database is fully protected however, because a snapshot standby can be converted back into a physical standby database at any time, and the redo data received from the primary will then be applied.