

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Kill your exam at first Attempt



Oracle

# 1Z0-066

*Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration*

<https://killexams.com/pass4sure/exam-detail/1Z0-066>



**QUESTION:** 177

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:** B, D, E

**QUESTION:** 178

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

**QUESTION:** 179

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:** A, C, E

**QUESTION:** 180

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:** A, C, E

**QUESTION:** 181

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:** A, C, E

**QUESTION:** 182

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 attributes SYNC NOAFFIRM to minimize the performance impact on the primary.

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 183

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 change.
- E. Real time apply will be automatically turned on.

**Answer:** B, C

**QUESTION:** 184

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:

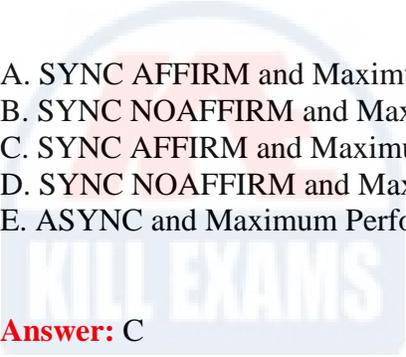
1. Primary database availability should not be compromised by the availability of the standby databases.

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



For More exams visit <https://killexams.com/vendors-exam-list>



*Kill your exam at First Attempt....Guaranteed!*