Oracle 1Z0-066 Exam

Volume: 92 Questions

Question No: 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 multitenant 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: A, D

Question No: 2
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 rote 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

Question No: 3
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: B, E

Question No: 4
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: A, D, E

Question No: 5
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: A, C

Question No: 6
You are required to change the Data Guard Configuration protection mode from MAXPERFORMANCE to MAXAVAJLABILITY 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

Question No: 7
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: A, D, E, F

Question No: 8
Your Data Guard environment has one physical standby database using Real-Time Query.
Two sentences 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

Question No: 9
You must propose an Oracle Data Guard configuration tor 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. 2,3, 4, and 5

B. 1,2, 3,4, and 5

C. 1 and 2

D. only requirement 5

E. only requirement 1

Answer: C

Question No: 10
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 NOAFFRIM 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

Question No: 11
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'1 DGM-17017 unable to determine configuration status
You wish to perform a failover to Sheep
Which command, or sequence of commands, should you issue to the broker before executing "failover to sheep", using the broker?

A. DGMGRL> convert database cats to physical standby,

B. DGMGRL> convert database sheep to physical standby;

C. DGMGRL> convert database sheep to physical standby; DGMGRL> convert database cats to physical standby;

D. DGMGRL>edit configuration set protection mode as maxperformance; DGMGRL> convert database sheep to physical standby;

E. None, because you can directly failover to a Snapshot Standby Database

Answer: C

Question No: 12
Attempting to start the observer raises an error:
DGMGRL> start observer:
DGM-16954: Unable to open and lock the Observer configuration file Failed.
Identify two possible reasons for this error

A. Fast-Start Failover is not yet enabled for this Data Guard configuration

B. The observer configuration file is marked read-only.

C. There is already an observer running for this Data Guard configuration.

D. There is another observer running for a Data Guard configuration which uses the same observer configuration file

E. The broker configuration has not yet been created.

Answer: B, D

Question No: 13

Examine the Data Guard configuration:
DGMGRL> show configuration
Configuration -Animals
Protection Mode: MaxAvailability
Databases:
dogs- Primary database
sheep-(*) Physical standby database
cats- Physical standby database
Fast-Start Failover: ENABLED
Configuration Status: SUCCESS
What happens if you issue "switchover" to sheep;" at the DGMGRL prompt?

A. The switchover succeeds but Dogs need to be reinstated

B. The switchover succeeds but Fast-Start Failover is suspended.

C. The switchover succeeds and Cats become the new failover target.

D. The switchover succeeds and Dogs become the new failover target

E. it results in an error indicating that a switchover is not allowed .

Answer: D

Question No: 14
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_l 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

Question No: 15
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 ARCHIVE LOG 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 POUCY TO SHIPPED TO STANDBY,

E. CONFIGURE ACHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO NONE;

Answer: B

Question No: 16
Which four factors can influence the rate of SQL apply on a logical standby database?

A. the size of the undo tablespace on the logical standby database

B. the number of full table scans performed by SQL apply

C. the number of coordinator processes on the standby database instance

D. the size of the shared pool

E. the number of APPLIER processes

F. the number of PRE PARER processes

Answer: B, D, E, F

Question No: 17
Which two are true about database roles in an Oracle Data Guard Configuration?

A. a configuration consisting only of a primary and one or more physical standby databases can support a rolling release upgrade.

B. A Logical Standby Database can be converted to a Snapshot Standby Database.

C. A Logical Standby Database can cascade redo to a terminal destination

D. A Snapshot Standby Database can be a fast-start failover target

E. A Physical Standby Database can be converted into a Logical Standby Database.

Answer: B, E

Question No: 18
There are currently 6 APPLIER and 6 PREPARER processes running and no idle APPLIER processes on your logical standby database. The MAX_SERVERS SQL apply parameter and number of archiver processes are both set to 12. Identify two changes, each of which would allow you to increase the number of APPLIER processes.

A. Increase the PROCESSES initialization parameter

B. Increase the value for the MAX_SERVERS SQL apply parameter.

C. Decrease the number of archiver processes on the standby database.

D. increase the PARALLEL_MAX_SERVER initialization parameter

E. Decrease the number of PRE PARER processes

F. Increase the RECOVERY_PARALLEUSM initialization parameter

Answer: B, E

Question No: 19
Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

A. Snapshot standby databases may be used for rolling release upgrades.