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Exam : **1Z0-066**

Title : Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration

Version : DEMO

1.Which two are true about database roles in an Oracle Data Guard Configuration? (Choose two.)
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
Explanation:
B: A snapshot standby database can be converted back into a physical standby database at any time.
E: You create a logical standby database by first creating a physical standby database and then transitioning it to a logical standby database.

2.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”
DGM-17017: unable to determine configuration status
Which three will be true after a successful failover to Cats? (Choose three.)
A. Sheep will be in the disabled state.
B. Sheep will be in the enabled state.
C. Dogs will be in the disabled state and has to be manually reinstated.
D. The configuration will be in Maximum Performance mode.
E. The configuration will be in Maximum Availability mode.
Answer: B,C,D

3.Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:
1. A primary database supporting an OLTP workload
2. A remote physical standby database
3. Real-time query is enabled
4. The redo transport mode is set to SYNC.
5. The protection mode is set to Maximum Availability.
Which two are true regarding the DelayMins Database Property for the standby database? (Choose two.)
A. It can only be enabled for a configuration in Maximum Performance mode.
B. It allows user errors on the primary to be recovered by using the physical standby database.
C. It enables you to bypass the default network timeout interval specified for the standby redo transport

destination.
D. It can only be enabled for a configuration in Maximum Availability mode.
E. It allows logical corruptions on the primary to be recovered by using the physical standby database.
F. It specifies a delay before the primary ships redo to the standby destination having DelayMins set.
Answer: B,F
Explanation:
F: The DelayMins configurable database property specifies the number of minutes log apply services will delay applying the archived redo log data on the standby database.
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e40771/dbpropref.htm#DGBKR855

4.Which three are required in order to use Real-Time Query without lagging behind the primary? (Choose three.)
A. There must be standby redo logs on the standby database.
B. There must be standby redo logs on the primary database.
C. The primary must ship redo asynchronously.
D. COMPATIBLE must be set to 11.1.0 or higher.
E. Real-Time apply must be enabled on the standby.
Answer: A,D,E
Explanation:
D: The COMPATIBLE database initialization parameter must be set to 11.0 or higher to use the real-time query feature of the Oracle Active Data Guard option.
E: The apply lag control and Redo Apply synchronization mechanisms require that the
client be connected and issuing queries to a physical standby database that is in real-time query mode.

5.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. Sdbd can still apply redo.
B. The recovery point objective increases.
C. The protection mode is lowered to maximum performance.
D. The recovery time objective increases.
E. Sbdb can still receive redo
Answer: D,E
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.