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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three types of backups offload ..... with the primary database in a data Guard

Options:

A- Control files
B- Broker configuration files
C- Password files
D- Data files
E- Online logs
F- Archive logs

Answer:

A, D, F

Explanation:

In a Data Guard environment, you can offload the backups of certain database components to a physical standby database. Incremental backups of a standby database are interchangeable with the primary database, meaning you can apply a backup taken on a standby database to a primary database and vice versa. This includes control files, data files, and archive logs. Backups of control files and nonstandby control files are interchangeable. You can restore a standby control file on a primary database and a primary control file on a physical standby database, demonstrating their interchangeability and the ability to offload control file backups to one database in a Data Guard environment.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which THREE are true about using flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

Options:

A- When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a physical standby database is also flashed back automatically.
B- You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the phylt may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a logical standby.
C- It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance.
D- You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption.
E- It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby.
F- When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a logical standby database is also flashed back automatically.

Answer:

C, D, E

Explanation:

Flashback Database is a feature that allows reverting a database to a previous point in time, which is extremely useful in various Data Guard configurations:

It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance (C): Flashback Database can be used on a physical standby database to revert it to a past point in time, even when it is receiving redo data from a far sync instance. This can be particularly useful to recover from logical corruptions or unwanted changes.

You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption (D): Even when real-time apply is enabled, which allows redo data to be applied to the standby database as soon as it is received, Flashback Database can be used to revert the physical standby database to a point in time before the logical corruption occurred.

It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby (E): After a failover has occurred from a primary to a physical standby database, making the standby the new primary, Flashback Database cannot be used to revert the old primary database to a state before the failover because the failover operation makes irreversible changes to the database role and configuration. Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your Data Guard environment has two remote physical standby databases.

Client applications use the local naming method to define connectivity to the primary database instance.

Which will automatically redirect clients to the new primary database in case of a switchover or failover?

Options:

A- Configure a PRIMARY role service on the Primary and Standby and modify the Client connect descriptor to include both the Primary and the Standby.
B- Set the LOCAL_LISTENER parameter for all the database instances, to register services with the default listener on the primary database host.
C- Set the DB_NAME parameter identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptor on the clients to use DB_NAME to connect to the primary database instance.
D- Create a database service on the standby databases; automate the start of the service after a role change, and modify the connection descriptor on the clients to use that service.

Answer:

D

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two are prerequisites for configuring Transaction Guard in a Data Guard environment?

Options:

A- Grant execute permission on the DBMS_APP_CONT package to relevant database schema owners.
B- Ensure that connection descriptors for database clients use the failover clause with the COMMIT_OUTCOME parameter set to TRUE.
C- Set INSTANCE_NAME identically on all the Data Guard Configuration databases and modify the local service name on the client to include a CONNECTION_LIST containing all the standby hosts.
D- Create a database service with COMMIT_OUTCOME set to TRUE, and ensure clients use that service to connect to the database instance.
E- Create a database service with COMMIT_OUTCOME set to TRUE and ensure that the service is statically registered with the default listener on the primary host.

Answer:

A, D

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which feature is available when monitoring a Data Guard configuration using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control, but is not available using DGMGRL or by using SQL?

Options:

A- Analyzing the dmon process trace file
B- Creating a broker configuration before creating the databases
C- Viewing a logical standby database apply lag
D- Automatic creation of standby redo logs
E- Performing a verify operation

Answer:

C

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which THREE statements are TRUE about Global Sequences when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled?

Options:

A- Their usage will always have a performance impact on the primary database.
B- Their creation requires that a LOG archive_dest_n parameter be defined in the standby that points back to the primary.
C- If the CACHE option is set then the size of the cache must be at least 100.
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 NOORDEK and CACHE options set.

Answer:

A, D, E

Explanation:

Global Sequences are Oracle sequences that generate unique values across multiple instances in an Oracle RAC or a Data Guard configuration. Regarding their behavior and performance when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled:

A: The usage of Global Sequences can indeed have a performance impact on the primary database due to the need to generate unique values that are consistent across both primary and standby databases.

D: The performance impact on the physical standby database may occur if the CACHE size is too small. This is because the standby database will frequently have to access the primary database to replenish the cache, which can increase the load and potentially lead to performance degradation.

E: Global Sequences should have the NOORDER and CACHE options set. The NOORDER option ensures that sequence numbers are provided without guaranteeing sequence order, thus improving scalability and performance. The CACHE option is used to specify how many sequence values will be held in memory for faster access.

Option B is incorrect as the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameter's definition for standbys pointing back to the primary does not directly pertain to the creation of sequences.

Option C is incorrect because there is no requirement that the size of the cache for a sequence must be at least 100. The CACHE size can be set to a different number based on specific use cases or performance considerations.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your current Data Guard environment consists of:

A primary database containing no abstract data types used for user tables.

Two separate remote physical standby databases used for reporting.

Examine these requirements for adding a new standby database to this Data Guard environment:

The new standby database must provide a disaster recovery solution.

There must be minimal additional performance overheads on the primary database.

The new standby database may require additional indexes and materialized views not present in the primary.

New tables or schemas may be required in the standby database that are not present in the primary.

What would you recommend to fulfill these requirements?

Options:

A- A physical standby database with synchronous redo transport and Real-Time Query enabled.
B- A physical standby database with asynchronous redo transport and Real-Time Query enabled.
C- A logical standby database with synchronous redo transport and redo apply on.
D- A logical standby database with synchronous redo transport and SQL apply on.
E- A logical standby database with asynchronous redo transport and SQL apply on.

Answer:

E

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You must configure an Oracle Data.....

1. A primary database

2. A physical standby database

Examine these requirements: 1. Data loss is not permitted.

1. Data loss is not permitted.

2. It should be possible to convert the physical standby database to a snapshot standby database.

3. Under normal operations, transactions should commit when redo is written to disk on the primary database and as soon as it has been received by the standby database instance.

4. The availability of the primary database should not be compromised by the availability of the standby database.

5. It should be possible to convert the physical standby database to a logical standby database

6. It should be possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on the primary database.

7. It should be possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on the physical standby database.

You configure SYNC redo transport mode in combination with Maximum Protection mode.

Options:

A- 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7
B- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
C- 1, 2, 6, and 7

D- 1, 6, and 7
E- 1, 2, and 5

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When SYNC redo transport mode is combined with Maximum Protection mode, it ensures that no data loss will occur (requirement 1). The physical standby can be converted to a snapshot standby (requirement 2) and later to a logical standby database (requirement 5), satisfying both transformation requirements. Transactions commit as soon as redo data is received by the standby database (requirement 3). The availability of the primary is not dependent on the standby database in Maximum Protection mode, as the primary database will halt if the standby cannot acknowledge the redo (requirement 4), thus indirectly ensuring its availability. It is also possible to deploy Real Application Clusters on both the primary (requirement 6) and the physical standby database (requirement 7), providing high availability and scalability.

Reference Oracle Data Guard documentation detailing the requirements for different database roles, protection modes, and redo transport modes, as well as the capabilities and limitations of each configuration.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your expertise is requested for these customer requirements:

The Data Guard environment must be in maximum protection mode.

Reports must be offloaded to a physical standby database.

There must be no lag between the primary and standby databases that affect the reports produced.

The primary database must be resilient in case of a single network failure.

Which solution is correct for these requirements?

Options:

A- 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

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 asynchronous transport
C- One physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, receiving redo from two Far Sync instances that are connected to the primary
D- One physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled and 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:

A

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