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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

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

ou 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 sheep to physical standby;
- B. DGMGRL> convert database cats to physical standby;
- C. DGMGRL> convert database sheep to physical standby;
DGMGRL> edit configuration set protection mode as maxperformance;
DGMGRL> convert database sheep to physical standby;
- D. DGMGRL> convert database cats to physical standby;
- E. None, because you can directly failover to a Snapshot Standby Database.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which TWO statements are true about database parameters for databases in a Data Guard environment?

- A. DB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT is only required if the standby database is on the same host as the primary database.
- B. The databases that are part of a Data Guard configuration must have different DB_UNIQUE_NAME initialization parameters.
- C. LOG_FILE_NAME_CONVERT applies to online redo logs and archived logs.
- D. COMPATIBLE must have identical values for primary and standby databases.
- E. If DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST is specified, then LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n is not required for local archive logs.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 35

A customer asks for your recommendation regarding this requirement:

1. We plan to have a Data Guard Configuration with one primary database and one physical standby database.
2. We want zero data loss in case of a disaster involving the loss of one component.
3. We want to do Real Application Testing occasionally on the Standby Database.

Which solution, if any, satisfies these requirements?

- A. A physical standby database with synchronous redo transport that can be converted regularly into a snapshot standby to do real application testing
- B. These requirements cannot be met.
- C. A far sync instance plus a snapshot standby database and real time apply that can be converted regularly into logical standby database to do real application testing
- D. A snapshot standby database with real time query that can be converted regularly into a physical standby database open read write, to do real application testing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Synchronous redo transport for zero data loss (B): To guarantee zero data loss in the case of a disaster, synchronous redo transport must be configured between the primary and standby databases.

Conversion to snapshot standby for testing (B): A physical standby database can be temporarily converted into a snapshot standby database to perform real application testing. After testing is completed, the snapshot standby can be converted back to a physical standby to resume its disaster recovery role.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Oracle Database Testing Guide

NEW QUESTION # 36

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?

- A. Decrease the redo log file size on the primary database.
- B. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the physical standby database instances.
- C. Lower DB_BLOCK_CHECKING to MEDIUM or low on the standby databases.
- D. Increase the size of standby redo log files on the standby databases.
- E. Increase the number of standby redo log files on the standby databases.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

To reduce the redo apply lag on standby databases, one could increase the size of the standby redo log files. Larger redo log files can accommodate more redo data, which may reduce the frequency of log switches and allow for more continuous application of redo data. Additionally, lowering the DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter to MEDIUM or LOW on the standby databases can help improve redo apply performance. High block checking can impose additional CPU overhead during the application of redo data, potentially increasing apply lag times. By reducing the level of block checking, you can lessen this overhead and help reduce the apply lag.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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

- A. It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby.
- B. When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a physical standby database is also flashed back automatically.
- 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. When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a logical standby database is also flashed back automatically.
- F. You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the phyilt may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a logical standby.

Answer: A,C,D

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. References:

* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

NEW QUESTION # 38

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