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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

NEW QUESTION # 82

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration - Animals

  Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

  Databases:
    dogs - Primary database
    sheep - Physical standby database
    goat - 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 and Cats becomes the new failover target.
- **B. The switchover succeeds and Dogs becomes the new failover target.**
- C. The switchover succeeds but Dogs needs to be reinstated.
- D. It results in an error indicating that a switchover is not allowed.
- E. The switchover succeeds and Fast-Start Failover is suspended.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When issuing a "switchover to sheep;" command in a Data Guard configuration, the primary database (Dogs) transitions to a standby role, and the target standby database (Sheep) becomes the new primary database. Fast-Start Failover (FSFO) remains enabled, but its target changes according to the new roles of the databases. Since Cats is also a physical standby database, it does not become the failover target by default unless it is specified in the broker configuration. After the switchover, the original primary (Dogs) becomes the new standby database and thus the new failover target for FSFO.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation provides detailed procedures and explanations of switchover operations, including how FSFO targets are affected post-switchover. This behavior is consistent across different Oracle Database versions that support Data Guard and FSFO.

NEW QUESTION # 83

Which three can be done using Data Guard Broker?

- A. Monitoring and managing redo transport services, and log apply services.
- **B. Converting physical standby databases to snapshot standby databases.**
- **C. Automating failover to a specified target standby database.**
- D. Define logical standby database skip rules.
- **E. Create a new physical standby database.**
- F. Configuring the standby control file, server parameter file, and data files for a standby database.

Answer: B,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 84

Which three actions are performed by the START PLAN procedure of the DBMS ROLLING package?

- A. starting media recovery on all the Leading Group Standby databases
- B. switching the primary database to the logical standby role
- C. converting the designated physical standby database into a logical standby database
- **D. creating a guaranteed restore point on the primary database**
- **E. building a LogMiner dictionary on the primary database instance**
- **F. creating a guaranteed restore point on the standby databases**

Answer: D,E,F

Explanation:

The DBMS_ROLLING package facilitates a rolling upgrade process across a Data Guard configuration. The START PLAN procedure in particular handles several critical actions, including:

- * Creating a guaranteed restore point on the standby databases (B): This ensures that the standby databases can be reverted to their state before the rolling upgrade process in case of any issues.
 - * Building a LogMiner dictionary on the primary database instance (C): This is necessary for logical standby databases to interpret redo data during the SQL Apply process.
 - * Creating a guaranteed restore point on the primary database (D): Similar to the standby databases, this ensures that the primary database can be reverted to a known good state if necessary.
- References:
- * Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference
 - * Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 85

You created the PRODSBY1 physical standby database for the PROD primary database using ggl and RMAN.

You are planning to create a Data Guard Broker configuration. You execute the command:

```
DGMGRL> CREATE CONFIGURATION 'DGConfig' AS  
> PRIMARY DATABASE IS 'PROD'  
> CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS PROD;
```

Which three statements are true regarding the execution of the command?

- A. The command will execute successfully only if the `DG_BROKER_START` initialization parameter is set to `TRUE` for the `PROD` database instance.
- B. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the `PROD` database instance is defined on the primary host.
- C. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the `PROD` and `PRODSBY1` database instances are defined on the primary host.
- D. The Data Guard Broker configuration files are automatically created in the destinations specified by the `DG_BROKER_CONFIG_FILEn` initialization parameters on the primary database.
- E. The `PRODSBY1` standby database is automatically added to the configuration if `DG_BROKER_START` is `TRUE` for `PRODSBY1`.
- F. The `PRODSBY1` standby database is automatically added to the configuration if Oracle Net connectivity to the `PRODSBY1` database instance is defined on the primary host.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

The command executed (`CREATE CONFIGURATION 'DGConfig' AS PRIMARY DATABASE IS 'PROD' CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS PROD;`) is used to create a Data Guard Broker configuration named 'DGConfig'. The successful execution of this command depends on several conditions:

* A: The `DG_BROKER_START` parameter must be set to `TRUE` on the primary database to start the Data Guard Broker processes. Without the broker processes running, the configuration cannot be created.

* D: Oracle Net connectivity to the `PROD` database instance must be established on the primary host. This is because the Data Guard Broker requires network accessibility to communicate with the primary database and manage the configuration.

* E: When the configuration is created, the Data Guard Broker configuration files are indeed automatically created in the locations specified by the `DG_BROKER_CONFIG_FILEn` parameters on the primary database.

It's important to note that the command will not automatically add the `PRODSBY1` standby database to the configuration (thus B and C are not correct), and there is no requirement for the standby database to have Oracle Net connectivity defined on the primary host for the execution of this command (making F incorrect as well).

References: This information can be validated in Oracle's Data Guard Broker documentation, which outlines the requirements for setting up and managing a Data Guard configuration using the Data Guard Broker.

NEW QUESTION # 86

Which two steps must be performed before running `DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE FOR STANDBY` using `RMAN`?

- A. Transfer a copy of the password file from the primary host to the standby host.
- B. Run the `nid` utility to modify the `DBID` of the primary database.
- C. Configure Oracle Net connectivity between the primary host and the standby host.
- D. Create an `SPFILE` for the standby database.
- E. Create a standby control file.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 87

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