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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63

Which FOUR database parameters might be affected by or influence the creation of standby databases?

- A. FALSERVER
- B. db_file_name_convert
- C. DB_NAME
- D. STANDBY_ARCHIVE_DEST

- E. ARCHIVE_LAG_TARGET
- F. COMPATIBLE

Answer: B,C,D,F

Explanation:

- * DB_NAME (A): The name of the database, which should remain consistent across the primary and standby databases.
- * db_file_name_convert (C): This parameter helps define the mapping of data file names from the primary to the standby database, which is crucial during the creation and operation of a standby database.
- * COMPATIBLE (D): The compatibility level can influence the features that can be used on the standby database and must be consistent with or higher than that of the primary database, especially after upgrades.
- * STANDBY_ARCHIVE_DEST (F): This parameter specifies the destination of archived redo log files on the standby database, which is important for log transport and apply services.

References:

- * Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
- * Oracle Database Reference

NEW QUESTION # 64

Which THREE are always benefits of using a logical standby database?

- A. It provides a disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options that can recover any data updated on the primary database.
- B. It can be used for testing patchsets without affecting the primary database.
- C. It can be used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views or both.
- D. It can be used to replicate a single pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database.
- E. It can be used as an updatable database for Real Application Testing and then converted back to a standby database without affecting the updates.
- F. It can be used for database rolling release upgrades.

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:

Logical standby databases are a key feature of Oracle Data Guard and offer several distinct advantages, especially in terms of flexibility for reporting, upgrades, and disaster recovery:

- * Disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options (A): Logical standby databases provide a robust disaster-recovery solution, ensuring that any data updated on the primary database can be recovered. They support both switchover and failover operations, allowing for smooth role transitions between the primary and standby databases.
- * Used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views (B): Logical standby databases can be opened for read-write operations and can have additional indexes or materialized views that are not present in the primary database. This makes them ideal for offloading reporting and querying workloads from the primary database.
- * Database rolling release upgrades (D): Logical standby databases can be used to perform rolling upgrades of the Oracle Database software. This allows the database to be upgraded with minimal downtime, as the standby database is upgraded first, followed by a switchover to make it the new

* primary.

- References:
- * Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
 - * Oracle Database High Availability Overview

NEW QUESTION # 65

You are using Data Guard in conjunction with Global Database Services.

You have a Data Guard Broker configuration called Sales and a GDS pool called Prod.

Which three are true concerning the management of the broker configuration when using GDS?

- A. DGMGRL may be used to add a single database to the Sales configuration even if Sales is a member of the Prod pool.
- B. Adding a database to the Sales configuration with DGMGRL automatically adds the database to the Prod Pool.
- C. DGMGRL may be used to add the Sales configuration to the Prod pool in gds.
- D. Performing a role change with DGMGRL automatically notifies GDS which in turn activates the appropriate services.
- E. Adding a database to the Sales configuration with DGMGRL requires that the Sales configuration be disabled first. It must then be enabled after the new database is added to the configuration.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

In the context of Oracle Data Guard and Global Database Services (GDS):

* DGMGRL may be used to add the Sales configuration to the Prod pool in gds (A): Data Guard Broker's command-line interface DGMGRL can be utilized to manage configurations with GDS, allowing the addition of Data Guard Broker configurations to GDS pools.

* Performing a role change with DGMGRL automatically notifies GDS which in turn activates the appropriate services (B): When a role change is executed using DGMGRL, GDS is automatically notified, and it then activates the services that are appropriate for the new database roles.

* DGMGRL may be used to add a single database to the Sales configuration even if Sales is a member of the Prod pool (C): DGMGRL provides the capability to manage individual databases within a broker configuration, including adding databases to a configuration that is already part of a GDS pool.

References:

* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

* Oracle Global Data Services documentation

NEW QUESTION # 66

On your logical standby database, you specified these rules:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML',-  
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -  
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP_NEW');  
  
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML',-  
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -  
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP_OLD');
```

After completion of the weekend batch cycle you attempt to delete the SQL Apply filters:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP (STMT => 'DML',-  
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -  
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP%');
```

Which is TRUE regarding the execution of the UNSKIP procedure?

- A. It succeeds but the SQL Apply filters are not deleted.
- **B. It deletes both the SQL Apply filters.**
- C. It returns an error because the syntax to delete a SQL Apply filter must specify the same object names as specified when the filter was added.
- D. It succeeds only if SQL apply is stopped before deleting the SQL Apply filter.
- E. It succeeds only if all DML statements executed on the primary have been applied on the logical standby deleting the SQL Apply filter.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The execution of the UNSKIP procedure is designed to remove SQL Apply filters that have been previously set up on a logical standby database. Based on the provided statements, the UNSKIP procedure is directed to delete any SQL Apply filters for DML statements associated with objects in the 'HR' schema that start with

'EMP'. Since both SKIP procedures had the same schema name ('HR') and statement type ('DML'), and the UNSKIP procedure uses a wildcard (%) for the object name, it will successfully remove both of the SQL Apply filters for 'EMP_NEW' and 'EMP_OLD', as both object names match the pattern provided in the UNSKIP procedure.

References: Oracle's Data Guard documentation and SQL Language Reference provide insights into managing SQL Apply filters on a logical standby database using the DBMS_LOGSTDBY package. This includes adding and removing filters through SKIP and UNSKIP procedures.

NEW QUESTION # 67

Examine this list of possible steps:

1. Raise the compatibility level on both databases.
2. Restart SQL Apply on the upgraded logical standby database.
3. Start SQL Apply on the old primary database.
4. Perform a Switchover to the logical standby database.

5. Upgrade the logical standby database.
6. Upgrade the old primary database.

Which is the minimum number of steps in the correct order, to perform a rolling release upgrade of a data guard environment using an existing logical standby database and to enable the new functionality?

- A. 1,5,2,4,6,3
- B. 5,2,4,6,3,1
- C. 5,2,4,3,6,1
- D. 5,2,4,1
- E. 4,6,5,2,3,1

Answer: A

Explanation:

The process of performing a rolling release upgrade in a Data Guard environment using a logical standby database generally involves these steps:

Raise the compatibility level on both databases (1): Ensuring both the primary and logical standby databases are operating with the same and correct compatibility level is essential before starting the upgrade process.

Upgrade the logical standby database (5): Apply the database upgrade to the logical standby first, which allows the primary database to continue serving the workload without interruption.

Restart SQL Apply on the upgraded logical standby database (2): Once the logical standby has been upgraded, SQL Apply must be restarted to apply the redo data from the primary database, which is still running the earlier version.

Perform a switchover to the logical standby database (4): After confirming that the logical standby database is successfully applying redo data, perform a switchover to make it the new primary database.

Upgrade the old primary database (6): With the new primary database now in place, upgrade the old primary database (which is now the new standby) to the new Oracle Database release.

Start SQL Apply on the old primary database (3): Finally, start SQL Apply on what is now the standby database to synchronize it with the new primary database.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Oracle Database Upgrade Guide

NEW QUESTION # 68

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