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1Z0-066 Exam

Oracle Database Application Development

Questions & Answers

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Question: 1

Which two statements are true for Data Guard environments with multi-tenant databases? (Choose two.)

A. DB_UNIQUE_NAME must be specified differently for each pluggable database within a multi-tenant standby database.
B. Each pluggable database within a multi-tenant physical standby database has a minimum of one associated Oracle Net service name.
C. Each pluggable database within a multi-tenant physical standby has one MRP background process running during redo apply.
D. A pluggable database within a multi-tenant standby database can have a different open mode than the container database.
E. A pluggable database within a multi-tenant standby database can have a different database role than the container database.

Answer: A,D

Question: 2

Your Data Guard environment has two remote physical standby databases.
Client applications use the local naming method to connect to the primary database instance.
You want applications to automatically connect to the new primary database instance in case of a switchover or a failover.
Which will fulfill this requirement?

A. Create a database service on each standby database that is started automatically by a trigger, when the database role is PRIMARY; modify the connection descriptors used by client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.
B. Create a database service on the primary database that is started automatically by a trigger, when the database role is PRIMARY; modify the connection descriptors used by client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.
C. Set the INSTANCE_NAME parameter identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptor on client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.
D. Set the DB_NAME and DB_UNIQUE_NAME identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptors on client applications to include all the standby hosts and connect to the database instance using that service name.

Answer: A

Question: 3

Examine the Data Guard configuration:
DGMGRL> show configuration;
Configuration – Animals
Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
Databases:
dogs – Primary database
sheep – Snapshot standby database
cats – Snapshot standby database
Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED
Configuration Status:
SUCCESS
You receive an error while attempting to raise the protection mode to Maximum Availability:
DGMGDRL> edit configuration set protection mode as maxavailability;
Error: ORA-16627: operation disallowed since no standby databases would remain to support protection mode
Failed.
Identify two statements that you can execute, either one of which will enable successful raising of the protection mode to Maximum Availability. (Choose two.)

A. DGMGRL> convert database sheep to physical standby;
B. DGMGRL> convert database cats to physical standby;
C. DGMGRL> edit database dogs set property LogXptMode= fastsync;
D. DGMGRL> edit database sheep set property LogXptMode= fastsync;
E. DGMGRL> edit database cats set property LogXptMode= sync;

Answer: D,E

Question: 4

You administer a Data Guard environment with a primary and two physical standby databases.
One of the physical standby databases is used for reporting and is on the same host as the primary database.
The other physical standby database is remote, used for disaster recovery and REDO is routed to it via a far sync instance.
Backups are offloaded to the remote physical standby.
Which three are true concerning the management of archive logs in this Data Guard configuration? (Choose three.)

A. Archive logs on the primary database may be deleted once they are applied on all standby databases.
B. Archive logs on the primary database may be deleted once they are shipped on all standby

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databases.
C. The deletion policy for archive logs on the remote physical standby should be set so that archived logs are deleted once they backed up at least once on the remote physical standby database.
D. The deletion policy for archive logs on the remote physical standby should be set so that archived logs are deleted once they are applied on all standby databases.
E. Archive logs on the primary database may be deleted once they are archived locally to disk.

Answer: A,D,E

Question: 5

Which two are prerequisites for configuring flashback database for Oracle 12c databases, in a Data Guard environment? (Choose two.)

A. A flash recovery area must be configured.
B. The database must be in MOUNT state.
C. The database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode.
D. A far sync instance must be configured to flash back a standby when the primary has been flashed back.
E. The Data Guard Broker must be used.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Configure the following database settings before enabling Flashback Database:
You must have a fast recovery area enabled, because flashback logs can only be stored in the fast recovery area.
Your database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode, because archived logs are used in the Flashback Database operation.
For Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) databases, the fast recovery area must be in a clustered file system or in ASM.

Question: 6

You are required to change the Data Guard Configuration protection mode from MAXPERFORMANCE to MAXAVAILABILITY using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control.
Which two are true about this change? (Choose two.)

A. If the primary database cannot write its redo to at least one synchronized standby database, then the protection level remains unchanged.
B. The primary database instance will remain up and running, if it cannot write redo to at least one synchronized standby database.
C. Transactions will not commit until all redo data needed to recover those transactions are written to the online redo log, and to the standby redo log on at least one synchronizes standby database.
D. Fast start failover can be enabled when making the chance.
E. Real time apply will be automatically turned on.

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Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Maximum Availability
This protection mode provides the highest level of data protection that is possible without compromising the availability of a primary database. Transactions do not commit until all redo data needed to recover those transactions has been written to the online redo log and to at least one synchronized standby database.
If the primary database cannot write its redo stream to at least one synchronized standby database, it operates as if it were in maximum performance mode to preserve primary database availability until it is again able to write its redo stream to a synchronized standby database.

Question: 7

Which four database parameters might be affected by or influence the creation of standby databases? (Choose four.)

A. DB_NAME
B. ARCHIVE_LAG_TARGET
C. COMPATIBLE
D. DB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT
E. DB_UNIQUE_NAME
F. FAL_SERVER
G. STANDBY_ARCHIVE_DEST

Answer: A,D,E,F

Explanation:
A: DB_NAME
On a primary database, specify the name used when the database was created. On a physical standby database, use the DB_NAME of the primary database.
C: Ensure the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to the same value on both the primary and standby databases. If the values differ, redo transport services may be unable to transmit redo data from the primary database to the standby databases.
D: DB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT
Specify the path name and filename location of the primary database data files followed by the standby location. This parameter converts the path names of the primary database data files to the standby data file path names.
E: DB_UNIQUE_NAME
Specify a unique name for each database. This name stays with the database and does not change, even if the primary and standby databases reverse roles.
F: FAL_SERVER
Specify the Oracle Net service name of the FAL server (typically this is the database running in the primary role).

Question: 8

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Your Data Guard environment has one physical standby database using Real-Time Query.
Two sequences have been created by these SQL statements:
create sequence a global;
create sequence b session;
Neither sequence has been used since being created.
Session 1 connects to the primary database instance and issues these two SQL statements:
SELECT a.nextval FROM DUAL;
SELECT b.nextval FROM DUAL;
Then session 2 connects to the physical standby database instance and issues the same SQL statements.
What output will be seen for session 2?

A.
B.
C.
D.

Answer: A

Question: 9

You must propose an Oracle Data Guard configuration for a database supporting an OLTP workload that meets these permanent requirements:
1. Data loss is not permitted.
2. Read-only applications should not connect to the primary database instance.
Additionally, there are these requirements, only one of which is ever done at any one time:
3. It should be possible to apply and test designated patches with a minimum amount of downtime.
4. Upgrading to a new database release should be performed with the least possible amount of downtime.
5. New application software releases should be tested against an exact up-to-date replica of the production database.
You propose a primary database with one physical standby database configured in Maximum Protection mode.
Which requirements do you meet?

A. 2, 3, 4, and 5
B. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
C. 1 and 2
D. only requirement 5
E. only requirement 1

Answer: C

Explanation:
Maximum Protection mode ensures that zero data loss occurs if a primary database fails.

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Because this data protection mode prioritizes data protection over primary database availability, Oracle recommends that a minimum of two standby databases be used to protect a primary database that runs in maximum protection mode to prevent a single standby database failure from causing the primary database to shut down.

Question: 10

You must configure an Oracle Data Guard environment consisting of:
1. A primary database
2. Three Physical Standby Databases
You must meet these requirements:
1. A designated physical standby database should become the primary database automatically whenever the primary database fails.
2. The chosen protection mode should provide the highest level of protection possible without violating the other requirement.
Which redo transport mode and protection mode would you configure to meet these requirements?

A. SYNC NOAFFIRM and Maximum Protection
B. SYNC NOAFFIRM and Maximum Availability
C. ASYNC and Maximum Performance
D. SYNC AFFIRM and Maximum Availability
E. SYNC AFFIRM and Maximum Protection

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Maximum Availability protection mode provides the highest level of data protection that is possible without compromising the availability of a primary database.
When a transport is performed using SYNC/AFFIRM, the primary performs write operations and waits for acknowledgment that the redo has been transmitted synchronously to the physical standby and written to disk. A SYNC/AFFIRM transport provides an additional protection benefit at the expense of a performance impact caused by the time required to complete the I/O to the standby redo log.

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