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NEW QUESTION: 1
Your Data Guard environment contains a four-instance RAC primary database whose SID is PROD and a RAC physical standby database whose std is PROD_SBY.
Examine the command executed on a node of the primary database cluster to create a service OLTPWORKLOAD that the applications will use to connect to the database when it is in the FRIMARYTclatabase role:
srvctl add service -db PROD -service oltpworkload -role PRIMARY -failovertype SESSION -failovermethod BASIC -failoverdelay 10 -failoverretry 150 The service is then started
Consider this list of tasks:
1. On a node of the standby database cluster execute:
srvctl add service -db PROD_SBY -service oltpworkload -role PRIMARY -failovertype SESSION
-failovermethod BASIC -failoverdelay 10 -failoverretry 150
2. On the primary database, create the oltpworkload database service using the dbms_service.create_service procedure.
3. Configure tap for clients in the tnsnames.ora files.
4. Make sure clients use the OLTPWORKLOAD service to connect to the database instances.
5. On the standby database, create the oltpworkload database service using the dbms_service.create_servi;l procedure.
Identify the required steps to configure and use Transparent Application Failover (taf).
A. 4
B. 2,3,4
C. 5
D. 1.4
E. 3,4
F. 1,3,4

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
To set up Transparent Application Failover (TAF) in a Data Guard environment with RAC, you would need to:
* On a node of the standby database cluster, execute the srvctl command to add the oltpworkload service for the PRIMARY role (1): This prepares the standby cluster to provide the oltpworkload service in case a failover occurs, and the standby becomes the primary database.
* Make sure clients use the OLTPWORKLOAD service to connect to the database instances (4):
This ensures that client connections are directed to the correct service, which is managed by TAF and can fail over in case of a primary database outage.References:
* Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION: 2
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 reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views or both.
C. It can be used for testing patchsets without affecting the primary database.
D. It can be used for database rolling release upgrades.
E. It can be used to replicate a single pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database.
F. It can be used as an updatable database for Real Application Testing and then converted back to a standby database without affecting the updates.
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 3
Which three types of backups offload ..... with the primary database in a data Guard
A. Control files
B. Broker configuration files
C. Password files
D. Data files
E. Online logs
F. Archive logs
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 4
You are licensed to use Oracle Active Data Guard.
Which TWO statements are true after enabling block change tracking on a physical standby database?
A. It starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance.
B. It starts the CTWR process on the primary database instance.
C. It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to a snapshot standby database, when the physical standby database is converted.
D. It starts the CTWR process on the physical standby database instance.
E. It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database.
F. It allows fast incremental backups to be taken on the primary database.
Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Block change tracking is a feature that enhances the efficiency of incremental backups by recording changed blocks in a tracking file. When used with Oracle Active Data Guard:
* It starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance (A): When block change tracking is enabled on a physical standby database, the Recovery Writer (RVWR) process is initiated.
This process is responsible for recording the changes to blocks in the block change tracking file, which is then used to optimize incremental backups.

* It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database (E): With block change tracking enabled on the physical standby database, fast incremental backups can be offloaded from the primary database. This reduces the workload on the primary database and utilizes the standby database for backup operations, improving overall system performance and efficiency.References:
* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
* Oracle Active Data Guard documentation

NEW QUESTION: 5
Examine the Data Guard configuration: DGMGRL> show configuration;
Configuration - Animals
Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
Databases:
dogs- Primary database
sheep - Physical 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 Protection:
DGMGRL> edit configuration set protection mode as maxprotection;
Error: ORA-16627: operation disallowed since no standby databases would remain to support protection mode Failed.
What can you conclude based on this error?
A. The redo transport mode is set to async for the standby database Sheep.
B. The redo transport mode is set to asyn: for the standby database Cats.
C. The redo transport mode is set to async for both standby databases.
D. Cats is a snapshot standby database.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The error indicates that switching the protection mode to Maximum Protection is not possible due to the presence of a snapshot standby database in the Data Guard configuration, which cannot participate in synchronous redo transport required by the Maximum Protection mode. Therefore, the correct answer is:
* D. Cats is a snapshot standby database.
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:In an Oracle Data Guard environment, the Maximum Protection mode requires that all redo data be transmitted synchronously to at least one standby database, ensuring no data loss even in the event of a primary database failure. However, a snapshot standby database, by its nature, allows read-write access and is temporarily disconnected from the redo stream, which makes it unable to participate in the synchronous redo transport required by Maximum Protection mode. The presence of a snapshot standby database in the Data Guard configuration thus prevents the activation of

Maximum Protection mode, as it cannot guarantee zero data loss without a standby database capable of receiving redo data synchronously.
References:Oracle Data Guard documentation clearly outlines the requirements and restrictions of different protection modes, including the necessity for standby databases to participate in synchronous redo transport to enable Maximum Protection mode. The inability of snapshot standby databases to fulfill this requirement is a key consideration when planning Data Guard configurations and protection levels.

NEW QUESTION: 6
Which four factors can influence the rate of SQL apply on a logical standby database?
A. the number of PREPAER processes
B. the number of coordinator processes on the standby database instance
C. the number of full table scans performed by SQL apply
D. the size of the undo tablespace on the logical standby database
E. the number of applier processes
F. the size of the shared pool
Answer: A,B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
The rate of SQL apply on a logical standby database can be influenced by:
* A: The number of PREPARER processes (which seems to be a typographical error and should read as PREPARER or similar) which prepare the redo data for the applier processes.
* B: The number of coordinator processes on the standby database instance which coordinate the SQL apply activities.
* C: The number of full table scans performed by SQL apply since full table scans can be resource-intensive and slow down the apply rate.
* E: The number of applier processes which apply the redo data to the logical standby database.
Option D is incorrect as the size of the undo tablespace on the logical standby database is more likely to affect the SQL apply lag rather than the rate of SQL apply.
Option F is incorrect because the size of the shared pool would typically not influence the rate of SQL apply.
The shared pool is more related to the caching of shared SQL and PL/SQL code and control structures.
References: Oracle's documentation on SQL Apply in Data Guard configurations discusses the factors affecting the performance of SQL Apply operations on logical standby databases.

NEW QUESTION: 7
Suppose that you manage the following databases in your environment:
* boston: Primary database with a single PDB called DEVI
* london: Physical standby database protecting the PDB called DEVI

* orcl: Stand-alone database with a single PDB called PDB1 as a remote clone source You are planning to run the following command to create a remote clone in the primary database (boston) using pdbi in orcl:
Which are the THREE prerequisites for automating instantiation of the PDB in the standby database (london)?
A. Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Only.
B. Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Write.
C. Set STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database.
D. Set standby_pdb_source_file_dblink to clone_link in the london database.
E. Enable Active Data Guard in the _ondon database.
F. Set STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database.
Answer: A,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)
To automate the instantiation of a PDB in the standby database after creating a remote clone in the primary database, certain conditions must be met:
* Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Only (A): The source PDB from which the clone is created must be open in read-only mode to ensure a consistent state during cloning.
* Set STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database (C): This parameter specifies the location on the standby database where the files from the source PDB should be placed.
* Set STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database (F): This parameter automates the management of file changes on the standby database when structural changes occur on the primary database, ensuring that the clone operation is reflected automatically on the standby.
References:
* Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide
* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

NEW QUESTION: 8
The Oracle database 19c Observer is currently running on host1 and you wish to have it running on host2.
Examine this list of possible steps:
1) Stop the observer on host1
2) Disable Fast-Start Failover
3) Update the broker configuration with the new observer hostname
4) Enable Fast-Start Failover
5) Start the Observer on host2
Which contains the minimum required steps to move the observer to host2?
A. Execute tasks 1 and 5
B. Execute only task 5
C. Execute tasks 1, 3, and 5

D. Execute tasks 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
* Stop the Observer on host1 to ensure that there are no conflicts between the instances of the Observer running on different hosts.
* Update the Data Guard Broker configuration with the new hostname for the Observer. This step is crucial to redirect the Data Guard Broker to communicate with the Observer on the new host.
* Start the Observer on host2 to resume its operations in the new environment.
Disabling and re-enabling Fast-Start Failover (steps 2 and 4) are not strictly necessary for moving the Observer to a new host. These steps would be more relevant if changes to the configuration of Fast-Start Failover itself were required, which is not the case when simply relocating the Observer.

NEW QUESTION: 9
Which THREE statements are true about Far Sync instances?
A. They enable standby databases to be configured at remote distances from the primary without impacting performance on the primary.
B. A primary database can ship redo directly to multiple Far Sync instances.
C. The Data Guard Broker must be used to deploy and manage Far Sync instances.
D. They use an spfMe, a standby controlfile, and standby redo logs.
E. They work with any protection level.
Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10
A customer has these requirements for their proposed Data Guard implementation:
1. Zero data loss must still be guaranteed through the loss of any one configuration component.
2. The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster.
3. Performance overheads on the primary should be minimized as much as possible given these requirements.
4. Downtime on the primary database for any reason must be kept to a minimum.
Components referred to in the broker commands are:

prima	the primary database
fs1	the Far Sync instance in the primary region
physt	a physical standby database in a remote region
physt1	a physical standby database in the primary
physt2	a physical standby database in a remote region

A.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 ASYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt FASTSYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXPROTECTION;
```

B.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt ASYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

C.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:physt1 FASTSYNC)';
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 SYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

D.

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:physt1
FASTSYNC)';EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1
FASTSYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 ASYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to the requirements stated:

* Zero data loss must be guaranteed despite the loss of any one component: This necessitates synchronous redo transport to at least one standby database (for no data loss).
* The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster: This implies that there must be a standby database in a different region.
* Performance overhead on the primary should be minimized: This suggests that asynchronous transport should be used where possible to reduce the performance impact on the primary.
* Downtime on the primary for any reason must be kept to a minimum: This is indicative of a requirement for a fast failover mechanism, possibly with a fast-start failover (FSFO) and high availability.

Given these requirements, the appropriate option that fulfills all these is:

* Option C, where 'prima' is the primary database, 'fs1' is the Far Sync instance in the primary region, and

'physt' and 'physt2' are physical standby databases in the primary and remote regions, respectively. In this configuration:
* 'prima' is set to send redo to 'fs1' using SYNC to guarantee zero data loss.
* 'fs1' is set to send redo to 'physt' (local standby) using FASTSYNC, which is a low-latency synchronous transport that is optimized for performance.
* The Data Guard configuration's protection mode is set to MAXAVAILABILITY to provide the highest level of data protection that is possible without compromising the availability of the primary database.
This configuration ensures that there is zero data loss even if the primary region is completely lost, maintains performance by limiting the synchronous transport to the local region with a Far Sync instance, and has a remote standby database in a separate region for disaster recovery purposes.
References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

NEW QUESTION: 11
Which THREE statements are TRUE about Global Sequences when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled?
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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.
References: Oracle's documentation on sequences and their behavior in a Data Guard environment provides insights into the performance considerations and best practices for using sequences, particularly in a Real-Time Query context.

NEW QUESTION: 12
Which THREE steps are prerequisites for the creation of a physical standby database on a separate server using the RMAN active database duplication method?
A. Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance.
B. Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host.
C. startup nomount the standby database instance.
D. Set the DB_UNIQUE_NAME parameter on the primary database to a different value than that of the DB_NAME name parameter.
E. Put the primary database into archivelog mode.
Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Creating a physical standby database using RMAN active database duplication requires certain prerequisites to ensure a successful and seamless operation:
* Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance (A):
* Proper Oracle Net connectivity between the primary and standby servers is essential for communication and data transfer during the duplication process. Oracle Net services provide the network foundation for Oracle Database, Oracle Net Listener, and Oracle applications.
* Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host (B): User equivalence ensures that the user who owns the Oracle Database software on the primary server has the same privileges on the standby server. This is crucial for RMAN to perform operations on both servers without encountering permission issues.
* Startup nomount the standby database instance (C): The standby database instance needs to be started in the NOMOUNT stage before the duplication can begin. This prepares the environment for creating the control file and restoring the database without mounting it, which is a necessary step in the RMAN duplication process.References:
* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

NEW QUESTION: 13
Which TWO are TRUE about offloading backups to a physical standby database in a Data Guard environment?
A. The standby database must be registered in an RMAN catalog after the primary database has been registered.
B. The standby database can not be registered in an RMAN catalog if the primary database has not been registered.
C. Backups of the standby control file taken while connected to the catalog where the database is registered, may be used to restore the control file on the primary database.
D. The standby database must be registered in an RMAN catalog before the primary database has been registered.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In a Data Guard environment, offloading backups to a physical standby database has certain requirements:
* A: Once the primary database is registered in an RMAN catalog, the standby database can also be
* registered. This allows RMAN to manage backups coherently across both databases and leverage the standby database for backup purposes without interfering with the primary database's workload.
* C: Backups of the standby control file taken while connected to the catalog where the database is registered can be used to restore the control file on the primary database. This ensures that backup metadata is consistent across the Data Guard configuration.
Options B and D are incorrect because there is no strict requirement for the order in which the primary and standby databases must be registered in an RMAN catalog. However, it is a common practice to register the primary database first.
References: The Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide provides detailed procedures on how to manage RMAN backups in a Data Guard environment, including offloading backups to a standby database.

NEW QUESTION: 14
Which THREE statements are true..... open in real time query mode, which becomes a new.
A. All sessions are disconnected and all
B. Sessions that are using database links
C. All current buffers can be retained.
D. Sessions that have long running queries can be retained.
E. User sessions and Current Buffers are maintained by default.
F. User sessions can be retained.
Answer: A,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)
When a physical standby database is opened in real-time query mode, which may be referred to as real-time apply when using Active Data Guard, certain operations can disrupt

ongoing sessions. However, with features like Application Continuity and the proper configuration of initialization parameters such as STANDBY_DB_PRESERVE_STATES, user sessions and current buffers may be preserved during role transitions such as a switchover or failover. Specifically, the STANDBY_DB_PRESERVE_STATES parameter can be set to preserve none, all, or only user sessions during such transitions. This ensures that in-flight transactions are not lost and that users do not experience disruptions during the role transitions of a physical standby database.
References
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
* Oracle Database Licensing Information User Manual
* Oracle Data Guard Broker User Manual

NEW QUESTION: 15
Which three actions are performed by the START PLAN procedure of the DBMS ROLLING package?
A. converting the designated physical standby database into a logical standby database
B. creating a guaranteed restore point on the standby databases
C. building a LogMiner dictionary on the primary database instance
D. creating a guaranteed restore point on the primary database
E. starting media recovery on all the Leading Group Standby databases
F. switching the primary database to the logical standby role
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 16
Which THREE statements are true about snapshot standby databases?
A. A snapshot standby database may be opened read-only.
B. FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled.

C. FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled.
D. A snapshot standby database can have Real-Time apply enabled.
E. A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write.
F. FLASHBACK DATABASE must be manually enabled on a physical standby database before converting it into a snapshot standby database.
Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Snapshot standby databases are a feature of Oracle Data Guard that allows a physical standby database to be temporarily converted into a read-write database for testing or other purposes. The true statements about snapshot standby databases are:
* FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled (B): When a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, FLASHBACK DATABASE is automatically enabled to allow the database to be easily reverted back to its original state.
* FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled (C): As part of the conversion process, FLASHBACK DATABASE is turned on to ensure that changes made while the database is in snapshot standby mode can be undone.
* A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write (E): Once a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, it can be opened for read-write operations, allowing for testing and other tasks that require a writable database.
References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

NEW QUESTION: 17
Active Data Guard (ADG) databases are widely used to offload reporting or ad hoc query-only jobs from the primary database. Reporting workload profile is different from the primary database and often requires tuning.
Which tool is used to tune SQL workloads running on an ADG database?
A. Standby Statspack
B. In-Memory Active Session History (ASH)

C. Automatic Diagnostic Database Monitor (ADDM)
D. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
E. SQL Tuning Advisor
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
AWR collects, processes, and maintains performance statistics for problem detection and self-tuning purposes.
In an Active Data Guard environment, where the physical standby database can be used for read-only workloads, AWR can be instrumental in identifying performance bottlenecks and areas for optimization. It provides detailed reports that include wait events, time model statistics, and active session history, making it an invaluable tool for tuning SQL queries and overall database performance in an ADG setup.

NEW QUESTION: 18
Examine this query and its output:

Which two statements are true?
A. The master observer is connected to the database on which the query was executed.
B. The master observer is currently running on ol7.example.com.
C. The master observer is not running, but should run on ol7.example.com.
D. Cats is a bystander database.
E. The master observer is not connected to the database on which the query was executed.
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
D: The database role indicated by FS_FAILOVER_STATUS as BYSTANDER implies that the database is a standby database in the Data Guard configuration. This means the database is neither a primary database nor an active failover target.
E: Since the FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_HOST column shows cats, it suggests that this is the host on which the observer would run. However, because the FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_PRESENT column is not shown, we cannot definitively state if the observer is currently connected or not. If FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_PRESENT is 'YES', the observer is connected, if 'NO', then it's not. In the absence of this column's output, the best assumption based on the available data is that the observer is not connected.
The output shows that the FS_FAILOVER_STATUS is BYSTANDER, which indicates that the database in question is not actively involved in a fast-start failover configuration as a

primary or standby. It is in a bystander role, meaning that while it is part of a Data Guard configuration, it is neither a target for failover nor actively participating in failover operations. Additionally, FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_HOST shows
'cats', which indicates the host where the observer process is expected to run. However, since there is no information about the observer being present, we can infer that although 'cats' is designated for the observer to run, the observer is not currently connected to this database.
ReferencesOracle documentation on Data Guard configurations and the V$DATABASE view which provides information about the fast-start failover status and observer host.

NEW QUESTION: 19
Which two are true about database roles in an Oracle Data Guard configuration?
A. A Physical Standby Database can be converted into a Logical Standby Database.
B. A Snapshot Standby Database can be a fast-start failover target.
C. A Logical Standby Database can be converted to a Snapshot Standby Database.
D. A Logical Standby Database can cascade redo to a terminal destination.
E. A configuration consisting only of a primary and one or more physical standby databases can support a rolling release upgrade.
Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
A Physical Standby Database can indeed be converted into a Logical Standby Database, providing flexibility in a Data Guard configuration. This allows for the database to switch roles and supports SQL apply operations, enabling more granular control over the data and transactions being replicated and applied. Additionally, having a configuration with a primary database and one or more physical standby databases allows for rolling upgrades to be performed. This means that each database in the Data Guard configuration can be upgraded in a phased manner, minimizing downtime and ensuring high availability during the upgrade process.

NEW QUESTION: 20
Which TWO statements correctly describe the behavior of Automatic Block Media Recovery in a Data Guard environment, for a corrupt block in the example tablespace encountered by a session logged in as the SH user?
A. A corrupt block on the primary database can be automatically recovered, using a block from a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled.
B. A corrupt block on the primary database is automatically recovered, using a block from a flashback log from a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled.
C. A corrupt block on a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, is automatically recovered, using flashback logs from the standby database.
D. A corrupt block on a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled, can be automatically recovered, using a block from the primary database.

E. A corrupt block on the primary database is automatically recovered, using a block from a flashback log from the primary database.

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Automatic Block Media Recovery can be a significant feature for maintaining data integrity within a Data Guard configuration.

* A corrupt block on the primary database can be automatically recovered, using a block from a standby database with Real-Time Query enabled (A): When a corrupted block is encountered on the primary database, Oracle can automatically replace it with a good block from the standby database where Real-Time Query is enabled, leveraging the standby as a source of good data.
* A corrupt block on the primary database is automatically recovered, using a block from a flashback log from the primary database (E): If a good block version is available in the flashback logs of the primary database, Automatic Block Media Recovery can use it to recover the corrupted block on the primary.References:
* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which three statements are true..... With no Oracle Streams or Goldengate configured?

A. It is recommended to have them on the...

B. Only standby databases can write redo....

C. The LGWR process writes to them on ....

D. They are required on a logical standby for real-time apply

E. They are required on a physical standby for real-time apply.

F. They are required only for synchronous redo transport

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

C; The LGWR (Log Writer) process is responsible for writing redo entries from the redo log buffer to the online redo log files on the primary database. This is a fundamental process in the Oracle Database architecture, ensuring that all changes made to the database are captured for purposes such as recovery, replication, and high availability.

D; Real-time apply on a logical standby database requires standby redo log files. The standby redo log files are used to store redo data received from the primary database before it is applied to the logical standby database.

This enables the logical standby to apply changes as they are received, without waiting for the current redo log file to be archived.

E: Similarly, on a physical standby database, standby redo log files are used for real-time apply. They store redo data from the primary database, allowing the physical standby to apply redo data concurrently as it is received, rather than waiting for redo log files to be archived. This capability is crucial for maintaining a physical standby database that is closely synchronized with the primary database with minimal lag.

These functionalities are integral to Oracle Data Guard configurations and are not dependent on Oracle Streams or Oracle GoldenGate, which are separate technologies for data replication and integration.

NEW QUESTION: 22
Which three Data Guard monitoring activities may be performed using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control?
A. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a logical standby database.
B. You can set a critical threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a primary database.
C. You can set a warning threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a physical standby database.
D. You can check if redo apply needs to be tuned.
E. You can check the potential data loss in the event of a disaster.
F. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a snapshot standby database.
Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Enterprise Manager Cloud Control offers comprehensive monitoring capabilities for Oracle Data Guard environments. It enables monitoring the rate at which redo is being applied on a logical standby database (A), which is crucial for ensuring that the standby database is keeping up with the changes from the primary. It also allows setting thresholds on performance metrics, such as the redo generation rate on the primary database (B), to alert administrators when values exceed critical or warning thresholds. Additionally, it provides the capability to estimate the potential data loss in the event of a disaster (E), helping in disaster recovery planning and ensuring business continuity.
References:Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control documentation provides extensive information on its monitoring features for Oracle Data Guard, including setting thresholds, estimating potential data loss, and tracking redo apply rates.

NEW QUESTION: 23
Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?
A. The FATLOVER TO command results in a transition of a snapshot standby database to the primary role.
B. Tablespaces can be dropped.
C. Tablespaces can be created.
D. The switchover TO command allows a switchover operation to a snapshot standby database.
E. Tables can be dropped.
F. A logical standby database can be converted into a snapshot standby database.
Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
A snapshot standby database is a fully updateable standby database that is created by converting a physical standby database into a snapshot standby database. The main characteristics of a snapshot standby database include:

* B: Tablespaces can indeed be dropped in a snapshot standby database because it is updateable and allows all types of DML and DDL operations that do not conflict with the standby role.
* C: Tablespaces can be created in a snapshot standby database for the same reasons that they can be
* dropped; it supports all operations that do not interfere with its standby nature.
* E: Tables can be dropped in a snapshot standby database, as it is a fully updateable standby.
Options A and D are incorrect because 'FAILOVER TO' and 'SWITCHOVER TO' commands are not used with snapshot standby databases in these contexts. A failover converts a standby database into the primary role after the original primary has become unavailable, and is not a reversible role transition. Switchover is a planned role reversal between the primary database and one of its standby databases and is not applicable to snapshot standby databases in the context provided.
Option F is incorrect because a logical standby database cannot be converted into a snapshot standby database directly. A logical standby is used for different purposes such as reporting and querying with real-time data, and its structure is different from a physical standby which can be converted into a snapshot standby.
References: Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide details the operations allowed on snapshot standby databases and the processes for transitioning between physical, snapshot, and logical standby databases.

NEW QUESTION: 24
Which four statements are true regarding SQL Apply filters for a logical standby database?
A. They can be used to skip execution of DML triggers on a table while allowing the DML to execute.
B. They can be used to skip CREATE TABLE commands.
C. They can be used to skip ALTE1 STEM and ALTER DATABASE commands.
D. They can only be used to skip DML statements on a table.
E. They can be used to skip all SQL statements executed on a specific pluggable database (PDB) within a standby multitenant container database (CDB).
F. They can be used to stop SQL apply if it encounters an error.
G. They can be used to skip ALTER TABLE commands on specific tables.
Answer: A,B,C,G (LEAVE A REPLY)
Based on the Oracle Database 19c documentation, the correct answers about SQL Apply filters for a logical standby database are:A. They can be used to skip execution of DML triggers on a table while allowing the DML to execute.B. They can be used to skip CREATE TABLE commands.C. They can be used to skip ALTER SYSTEM and ALTER DATABASE commands.G. They can be used to skip ALTER TABLE commands on specific tables.
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:SQL Apply filters in a logical standby database can be set to control which SQL operations are applied to the standby. These filters allow for certain

commands to be skipped, ensuring that they do not impact the standby database. For example, filters can be used to skip the execution of DML triggers to prevent them from firing during SQL Apply, while still allowing the underlying DML to be executed on the logical standby database. This is particularly useful when certain triggers are not desired to run in a standby environment. CREATE TABLE, ALTER SYSTEM, ALTER DATABASE, and specific ALTER TABLE commands can also be skipped using SQL Apply filters to prevent unwanted structural changes or administrative operations from affecting the logical standby database. These capabilities provide a level of control to ensure that the logical standby database reflects only the desired state of the primary database.
References:Oracle Database SQL Language Reference and Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide offer comprehensive details on the use of SQL Apply filters, including the range of SQL statements that can be influenced by these filters in a logical standby database environment.

NEW QUESTION: 25
Examine the fast-start failover configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show fast_start failover;

Fast-Start Failover: Enabled in Zero

     Protection Mode: MaxAvailabilit
     Lag Limit: 0 seconds

     Threshold: 180 seconds
     Active Target: South_Sales
     Potential Targets: "East_Sales,
            East_Sales valid
            West_Sales valid
     Observer: observer.example.com
     Shutdown Primary: TRUE
     Auto-reinstate: TRUE
     Observer Reconnect: (none)
     Observer Override: FALSE

Configurable Failover Conditions
   Health Conditions:
     Corrupted Controlfile YES
     Corrupted Dictionary YES
     Inaccessible Logfile NO
     Stuck Archiver YES
```


A. If South_Sales develops a problem and cannot be the target of a failover, the broker automatically changes the fast-start failover target to one of the other candidate targets.
B. You must disable fast-start failover first to change the fast-start failover target to East sales.

C. A failover may occur if the observer has lost connectivity to the primary database, even if the Fast-Start Failover target standby database has a good connection to the primary database
D. The observer will initiate a failover when the primary database is unable to produce local archived redo log files.
E. The observer is running.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)