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Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration

Oracle 1z0-066

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QUESTION NO: 1

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. 5, 2, 4, 3, 6, 1

B. 1, 5, 2, 4, 6, 3

C. 5, 2, 4, 6, 3, 1

D. 4, 6, 5, 2, 3, 1

E. 5, 2, 4, 1

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Execution: Execution of the rolling upgrade has five stages.

Stage 1 (5): The DBMS_ROLLING.START_PLAN procedure starts the execution of the rolling upgrade. This converts the LGM database, the future primary database, to a logical standby and starts the SQL Apply process at the LGM.

Stage 2 (2): You upgrade the database software at the databases that are part of the leading group. You also run the upgrade scripts at the LGM. After this is done, you must restart SQL Apply processes at the LGM database.

Stage 3 (4): After the apply lag reaches a given threshold (set to 10 minutes by default, but can be configured during the specification stage), the DBMS_ROLLING.SWITCHOVER procedure proceeds with the switchover operation. When the switchover is complete, the LGM becomes the primary database.

Stage 4: The LGM is now the primary database running the new database software and the databases in the leading group are protecting it. The TGM is mounted and the databases in the trailing group are still running the older version of the database software. You must prepare the TGM and TGS databases for upgrade by upgrading the database software and re-mounting the databases on the higher version binaries.

Stage 5 (3, 6): Execute the DBMS_ROLLING.FINISH_PLAN procedure at the current primary database (originally the LGM). It reinstates all the databases in the trailing group to become the standbys of the current primary database, and restarts the apply processes. The FINISH_PLAN procedure waits for all databases in the trailing group to be upgraded to the new

release (although the database software for the trailing group databases was changed in Stage 4, the data dictionary of the trailing group databases, except for any logical standbys in the trailing group, are updated based on media recovery of the redo generated during the upgrade at the LGM database).

Note: To upgrade the database software in an Oracle Data Guard configuration in a rolling fashion, you first designate a physical standby as the future primary database.

Conceptually, the rolling upgrade process splits the Oracle Data Guard configuration into two groups: the leading group (LG) and the trailing group (TG).

Databases in the leading group are upgraded first; hence the name leading group. The leading group contains the designated future primary database, and the physical standbys that you can configure to protect the designated future primary. The future primary is first converted into a logical standby database and then the new database software is installed on it and the upgrade process is run. Other standby databases in the leading group also must have their software upgraded at this point.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SBYDB/dbms_rolling_upgrades.htm

QUESTION NO: 2

You administer a Data Guard environment consisting of a primary database and three physical standby databases.

One physical standby database is used for disaster recovery, one is used for reporting, and one is used as a replica for testing.

The standby database used for testing is occasionally converted into a snapshot standby database and then converted back to a physical standby.

The physical standby database is the only standby that is a mandatory destination.

The broker configuration operates in MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE mode.

Which ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY should be set, so that archive logs generated on the primary database are not deleted before they are consumed appropriately on each of the standby databases, but which allows them to be deleted form the primary as soon as it is safe to do so?

A. CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO APPLIED ON ALL STANDBY;

B. CONFIGURE ACHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO APPLIED ON STANDBY;

C. CONFIGURE ACHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO SHIPPED TO ALL STANDBY;

D. CONFIGURE ACHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO SHIPPED TO STANDBY;

E. CONFIGURE ACHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO NONE;

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

You can change this default deletion policy using the following RMAN command:

CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO [CLEAR | NONE | APPLIED ON STANDBY];

Use the APPLIED ON STANDBY clause so that archived redo log files that have been applied on all mandatory standby destinations will be deleted.

Incorrect Answers:

A: APPLIED ON ALL STANDBY is not valid.

C, D: SHIPPED TO is not valid.

E: Use the NONE clause so that archived redo logs in flash recovery area that were backed up or obsolete as per the RMAN retention policy are eligible for deletion. This is the default configuration. Archived redo log files that are backed up or obsolete are deleted to make space if the disk space in the flash recovery area becomes full.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14239/rman.htm#i1031870

QUESTION NO: 3

Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database supporting an OLTP workload

2. A remote physical standby database

3. Real-time query is enabled

4. The redo transport mode is set to SYNC.

5. The protection mode is set to Maximum Availability.

Which two are true regarding the DelayMins Database Property for the standby database? (Choose two.)

A. It can only be enabled for a configuration in Maximum Performance mode.

B. It allows user errors on the primary to be recovered by using the physical standby database.

C. It enables you to bypass the default network timeout interval specified for the standby redo transport destination.

D. It can only be enabled for a configuration in Maximum Availability mode.

E. It allows logical corruptions on the primary to be recovered by using the physical standby database.

F. It specifies a delay before the primary ships redo to the standby destination having DelayMins set.

ANSWER: B F

Explanation:

F: The DelayMins configurable database property specifies the number of minutes log apply services will delay applying the archived redo log data on the standby database.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e40771/dbpropref.htm#DGBKR855

QUESTION NO: 4

Attempting to start the observer raises an error:

DGMGRL> start observer;

DGM-16954: Unable to open and lock the Observer configuration file Failed.

Identify two possible ways to start the observer successfully. (Choose two.)

A. Set the ObserverOverride property to TRUE before starting the observer.

B. Create a broker configuration and enable Fast-Start Failover before starting the observer.

C. Start the observer using a different observer configuration file.

D. Start the observer in a different working directory.

E. Enable Fast-Start Failover before starting the observer.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Error code: DGM-16954

Description: Unable to open and lock the Observer configuration file

Cause: The Observer configuration file cannot be opened or cannot be locked for exclusive access.

Action: Make sure the Observer has the correct operating system privileges to write the file and there is no other Observer that is using the same file. Try the command again. References: https://www.oraexcel.com/oracle-12cR1-DGM-16954

QUESTION NO: 5

You are monitoring your Data Guard broker configuration and issue this set of DGMGRL commands:

DGMGRL> SHOW CONFIGURATION

Configuration – DRSolution

Protection Mode: MaxPerformance

Databases:

Close_by – Primary database

FS_inst – Far Sync

Far_away – Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status: SUCCESS

What is true concerning this configuration?

A. The Close_by primary database instance forwards redo to the FS_inst Far Sync instance, which forwards the redo in turn to the Far_away physical standby database instance.

B. The far sync instance will not forward redo to the Far_away physical standby because the Protection mode is not MaxProtection.

C. The close_by primary database forwards redo to the Far_away physical standby directly and also sends redo to the FS_inst Far Sync instance.

D. The far sync instance will not forward redo to the Far_away physical standby because Fast-Start Failover is disabled.

E. The FS_inst Far Sync instance forwards redo to the Far_away physical standby only if the close_by primary database is not able to do so.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

An Oracle Data Guard far sync instance is a remote Oracle Data Guard destination that accepts redo from the primary database and then ships that redo to other members of the Oracle Data Guard configuration. A far sync instance manages a control file, receives redo into standby redo logs (SRLs), and archives those SRLs to local archived redo logs, but that is where the similarity with standbys ends. A far sync instance does not have user data files, cannot be opened for access, cannot run redo apply, and can never function in the primary role or be converted to any type of standby database.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SBYDB/create_fs.htm

QUESTION NO: 6

After converting your physical standby database to a logical database, you get an error:

DGMGRL> show configuration

Configuration – proddg

Protection Mode: MaxPerformance

Databases: prod – Primary database

prodsby – Physical standby database

Error: ORA-16810 multiple errors or warnings detected for database Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:

ERROR

How can you rectify the error?

A. Add a logical standby database PRODSBY and enable it, thereby replacing the physical standby database metadata in the broker configuration.

B. Remove the physical standby database PRODSBY from the broker configuration, add a logical standby database PRODSBY to the broker configuration and enable it.

C. Reinstate the physical standby database PRODSBY as a logical standby, thereby replacing the physical standby database metadata in the broker configuration.

D. Reinstate both the primary and physical standby databases. The broker will automatically detect that PRODSBY is a logical standby update to the metadata.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

You can reenable the standby database or reset the primary database state to ONLINE to fix the inconsistencies.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14230/cli.htm

QUESTION NO: 7

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.

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.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28294/protection.htm

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two are prerequisites for creating a standby database using Enterprise Manager cloud control? (Choose two.)

A. The primary database must have FORCE LOGGING enabled.

B. The primary database must be in archivelog mode.

C. A backup of the primary database must exist.

D. The primary host and the proposed standby database host must run the same operating system.

E. The primary database instance must be started using an SPFILE.

F. The primary database must have flashback enabled.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A: Before you create a standby database you must first ensure the primary database is properly configured. Place the primary database in FORCE LOGGING mode.

B: If archiving is not enabled, issue the following SQL statements to put the primary database in ARCHIVELOG mode and enable automatic archiving:

SQL> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE;

SQL> STARTUP MOUNT;

SQL> ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG;

SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN;

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SBYDB/create_ps.htm#SBYDB4719

QUESTION NO: 9

Examine the Data Guard configuration:

Properties:

FastStartFailoverThreshold = '30'

OperationTimeout = '30'

TraceLevel = 'USER'

FastStartFailoverLagLimit = '30'

CommunicationTimeout = '180'

ObserverReconnect = '10'

FastStartFailoverAutReinstate = 'TRUE'

FastStartFailoverPmyShutdown = 'TRUE'

BystandersFollowRoleChange = ‘all’

ObserverOverride = ‘FALSE’

Fast-Start Failover: ENABLED

Threshold: 30 seconds

Target: dogs

Observer: prutser6.example.com

Lag Limit: 30 seconds (not in use)

Shutdown Primary: TRUE

Auto-reinstate: TRUE

Observer Reconnect: 10 seconds

Observer Override:

Configuration Status: SUCCESS

What happens if you issue “failover to dogs;” at the DGMGRL prompt while connected to Dogs?

A. The failover succeeds, Sheep becomes the new target standby database, and Cats is automatically reinstated.

B. The failover succeeds and Cats is automatically reinstated.

C. The failover succeeds and Cats is left running.

D. The failover succeeds and Cats is terminated.

E. It results in an error indicating that a failover is not allowed.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 10

Which three statements are true about Data Guard configurations? (Choose three.)

A. All databases in one Data Guard environment must have the same database name.

B. VALID_FOR is a LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_N attribute that enables DB role change operations without having to modify LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n when performing switchovers or failovers.

C. For Standard Edition, LOG_ARCHIVE_DUPLEX_DEST is used to configure redo transport, from the primary to the standby database.

D. When using the Data Guard Broker, an spfile is not required.

E. Up to 30 physical standby databases may exist within one configuration.

F. The Oracle recommendation for the number of standby redo log groups per thread is one more than the number of online redo log groups per thread.

ANSWER: A E F

Explanation:

A: Parameter 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.

E: A Data Guard configuration includes a production database referred to as the primary database, and up to 30 directly connected replicas referred to as standby databases.

F: The Far Sync instance's standby redo logs (SRLs) should have the same number of redo log groups as on the primary +1 for each thread as per standard MAA Best Practices.

Incorrect:

not D: You must use a server parameter file (SPFILE) to ensure the broker can persistently reconcile values between broker properties and any related initialization parameter values.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SBYDB/create_ps.htm#SBYDB4720
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DGBKR/install.htm#DGBKR090