

1Z0-066^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administrator

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QUESTION 1

You must configure an Oracle Data Guard environment consisting of:

1. A primary database
- 2 One Physical Standby Database
3. One Logical Standby Database

You must meet these requirements:

1.

Primary database availability should not be compromised by the availability of the standby databases.

2.

Under normal operations, transactions executed on the primary database should not commit before redo is written to disk on both the primary database and at least one standby database.

Which redo transport mode and which protection mode would you configure to meet these requirements?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

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 reasons for this error

- A. Fast-Start Failover is not yet enabled for this Data Guard configuration
- B. The observer configuration file is marked read-only.
- C. There is already an observer running for this Data Guard configuration.
- D. There is another observer running for a Data Guard configuration which uses the same observer configuration file

E. The broker configuration has not yet been created.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 3

Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. Tablespaces can be dropped.
- B. Tables can be dropped
- C. The broker may be used to fail over to a snapshot standby database.
- D. A logical standby database can be converted into a snapshot standby database.
- E. Tablespaces can be created.

Correct Answer: ABE

QUESTION 4

Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. Snapshot standby databases may be used for rolling release upgrades.
- B. If datafiles grow while a database is a snapshot standby database, then they shrink when converted back to a physical standby database.
- C. Flashback logs are used to convert a snapshot standby database back into a physical standby database.
- D. A snapshot standby database can have Real-Time Query enabled
- E. A guaranteed restore point is created automatically when a physical standby database is converted into a snapshot standby database.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true about Real-Time Query?

- A. Setting STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY =0 requires synchronous redo transport.
- B. Disabling Real-Time Query prevents the automatic start of redo apply when a physical standby database is opened READ ONLY.
- C. Real-Time Query sessions can be connected to a Far Sync instance.
- D. Real-Time Query has no limitations regarding the protection level of the Data Guard environment.

E. A standby database enabled for Real-Time Query cannot be the Fast-Start Failover target of the Data Guard configuration.

Correct Answer: BD

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