



## **ALTER DATABASE RECOVER MANAGED STANDBY <Options > in Oracle 19c Data Guard**

<b>Option</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>When to Use</b>	<b>Scenario Example</b>
DISCONNECT FROM SESSION	Runs recovery in the background and returns control to the user.	When you want to initiate recovery and continue working without blocking your session.	Starting managed recovery and performing other tasks in parallel.
USING CURRENT LOGFILE	Ensures the real-time application of redo from the primary database's online redo logs.	For real-time apply in Maximum Availability or Maximum Protection mode.	To reduce data loss and apply redo as soon as it is generated.
NODELAY	Starts recovery without waiting for the next log to arrive.	When you want recovery to start immediately.	To prevent lag during log switch at the primary.
CANCEL	Stops the managed recovery session.	When you want to stop recovery for maintenance tasks.	To pause standby while performing patching or maintenance.
FINISH	Completes recovery and converts the standby to a primary database.	Used during switchover or failover operations.	When performing a switchover/failover to make the standby the new primary.

IMMEDIATE	Forces the stop of managed recovery immediately.	To stop recovery urgently, such as during troubleshooting.	If logs are corrupted and need immediate attention.
PARALLEL	Runs recovery in parallel to improve performance.	When handling a high volume of redo logs.	Reducing lag by parallelizing redo apply in large OLTP systems.
NOPARALLEL	Runs recovery in serial mode (default).	When parallel recovery is not necessary.	For smaller workloads or low redo generation rates.
TIMEOUT <seconds>	Stops recovery automatically after a specified time.	When automating the stopping of recovery.	To control recovery window in automated scripts.
UNTIL SCN <scn_number>	Stops recovery at a specific System Change Number (SCN).	For point-in-time recovery.	Recovering the standby up to a specific SCN to avoid unwanted changes.
UNTIL CANCEL	Runs recovery until manually stopped by the user.	Used in scenarios where the user wants manual control.	Running user-controlled recovery in batch processing or troubleshooting.

## Example Usage Scenarios

### 1. Scenario 1: Performing Real-Time Apply

```
ALTER DATABASE RECOVER MANAGED STANDBY DATABASE USING CURRENT LOGFILE
DISCONNECT FROM SESSION;
```

#### a. Why Use It?

To ensure redo logs are applied in real-time and to run the recovery in the background.

## 2. Scenario 2: Stopping Recovery for Maintenance

```
ALTER DATABASE RECOVER MANAGED STANDBY DATABASE CANCEL;
```

### a. Why Use It?

To stop the recovery session safely before performing maintenance.

## 3. Scenario 3: Recovering Until a Specific SCN for Point-in-Time Recovery

```
ALTER DATABASE RECOVER MANAGED STANDBY DATABASE UNTIL SCN 123456;
```

### a. Why Use It?

To recover only up to a particular point, avoiding certain unintended changes.