1Z0-066

Oracle Database 12c - Data Guard Administration

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

Table of Contents

Introduction to 1Z0-066 Exam on Oracle Database 12c - Data Guard Administration 2

Oracle 1Z0-066 Certification Details: 2

Oracle 1Z0-066 Exam Syllabus: 2

1Z0-066 Sample Questions: 4

Answers to 1Z0-066 Exam Questions: 7

Introduction to 1Z0-066 Exam on Oracle Database 12c - Data Guard Administration

You can use this exam guide to collect all the information about Oracle Database 12c - Data Guard Administration (1Z0-066) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-066 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who has some experience or exposure of Oracle Database and want to flourish their career with Oracle Certified Expert Oracle Database 12c Data Guard Administrator (OCE) credential. The Oracle Database 12c - Data Guard Administration certification exam validates your understanding of the Oracle Database technology and sets the stage for your future progression. Your preparation plan for Oracle 1Z0-066 Certification exam should include hands-on practice or on-the-job experience performing the tasks described in following Certification Exam Topics table.

Oracle 1Z0-066 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Database 12c - Data Guard Administration
Exam Code	1Z0-066
Exam Product Version	Oracle Database 12c
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	150 minutes
Number of Questions	92
Passing Score	61%
Validated Against	This exam has been validated for version 12.1.0.2.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE - Oracle
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-066 Online Practice Exam**

Oracle 1Z0-066 Exam Syllabus:

Oracle Data Guard Basics	- Describe the Architecture of Oracle Data Guard - Explain the applicability between physical and logical standby and snapshot databases - Explain the benefits of implementing Oracle Data Guard

	- Explain Data Guard use with the Oracle Multi-tennant databases
Creating a Physical Standby Database by Using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control	- Create a Data Guard broker configuration - Create a physical standby database - Verify a Data Guard configuration - Edit database properties related to Data Guard - Test a Data Guard configuration
Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment	- Configure client connectivity in a Data Guard configuration - Implement failover procedures to automatically redirect clients to a new primary database - Using Application Continuity in a Data Guard Environment
Creating a Physical Standby Database by Using SQL and RMAN Commands	- Configure the primary database and Oracle Net Services to support the creation of the physical standby database and role transition - Create a physical standby database by using the DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE FOR STANDBY FROM ACTIVE DATABASE RMAN command
Using Oracle Active Data Guard	- Use Real-time Query to access data on a physical standby database - Enable RMAN block change tracking for a physical standby database - Use Far Sync to extend zero data loss protection for intercontinental configurations - Using Temporary Undo. Global Sequences and Session Sequences - Using Automatic Block Media Recovery - Configure Real-Time Cascading
Creating and Managing a Snapshot Standby Database	- Create a snapshot standby database to meet the requirement for a temporary, updatable snapshot of a physical standby database - Convert a snapshot standby database back to a physical standby database
Creating a Logical Standby Database	- Determine when to create a logical standby database - Create a logical standby database - Manage SQL Apply filtering
Oracle Data Guard Broker Basics	- Describe the Data Guard broker architecture - Describe the Data Guard broker components - Explain the benefits of the Data Guard broker - Describe Data Guard broker configurations
Creating a Data Guard Broker Configuration	- Create a Data Guard broker configuration - Manage the Data Guard broker configuration
Monitoring a Data Guard Broker Configuration	- Use Enterprise Manager to manage your Data Guard configuration - Invoke DGMGRL to manage your Data Guard configuration
Configuring Data Protection Modes	- Describe the data protection modes - Change the data protection mode of your configuration
Performing Role Transitions	- Explain the database roles - Perform a switchover

	- Perform a failover
Using Flashback Database in a Data Guard Configuration	- Configure Flashback Database - Explain the advantages of using Flashback Database in a Data Guard configuration
Enabling Fast-Start Failover	- Configure fast-start failover - View information about the fast-start failover configuration - Manage the observer -Perform role changes in a fast-start failover configuration - Manually reinstate the primary database
Backup and Recovery Considerations in an Oracle Data Guard Configuration	- Use Recovery Manager (RMAN) to back up and restore files in a Data Guard configuration -Offload backups to a physical standby database - Recovering databases in a Data Guard Environment - Managing Archive Redo Logs in a Data Guard Environment
Patching and Upgrading Databases in a Data Guard Configuration	- Patch and upgrade databases using traditional patch methods - Perform rolling upgrades
Optimizing a Data Guard Configuration	- Monitor configuration performance - Optimize redo transport for best performance - Optimize SQL Apply

1Z0-066 Sample Questions:

01. A query on the view DBA_LOGSTBY_UNSUPPORTED on your primary database returns no rows As a result of this, you decide that an upgrade may use logical standby databases. Which two are true about upgrading Data Guard environments consisting of one logical standby database running on a separate host from the primary?

a) The upgrade always requires downtown until the upgrade of the logical standby is completed
b) Using manual upgrade, catctI.pI can be executed in some cases on the primary and standby database simultaneously.
c) The upgrade always required downtime until the upgrade of the primary is completed
d) Using manual upgrade, catupgr.sqI needs to run on the primary database only.
e) SQL Apply on the local standby database must be stopped while the primary database is upgraded.
f) Fast-Start Failover can be used to protect the primary database during the upgrade.

02. 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.

03. Examine the Data Guard configuration: DGMGRL> show configuration Configuration –

Animals Protection Mode: MaxAvaiIabiIity Databases:
dogs- Primary database
sheep-(*) Physical standby database cats- Physical standby database Fast-Start Failover: ENABLED Configuration Status: SUCCESS

What happens if you issue "switchover" to sheep;" at the DGMGRL prompt?

a) The switchover succeeds but Dogs need to be reinstated
b) The switchover succeeds but Fast-Start Failover is suspended.
c) The switchover succeeds and Cats become the new failover target.
d) The switchover succeeds and Dogs become the new failover target
e) it results in an error indicating that a switchover is not allowed

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

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

05. Which three are benefits of using the Data Guard Broker to manage standby databases?

a) it simplifies physical standby database creation
b) It provides an easy failover capability using a single command.
c) it coordinates database state transitions and updates database properties dynamically.
d) it automatically changes database properties after the protection mode for a configuration is changed
e) It provides an easy switchover capability using a single command.
f) It simplifies logical standby database creation.

06. Which three statements are true about Global Sequences when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled?

a) if the CACHE option is set then the size ofthe cache must be atleast 100
b) Their creation requires that a LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST n parameter be defined in the standby that points back to their primary
c) Their usage will always have a performance impact on the primary database.
d) Their usage may have a performance impact on the physical standby database ifthe CACHE size is too small
e) They must have the NOORDER and CACHE options set.

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

a) The primary database must have FORCE LOGGING enabled.
b) The primary database must be in archive log 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

08. 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.

09. Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
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.

You notice that queries executed on the physical standby database receive errors: ORA- 03172: STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY of 15 seconds exceeded. Which two would you recommend to avoid this error?

a) Change the protection mode to Maximum Performance.
b) Increase the size of the buffer cache on the standby database instance.
c) Reduce 1/0 latency for the storage used by the primary database.
d) Change the protection mode to Maximum Protection.
e) Increase the network bandwidth between the primary and standby databases
f) Increase the number of standby redo log files on the primary database

10. Your Data Guard environment has two remote physical standby databases. Client applications use the local naming method to define connectMty to the primary database instance. Which will automatically redirect clients to the new primary database in case of a switchover or failover?

a) Create a database service on the standby databases; automate the start of the service after a role change, and modify the connection description on the clients to use that service.

b) Configure a PRIMARY role service on the Primary and Standby and modify the Client connect descriptor to include both Primary and the Standby.
c) Set the DB_NAME parameter identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptor on the clients to use DB_NAME to connect to the primary database instance.
d) Set the LOCALJJSTENER parameter for all the database instances, to register services with the default listener on the primary database host.

Answers to 1Z0-066 Exam Questions:

QUESTION: 01 Answer: b, e	QUESTION: 02 Answer: b, d	QUESTION: 03 Answer: d	QUESTION: 04 Answer: a, d, e, f	QUESTION: 05 Answer: b, c, e
QUESTION: 06 Answer: b, d, e	QUESTION: 07 Answer: b, e	QUESTION: 08 Answer: a, d	QUESTION: 09 Answer: a, f	QUESTION: 10 Answer: a, b

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@oraclestudy.com