ORACLE 1Z0-066

Oracle Database Data Guard Administration Certification Questions & Answers

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1Z0-066

Oracle Certified Expert Oracle Database 12c Data Guard Administrator

92 Questions Exam – 61% Cut Score – Duration of 150 minutes

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Discover More about the 1Z0-066 Certification

Are you interested in passing the Oracle 1Z0-066 exam? First discover, who benefits from the 1Z0-066 certification. The 1Z0-066 is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Oracle Database 12c. Passing the 1Z0-066 exam earns you the Oracle Certified Expert Oracle Database 12c Data Guard Administrator title.

While preparing for the 1Z0-066 exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The 1Z0-066 PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful 1Z0-066 study materials just at one **click**.

Oracle 1Z0-066 Database Data Guard Administration Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Database 12c - Data Guard Administration
Exam Code	1Z0-066
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	150 minutes
Number of Questions	92
Passing Score	61%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	**Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration** **Oracle Certified Expert, Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administrator** **Oracle Database Learning Subscription**
Schedule Exam	**Pearson VUE**
Sample Questions	**Oracle Certified Expert Oracle Database 12c Data Guard Administrator (OCE)**
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-066 Online Practice Exam**

1Z0-066 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

Broaden Your Knowledge with Oracle 1Z0-066 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Examine the Data Guard configuration:
DGMGRL> show configuration

Configuration – Animals Protection

Mode: MaxAvailability

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

Answer: d

Question: 2

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

Answer: b, e

Question: 3

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

Answer: a, d, e, f

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 allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database
b) It starts the CTWR process on the physical standby database instance
c) it allows fast incremental backups to be taken on the primary database.
d) It starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance.
e) It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to a snapshot standby database, when the physical standby database in converted.
f) It starts the CTWR process on the primary database instance.

Answer: a, b

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.

Answer: a, d

Question: 6

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.

Answer: b, d

Question: 7

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.

Answer: b, c, e

Question: 8

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 of the 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 if the CACHE size is too small
e) They must have the NOORDER and CACHE options set.

Answer: b, d, e

Question: 9

You must manually reinstate a database using DGMGRL. To which database should you connect with DGMGRL before issuing the REINSTATE command and in which state should the target database be?

a) The target database should be in NOMOUNT state and DGMGRL should be connected to any database that is a member of the configuration
b) The target database should be MOUNTED and DGMGRL should be connected to any database that is a member of the configuration
c) The target database should be MOUNTED and DGMGRL should be connected to the primary database.
d) The target database should be MOUNTED and DGMGRL should be connected to the target database
e) The target database should be in NOMOUNT state and DGMGRL should be connected to the primary database

Answer: c

Question: 10

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, catctl.pl 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.sql 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.

Answer: b, e

Avail the Study Guide to Pass Oracle 1Z0-066 Database Data Guard Administration Exam:

- Find out about the 1Z0-066 syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the **1Z0-066 syllabus**, it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the 1Z0-066 training. Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-066 exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the **1Z0-066 sample questions** and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. 1Z0-066 practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

Career Benefits:

Passing the 1Z0-066 exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

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