1Z0-068Q&As

Oracle Database 12c: RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are tuning recommendations for RAC database? (Choose two.)

A. Set PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY=AUTO to enable In Memory Parallel Query.

B. Use sequences with CACHE and ORDER, if possible.

C. Use Locally Managed Tablespaces with large uniform extent sizes.

D. Use Locally Managed Tablespaces with autoallocate.

E. Set PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY=AUTO to enable automatic Parallel Statement Queueing.

F. Use sequences with CACHE and NOORDER, if possible.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

QUESTION 2

You are installing Oracle Grid Infrastructure 12c and configuring a Flex Cluster?

Which two elements are required to support this configuration? (Choose two.)

A. a Grid Management Repository database

B. a network interface for ASM and private interconnect traffic

C. a network interface for private interconnect only

D. a network interface for the public network

E. a Grid Management Cluster Health Management (CHM) application server

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

QUESTION 3

Examine this command:

SQL> CREATE DISKROUP data NORMAL REDANDUNCY:

FAILGROUP fgrpl DISK

`/dev/disk1\\' NAME disk1,

`/dev/disk2\\' NAME disk2,

`/dev/disk3\\' NAME disk3,

FAILGROUP fgrpl2 DISK

`/dev/disk4\\' NAME disk4,

`/dev/disk5\\' NAME disk5,

`/dev/disk6\\' NAME disk6,

FAILGROUP fgrpl3 DISK

`/dev/disk7\\' NAME disk7,

`/dev/disk8\\' NAME disk8,

`/dev/disk9\\' NAME disk9,

ATTRIBUTE `au_size\\'=\\'4M\\',

`compatible.asm\\' = \\'11.12\\',

`compatible.rdbms\\' = \\'11.12\\',

`compatible.advm\\' = \\'11.12\\',

`content_type\\' = `recovery\\';

Which two statements a true about this disk group, created using Grid Infrastructure 12.1?

A. Each disk in each of the three fail groups is a mirror of the corresponding disk of the other two failure groups.

B. File created in this disk group always has two copies for each allocation unit: one primary and one secondary.

C. It can contain ASM Dynamic Volume Manager (ADVM) volumes.

D. Any database instance with the COMPATIBLE parameter set to 11.2 or higher can access it.

E. The ASM compatible attributes can be changed to 11.1 for this disk group.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

B: NORMAL REDUNDANCY requires the existence of at least two failure groups (see the FAILGROUP clause that follows). Automatic Storage Management provides redundancy for all files in the disk group according to the attributes specified in the disk group templates. NORMAL REDUNDANCY disk groups can tolerate the loss of one group.

C: The COMPATIBLE.ADVM attribute determines whether the disk group can contain Oracle ADVM volumes.

Incorrect Answers:

E: The COMPATIBLE.ADVM attribute value must be set to 11.2 or higher.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/statements_5009.htm#SQLRF01114

QUESTION 4

Examine this output: ASMCMD> volinfo ?G ACFS

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

If there is an Oracle ACFS file system on the volume, then you cannot resize the volume with the volresize command. You must use the acfsutil size command, which also resizes the volume and file system.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e18951/asm_util007.htm#OSTMG94769

QUESTION 5

Which two steps must always be performed to delete node host04 from an Oracle 12c Clusterware cluster that does not use grid Naming Service (GN5)? (Choose two.)

A. Run the crsctl unpin css - host04 command as root on host01, or on either host02 or host03.

B. Run the rootcrs.pl -deconfig -force command as root on host01, or on either host02 or host03.

C. Run the rooccrs.pl -deconfig -force command as root on host04.

D. Run the crsct1 unpin css - host04 command as root on host04.

E. Run the crsct1 delete node -n host04 command as root on host04.

F. Run the crsct1 delete node -n host04 command as root on host01, or on either host02 or host03.

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWADD/adddelclusterware.htm#CWADD90995

QUESTION 6

The DGRP1 diskgroup has these attributes: Normal redundancy

Two failgroups with four asmdisks in each failgroup

compatible.asm set to 12.1

The ASM_POWER_LIMIT is currently set to 1 in the ASM instances. There are three databases whose instances are up and which access data in the DGRP1 diskgroup.

No other clients use this diskgroup.

You want to add two asmdisks to each failgroup, complete the rebalance as quickly as possible, by avoiding checks for access to allocation units, and then restore database availability.

Examine the list of actions (see exhibit):

Exhibit:

1. Shut down all database instances using DGRP1.
2. Shut down all ASM instances.
3. Add the disks to DGRP1 specifying a large value for the REBALANCE POWER clause.
4. Start one ASM instances in restricted mode.
5. Wait for the rebalance to finish.
6. Mount DGRP1 in restricted mode.
7. Start all database instances whose files are stored in DGRP1.
8. Dismount DGRP1.
9. Mount DGRP1.
10. Start all ASM instances.

Identify the correct sequence of required steps:

A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2, 10, 7

B. 1, 3, 5, 7

C. 1, 8, 6, 3, 5, 8, 9, 7

D. 1, 8, 6, 3, 5, 2, 10, 7

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

QUESTION 7

Which three statements are true about ASM Cloud File System (ACFS) encryption?

A. A copy of an encrypted file is not encrypted unless it is created in an encrypted directory.

B. acfsutil encr init is used to establish role separation between encryption managers and encryption auditors.

C. acfsutil encr off can be run by an encryption manager who may not have system administrator privileges.

D. acfsutil encr on can be used to specify the encryption key length for a directory or file.

E. An ACFS snapshot can be ACFS encrypted.

Correct Answer: ADE

Section: (none)

acfsutil encr on

QUESTION 8

Examine this command executed on the first node of a four-node cluster: $ /0Patch/opatch apply 18031528 What does this command do?

A. It applies a patch to one ORACLE_HOME only on the first cluster node.

B. It applies a patch to all database ORACLE_HOMEs with the same release only on the first cluster node.

C. It applies a patch to one ORACLE_HOME on all cluster nodes.

D. It applies a patch to all database ORACLE_HOMEs with the same release on all cluster nodes.

E. It applies a patch to all database ORACLE_HOMEs with the same release on the first cluster node.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

QUESTION 9

Your flex cluster has these attributes:

1. Hub nodes host01 and host02

2. Leaf nodes host03 and host04

3. Full Featured GNS is configured and running.

You attempt to run this command to add two more nodes to the cluster:

$ ./addnode.sh ?ilent "CLUSTER_NEW_NODES={host05,host06}" "CLUSTER_NEW_NODE_ROLES={hub,leaf}"

What is the result and the reason for this result?

A. It fails because no VIP was specified for the hub node host05.

B. It fails because hub and leaf nodes may not be added by the same execution of addNode.sh.

C. It fails because GNS doesn\\'t assign VIPs for leaf nodes and no VIP was specified in the command.

D. It succeeds because no VIP specification is required for leaf nodes and none need to be specified for hub nodes when using full featured GNS.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Hub Nodes always have VIPs.

Incorrect Answers:

C: Hub Nodes always have VIPs but Leaf Nodes may not.

B: Use the CLUSTER_NEW_NODE_ROLES parameter to indicate, in an Oracle Flex Cluster, whether the node you are

adding is a Hub Node or a Leaf Node.

You can add multiple nodes, as follows:

$ addnode.sh -silent -noCopy ORACLE_HOME=Grid_home "CLUSTER_NEW_NODES= {node2,node3,node4}"

"CLUSTER_NEW_VIRTUAL_HOSTNAMES={node2-vip,node3-vip,}"

"CLUSTER_NEW_NODE_ROLES={HUB,HUB,LEAF}"

In the preceding syntax example, Node 4 is designated as a Leaf Node and does not require that a VIP be included.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWADD/clonecluster.htm#CWADD92139

QUESTION 10

Which two types of IP addresses does Oracle Clusterware 12c acquire from DHCP when it started up on a cluster node using Grid Naming Service (GNS)? (Choose two.)

A. Single Client Access Name (SCAN) virtual IP addresses (VIPs)

B. Grid Naming Service (GNS) VIPs

C. ASM Listener VIPs

D. High Available IP (HAIP) addresses uses for the cluster interconnect

E. Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) IP addresses

Correct Answer: DE

Section: (none)

QUESTION 11

Which two utilities can be used to predict the consequences of a filesystem failure for the Oracle 12c Clusterware stack?

A. asmcmd

B. srvctl predict....

C. crsctl fail....

D. asmca

E. acfsutil

F. advmutil

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

B: The srvctl predict filesystem command predicts the consequences of file system failure.

E: The acfsutil info fs command displays detailed Oracle ACFS file system information, such as: iscorrupt - 1 if the file system is corrupt, 0 if file system is not corrupt.

Incorrect Answers:

A: ASMCMD is a command-line utility that you can use to manage Oracle ASM instances, disk groups, file access control for disk groups, files and directories within disk groups, templates for disk groups, and volumes.

C: There is no crsctl fail command.

There is a crsctl eval fail resource command to predict the consequences of a resource, not the file system, failing.

D: Oracle ASM Configuration Assistant (ASMCA) supports installing and configuring Oracle ASM instances, disk groups, volumes, and Oracle Automatic Storage Management Cluster File System (Oracle ACFS). In addition, you can use the

ASMCA command-line interface as a non-GUI utility.

F: advmutil canonical displays the canonical name of the specified Oracle ADVM device name. dvmutil tune displays the value of a specific Oracle ADVM parameter or sets the value of a specific Oracle ADVM parameter.

advmutil volinfo displays information about Oracle ADVM volume devices.

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RACAD/srvctladmin.htm#sthref1656
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e18951/asmfs_util010.htm#OSTMG95207

QUESTION 12

Which two statements are true about High Availability NFS (HANFS)? (Choose two.)

A. HANFS does not depend on NFS services provided by the underlying operating system.

B. HANFS performance depends on the characteristics of the underlying ASM disks.

C. HANFS provides high availability in case of an NFS client failure.

D. HANFS provides high availability in case of cluster node failure.

E. NFS client requests are distributed by DNS in a round-robin fashion to the cluster nodes that export the NFS filesystem.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

QUESTION 13

Which two types of network adapters are required in which quantity in order to comply with Oracle recommendations for hardware in a cluster?

A. at least one for the public network

B. at least one for the storage network

C. at least one for the interconnect

D. at least two for the public network

E. at least two for the storage network

F. at least two for the interconnect

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Each node must have at least two network adapters or network interface cards (NICs): one for the public network interface, and one for the private network interface (the interconnect).

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWLIN/networks.htm#CWLIN473

QUESTION 14

You administer a RAC database that currently runs on a four-node cluster but which has three instances. Which two statements are always true about redo logs for this RAC database? (Choose two.)

A. A thread of redo must be created before starting a fourth instance if a thread is not already available.

B. A thread of redo must contain at least two log groups before it can be enabled.

C. A redo log group added using ALTER DATABASE ADD LOGFILE without the INSTANCE clause is added to each instance.

D. All the instances must have the same number of redo log groups and each group must have the same number of redo log members.

E. A thread of redo is automatically dropped when as instance is removed from a RAC database by using . SRVCTL

Correct Answer: DE

Section: (none)

QUESTION 15

Which three statements are true about Oracle Clusterware components, architecture, and behavior?

A. The Cluster Ready Services Daemon (CRSD) is responsible for monitoring and maintaining the availability of cluster resources defined in the Oracle Local Repository file (OLR).

B. All cluster nodes can write or read from the Oracle Clusterware Repository (OCR) file at the same time.

C. The Oracle High Availability Services Daemon (OHASD) is responsible for monitoring and maintaining the availability of the Clusterware stack on a cluster node.

D. Voting disks stored in Automatic Storage Management (ASM) can be discovered or used even if the ASM instance on a cluster node is down.

E. The Cluster Synchronization Services Daemon (CSSD) must connect to the cluster by accessing the Oracle Clusterware Repository (OCR) file before the Oracle High Availability Services Daemon (OHASD) is started.

F. Time synchronization in an Oracle Cluster is possible without using network Time Protocol (NTP).

Correct Answer: CDF

Section: (none)

F: To activate CTSS in your cluster, you must stop and deconfigure the vendor time synchronization service on all nodes in the cluster. CTSS detects when this happens and assumes time management for the cluster.

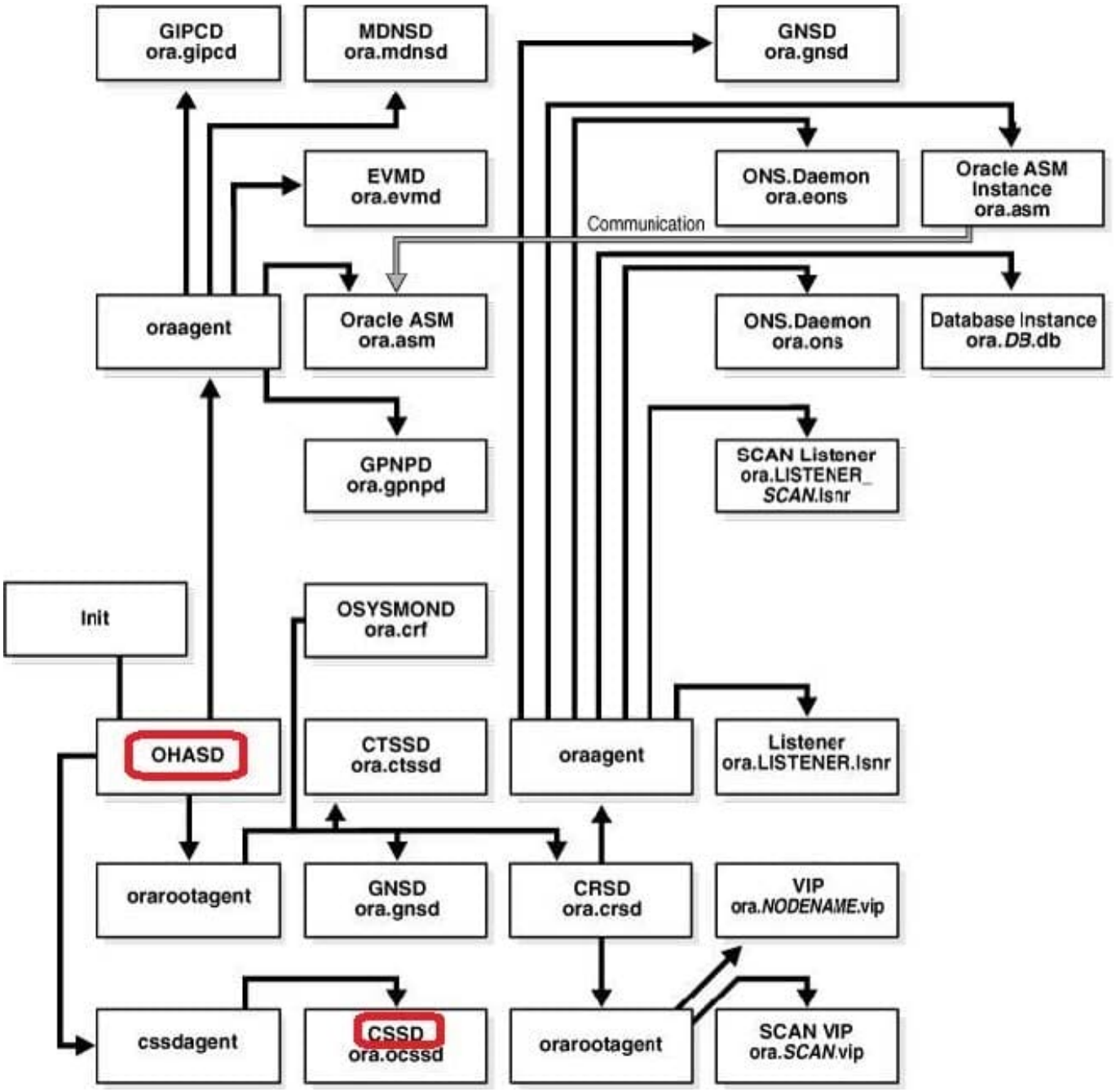
For example, to deconfigure NTP, you must remove or rename the ntp.conf file.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The CRS daemon (crsd) manages cluster resources based on the configuration information that is stored in OCR, not the OLR, for each resource.

B: You must update OCR through supported utilities such as Oracle Enterprise Manager, the Oracle Clusterware Control Utility (CRSCTL), the Server Control Utility (SRVCTL), the OCR configuration utility (OCRCONFIG), or the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)

E: Please refer to the cluster startup picture below.



References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/rac.112/e41959/intro.htm#CWADD90955

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