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Oracle Database 12c: RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administration

Oracle 1z0-068

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which three statements are true about opatch version 12?

- A. It can apply patches to a database ORACLE_HOME.
- B. It can apply a patchset to a database ORACLE_HOME.
- C. It cannot apply a patch to a Grid Infrastructure ORACLE_HOME.
- D. It cannot run with root privileges on a Unix-like system.
- E. It can apply some patches without shutting down database instances.
- F. It can only apply patches on the cluster node from where it is issued.

ANSWER: A B E**Explanation:**

Incorrect Answers:

C: The OPatch and OPatchauto utilities provide you with the flexibility to analyze, troubleshoot, and patch an individual GI (Grid Infrastructure)/RAC (Real Application Cluster) home environments.

D: It is recommended that OPatch should not be invoked by 'root', if so then the CheckUserAdminPrivilege check fails. But it is possible to run OPatch with root privileges.

F: OPatchauto executes across all hosts in the associated system, using SSH as its remote execution mechanism for requisite commands, such as opatch apply.

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628_01/doc.121/e39376/patch_overview.htm#OPTCH106

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628_01/doc.121/e39376/patch_commands.htm#OPTCH198

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two statements are true concerning Oracle 12c Clusterware-managed application VIPs? (Choose two.)

- A. If an application sends messages to be displayed and sets the DISPLAY variable, then an application VIP is required.
- B. An application VIP is created on the default network by the appvipcfg utility.
- C. An application VIP is created on the interconnect network by the crsctl utility.
- D. An application VIP can be created with the crsctl utility.
- E. Application VIPs do not fail over to surviving cluster nodes when the node hosting the VIP fails.

ANSWER: B D**Explanation:**

B: Oracle 11.2 introduced `appvipcfg` utility for creating VIPs. From the `GRID_HOME/bin` directory run the `appvipcfg` command to create the application VIP. Oracle Clusterware assigns this VIP to a physical server in the cluster and will migrate the VIP to a surviving node in the cluster in the event of a server failure.

Example: `appvipcfg create -network=1 -ip=192.168.20.111 -vipname=MyTestVIP -user=grid`

D: While you can add a VIP in the same way that you can add any other resource that Oracle Clusterware manages, Oracle recommends using the script `Grid_home/bin/appvipcfg` to create or delete an application VIP.

Incorrect Answers:

E: When a node dies in an Oracle RAC cluster, the Virtual IP (VIP) fails over to a different node.

Upon node failure application VIP fails over to a surviving node along with the protected application. It is the Application VIP that is used for accessing the application, thus in case of failure the application will be highly.

References: <https://gjilevski.com/2011/11/13/build-ha-for-third-party-application-with-oracle-gi-11-2-0-3/>

QUESTION NO: 3

Which method can be used to convert a single-instance Oracle 12c Database to a RAC Database?

- A. using DBCA to migrate the database to shared storage and then start one or more RAC database instances on the cluster
- B. using DBCA to create a template from the single-instance database and then to create a RAC database on the cluster using that template
- C. using the `rconfig` utility to create a template from the single-instance database and then using DBCA to create a RAC database on the cluster using that template
- D. using the `rconfig` utility to migrate the database to shared storage and then using DBCA to start one or more RAC database instances on the cluster.

ANSWER: B**QUESTION NO: 4**

After creating a RAC One Node database using SQL statements, you want to register this database with Oracle Clusterware as a policy-managed resource.

Which command, or sequence of commands, should you use?

- A. `srvctl add srvpool -serverpool ron -importance 100 -min 2 -max 2 -servers 016n1, 016n2`
`srvctl add db -db ron -oraclehome $ORACLE_HOME -dbtype raconenode -serverpool ron`
- B. `srvctl add db -db ron -oraclehome $ORACLE_HOME -dbtype raconenode -server 016n1, 016n2`
- C. `srvctl add db -db ron -oraclehome $ORACLE_HOME -dbtype raconenode -serverpool ron -server 016n1, 016n2`

D. `srvctl add srvpool -serverpool ron -importance 100 -min 2 -max 2 -servers 016n1, 016n2`
`srvctl add db -db ron -oraclehome $ORACLE_HOME -dbtype raconenode -server 016n1, 016n2`

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

If your Oracle RAC One Node database did not register automatically with Oracle Clusterware, then use the `srvctl add database` command to add an Oracle RAC One Node database to your cluster.

For example: `srvctl add database -c RACONENODE [-e server_list] [-i instance_name] [-w timeout]`

When you add services to a policy-managed Oracle RAC One Node database, `SRVCTL` does not accept any placement information, but instead configures those services using the value of the `SERVER_POOLS` attribute.

Note: Use the `srvctl add database` command to add an Oracle RAC One Node database to your cluster. For example: `srvctl add database -c RACONENODE [-e server_list] [-i instance_name] [-w timeout]`

* `-c {RACONENODE | RAC | SINGLE}`

The type of database you are adding: Oracle RAC One Node, Oracle RAC, or single instance.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/rac.112/e41960/onenode.htm#RACAD8194

QUESTION NO: 5

You administer a three-instance, policy-managed, multitenant RAC database CDB1 with two PDBs: PDB_1 and PDB_2.

Examine these commands executed on host01:

```
$ srvctl add service -db CDB1 -pdb PDB_1 -serverpool prod_pool -cardinality singleton
```

```
$ srvctl start service -db CDB1 -service CRM
```

```
$ srvctl stop service -db CDB1 -service CRM
```

Which three statements are true?

- A. CRM is only available for new logins on the CDB1 instance on host01.
- B. CRM is available for new logins on one CDB1 instance.
- C. The `srvctl start service` command automatically opens PDB_1 if not already opened.
- D. The `srvctl stop service` command does not close PDB_1 on any instance of CDB1.
- E. The CRM service is not available for new logins on any instance of CDB1.

ANSWER: C D E

QUESTION NO: 6

Which three statements are true about Global Resource Management in an Oracle 12c RAC database?

- A. Lazy remastering occurs when an instance shuts with SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE.
- B. Object remastering causes all blocks in any instances' buffer cache from the same object to be mastered in the Global Resource Directory (GRD).
- C. When a database instance fails, then some global resource masters lost from the failing instance are remastered among the surviving instances.
- D. Lazy remastering instances occurs when an instance shuts with SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL.
- E. Global Enqueue resources are recovered after Global Cache Resources after an instance failure.

ANSWER: B C D**Explanation:**

B: Remastering is the term used that describes the operation whereby a node attempting recovery tries to own or master the resource(s) that were once mastered by another instance prior to the failure. When one instance leaves the cluster, the GRD of that instance needs to be redistributed to the surviving nodes. RAC uses an algorithm called lazy remastering to remaster only a minimal number of resources during a reconfiguration.

D: Using the SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL command with the LOCAL option is useful to shut down a particular Oracle RAC database instance. Transactions on other instances do not block this operation.

C: Recovery from instance failure is automatic, requiring no DBA intervention. In case of instance failure, a surviving instance can read the redo logs of the failed instance.

For example, when using the Oracle Parallel Server, another instance performs instance recovery for the failed instance. In single-instance configurations, Oracle performs crash recovery for a database when the database is restarted, that is, mounted and opened to a new instance. The transition from a mounted state to an open state automatically triggers crash recovery, if necessary.

Incorrect Answers:

A: After a NORMAL or IMMEDIATE shutdown, instance recovery is not required.

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RACAD/admin.htm#RACAD8910>

QUESTION NO: 7

Examine these commands:

```
srvctl add service -db RACDB -service CRM -preferred RACDB_1 -available RACDB_2 tafpolicy preconnect srvctl start service -db RACDB -service CRM
```

Instances RACDB_1 and RACDB_2 run on host01 and host02, respectively.

This is the only TNS entry in the client side tnsnames.ora:

CRM =

```
(DESCRIPTION =(FAILOVER=ON) (LOAD_BALANCE=ON)
(ADDRESS= (PROTOCOL=TCP) (HOST=host01-VIP.example.com)(PORT=1521))
(ADDRESS= (PROTOCOL=TCP) (HOST=host02-VIP.example.com)(PORT=1521))
(CONNECT_DATA = (SERVICE_NAME = CRM)
(FAILOVER_MODE = (BACKUP=CRM_PRECONNECT)
(TYPE=SESSION)(METHOD=PRECONNECT))))
```

Which statement is true regarding the TAF settings?

- A. Clients using this configuration fail over and restart any active queries automatically.
- B. Clients using this configuration fail over and restart any active transactions automatically.
- C. This configuration will work only for a policy-managed RAC database.
- D. The configuration is incomplete because the TNS entry for the preconnected backup session is missing.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 8

Examine this command and output:

```
[root@host01 ~]# / sbin/acfsutil snap create snap001 /u01/app/grid/acfsmount/
acfsutil snap create: Snapshot operation is complete.
```

Examine this command:

```
[root@host01 ~]# / sbin/acfsutil snap create -p snap001
Snap002 /u01/app/grid/ acfsmount/
```

Which statement must be true for the successful execution of the second command?

- A. The disk group compatibility attribute for ADVM must be set to 12.1 or higher.
- B. The parent snapshot must be read-only.
- C. The underlying ADVM volume must be configured with high redundancy.
- D. The parent snapshot must be read/write.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 9

You created a RAC database with DBCA and decide to verify it.

The server pool large_db has four servers.

Examine the output shown:

```
[oracle@prod01 ~]$ srvctl config database -db sales -all

Database unique name: sales
Database name: sales
Oracle home: /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0/dbh0me_1
Oracle user: oracle
Spfile: +FRA/sales/spfilesales.ora
Password file: +FRA/sales/orapwsales
Domain:
Start options: open
Step options: immediate
Database role: PRIMARY
Management policy: MANUAL
Server pools: large_db
....
....
Services: newcus, reports
Type: RAC
Start concurrency:
Stop concurrency:
Database is enabled
Database is policy managed
```

Which two statements are true based on this output? (Choose two.)

- A. The sales database resource will be started and the database instances will be started automatically when restarting the clusterware stack after normal shutdown of the sales database.
- B. The sales database resource will be restored to its previous running condition when restarting the clusterware stack after normal shutdown of the sales database.
- C. The sales database resource will be restarted automatically after an instance failure.
- D. The concurrency values are not shown because sales is not a RAC One Node database.
- E. The concurrency values are not shown because sales has only one of its four instances running.

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 10

Examine the output of the asmcmd and srvctl commands:

```
$ asmcmd showclustermode
```

```
ASM cluster: Flex mode enabled
```

```
$ srvctl status asm -detail
```

```
ASM is running on host01, host02, host03
```

```
ASM is enabled.
```

```
$ srvctl config asm
```

```
ASM home: /u01/app/12.1.0/grid
```

```
Password file: +DATA/orapwASM
```

```
ASM listener: LISTENER
```

```
ASM instance count: 3
```

```
Cluster ASM listener: ASMNET1LSNR_ASM
```

You execute this command:

```
$ srvctl modify asm -count 2
```

All databases on the cluster are running from Oracle 12c homes.

Which statement is true about the outcome of this command?

- A.** One ASM instance is shut down and the instance count is reduced by one.
- B.** ASM instances continue running on all three nodes until all database instances connected to one of the ASM instances shut down.
- C.** The command fails because one ASM instance must be shut down manually before executing the command.
- D.** The command fails because the instance count cannot be reduced to less than the minimum value of 3.

ANSWER: A