Oracle

1Z0-068
Oracle Database 12c: RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administration

Latest Version: 10.0

Question: 1

Which three statements are true concerning policy-based cluster management in Oracle 12c Clusterware?

A. Server Pools must be managed with the crsctl utility for servers hosting an application or other administrator-defined high-availability resource.
B. All servers in a new cluster installation belong to the generic server pool.
C. The server pool contains servers that host administrator-defined high availability resources.
D. Server pools must be managed with the srvctl utility for servers hosting a database.
E. All servers in a new cluster installation belong to the free server pool.

Answer: C D E

C: Server pools divide the cluster into logical groups of servers hosting both singleton and uniform applications. The application can be a database service or a non-database application.
D: You manage server pools that contain Oracle RAC databases with the Server Control (SRVCTL) utility.
E: When Oracle Clusterware is installed, two internal server pools are created automatically: Generic and Free. All servers in a new installation are assigned to the Free server pool, initially
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWADD/pbmgmt.htm#CWADD92594

Question: 2

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: 3

Which two tasks must be performed before launching the Oracle universal installer to install Oracle Database Software for RAC?

A. SSH user equivalence for the Oracle software owner must be configured on all cluster nodes.
B. Grid infrastructure must be installed on all cluster nodes where the Database software will be installed.
C. SSH user equivalence for the Oracle software owner must be configured on all cluster nodes where the Database Software will be installed.
D. Grid infrastructure must be installed on all cluster nodes.
E. The Clusterware stack must be up on all cluster nodes..

Answer: D E

Question: 4

Examine this output:

```
ASMCMD> volinfo - G ACFS -a

    Diskgroup Name: ACFS

             Volume Name: VOL1
             Volume Device: /dev/asm/vol1-280
             State: ENABLED
             Size (MB): 2048
             Resize Unit (MB): 32
             Redundancy: MIRROR
             Stripe Columns: 4
             Stripe Width (K): 128
             Usage: ACFS
             Mountpath: /u01/app/grid/acfsmount
```

The ACFS disk group has 10 GB free space and the file system is currently mounted.
You execute this command to increase the volume size:

ASMCMD >volresize –G ACFS –s 3G VOL1
Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

A. It succeeds.
B. It fails because the file system must be unmounted before resizing.
C. It fails because resizing a volume containing an ACFS file system must be performed using ACFSUTIL.
D. It succeeds but the file system is automatically unmounted.
E. It fails because the –f option is not specified.

Answer: C

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

You plan to apply a patchset to a RAC database running on a two-node cluster.
The cluster has this configuration:
Examine this list of possible tasks (see exhibit).
Exhibit:

1. Apply the patchset to Grid Infrastructure by installing it in a new location.
2. Stop all database instances.
3. Apply the database patchset in a new location.
4. Apply the database patchset on top of the existing ORACLE_HOME.
5. Start only one database instance in upgrade mode and run the upgrade script.
6. Start all database instances in upgrade mode and run the upgrade script.
7. Start all database instances and run the upgrade script.
8. Start all database instances.

Identify the required tasks in the correct order to apply the patchset with the least amount of down time.

A. 1, 3, 2, 5 and 8
B. 3, 2, 5 and 8
C. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8
D. 3, 2, 6 and 8
E. 3, 2, 5, 2 and 8

Answer: A

Question: 6

Which two components must always be defined or specified by an administrator to make an application highly available using Oracle 12c Clusterware?

A. A Server Pool
B. an application VIP
C. an application resource
D. a resource dependency definition
E. a script agent

Answer: C E

Oracle Clusterware manages applications when they are registered as resources with Oracle Clusterware. Oracle Clusterware has access to application-specific primitives that have the ability to start, stop, and monitor a specific resource. Oracle Clusterware runs all resource-specific commands through an entity called an agent.
Note: When initializing the agent framework, if any of the mandatory entry points are not provided, then the agent framework invokes a script pointed to by the ACTION_SCRIPT resource attribute.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWADD/crschp.htm#CWADD92082

Question: 7

Which two statements are true about resources defined by an administrator and registered with Oracle 12c Clusterware for high availability?

A. A policy-managed resource can be started manually using crsctl.
B. A policy-managed resource can be started manually using srvctl.
C. Resource dependencies are automatically set when using a policy-managed resource.
D. An administrator-managed resource can be started manually using crsctl.
E. An administrator-managed resource can be started manually using srvctl.
F. The action script is automatically set when using a policy-managed resource.

Answer: A E

A: With policy-based management, administrators specify the server pool (excluding the Generic and Free pools) in which the servers run. For example, a database administrator uses SRVCTL to

create a server pool for servers hosting a database or database service. A clusterware administrator uses CRSCTL to create server pools for non-database use, such as creating a server pool for servers hosting an application.
E: Administrator-managed resources refer to databases. You must use SRVCTL to create server pools that host Oracle databases. You must use CRSCTL to create server pools that host non-database resources such as middle tiers and applications.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWADD/pbmgmt.htm#CWADD92894

Question: 8

Which statement is true about using OPatch to patch Oracle Grid Infrastructure 12c?

A. All grid infrastructure patches may be applied in a rolling fashion with Opatch.
B. Opatch can patch all cluster nodes simultaneously without stopping the clusterware on all nodes.
C. Opatch can patch all cluster nodes simultaneously only for nonrolling patches.
D. Applying patches with Opatch must be done in an out-of-place fashion.

Answer: A

As with standard upgrades to Oracle Grid Infrastructure, at any given point in time for normal operation of the cluster, all the nodes in the cluster must have the same software release and patch level. Because one-off patches can be applied as rolling upgrades, all possible patch levels on a particular software release are compatible with each other.
Note: Starting with Oracle Grid Infrastructure 12c Release 1 (12.1), a new cluster state called "Rolling Patch" is available. This mode is similar to the existing "Rolling Upgrade" mode in terms of the Oracle ASM operations allowed in this quiesce state.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWLIN/procstop.htm#CWLIN528

Question: 9

Which three statements are true about the administration and use of policy sets in Oracle 12c Clusterware? (Choose three.)

A. All server pools in a cluster are controlled by the policy set, when user-defined policy management is used.
B. Servers in a server pool outside the control of policy set are never affected by policy changes, when user-defined policy management is used.
C. Clusterware administrators cannot directly modify the policy set when Quality of Service (QoS) Management is used.
D. A server pool can have the same attributes defined for different policies in the policy set, when user-defined policy management is used.

E. A server pool can have different attributes defined for different policies in the policy set, when user-defined policy management is used.

Answer: A C E

A: A cluster configuration policy set is a document that defines the names of all server pools configured for the cluster and definitions for all policies.
C: If you create policies with Oracle Database Quality of Service Management (Oracle Database QoS Management), then you categorize servers by setting server pool directive overrides, and CRSCTL commands using the policy and policyset nouns are disabled.
Note: Oracle Database 12c has introduced the policy sets, a feature that allows preparing in advance all the different workload scenarios and activating them with a single command. The easiest way to create policy sets is dumping the current configuration into a file, edit it, and reload it into the cluster.
References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWADD/pbmgmt.htm#CWADD92635

Question: 10

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 –silent "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.

Answer: A

Hub Nodes always have VIPs.

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