Exam Number/Code:1Z0-058

Exam Name: Oracle Real Application Clusters 11g Release 2 and Grid Infrastructure Administration

Version: Demo

QUESTION NO: 1
You have an ASM cluster and you want to terminate all the ASM instances. Assume that the database Instances supported by the ASM are already shut down. What must you know to select the appropriate command for this operation?

A. Are the OCR and voting disk files stored In ASM diskgroups?
B. Are the SYSTEM and SYSAUS tablespaces stored In ASM diskgroups?
C. Is the undo tablespace stored in ASM diskgroups?
D. Are the redo log files stored in ASM diskgroups?

Answer: A

Explanation:
Oracle strongly recommends that you shut down all database instances that use the
Oracle ASM instance and dismount all file systems mounted on Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume Manager (Oracle ADVM) volumes before attempting to shut down the Oracle ASM instance.
If Oracle Cluster Registry (OCR) or voting files are stored in a disk group, the disk group can only be dismounted by shutting down the Oracle ASM instance as part of shutting down the clusterware on a node. To shut down the clusterware, run crsctl stop crs.
Oracle Automatic Storage Management Administrator's Guide

QUESTION NO: 2
Which are the key factors that you should consider before converting a single-Instance database Oracle Real Application Cluster (RAC) database to guarantee a successful media recovery?

A. If the database is in archive log mode, the archive file format requires a thread number.
B. The archive logs from all nodes must be accessible to all nodes in the cluster database.
C. The storage option must be Automatic Storage Management (ASM).
D. All database files must be migrated to Oracle Managed Files (OMF).

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Issues for Converting Single Instance Databases to Oracle RAC Backup procedures should be available before conversion takes place.
Archiving in Oracle RAC environments requires a thread number in the archive file format.
The archived logs from all instances of an Oracle RAC database are required for media recovery.
By default, all database files are migrated to Oracle Managed Files (OMF).
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QUESTION NO: 3
You are managing a three-instance policy-managed RAC database PROD. You created a service called GL for the PROD database by using the following command:
oracle@gr7597~]$srvctl add service –d PROD -s GL –g SP1 -c singleton -y manual
Examine the following output:
(oracle@gr7597~]$srvctl config database -d PROD -a
Database unique name: PROD
base name: PROD
Oracle home: /u0l/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_l cle user: oracle Spfile: +DATA/PROD/spfil6RACDB.ora
Domain:
Start options: open
Stop options: immediate
Database role: PRIMARY
Management policy: AUTOMATIC
Server pools: SPl Database instances:
Disk Groups: DATA, FRA
Services:
Database is enabled Database is policy managed
[oracle@gr?597~]$ crsctl stat res ora.PROD.db NAME=ora.PROD.db
TYPE=cluster__resource
TARGET=ONLINE
STATE^ONLINE on gr7597 ONLINE on gr7602 ONLINE on gr7633
[oracle@gr7597~]S crsctl stat serverpool ora.SPl
NAME=ora.SPl
ACTIVE_SERVERS=gr7S97 gr7 602 gr7633
[oracle@gr7597-JS crsctl NAME=ora.prod.gl.svc
TYPE=ora.service - type
TARGET=ONLINE
STATE=ONLINE on gr7597
Which three steps are required to enable ODP.NET clients that connect to the GL services to receive FAN High Availability Events?

A. Enable Advanced Queuing notifications by using SRVCTL as shown in the following command: srvctl modify service -d prod —s gl —q TRUE -j LONG
B. Execute the following statement for the users that will be connecting by way of the -Net Application, where user_name is the user name:
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE(‘DEQUEUE‘,‘SYS.SYSSSERVICE_METRICS’ user_name);
C. Enable Transparent Application Failover (TAF), either on the client or for the service.
D. Enable Fast Connection Failover for ODP.NET connection pools by subscribing to FAN High Availability events. Do this by setting the HA events connection string attribute to true at connection time.

E. Link client applications with the client thread or operating system library.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Perform the following steps to enable FAN for ODP.NET clients:
srvctl modify service -d crm -s odpnet.example.com -q TRUE
EXECUTE
DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE('DEQUEUE','SYS.SYS$SERVICE_MET
R ICS', user_name);
Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

QUESTION NO: 4
Which two statements are true regarding the Active Session History (ASH) reports for RAC?

A. They provide details about Oracle databases for all current sessions, and history of past session all RAC nodes.
B. They provide statistics about Oracle databases for the active sessions on all the RAC nodes.
C. They report on data captured for active sessions. The volume of data is directly related to the work being performed by sessions.
D. They report on data captured for active sessions. The volume of data is directly related to the number of sessions on the system.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
ASH report statistics provide details about Oracle Database session activity. Oracle Database records information about active sessions for all active Oracle RAC instances and stores this data in the System Global Area (SGA). Any session that is connected to the database and using CPU is considered an active session. The exception to this is sessions that are waiting for an event that belongs to the idle wait class. ASH reports present a manageable set of data by capturing only information about active sessions. The amount of the data is directly related to the work being performed, rather than the number of sessions allowed on the system.
Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

QUESTION NO: 5
Which two statements are true about instance recovery in a RAC environment?

A. Parallel instance recovery will work even if the recovery_parallelism initialization parameter set to 0 or 1.
B. Increasing the size of the default buffer cache can speed up instance recovery because instance recovery may use as much as 50 percent of the default buffer cache for recovery buffers.
C. The fast_start_mttr_target initialization parameter includes both instance startup and recovery time.
D. The fast__start_mttr_target initialization parameter specifies only the instance recovery time.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Many sites run with too few redo logs that are too small. Small redo logs cause
system checkpoints to continuously put a high load on the buffer cache and I/O system. If there are too few redo logs, then the archive cannot keep up, and the database will wait for the archive process to catch up.
With the Fast-Start Fault Recovery feature, the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter simplifies the configuration of recovery time from instance or system failure.
FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET specifies a target for the expected mean time to recover (MTTR), that is, the time (in seconds) that it should take to start up the instance and perform cache recovery.
Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide

QUESTION NO: 6
Which two statements are true regarding undo management in the RAC environment?

A. You can use Automatic Undo Management (AUM) in some of the instances and manual undo management in the rest of the instances in a RAC database.
B. In a policy-managed RAC database, Oracle automatically allocates the undo tablespace even the Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is disabled in a database.
C. In a policy-managed RAC database, Oracle automatically allocates the undo tablespace if the database is OMF enabled.
D. You can dynamically switch undo tablespace assignments by executing the ALTER SYSTEM SET UNDO_TABLESPACE statement from any instance in a administrator managed database.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
You assign undo tablespaces in your Oracle RAC administrator-managed database

by specifying a different value for the UNDO_TABLESPACE parameter for each instance in your SPFILE or individual PFILEs. For policy-managed databases, Oracle automatically allocates the undo tablespace when the instance starts if you have Oracle Managed Files enabled.
You can switch from using one undo tablespace to another. Because the UNDO_TABLESPACE initialization parameter is a dynamic parameter, the ALTER SYSTEM SET statement can be used to assign a new undo tablespace.

QUESTION NO: 7
Which three statements are true about services and the Resource Manager?

A. The Resource Manager can manage the relative priority of services within an instance by binding services directly to consumer groups if services are mapped to consumer groups by the DBA.
B. When a client connects using a service, the service can be mapped to a consumer group, enabling the Resource Manager to manage work requests by service in the order of their importance.
C. The srvctl utility is used to map services to consumer groups.
D. The Resource Manager offers benefits In managing workloads because priority is given to business functions rather than the sessions that support those business functions.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
A resource consumer group (consumer group) is a collection of user sessions that
are grouped together based on their processing needs. When a session is created, it is automatically mapped to a consumer group based on mapping rules that you set up. As a database administrator (DBA), you can manually switch a session to a different consumer group.
Before you enable the Resource Manager, you must specify how user sessions are assigned to resource consumer groups. You do this by creating mapping rules that enable the Resource Manager to automatically assign each session to a consumer group upon session startup, based upon session attributes.
Oracle Database Resource Manager (the Resource Manager) enables you to manage multiple workloads within a database that are contending for system and database resources.
In addition, the Database Resource Manager can map services to consumer groups. Therefore, you can automatically manage the priority of one service relative to others. You can use consumer groups to define relative priority in terms of either ratios or resource consumption.
Oracle Database Administrator's Guide

QUESTION NO: 8
You notice that there is a very high percentage of wait time for the 'enq:HW-contention' event in your RAC database that has frequent insert operations.
Which two recommendations may reduce this problem?

A. shorter transactions
B. increasing sequence cache sizes
C. using reverse key indexes
D. uniform and large extent sizes
E. automatic segment space management
F. smaller extent sizes

Answer: D,E

Explanation: Segments have High Water Mark (HWM) indicating that blocks below that HWM have been formatted. New tables or truncated tables [that is truncated without reuse storage clause], have HWM value set to segment header block. Meaning, there are zero blocks below HWM. As new rows inserted or existing rows updated (increasing row length), more blocks are added to the free lists and HWM bumped up to reflect these new blocks. HW enqueues are acquired in Exclusive mode before updating HWM and essentially HW enqueues operate as a serializing mechanism for HWM updates. Allocating additional extent with instance keyword seems to help in non-ASSM tablespace Serialization of data blocks in the buffer cache due to lack of free lists, free list groups, transaction slots (INITRANS), or shortage of rollback segments.
This is particularly common on INSERT-heavy applications, in applications that have raised the block size above 8K, or in applications with large numbers of active users and few rollback segments. Use automatic segment-space management (ASSM) and automatic undo management to solve this problem.
HW enqueue The HW enqueue is used to serialize the allocation of space beyond the high water mark of a segment.
If this is a point of contention for an object, then manual allocation of extents solves the problem.

QUESTION NO: 9
You are managing RAC database with policy managed services. The database is started by using an SPILE.
Which two statements are true regarding initialization parameters In a RAC environment?

A. All initialization parameters must have identical settings on all instances.
B. All instances in the cluster database use the same SPFILE.
C. To change values for initialization parameters for an instance, you must log in to that instance.

D. All initialization parameters for all instances can be changed from any instance In a RAC database.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
RAC Initialization Parameter Files
An SPFILE is created if you use the DBCA.
The SPFILE must be created in an ASM disk group or a cluster file system file.
All instances use the same SPFILE.
If the database is created manually, create an SPFILE from a PFILE.
SPFILE Parameter Values and RAC
You can change parameter settings using the ALTER SYSTEM SET command from any instance D60488GC11
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QUESTION NO: 10
You need to set up a three-Instance RAC database. The data files and fast recovery area will be stored in ASM diskgroups called +data and +fra, respectively. The ASM disk groups will be mounted on all ASM Instances.
Which are the two best location options for archivelogs so that they can be accessed during recovery without DBA intervention?

A. Cluster File System with each instance writing to a shared location
B. Cluster File System with each instance writing to a separate location as long as all the locations are in directories under the same mount point
C. the ASM diskgroup +fra with the db_recovery_file_dest parameter set to the same value on all instances
D. a raw or block device

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The primary consideration when configuring archiving is to ensure that all archived
redo logs can be read from every node during recovery, and if possible during backups. During recovery, because the archived log destinations are visible from the node that performs the recovery, Oracle RAC can successfully recover the archived redo log data.
The fast recovery area for an Oracle RAC database must be placed on an Oracle ASM disk group, a cluster file system, or on a shared directory that is configured through a network file system file for each Oracle RAC instance. In other words, the fast recovery area must be shared among all of the instances of an Oracle RAC database. The preferred configuration for Oracle RAC is to use Oracle Automatic Storage Management

(Oracle ASM) for storing the fast recovery area, using a different disk group for your recovery set than for your data files.

The location and disk quota must be the same on all instances. Oracle recommends that you place the fast recovery area on the shared Oracle ASM disks. In addition, you must set the DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST_SIZE parameters to the same values on all instances.

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