1Z0-058^{Q&As}

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

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QUESTION 1

Assume that you want to make a connection to the ERP service associated with a newly created RAC database called PROD on a cluster called cluster01 that consists of three nodes: node1, node2, and node3. Which two connect strings are correctly configured to connect to the ERP service?

A. ERP=(DESCRIPTION = (LOAD_BALANCE=on) (ADDRESS =(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=cluster01-scan)(PORT=1521)) (CONNECT_DATA= (SERVICE_NAME=ERP)))

B. ERP= (DESCRIPTION= (LOAD_BALANCE=on) (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=node1-vip)(PORT=1521)) (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=node2-vip)(PORT=1521)) (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=node3-vip)(PORT=1521)) (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=ORCL)))

C. ERP=(DESCRIPTION= (LOAD_BALANCE=on) (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=cluster01-scan1)(PORT=1521)) (ADDRESS= (PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=cluster01-scan2)(PORT=1521)) (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP) (HOST=cluster01-scan3)(PORT=1521)) (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=ERP)))

D. url="jdbc:oracle:thin:@(DESCRIPTION= (LOAD_BALANCE=on) (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=cluster01-scan)(PORT=1521))) (CONNECT DATA= (SERVICE NAME=ERP)))"

Correct Answer: AD

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```
ERP=(DESCRIPTION=                    ## Using the SCAN ##
(LOAD_BALANCE=on)
(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=cluster01-scan)(PORT=1521))
(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=ERP)))


ERP=(DESCRIPTION=                    ## Using VIPs ##
(LOAD_BALANCE=on)
(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=node1-vip)(PORT=1521))
(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=node2-vip)(PORT=1521))
(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=node3-vip)(PORT=1521))
(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=ERP)))


url="jdbc:oracle:oci:@ERP"          ## Thick JDBC ##


url="jdbc:oracle:thin:@(DESCRIPTION=    ## Thin JDBC ##
(LOAD_BALANCE=on)
(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=cluster01-scan)(PORT=1521)))
(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=ERP)))"


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```

QUESTION 2

Your cluster was originally created with nodes RACNODE1 and RACNODE2 three years ago. Last year, nodes RACNODE3 and RACNODE4 were added.

These nodes have faster processors and more local storage than the original nodes making performance management and tuning more difficult.

Two more nodes with the same processor speed have been added to the cluster last week as RACNODE5 and RACNODE6 and you must remove RACNODE1 and RACNODE2 for redeployment.

The Oracle Grid Infrastructure is using GNS and the databases are all 11g Release 2, all running from the same home. The Grid home is /fs01/home/grid.

Which three steps must be performed to remove the nodes from the cluster?

A. Run /fs01/home/grid/oui/bin/runInstaller -updateNodeList ORACLE_HOME=/fs01/home/grid "CLUSTER_NODES= {RACNODE3 , RACNODE4 , RACNODE5 , RACNODE6} as the grid software owner on any remaining node.

B. Run /fs01/home/grid/oui/bin/runInstaller -updateNodeList ORACLE_HOME=/fs01/home/grid " CLUSTER_NODES={RACNODE1} as the grid software owner on RACNODE1 and run /fs01/home/ grid/oui/bin/runInstaller -updateNodeList ORACLE_HOME=/ fs01/home/grid " CLUSTER_NODES={RACNODE 2} as the grid software owner on RACNODE2.

C. Run /fs01/home/grid/oui/bin/runInstaller -detachHome ORACLE_HOME=/fs01/home/grid as the grid software owner on RACNODE1 and RACNODE2.

D. Run the /fs01/home/grid/crs/install/rootcrs.pl script as root on each node to be deleted.

E. Run crsctl delete node -n RACNODE1 and crsctl delete node -n RACNODE2 as root from any node remaining in the cluster.

Correct Answer: ADE

Deleting a Cluster Node on Linux and UNIX Systems

1.

 Ensure that Grid_home correctly specifies the full directory path for the Oracle Clusterware home on each node, where Grid_home is the location of the installed Oracle Clusterware software.

2.

 Run the following command as either root or the user that installed Oracle Clusterware to determine whether the node you want to delete is active and whether it is pinned:

$ olsnodes -s -t

If the node is pinned, then run the crsctl unpin css command. Otherwise, proceed to the next step.

3.

 Disable the Oracle Clusterware applications and daemons running on the node. Run the rootcrs.pl script as root from the Grid_home/crs/install directory on the node to be deleted, as follows:

./rootcrs.pl -deconfig -deinstall -force

If you are deleting multiple nodes, then run the rootcrs.pl script on each node that you are deleting. If you are deleting all nodes from a cluster, then append the -lastnode option to the preceding command to clear OCR and the voting disks, as follows: # ./rootcrs.pl -deconfig -deinstall -force -lastnode

4.

 From any node that you are not deleting, run the following command from the Grid_home/bin directory as root to delete the node from the cluster:

crsctl delete node -n node_to_be_deleted

Then if you run a dynamic Grid Plug and Play cluster using DHCP and GNS, skip to step 7.

5.

 On the node you want to delete, run the following command as the user that installed Oracle Clusterware from the Grid_home/oui/bin directory where node_to_be_deleted is the name of the node that you are deleting:

$ ./runInstaller -updateNodeList ORACLE_HOME=Grid_home "CLUSTER_NODES= {node_to_be_deleted}" CRS=TRUE -silent -local

6.

 On the node that you are deleting, depending on whether you have a shared or local Oracle home, complete one of the following procedures as the user that installed Oracle Clusterware:

If you have a shared home, then run the following command from the Grid_home/oui/bin directory on the node you want to delete:

$ ./runInstaller -detachHome ORACLE_HOME=Grid_home -silent -local For a local home, deinstall the Oracle Clusterware home from the node that you want to delete, as follows, by running the following command, where Grid_home is the

path defined for the Oracle Clusterware home:

$ Grid_home/deinstall/deinstall local

7.

 On any node other than the node you are deleting, run the following command from the Grid_home/oui/ bin directory where remaining_nodes_list is a comma-delimited list of the nodes that are going to remain part of your cluster:

$ ./runInstaller -updateNodeList ORACLE_HOME=Grid_home "CLUSTER_NODES= {remaining_nodes_list}" CRS=TRUE -silent

8.

 Run the following CVU command to verify that the specified nodes have been successfully deleted from the cluster:

$ cluvfy stage -post nodedel -n node_list [-verbose]

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QUESTION 3

Examine the Exhibit.

*** Exhibit is Missing ***

Which three statements are correct?

A. Global Cache Block Access Latency indicates how many block transfers incurred a delay (busy) or an unexpected longer delay (congested).

B. Global Cache Block Access Latency indicates how many block transfers received blocks cached by other instances as well as blocks read from disk.

C. Global Cache Block Transfer Rate shows the total aggregated number of blocks received by all instances in the cluster over the interconnect.

D. Global Cache Block Transfer Rate is essentially a profile of how much work is performed in the local buffer cache, rather than the portion of remote references and physical reads, which both have higher latencies.

E. Global Cache Block Transfers and Physical Reads shows the percentage of read operations that retrieved blocks from disk, and the buffer cache of other instances using Cache Fusion.

F. Global Cache Block Transfers and Physical Reads shows the aggregated number of data blocks received by all instances in the cluster over the interconnect.

Correct Answer: ACE

Global Cache Block Access Latency The global cache access latency represents the end-to-end elapsed time for a block request. The request is timed from when the request is initiated until it completes. Cache transfer indicates how many current and CR blocks per block class were received from remote instances, including how many transfers incurred a delay (busy) or an unexpected longer delay (congested).

If accessing a database block of any class does not locate a buffered copy in the local cache, a global cache operation is initiated. Before reading a block from disk, an attempt is made to find the block in the buffer cache of another instance. If the block is present in another instance, a version of the block may be shipped. Two different kinds of blocks are distinguished: current and consistent read blocks. The average block receive time represents the end-to-end elapsed time or latency for a block request.

Global Cache Block Transfer Rate The global cache block transfer rate shows the total aggregated number of data blocks received by all instances in the cluster by way of an interconnect. If a logical read fails to find a copy of the buffer in the local cache, it attempts to find the buffer in the database cache of a remote instance. If the block is present in another database, it is sent to the current instance.

Global Cache Block Transfers and Physical Reads The chart represents the percentage of logical reads that read data from the buffer cache of other instances via Direct Memory Access and from disk. It is essentially a profile of how much work is performed in the local buffer cache, rather than the portion of non-local references that incur some latency overhead.

Active Sessions for Cluster Wait Class The chart represents the active sessions for the cluster wait class. You can view the top modules and top SQL for a time period by selecting the time period in the active sessions chart. Oracle Enterprise Manager Online Help

QUESTION 4

When creating an Oracle Cluster database using DBCA the "Memory size (SGA and PGA)" field is supplied on value of 2000 MB. Identify the default block Size used for the database.

A. 2 KB

B. 4 KB

C. 8 KB

D. 16 KB

E. 32 KB

Correct Answer: C

Type of Limit Limit Value Minimum 2k.Must be a multiple of operating system physical block size Maximum Operating system dependent, but never more than 32 KB DBCA tab sizing In this tab, you specify the smallest block size and the maximum number of operating system user processes that can simultaneously connect to the database. In the Block Size list, enter the size in bytes or accept the default. Oracle Database data is stored in these blocks. One data block corresponds to a specific number of bytes of physical space on disk. While using pre-defined templates, this field is not enabled since the database will be cre- ated with the default block size of 8 KB. But while using the custom option, you can change block size. Selecting a block size other than the default 8 KB value requires advanced knowledge and should only be done when absolutely required. Oracle?Database 2 Day DBA

QUESTION 5

A third party application has provided files containing the command syntax required to register and manage the application for high availability with Oracle Grid Infrastructure. The command to define the application is as follows: crsctl add resource LongApp -type cluster_resource -attr "ACTION_SCRIPT=\\'/u01/ogi/scripts/longapp.scr\\' , PLACEMENT=\\'restricted\\' , HOSTING_MEMBERS=\\'RACNODE1 RACNODE2 , CHECK_INTERVAL=\\'30 ,START_DEPENDENCIES=\\'hard(LongAppvip)\\' , STOP_DEPENDENCIES=\\'hard (LongApp- vip)\\', RESTART_ATTEMPTS=\\'2"

Which two statements are true about the behavior of this resource after it is added?

A. It will be a policy-managed resource using the server pool containing nodes RACNODE1 and RACNODE2.

B. The LongAppvip vip resource must be activated to successfully activate this resource, but wl not be activated automatically if not already active.

C. The LongAppvip vip resource must be stopped before this resource is stopped.

D. It will be an administrator-managed resource hosted by nodes RACNODE1 and RACNODE2.

Correct Answer: BD

Configurable Resource Attributes

HOSTING_MEMBERS

A space-separated, ordered list of cluster server names that can host a resource. This attribute is required only when using administrator management, and when the value of the PLACEMENT attribute is set to favored or restricted. When

registering applications as Oracle Clusterware resources, use the SERVER_POOLS attribute, instead.

START_DEPENDENCIES

hard([intermediate:][global:]{resource_name | type:resource_type})--Specify a hard start dependency for a resource when you want the resource to start only when a particular resource or resource of a particular type starts.

weak([concurrent:][global:][uniform:]{resource_name | type:resource_type})--Specify a weak start dependency for a resource when you want that resource to start despite whether named resources are running, or not. An attempt to start this

resource also attempts to start any resources on which this resource depends if they are not running.

STOP_DEPENDENCIES

hard([intermediate:][global:][shutdown:]{resource_name | type:resource_type})--Specify a hard stop dependency for a resource that you want to stop when named resources or resources of a particular resource type stop.

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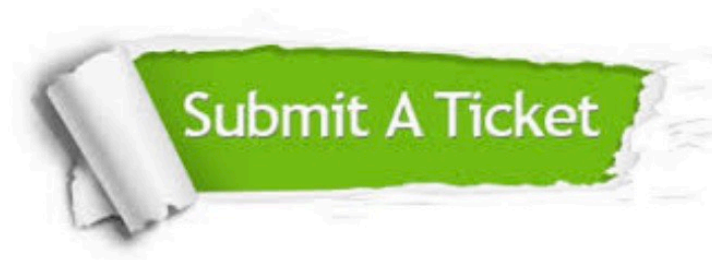
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