1Z0-058^{Q&As}

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

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QUESTION 1

What does a high "gc current block busy" event value indicate?

A. Access to cached data blocks was delayed because they were busy either in the remote or the local cache.

B. A large number of requested blocks were not cached In any instance.

C. Asynchronous input/output (I/O) is disabled.

D. Delay in processing has occurred In the GCS, caused by CPU saturation and would have to be solved by additional CPUs and load-balancing.

Correct Answer: A

The gc current block busy wait event indicates that the access to cached data blocks was delayed because they were busy either in the remote or the local cache. This could be caused by any of the following: The blocks were pinned The blocks were held up by sessions The blocks were delayed by a log write on a remote instance A session on the same instance was already accessing a block which was in transition between instances and the current session needed to wait behind it (for example, gc current block busy) Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: DE

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, transac- tion 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 seg- ments. 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.

V$SESSION_WAIT.P2 / V$LOCK.ID1 is the tablespace number. V$SESSION_WAIT.P3 / V$LOCK.ID2 is the relative dba of segment header of the ob- ject for which space is being allocated. If this is a point of contention for an object, then

manual allocation of extents solves the problem.

QUESTION 3

As part of the preinstatlation process for adding two new nodes to your four-node UNIX cluster, you are in discussions with the OS administrators about the operating system Installation and setup for the two new nodes called RACNODE5 and RACNODE6. The nodes have already been connected to the network infrastructure and the administrators are ready for the OS installation. Which two methods fulfill the installation requirements?

A. Install a new image of the OS, then configure SSH for the root user.

B. Install a cloned image of the OS that at least matches the existing node images for drivers, patches, and updates.

C. Install a new image of the OS, that at least matches an existing node for drivers, patches, and updates, and create the necessary OS users and groups with user and group IDs matching those on the existing nodes.

D. Install a new image of the OS that at least matches the existing node Images for drivers.

E. Install a new image of the OS, and create the necessary OS users and groups with any user and group IDs.

Correct Answer: BC

Prerequisite Steps for Adding Cluster Nodes

1.

 Make physical connections.

Connect the nodes\' hardware to the network infrastructure of your cluster. This includes establishing electrical connections, configuring network interconnects, configuring shared disk subsystem connections, and so on. See your hardware

vendor documentation for details about this step.

2.

 Install the operating system.

Install a cloned image of the operating system that matches the operating system on the other nodes in your cluster. This includes installing required service patches, updates, and drivers. See your operating system vendor documentation for

details about this process. Note: Oracle recommends that you use a cloned image. However, if the installation fulfills the installation requirements, then install the operating system according to the vendor documentation.

3.

Create Oracle users.

You must create all Oracle users on the new node that exist on the existing nodes. For example, if you are adding a node to a cluster that has two nodes, and those two nodes have different owners for the Grid Infrastructure home and the

Oracle home, then you must create those owners on the new node, even if you do not plan to install an Oracle home on the new node.

Oracle?Clusterware Administration and Deployment Guide 11g Release 2 (11.2)

QUESTION 4

Which two network addresses are required to be static, non-dhcp addresses when using the Grid Naming?

A. GNS VIP Address

B. SCAN VIP Address

C. Node VIP Address

D. Node Public Address

E. Node Private Address

Correct Answer: AD

2.6.2 IP Address Requirements Before starting the installation, you must have at least two network adapters configured on each node: One for the private IP address and one for the public IP address. You can configure IP addresses with one of the following options: Dynamic IP address assignment using Oracle Grid Naming Service (GNS). If you select this op- tion, then network administrators assign static IP address for the physical host name and dynam- ically allocated IPs for the Oracle Clusterware managed VIP addresses. Oracle?Grid Infrastructure Installation Guide

Implementing GNS To implement GNS, you must collaborate with your network administrator to obtain an IP ad- dress on the public network for the GNS VIP. DNS uses the GNS VIP to forward requests for ac- cess to the cluster to GNS. You must also collaborate with your DNS administrator to delegate a domain to the cluster. This can be a separate domain or a subdomain of an existing domain. The DNS server must be configured to forward all requests for this new domain to the GNS VIP. Since each cluster has its own GNS, it must be allocated a unique domain of which to be in con- trol. Oracle?Clusterware Administration and Deployment Guide

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QUESTION 5

Which interconnect design is NOT supported for Oracle Clusterware?

A. crossover cable design

B. single switch design

C. multiple switch design

D. redundant interconnect design

Correct Answer: A

2.7.1 Network Hardware Requirements

For the private network, the interface must support the user datagram protocol (UDP) using high- speed network adapters and switches that support TCP/IP (minimum requirement 1 Gigabit Ethernet).

Note:

UDP is the default interface protocol for Oracle RAC, and TCP is the interconnect protocol for Oracle Clusterware. You must use a switch for the interconnect. Oracle recommends that you use a dedicated switch.

Oracle does not support token-rings or crossover cables for the interconnect.

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