1Z0-058 Q&As

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

Pass Oracle 1Z0-058 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass4lead.com/1Z0-058.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

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.

Correct Answer: CD

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 ta- blespace 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 2

You are managing a three-instance Oracle RAC database which uses a Cluster File System for shared storage.

Which two options can you use to ensure that the redo logs from all the instances are available during RMAN recovery from any instance?

A. Set the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter to a single location on the Cluster File System for each of the three instances and leave the LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT parameter with the default value.

B. Set only the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter to a single location on the Cluster File System for any one of the three instances and leave the LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT parameter with the default value.

C. Set the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter to a single location on the Cluster File System for each of the three instances, and the LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT parameter for each instance, to the same format including the thread number.

D. Set the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter to a single location on the Cluster File System, and set LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT parameter on only one instance.

Correct Answer: AC

Initialization Parameter Settings for the Cluster File System Archiving Scheme In the cluster file system scheme, each node archives to a directory that is identified with the same name on all instances within the cluster database (/arc_dest, in

the following example). To configure this directory, set values for the LOG_ARCH_DEST_1 parameter, as shown in the following example:

*.LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1="LOCATION=/arc_dest"

Archived Redo Log File Conventions in Oracle RAC

For any archived redo log configuration, uniquely identify the archived redo logs with the LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT parameter. The format of this parameter is operating system- specific and it can include text strings, one or more variables,

and a filename extension. Use the %R or %r parameters to include the resetlogs identifier to avoid overwriting the logs from a previous incarnation. If you do not specify a log format, then the default is operating system-specific and includes %

t, % s, and %r.

Oracle?Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide 11g Release 2 (11.2)

QUESTION 3

Which four statements about mounting ASM cluster file systems are true?

A. An ACFS volume can be mounted by using ASMCA.

B. The standard Linux/UNIX mount command can be used to mount an ACFS volume, provided the ACFS type is specified; (mount -t acfs).

C. ACFS volumes can be mounted by using the ASMCMD utility.

D. The acfsmountvol command can be used to mount ACFS volumes on Windows platforms.

E. Oracle Enterprise Manager can be used to mount ACFS volumes.

Correct Answer: ABDE

Oracle ASM Configuration Assistant enables you to create or configure an Oracle ACFS file system. Some commands require root privileges, such as mounting a file system. Oracle ASM Configuration Assistant generates the command for you to run manually as root or as a privileged user. There are buttons for Create, Show Mount All, and Show Dismount All commands mount attaches a file system to the Oracle ACFS hierarchy at the mount point that is the name of a directory. The mount happens on the node where the mount command was is- sued. The mount command returns an error if the file system is not in a dismounted state on this node root privilege is required to run mount. acfsmountvol attaches an Oracle ACFS to the file system hierarchy at the specified path name or drive letter. dir must be an empty directory. Oracle ACFS mount points can be created on any empty directory and they can be hierarchical (nested). Windows Administrator privileges are required to mount an Oracle ACFS ASM Cluster File System tab in Oracle Enterprise Manager. This tab lists all of the Oracle ACFS associated with the Oracle ASM instance. On this page, you can choose to mount, dismount, delete, create snapshot, view content, register, and deregister a selected file system. In addition, you can create a file system, mount all file systems, or dismount all file systems. Oracle?Automatic Storage Management Administrator\\'s Guide

QUESTION 4

From a command line, you can create an ASM volume with the same properties by using either SQL or ASMCMD. Which two commands will create a 500 MB volume called TESTVOL in the ACFSDG ACFS diskgroup by storing only one copy of the volume file extents in the diskgroup

A. SQL> alter diskgroup ACFSDG add volume TESTVOL size 500M unprotected;

B. ASMCMD> volcreate -G ASMFS -s 500M

C. SQL> alter diskgroup ACFS add volume TESTVOL size 500M;

D. ASMCMD> volcreate -G ACFSDG -s 500M --redundancy unprotected TESTVOL

E. SQL> create volume TESTVOL diskgroup ACFSDG size 500M unprotected;

Correct Answer: AD

The ALTER DISKGROUP VOLUME SQL statements enable you to manage Oracle ADVM volumes, including the functionality to add, modify, resize, disable, enable, and drop volumes. You can create an Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume

Manager (Oracle ADVM) volume in a disk group. The volume device associated with the dynamic volume can then be used to host an Oracle ACFS file system. If the volume is hosting an Oracle ACFS file system, then you cannot resize that

volume with the SQL ALTER DISKGROUP statement. Instead you must use the acfsutil size command.

volcreate

Creates an Oracle ADVM volume in the specified disk group.

Syntax and Description

volcreate -G diskgroup -s size [--column number] [--width stripe_width] [--redundancy {high|mirror| unprotected}]

Redundancy of the Oracle ADVM volume which can be specified for normal redundancy disk groups. The range of values is as follows: unprotected for non-mirrored redundancy, mirror for double-mirrored redundancy, or high for triple-

mirrored redundancy. If redundancy is not spe- cified, the setting defaults to the redundancy level of the disk group.

QUESTION 5

Which three statements are true about using RMAN with ASM?

A. RMAN is the only supported method to back up database files stored in ASM.

B. RMAN is the only supported method to back up ACFS files.

C. RMAN can use ASM storage for backups.

D. RMAN cannot use ASM storage for backups.

E. Using RMAN, database files can be migrated to ASM from a file system.

F. Using RMAN, database files cannot be moved from ASM to a file system

Correct Answer: ACE

RMAN is also critical to Automatic Storage Management (ASM). Since ASM is critical to GRID operations, RMAN is then critical for GRID based systems. In ASM, RMAN is responsible for tracking the ASM filenames and for performing

the deletion of obsolete ASM files. ASM files cannot, however, be accessed through normal operating system in- terfaces; therefore, RMAN is the preferred means of copying ASM files. It is also pos- sible to use FTP through XDB, but generally, RMAN will be less complex. It is import- ant to learn to use RMAN first because RMAN is the only method for performing backups of a database containing ASM files. Setting Initialization Parameters for ASM The procedure for creating a duplicate database to an ASM location is similar to the pro- cedure described in "Settings and Restrictions for OMF Initialization Parameters" on page 25-4. The difference is that you must identify the initialization parameters that con- trol the location where files are created and set these parameters to an ASM disk group. For example, set DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST, DB_CREATE_ONLINE_DEST_n,and CONTROL_FILES to +DISK1. To take advantage of Automatic Storage Management (ASM) with an existing database you must migrate that database into ASM. This migration is performed using Recovery Manager (RMAN) even if you are not using RMAN for your primary backup and recov- ery strategy. Oracle?Database Backup and Recovery Advanced User\\'s Guide

QUESTION 6

You are managing a policy-managed three-instance RAC database. You ran database ADDM for the database and noticed gc current block congested and gc cr block congested waits. What are two possible reasons for these wait events?

A. The wait events indicate a delay in processing has occurred in the Global Cache Services (GCS), which is usually caused by high load.

B. The wait times indicate that the blocks must wait after initiating a gc block request, for the round trip from the start of the wait until the blocks arrive.

C. The wait events indicate that there is block contention resulting in multiple requests for access to local blocks.

D. The wait events indicate that the local instance making the request for current or consistent read blocks was waiting for logical I/O from its own buffer cache at the same time.

Correct Answer: AB

Load-Related Wait Events The main wait events for load-related waits are: gc current block congested gc cr block congested The load-related wait events indicate that a delay in processing has occurred in the GCS, which is usually caused by high load, CPU saturation and would have to be solved by additional CPUs, load-balancing, off loading processing to different times or a new cluster node. For the events mentioned, the wait time encompasses the entire round trip from the time a session starts to wait after initiating a block request until the block arrives Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide

QUESTION 7

You are managing a policy-managed Real Application Cluster (RAC) database, RACDB with Oracle Managed Files (OMF) enabled. Examine the following outputs:

```
[oracle@gr5153 $ srvctl config database -d RACDB
Database unique name: RACDB
Database name: RACDB
Oracle home: /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_1
Oracle user: oracle
Spfile +DATA/ RACDB /spfileRACDB.ora
Domain:
Start options: open
Stop options: immediate
Database role: PRIMARY
Management policy: AUTOMATIC
Server pools: POOL1
Database instances:
Disk Groups: DATA,FRA
Services:
Database is policy managed.

SQL> SELECT * FROM v$active_instances;

INST_NUMBER INST_NAME
----------- ------------
1           gr5118:RACDB_1
2           gr5152:RACDB_2
3           gr5153:RACDB_3

[oracle@gr5153 ~]$ crsctl stat serverpool ora.POOL1
NAME=ora.POOL1
ACTIVE_SERVERS=gr5118 gr5152 gr5153

[oracle@gr5153 ~]$ srvctl config srvpool -g POOL1
Server pool name: POOL1
Importance: 0, Min: 0, Max: 3
Candidate server names:
```


You added a new server to the server pool using the following command: [oracle@gr5153 ~]$ srvctl modify srvpool -g POOL1 -i 0 -l 2 -u 4 -n gr5119

The instance on the newly added node is started by the Oracle Clusterware. Automatic Storage Management (ASM) is used as the storage option.

Which statement is true regarding the redo log files for the instance?

A. Oracle Clusterware automatically creates and enables a new thread of red

B. You must create redo log groups for the newly added service.

C. Redo log members will not be created automatically because storage option used is ASM.

D. The newly added instance must save full online log groups tracked in the control file.

Correct Answer: A

For a policy-managed database, when you add a new node to the cluster, it is placed in the Free pool by default. If you increase the cardinality of the database server pool, then an Oracle RAC instance is added to the new node, racnode3, and it is moved to the database server pool. No fur- ther action is necessary. Add shared storage for the undo tablespace and redo log files. If OMF is not enabled for your database, then you must manually add an undo tablespace and redo logs. You should create redo log groups only if you are using administrator-managed databases. For policy-managed databases, if an instance starts due to a change in server pool cardinality, then Oracle Database automatically creates redo log files, enables a redo thread for the instance if there is not a redo thread allocated to that instance, and creates the undo tablespace if there is not an undo tablespace allocated to that instance. The database must be using Oracle Managed Files and Oracle ASM in this situation. Oracle Database 2 Day + Real Application Clusters Guide

QUESTION 8

You have configured your eight-node cluster to use GNS. The network administrator has established delegated subdomain for the Custer which is MYCLUSTER.EXAMPLE.COM. DHCP has been configured so that the cluster now manages IP addresses within the cluster. Select three responses that describe the VIPs that will exist in this configuration.

A. 3 GNS VIPs

B. 8 Node VIPs

C. 3 SCAN VIPs

D. 1 GNS VIP

E. 3 Node VIPs

Correct Answer: BCD

Implementing GNS If you use GNS, then you must specify a static IP address for the GNS VIP address, and delegate a subdomain to be delegated to that static GNS VIP address. Dynamic IP address assignment using Oracle Grid Naming Service (GNS) If you select this option, then network administrators assign static IP address for the physical host name and dynamically allocated IPs for the Oracle Clusterware managed VIP addresses. In this case, IP addresses for the VIPs are assigned by a DHCP and resolved using a multicast do- main name server configured as part of Oracle Clusterware within the cluster. If you plan to use GNS, then you must have the following: A DHCP service running on the public network for the cluster Enough addresses on the DHCP to provide 1 IP address for each node\\'s virtual IP, and 3 IP addresses for the cluster used by the Single Client Access Name (SCAN) for the cluster Oracle Grid Infrastructure Installation Guide

QUESTION 9

Examine the following output:

[oracle@gr5153 ~]$ sudo crsctl config crs CRS-4622: Oracle High Availability Services autostart is enabled. [oracle@gr5153 ~]$ srvctl config database -d RACDB -a Database unique name: RACDB Database name: RACDB Oracle home : /u01/app/oracle/product/l11.2.0/dbhome_1 Oracle user: oracle Spfile: +DATA/ RACDB /spfileRACDB.ora Domain: Start options: open Stop options: immediate Database role: PRIMARY Management policy: AUTOMATIC Server pools: POOL1 Database instances: Disk Groups: DATA, FRA Services: Database is enabled Database is policy managed

Oracle Clusterware is started automatically after the system boot. Which two statements are true regarding the attributes of RACDB?

A. Oracle Clusterware automatically starts RACDB.

B. You must manually start RACDB.

C. Database resource is managed by crsd for high availability and may be automatically restarted in place if it fails.

D. Database resource Is not managed by crsd for high availability and needs to be restarted manually if it fails.

Correct Answer: AC

Switch Between the Automatic and Manual Policies By default, Oracle Clusterware is configured to start the VIP, listener, instance, ASM, database services, and other resources during system boot. It is possible to modify some resources to have their profile parameter AUTO_START set to the value 2. This means that after node reboot, or when Oracle Clusterware is started, resources with AUTO_START=2 need to be started manually via srvctl. This is designed to assist in troubleshooting and system maintenance. When changing resource profiles through srvctl, the command tool automatically modifies the profile attributes of other dependent resources given the current prebuilt dependencies. The command to accomplish this is: srvctl modify database -d -y AUTOMATIC|MANUAL

D60488GC11 Oracle 11g: RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administration Accelerated 15 3

3.4.1 Benefits of Using Oracle Clusterware

Oracle Clusterware provides the following benefits:

Tolerates and quickly recovers from computer and instance failures. Simplifies management and support by means of using Oracle Clusterware together with Oracle Database. By using fewer vendors and an all Oracle stack you gain better

integration compared to using third-party clusterware.

Performs rolling upgrades for system and hardware changes. For example, you can apply Oracle Clusterware upgrades, patch sets, and interim patches in a rolling fashion, as follows:

Upgrade Oracle Clusterware from Oracle Database 10g to Oracle Database 11g Upgrade Oracle Clusterware from Oracle Database release 11.1 to release 11.2 Patch Oracle Clusterware from Oracle Database 11.1.0.6 to 11.1.0.7 Patch

Oracle Clusterware from Oracle Database 10.2.0.2 Bundle 1 to Oracle Database 10.2.0.2 Bundle 2

Automatically restarts failed Oracle processes.

Automatically manages the virtual IP (VIP) address so when a node fails then the node\\'s VIP address fails over to another node on which the VIP address can accept connections. Automatically restarts resources from failed nodes on

surviving nodes.

Controls Oracle processes as follows:

For Oracle RAC databases, Oracle Clusterware controls all Oracle processes by default. For Oracle single-instance databases, Oracle Clusterware allows you to configure the Oracle processes into a resource group that is under the control

of Oracle Clusterware. Provides an application programming interface (API) for Oracle and non-Oracle applications that enables you to control other Oracle processes with Oracle Clusterware, such as restart or react to failures and certain

rules. Manages node membership and prevents split-brain syndrome in which two or more instances attempt to control the database.

Provides the ability to perform rolling release upgrades of Oracle Clusterware, with no downtime for applications.

Oracle?Database High Availability Overview

11g Release 2 (11.2)

QUESTION 10

Various clients can access and manipulate ASM files. Which two statements are true?

A. The DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.COPY_FILE procedure can move a database file from one ASM to another ASM, but not to an operating system file system.

B. The ASMCMD cp command can move database files from a file system to ASM, but not from ASM to ASM.

C. The SQL*Plus command ALTER DISKGROUP orcl MOVE \\'+DATA/orcl/example01.dbf\\' to \\'+OLDDATA/orcl/example01.dbf\\' can move the example01 data file to a different diskgroup.

D. The DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.GET_FILE procedure reads an ASM file from a remote machine and makes a local copy on an ASM or a file system.

E. The ASMCMD rm command will delete ASM files and directories, but not database files on an operating system file system.

Correct Answer: DE

DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER

COPY_FILE Procedure

This procedure reads a file from a source directory and creates a copy of it in a destination directory. The source and destination directories can both be in a local file system, or both be in an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk

group, or between local file system and ASM with copying in either direction. You can copy any type of file to and from a local file system. However, you can copy only database files (such as datafiles, tempfiles, controlfiles, and so on) to and

from an ASM disk group.

GET_FILE Procedure

This procedure contacts a remote database to read a remote file and then creates a copy of the file in the local file system or ASM. The file that is copied is the source file, and the new file that results from the copy is the destination file. The

destination file is not closed until the procedure completes successfully.

Examples

CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY df AS \\'+datafile\\' ;

GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY df TO "user";

CREATE DIRECTORY DSK_FILES AS \\'\\'^t_work^\\'\\';

GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY dsk_files TO "user";

-- asumes that dbs2 link has been created and we are connected to the instance. -- dbs2 could be a loopback or point to another instance.

BEGIN

-- asm file to an os file

-- get an asm file from dbs1.asm/a1 to dbs2.^t_work^/oa5.dat DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.GET_FILE (\\'df\\' , \\'a1\\' , \\'dbs1\\', \\'dsk_files\\' , \\'oa5.dat\\'); -- os file to an os file -- get an os file from dbs1.^t_work^/a2.dat to dbs2.^t_work^/a2back.dat

DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.GET_FILE (\\'dsk_files\\' , \\'a2.dat\\' , \\'dbs1\\', \\'dsk_files\\' , \\'a2back.dat\\'); END ; /

Oracle?Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference 11g Release 2 (11.2) ASMCMD

cp

Purpose

Enables you to copy files between Oracle ASM disk groups and between a disk group and the operating system.

You can use the cp command to:

Copy files from a disk group to the operating system Copy files from a disk group to a disk group Copy files from the operating system to a disk group

rm

Purpose

Deletes the specified Oracle ASM files and directories. Oracle?Automatic Storage Management Administrator\\'s Guide 11g Release 2 (11.2)

QUESTION 11

Which three statements define a cluster?

A. is a group of independent, but interconnected computers that act as a single system

B. can be deployed to increase availability and performance

C. can be deployed to balance a dynamically changing workload

D. should appear to an application as multiple servers

Correct Answer: ABC

Oracle Real Application Clusters Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) is a database clustering technology whose shared storage capabilities allow multiple machines to work in parallel on the same data, reducing processing time significantly. Oracle RAC also offers resilience, al- lowing processing to continue in the event of one or more machines being unavailable be- cause of planned or unplanned downtime. Computer cluster A computer cluster consists of a set of loosely connected computers that work together so that in many respects they can be viewed as a single system. The components of a cluster are usually connected to each other through fast local area networks, each node running its own instance on an operating system. Computer clusters emerged as a result of convergence of a number of computing trends including the avail- ability of low cost microprocessors, high speed networks, and software

for high perform- ance distributed computing. Clusters are usually deployed to improve performance and availability over that of a single computer, while typically being much more cost-effective than single computers of comparable speed or availability

QUESTION 12

Identify the three forms of link aggregation that are supported by Oracle Ciusterware for the interconnect.

A. single switch active/standby configuration to increase redundancy for high availability

B. single switch active/active configuration to increase bandwidth for performance

C. multiswitch active/standby configuration to increase redundancy for high availability

D. multiswitch active/active configuration to increase bandwidth for performance

Correct Answer: ABC

Interconnect Link Aggregation: Single Switch

Link aggregation can be used to increase redundancy for higher availability with an Active/Standby configuration. Link aggregation can be used to increase bandwidth for performance with an Active/Active configuration.

Interconnect Link Aggregation: Multiswitch

Redundant switches connected with an Inter-Switch Trunk may be used for an enhanced highly available design. This is the best practice configuration for the interconnect.

With the single switch solutions presented in the previous slide, a failure at the switch level would bring down the entire interconnect. A better highly available (HA) design would be to implement a redundant switch strategy as illustrated in the slide, with an Inter-Switch Trunk connecting the switches. This is the best practice design for the Oracle Clusterware interconnect. Only Active/Standby mode is supported in this configuration.

D60488GC11 Oracle 11g: RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administration Accelerated 1 - 12,13,14

To Read the Whole Q&As, please purchase the Complete Version from Our website.

Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success
100% Money Back Guarantee
365 Days Free Update
Instant Download After Purchase
24x7 Customer Support
Average 99.9% Success Rate
More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide
Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications.
You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

https://www.pass4lead.com/allproducts

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.
To update a previously submitted ticket: