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## Oracle Database 12c: RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administration

Oracle 1z0-068

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## QUESTION NO: 1

Which four statements are true concerning the upgrading of Oracle Grid Infrastructure 12c?

- A. The ORACLE\_HOME environment variable must be set to the Grid Infrastructure home directory in the installation owner's environment.
- B. The upgrade must be done in-place.
- C. The upgrade must be done out of place.
- D. Upgrade validation may be done using the Oracle Universal Installer which in turn invokes the built-in cluster verification utility.
- E. The cluster verification utility cluvfy.sh can verify that the cluster is ready for an upgrade.
- F. The ORACLE\_SID environment variable must be set to the SID of the ASM instance in the installation owner's environment.
- G. The cluster verification utility cluvfy.sh can generate fixup scripts to run on all nodes of the cluster.

**ANSWER: A C E G**

### Explanation:

A: Use the following command to start the installer, where the path you provide for the flag ORACLE\_HOME is the location of the home directory from the earlier Oracle Clusterware installation

For example:

```
$ cd /u01/app/12.1.0/grid/oui/bin
```

```
$ ./runInstaller -nowait -waitforcompletion -ignoreSysPrereqs -updateNodeList -silent
```

```
CRS=true ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/crs
```

C: Oracle Clusterware and Oracle ASM upgrades are always out-of-place upgrades. You cannot perform an in-place upgrade of Oracle Clusterware and Oracle ASM to existing homes. E, G: Run the CVU manual script cluvfy.sh script to perform system checks and generate fixup scripts

Incorrect Answers:

A, F: For the installation owner running the installation, if you have environment variables set for the existing installation, then unset the environment variables \$ORACLE\_HOME and \$ORACLE\_SID, as these environment variables are used during upgrade. For example:

```
$ unset ORACLE_BASE
```

```
$ unset ORACLE_HOME $ unset ORACLE_SID
```

D: You can run upgrade validations in one of two ways:

- Run OUI, and allow the CVU validation built into OUI to perform system checks and generate fixup scripts
- Run the CVU manual script cluvfy.sh script to perform system checks and generate fixup scripts.

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWLIN/procstop.htm#CWLIN422>

## QUESTION NO: 2

Examine this command executed on the first node of a three-node cluster:

```
# /OPatch/opatchauto apply 18139660
```

Which two tasks does this command perform?

- A. It applies a patch to the Grid Infrastructure only on the first cluster node.
- B. It applies a patch to the Grid Infrastructure on all cluster nodes.
- C. It applies a patch to all database ORACLE\_HOMEs, with the same release as the Grid Infrastructure, only on the first cluster node.
- D. It applies a patch to all database ORACLE\_HOMEs, with the same release as the Grid Infrastructure, on all cluster nodes.
- E. It applies a patch to all database ORACLE\_HOMEs of any version on the first cluster node.
- F. It applies a patch to all database ORACLE\_HOMEs of any version on all cluster nodes.

## ANSWER: B D

### Explanation:

OPatchauto is Oracle's strategic tool for binary and configuration patching. For the supported environments, OPatchauto sequences and executes all required steps, on all nodes, for comprehensive patch application.

Note: The OPatchauto commands are run from the product home out of the standard OPatch directory.

Example:

`$PRODUCT_HOME/OPatch/OPatchauto apply` where is the full path to local staging area where you have downloaded your patches.

The apply command applies a System Patch to a product home. User specified the patch location or the current directory will be taken as the patch location. .

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628\\_01/doc.121/e39376/configuration\\_patching.htm#OPTCH149](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628_01/doc.121/e39376/configuration_patching.htm#OPTCH149)

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628\\_01/doc.121/e39376/opatchauto\\_commands.htm#OPTCH585](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628_01/doc.121/e39376/opatchauto_commands.htm#OPTCH585)

## QUESTION NO: 3

You plan to use DBCA to convert a single-instance Oracle 12c database on a local filesystem on a stand-alone server to RAC by using ASM.

You installed Grid Infrastructure 12c on a four-node cluster.

Examine this list of possible conversion steps:

1. Create a template and image files from the single-instance database by using DBCA.
2. Perform an RMAN backup of the single-instance database.
3. Validate the cluster using CLUVFY.
4. Copy the template and image files to a cluster node.
5. Restore the RMAN backup to the recovery area disk group on the cluster.
6. Perform an Oracle Database 12c RAC installation.
7. Create a RAC database with DBCA using the RMAN backup.
8. Create a RAC database with DBCA using the template.

Which statement correctly lists the minimum steps required to perform the conversion?

- A. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8
- B. 2, 3, 5, 7
- C. 2, 5, 6, 7
- D. 1, 4, 6, 8
- E. 1, 4, 8
- F. 2, 5, 7

**ANSWER: B**

**QUESTION NO: 4**

Examine the output of the asmcmd and srvct1 commands:

```
$ asmcmd showclustermode
```

```
ASM cluster: Flex mode enabled
```

```
$ srvctl status asm -detail
```

```
ASM is running on host01, host02, host03
```

```
ASM is enabled.
```

```
$ srvctl config asm
```

```
ASM home: /u01/app/12.1.0/grid
```

```
Password file: +DATA/orapwASM
```

```
ASM listener: LISTENER
```

```
ASM instance count: 3
```

```
Cluster ASM listener: ASMNET1LSNR_ASM
```

You execute this command:

```
$ srvctl modify asm -count 2
```

All databases on the cluster are running from Oracle 12c homes.

Which statement is true about the outcome of this command?

- A. One ASM instance is shut down and the instance count is reduced by one.
- B. ASM instances continue running on all three nodes until all database instances connected to one of the ASM instances shut down.
- C. The command fails because one ASM instance must be shut down manually before executing the command.
- D. The command fails because the instance count cannot be reduced to less than the minimum value of 3.

**ANSWER: A**

## QUESTION NO: 5

Which three statements are true about ASM Cloud File System (ACFS) replication?

- A. ACFS auditing information is replicated from the primary file system to the standby file system.
- B. One site of an ACFS replication configuration can be host both primary and standby file systems.

- C. Replication is automatically terminated if the primaries file system has less than 2GB free space.
- D. Standby redo log files are required on the standby site for synchronous redo transport.
- E. The privilege SYSREPL has been introduced for ACFS replication.

**ANSWER: B C D**

**Explanation:**

B: A site can host both primary and standby file systems.

C: If the primary file system has less than 2 GB available free disk space, Oracle ACFS attempts to automatically terminate replication on the primary file system.

D: On the standby system, the remote file server (RFS) receives redo data over the network from the LGWR process and writes the redo data to the standby redo log files.

## QUESTION NO: 6

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**

**Explanation:**

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 NO: 7

Examine this command and output:

```
$ srvctl config db -db ron
Database unique name: ron
Database name:
Oracle home: /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.1.0db
oracle user: oracle
Spfile: +data/ron/spfileron.ora
Password file: +data/ron/password/pwdron.297.835619023
Domain: example.com
Start options: open
Stop options immediate
Database role: PRIMARY
Management policy: AUTOMATIC
Server pools: ron
Database instances:
Disk Groups: DATA
Mount point paths:
Services:
Type: RACOneNode
Online relocation timeout: 30
Instance name prefix: ron
Candidate servers: 016n1,016n2
Database is administrator managed
```

Examine this list of commands:

1. `srvctl convert db -db ron -dbtype rac -node o16n1`
2. `srvctl convert db -db ron -dbtype raconenode -node 016n1`
3. `srvctl add instance -db ron -instance ron_1 -node 016n1`
4. `srvctl add instance -db ron -instance ron_2 -node 016n2`
5. `srvctl start instance -db ron -instance ron_1`
6. `srvctl start instance -db ron -instance ron_2`

Currently, there is an instance of database ron running on o16n1.

You want to convert ron to a RAC database and make all instances available.

Identify the commands required, in the correct order, to accomplish this.

- A. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6
- B. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
- C. 1, 4, 5 and 6
- D. 2, 4, 5 and 6

E. 1, 4 and 6

F. 2, 4 and 6

**ANSWER: A**

## QUESTION NO: 8

Which two are characteristics of any node that is part of a Grid Plug and Play (GPnP) Domain in Oracle Clusterware?

- A. It has at least two nonroutable interfaces inside the GPnP domain for the private interconnect.
- B. It has at least two routable interfaces outside the GPnP domain for the public interface.
- C. It has at least one routable interface inside the GPnP domain for the private interconnect.
- D. It has at least one routable interface outside the GPnP domain for the public interface.
- E. It has a unique identifier that is unique outside the GPnP domain.
- F. It has a unique identifier that is unique inside the GPnP domain.

**ANSWER: D F**

### Explanation:

Each node participating in a GPnP domain has the following characteristics:

- At least one routable interface with connectivity outside of the GPnP domain for the public interface
- \*A unique identifier that is unique within the GPnP domain
- A personality affected by the GPnP profile, physical characteristics, and software image of the node

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e41360/chapter1.htm#NEWFT107](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41360/chapter1.htm#NEWFT107)

## QUESTION NO: 9

The DGRP1 diskgroup has these attributes:

- Normal redundancy
- Two failgroups with four asmdisks in each failgroup ▪ compatible.asm set to 12.1

The ASM\_POWER\_LIMIT parameter is currently set to 1 in the ASM instances.

There are three databases whose instances are up and which access data in the DGRP1 diskgroup. No other clients use this diskgroup.

You want to add two asmdisks to each failgroup, complete the rebalance as quickly as possible, by avoiding checks for access to allocation units, and then restore database availability.

Examine the list of actions (see exhibit):

Exhibit:

1. Shut down all database instances using DGRP1.
2. Shut down all ASM instances.
3. Add the disks to DGRP1 specifying a large value for the REBALANCE POWER clause.
4. Start one ASM instances in restricted mode.
5. Wait for the rebalance to finish.
6. Mount DGRP1 in restricted mode.
7. Start all database instances whose files are stored in DGRP1.
8. Dismount DGRP1.
9. Mount DGRP1.
10. Start all ASM instances.

Identify the correct sequence of required steps:

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2, 10, 7
- B. 1, 3, 5, 7
- C. 1, 8, 6, 3, 5, 8, 9, 7
- D. 1, 8, 6, 3, 5, 2, 10, 7

**ANSWER: C**

## QUESTION NO: 10

Identify two reasons for the gc current block busy wait event. (Choose two.)

- A. A block is busy in the local cache.
- B. A block is busy in the remote cache.
- C. The Cluster Interconnect is congested.
- D. Either the local or remote CPUs have too large a run queue.

**ANSWER: A B**

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/rac.111/b28254/monitor.htm#RACAD976](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/rac.111/b28254/monitor.htm#RACAD976)