1Z0-058 Q&As

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

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QUESTION 1

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

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

Which three statements ate true about services and Transparent Application Failover (TAF)?

A. If TAF has been configured for a service, sessions using that service fail over to a surviving instance when an outage occurs.

B. The TAF setting on a service can be NONE, BASIC, PRECONNECT, or POSTCONNECT, and overrides any TAF setting in the client connection definition.

C. TAF can restart a query after failover has completed but for other statements, such as INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE, the application must resubmit the transaction.

D. The TAF setting for a client connection overrides any TAF setting in the service definition.

E. Services simplify the deployment of TAF because by defining a TAF policy for a service, all connections using this service will automatically have TAF enabled.

Correct Answer: ABE

Services and Transparent Application Failover

Services simplify the deployment of Transparent Application Failover (TAF). You can define a TAF policy for a service and all connections using this service will automatically have TAF enabled. The TAF setting on a service can be NONE,

BASIC, or PRECONNECT and overrides any TAF setting in the client connection definition.

To define a TAF policy for a service, the srvctl utility can be used as shown below:

srvctl modify service -s gl.example.com -q TRUE -P

BASIC -e SELECT -z 180 -w 5 -j LONG

Where -z is the number of retries, -w is the delay between retry attempts and -j is the connection load balancing goal.

When Oracle Net Services establishes a connection to an instance, the connection remains open until the client closes

the connection, the instance is shut down, or a failure occurs. If you configure TAF for the connection, then Oracle

Database moves the session to a surviving instance when an outage occurs. TAF can restart a query after failover has completed but for other types of transactions, such as INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE, the application must roll back the

failed transaction and resubmit the transaction. You must re-execute any session customizations, in other words, ALTER SESSION statements, after failover has occurred. However, with TAF, a connection is not moved during normal

processing, even if the workload changes over time.

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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

Which two types of files can be stored In an ASM clustered file system?

A. OCR and Voting Disk files

B. data files for external tables

C. Oracle database executable

D. Grid Infrastructure executables

E. data files for tablespaces

F. archive log files

Correct Answer: BC

Oracle Automatic Storage Management Cluster File System (Oracle ACFS) is a multi-platform, scalable file system, and storage management technology that extends Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) functionality to

support customer files maintained outside of Oracle Database. Oracle ACFS supports many database and application files, including executables, database trace files, database alert logs, application reports, BFILEs, and configuration files.

Other supported files are video, audio, text, images, engineering drawings, and other gener- al-purpose application file data.

Notes:

Oracle ASM is the preferred storage manager for all database files. It has been specific- ally designed and optimized to provide the best performance for database file types.

Oracle ACFS is the preferred file manager for non-database files. It is optimized for gen- eral purpose files. Oracle ACFS does not support any file type that can be directly stored in Oracle ASM, except where explicitly noted in the

documentation.

Not supported means Oracle Support Services does not take calls and development does not fix bugs associated with storing unsupported file types in Oracle ACFS.

Starting with Oracle Automatic Storage Management 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.3), Oracle ACFS supports RMAN backups (BACKUPSET file type), archive logs (ARCHIVELOG file type), and Data Pump dumpsets (DUMPSET file type). Note that

Oracle ACFS snap- shots are not supported with these files.

Oracle ACFS does not support files for the Oracle Grid Infrastructure home.

Oracle ACFS does not support Oracle Cluster Registry (OCR) and voting files.