

# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1Z0-068

Oracle Database 12c: RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administration



#### NEW QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true regarding multitenant architecture for RAC databases?

- A. One UNDO tablespace for each PDB is required.
- B. One UNDO tablespace for each instance is required.
- C. PDBs can have local temporary tablespaces.
- D. All the containers share the same SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces.
- E. You can open one, several, or all PDBs on one, several, or all CDB instances.

**Answer:** BCE

#### Explanation:

B: For an Oracle RAC CDB, one active undo tablespace exists for each instance.

C: From a physical perspective, a CDB has basically the same structure as a non-CDB, except that each PDB has its own set of tablespaces (including its own SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces) and data files.

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/cdblogic.htm#CNCPT89268>

#### NEW QUESTION 2

Examine these commands:

```
$ srvctl add service -db racdb -service erp -serverpool srvpool  
- failovertype TRANSACTION -commit_outcome TRUE - replay_init_time 1800  
- retention 86400 -notification TRUE -rlbgoal SERVICE_TIME -clbgoal SHORT  
- failoverretry 30 - failoverdelay 10
```

```
$ srvctl start service - db racdb - service erp
```

Instances RACDB\_1 and RACDB\_2 run on host01 and host02, respectively. Which three statements are true regarding the service erp?

- A. Connections to the database using erp benefit from Application Continuity.
- B. erp is configured for an administrator-managed RAC database.
- C. Load Balancing Advisory (LBA) will be disabled for this service.
- D. Connections to the database using erp benefit from Load Balancing.
- E. Connections to the database using erp benefit from Transaction Guard.

**Answer:** ADE

#### Explanation:

A: To enable Application Continuity for Java, set the failovertype parameter to TRANSACTION. D: -clbgoal {SHORT | LONG}

Connection Load Balancing Goal. Use a value of SHORT for this parameter for run-time load balancing, or if using an integrated connection pool.

E: Enable Transaction Guard through the -commit\_outcome parameter. When it is set to TRUE, the commit outcome for a transaction is accessible after the transaction's session fails due to a recoverable outage.

#### NEW QUESTION 3

Which statement is true concerning the installation of an Oracle Grid Infrastructure 12c patchset and its status during the installation?

- A. Some grid infrastructure patchsets may not be installed in a rolling fashion.
- B. They can be applied in-place.
- C. When performing rolling patches, crsctl query crs softwareversion always displays the lowest version of the software running anywhere in the cluster
- D. When performing rolling patches, the VIPs for the node being patched are relocated to another node.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

To check the software versions on a single node. Software version is the latest version installed in on an cluster.

You would use this option when you do the rolling upgrade.

```
$ crsctl query crs softwareversion [hostname]
```

References: [https://blogs.oracle.com/myoraclediary/entry/how\\_to\\_check\\_clusterware\\_version](https://blogs.oracle.com/myoraclediary/entry/how_to_check_clusterware_version)

#### NEW QUESTION 4

Which two statements are true concerning Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Cluster Database performance pages? (Choose two.)

- A. The Interconnects page shows the load contributed by database instances on the public network.
- B. The Interconnects page shows the load contributed by database instances on the private interconnect and the public network.
- C. The Interconnects page shows throughput contributed by individual sessions on the private interconnect.
- D. The Cluster Cache Coherency page shows which block classes are subject to intense global cache activity.
- E. The Cluster Cache Coherency page shows which instances are responsible for intense global cache activity.

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true regarding the configuration of ASM disk groups when installing Oracle Grid Infrastructure 12c?

- A. The installer permits the creation of a disk group for use by the voting disks and OCR file.
- B. If no ASM disk groups are specified during installation, then ASM instances are not started after the installation completes on any cluster node.
- C. The installer permits the creation of a disk group to be used for the Recovery Area for the ASM instance.
- D. If ASM disk groups are configured for the Clusterware files, then ASM must be used for all databases on the cluster.
- E. ASM disk groups used for voting files and OCR files require a quorum failgroup.

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

You can store Oracle Cluster Registry (OCR) and voting files in Oracle ASM disk groups. d

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Which two Operating System users and groups must be created on each node before installing Oracle Grid Infrastructure 12c?

- A. an O/S user to own the Clusterware installation and a different O/S user to own the Automatic Storage Management (ASM) installation
- B. an O/S group to own the software inventory
- C. an O/S user to own the Oracle Database installation
- D. an O/S group called dba
- E. a group to own the ASMLIB-provisioned storage
- F. a group to own Automatic-Storage Management (ASM) Filter Driver-provisioned storage

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

B: Creating the Oracle Inventory Group If an Oracle Inventory Does Not Exist

If the oraInst.loc file does not exist, then create the Oracle Inventory group by entering a command similar to the following:

```
# /usr/sbin/groupadd -g 54321 oinstall
```

The preceding command creates the oraInventory group oinstall, with the group ID number 54321. Members of the oraInventory group are granted privileges to write to the Oracle central inventory (oraInventory), and other system privileges for Oracle installation owner users.

D: Oracle recommends that you create one software owner to own each Oracle software product (typically, oracle, for the database software owner user, and grid for Oracle Grid Infrastructure).

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Which three statements are true about Oracle Clusterware components, architecture, and behavior?

- A. The Cluster Ready Services Daemon (CRSD) is responsible for monitoring and maintaining the availability of cluster resources defined in the Oracle Local Repository file (OLR).
- B. All cluster nodes can write or read from the Oracle Clusterware Repository (OCR) file at the same time.
- C. The Oracle High Availability Services Daemon (OHASD) is responsible for monitoring and maintaining the availability of the Clusterware stack on a cluster node.
- D. Voting disks stored in Automatic Storage Management (ASM) can be discovered or used even if the ASM instance on a cluster node is down.
- E. The Cluster Synchronization Services Daemon (CSSD) must connect to the cluster by accessing the Oracle Clusterware Repository (OCR) file before the Oracle High Availability Services Daemon (OHASD) is started.
- F. Time synchronization in an Oracle Cluster is possible without using network Time Protocol (NTP).

**Answer:** CDF

**Explanation:**

F: To activate CTSS in your cluster, you must stop and deconfigure the vendor time synchronization service on all nodes in the cluster. CTSS detects when this happens and assumes time management for the cluster.

For example, to deconfigure NTP, you must remove or rename the ntp.conf file.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

Which two statements are true about clustered ASM instances? (Choose two.)

- A. An ASM instance must store its SPFILE in ASM.
- B. The ASM passwordfile can be stored in \$GRID\_HOME/dbs on local storage of a cluster node.
- C. The ASM passwordfile can be stored in a diskgroup that is accessible to all ASM instances.
- D. The SPFILE must be stored in \$GRID\_HOME/dbs on local storage of a cluster node.
- E. The SPFILE must be stored in a diskgroup that is accessible to all ASM instances.

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 9**

A Java application using thick JDBC connections will soon be deployed, and you must configure a RAC database to support highly available connections. Broken connections must be re-established as quickly as possible. Which feature will support this requirement?

- A. Fast Connection Failover (FCF) with Transparent Application Failover (TAF)
- B. Transparent Application Failover (TAF)
- C. Transparent Application Failover (TAF) using Fast Application Notification (FAN)
- D. Fast Connection Failover (FCF)

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The Fast Connection Failover (FCF) feature is an Oracle RAC/Fast Application Notification (FAN) client implemented through the connection pool. The feature requires the use of an Oracle JDBC driver and an Oracle RAC database.

References: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/java.111/e10788/rac.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/java.111/e10788/rac.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which three statements are true about the Global Resource Directory (GRD) in Oracle 12c RAC database and in Clustered ASM? (Choose three.)

- A. All GRDQueue Resource master metadata is held in the shared pool of the same database instance.
- B. Clustered ASM has GRD resources distributed among all ASM instances
- C. RAC databases have GRD cache resources distributed among all the database instances and stored in the large pool of each instance.
- D. RAC databases have GRD cache resources distributed among all the database instances and stored in the shared pool of each instance.

- E. All GRD Enqueue Resource master metadata is held in the large pool of the same database instance.
- F. Shadow GRD resources may exist in more than one database instance for a resource.
- G. Only one GRD shadow resource may exist for an Enqueue Resource.

**Answer:** BDF

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Which three are characteristics of leaf nodes in an Oracle Clusterware 12c Flex Cluster? (Choose three.)

- A. They can be on a different subnet to the hub nodes.
- B. Grid Naming Service (GNS) must exist on one of the leaf nodes.
- C. They discover hub nodes automatically at startup.
- D. They require direct access to shared storage.
- E. They may discover hub nodes without having the DNS delegation configured by network administrators.
- F. Oracle database 12c RAC instances may not run on leaf nodes.

**Answer:** CEF

#### NEW QUESTION 15

Which three statements are true about Oracle 12 RAC Database software installations?

- A. It is possible to install RAC database software on a one node cluster.
- B. It is possible to install multiple RAC database 12c software homes on the same cluster.
- C. The RAC database 12c software home and Grid infrastructure homes must be owned by separate OS users.
- D. The Cluster Verification Utility (CLUVfy) must be used to check the cluster before installing the RAC database software.
- E. The Cluster Verification Utility (CLUVfy) must be used to check the cluster after installing the RAC database software.
- F. The RAC database 12c software home and Grid Infrastructure homes must be owned by the same OS user.

**Answer:** ABD

#### NEW QUESTION 20

Which two statements are true concerning Oracle 12c Clusterware-managed application VIPs? (Choose two.)

- A. If an application sends messages to be displayed and sets the DISPLAY variable, then an application VIP is required.
- B. An application VIP is created on the default network by the appvipcfg utility.
- C. An application VIP is created on the interconnect network by the crsctl utility.
- D. An application VIP can be created with the crsctl utility.
- E. Application VIPs do not fail over to surviving cluster nodes when the node hosting the VIP fails.

**Answer:** BD

#### Explanation:

B: Oracle 11.2 introduced appvipcfg utility for creating VIPs. From the GRID\_HOME/bin directory run the appvipcfg command to create the application VIP. Oracle Clusterware assigns this VIP to a physical server in the cluster and will migrate the VIP to a surviving node in the cluster in the event of a server failure.

Example: appvipcfg create -network=1 -ip=192.168.20.111 -vipname=MyTestVIP -user=grid

D: While you can add a VIP in the same way that you can add any other resource that Oracle Clusterware manages, Oracle recommends using the script Grid\_home/bin/appvipcfg to create or delete an application VIP.

#### NEW QUESTION 21

You must replace a failed disk that was dropped from a disk group.

You want the rebalance operation to occur with minimal performance impact.

Which two options exist to achieve this? (Choose two.)

- A. Make sure that the ASM\_POWER\_LIMIT parameter is set to 1 before rebalancing the disk group.
- B. Increase the value of the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME attribute for the disk group.
- C. Use the WAIT clause with the ALTER DISKGROUP command.
- D. Decrease the value of the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME attribute for the disk group.
- E. Set the POWER clause to 1 in the ALTER DISKGROUP command.

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 23

Which statement is true concerning the execution of the addNode.sh script for adding a node to an Oracle 12c Clusterware Standard Cluster that uses Grid Naming Service (GNS)?

- A. Adding a node to a Standard Cluster requires the specification of the CLUSTER\_NEW\_NODE\_ROLES parameter.
- B. Multiple nodes may be added to a standard cluster by a single execution of addNode.sh.
- C. Nodes in a Standard Cluster must have a VIP specified when adding the node to a cluster.
- D. Nodes in a Standard Cluster must have a High Availability IP (HAIP) adaptor specified when adding the node to a cluster.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 28

A directory +DATA/ORCL/DATAFILE/USERS exists in ASM.

USERS is a user created directory; ORCL and DATAFILE are system generated directories. Which two statements are true about user-created directories?

- A. You can create subdirectories under the USERS directory.

- B. You cannot rename a user-created subdirectory.
- C. You cannot drop a directory containing aliases unless you delete the aliases first.
- D. You cannot create a user-defined directory at the root (+) level.
- E. You cannot create a nested subdirectory /USERS/2014 under USERS with a single CREATE DIRECTORY command even if directory USER1 doesn't exist.

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 30

You just added an ASM disk to the DATA diskgroup. Which two can be used to monitor the rebalancing?

- A. ams\_cmd lsop
- B. v\$asm\_disk
- C. v\$asm\_operation
- D. v\$asm\_diskgroup
- E. v\$session\_longops
- F. amscmd lsdg

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 32

Which two statements are true about Instance Locks in Oracle 12c RAC? (Choose two.)

- A. They are used when an application uses the DBMS\_LOCK package for UL lock types.
- B. They are used to coordinate the next value for a sequence created with the CACHE and ORDBR clauses.
- C. They are used to coordinate the next value for a sequence created with the NOCACHE and NOORDER clauses.
- D. They are used to coordinate access across multiple library caches for the same stored procedure.
- E. They are used to coordinate access across multiple library caches for anonymous PL/SQL execution.

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 34

Which three statements are true about Oracle Flex ASM? (Choose three.)

- A. It always requires a Flex cluster.
- B. Only three ASM instances are supported in Flex ASM.
- C. The SPFILE and password file for ASM are stored by default in an ASM disk group.
- D. An ASM instance can run on a leaf node.
- E. A designated network is used for communication between ASM instances and their clients.
- F. ASM clients can fail over to other ASM instances.

**Answer:** CEF

#### NEW QUESTION 39

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:** DF

#### Explanation:

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

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)

#### NEW QUESTION 40

Examine this command:

```
SQL> CREATE DISKGROUP RECO HIGH REDUNDANCY:
```

```
FAILGROUP fgrpl1 DISK
```

```
 '/dev/disk1' NAME disk1, '/dev/disk2' NAME disk2, '/dev/disk3' NAME disk3, FAILGROUP fgrpl2 DISK
```

```
 '/dev/disk4' NAME disk4, '/dev/disk5' NAME disk5, '/dev/disk6' NAME disk6, FAILGROUP fgrpl3 DISK
```

```
 '/dev/disk7' NAME disk7, '/dev/disk8' NAME disk8, '/dev/disk9' NAME disk9, ATTRIBUTE 'au_size'='4M',
```

```
 'compatible.asm' = '12.1',
```

```
 'compatible.rdbms' = '12.1',
```

```
 'compatible.advm' = '12.1', 'content_type' = 'recovery';
```

Which two statements are true about this disk group?

- A. Files created in it have three copies for each allocation unit.
- B. Any database instance with the COMPATIBLE parameter 10.1 and higher can use it.
- C. The COMPATIBLE attribute values of the disk group can be changed to lower values.
- D. Files created using a template with the redundancy attribute set to MIRROR will have three-way Mirroring.
- E. The RECO diskgroup may only be used for the FRA.
- F. Files created using a template with the redundancy attribute set to HIGH will have three-way mirroring.

**Answer:** AF



**Explanation:**

For Oracle ASM to mirror files, specify the redundancy level as NORMAL REDUNDANCY (2-way mirroring by default for most file types) or HIGH REDUNDANCY (3-way mirroring for all files).

Note:

When a file is created, redundancy and striping attributes are set for that file based on an explicitly named template or the system template that is the default template for the file type.

**NEW QUESTION 45**

Which two methods exist for enabling the collection of additional resource debugging information for specific resources controlled by Oracle 12c Clusterware?

- A. Use the cluvfy comp command for the specific resource within a component.
- B. Use the crsctl set trace res "resource\_name=debugging\_level" command.
- C. Use the crsctl set log res "resource\_name=debugging\_level2" command.
- D. Set the environment variable \_USA\_ORA\_DEBUG=1 and then stop and restart the resource that requires resource debugging data to be collected.

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

B: You can enable tracing for Oracle Clusterware resources by running the crsctl set trace command, using the following syntax:

crsctl set trace module\_name "component\_name=tracing\_level,..." C: The crsctl syntax to enable debugging for resources is:

crsctl debug log res "resname:1"

**NEW QUESTION 48**

Which two components must always be defined or specified by an administrator to make an application highly available using Oracle 12c Clusterware?

- A. A Server Pool
- B. an application VIP
- C. an application resource
- D. a resource dependency definition
- E. a script agent

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

Oracle Clusterware manages applications when they are registered as resources with Oracle Clusterware. Oracle Clusterware has access to application-specific primitives that have the ability to start, stop, and monitor a specific resource. Oracle Clusterware runs all resource-specific commands through an entity called an agent.

Note: When initializing the agent framework, if any of the mandatory entry points are not provided, then the agent framework invokes a script pointed to by the ACTION\_SCRIPT resource attribute.

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWADD/crschp.htm#CWADD92082>

**NEW QUESTION 49**

Which two types of IP addresses does Oracle Clusterware 12c acquire from DHCP when it started up on a cluster node using Grid Naming Service (GNS)? (Choose two.)

- A. Single Client Access Name (SCAN) virtual IP addresses (VIPs)
- B. Grid Naming Service (GNS) VIPs
- C. ASM Listener VIPs
- D. High Available IP (HAIP) addresses uses for the cluster interconnect
- E. Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) IP addresses

**Answer:** DE

**NEW QUESTION 52**

Which three statements are true about Oracle 12c multitenant RAC databases created using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) on a cluster from a RAC database home? (Choose three.)

- A. They are automatically configured to use Enterprise Manager Express.
- B. They have their pluggable databases (PDBs) opened in each container database (CDB) instance automatically after CDB creation.
- C. They can be policy managed.
- D. They can be administrator managed.
- E. They have a unique service name created for each pluggable database (PDB) automatically registered as a cluster service resource.
- F. They can have multiple pluggable databases (PDB) when the container database (CDB) is created.

**Answer:** CDF

**NEW QUESTION 57**

Which three are among the minimum components in a software image that is part of a Grid Plug and Play (GPnP) profile in Oracle Clusterware? (Choose three.)

- A. an operating system version
- B. a version of Oracle database server used in Real Application Cluster (RAC) databases
- C. software required to configure nodes at startup
- D. the GPnP software
- E. a file system version used for the software to be installed
- F. a version of Automatic Storage Management (ASM) used for the cluster

**Answer:** BDF

#### NEW QUESTION 59

Which three statements are true about Quality of Service Management (QoS)?

- A. A server-pool can be managed by QoS even if it does have database instances running on any server in the pool.
- B. It can manage database services only if they are defined as UNIFORM services.
- C. It requires Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Cluster to be installed and Clusterware to be running.
- D. It supports multiple databases assigned to the same server pool.
- E. Databases managed by QoS can be administrator managed or policy managed.

**Answer:** BCD

#### Explanation:

B: Database services should be created as UNIFORM services, meaning the service is offered by every available instance running in the specified server pool. If your application requires a SINGLETON service, then, to use Oracle Database QoS Management in management mode, the service must run in a server pool that has a maximum size of one. If you use a SINGLETON service in a server pool that has a maximum size greater than one, then Oracle Database QoS Management reports a configuration violation.

C: Initial QoS configuration includes:

#### NEW QUESTION 61

Examine the output of this command: ASMCMD> volinfo -G ACFS -a Diskgroup Name: ACFS

Volume Name: VOL1

Volume Device: /dev/asm/vol1-280 State: ENABLED

Size (MB): 248

Resize Unit (MB): 32 Redundancy: MIRROR Stripe Columns: 4 Stripe Width (K): 128 Usage: ACFS

Mountpath: /u01/app/grid/acfsmount

The ACFS disk group is a normal redundancy disk group with 5 GB of free space.

To increase the size of the ACFS file system, you execute this command as the root user:

\$ /sbin/acfsutil size +200M /u01/app/grid/acfsmount

Which two statements are true regarding the outcome of this command?

- A. It resizes VOL1.
- B. It fails to resize the filesystem because it must be unmounted before resizing.
- C. It fails to resize VOL1 because it must be executed as a user belonging to the SYSASM group.
- D. It succeeds but leaves the filesystem unmounted.
- E. It resizes the filesystem mounted on /u01/app/grid/acfsmount.

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 62

Which two tasks must be performed before launching the Oracle universal installer to install Oracle Database Software for RAC?

- A. SSH user equivalence for the Oracle software owner must be configured on all cluster nodes.
- B. Grid infrastructure must be installed on all cluster nodes where the Database software will be installed.
- C. SSH user equivalence for the Oracle software owner must be configured on all cluster nodes where the Database Software will be installed.
- D. Grid infrastructure must be installed on all cluster nodes.
- E. The Clusterware stack must be up on all cluster nodes..

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 63

You are developing a user callout procedure to send an email to the helpdesk whenever a RAC database instance fails to restart after node failure.

Examine these tasks (see exhibit):

1. Create a shell-script with the name callout.sh to send an email for the instance event.
2. Create a shell script with any name to send an email for the instance event.
3. Store the script in the <Grid Home>/racg/usrco directory on the first node of the cluster.
4. Store the script in the <Grid Home>/racg/usrco directory on all the nodes of the cluster.
5. Store the script in the <DB Home>/racg/usrco directory on the first node of the cluster.
6. Store the script in the <DB Home>/racg/usrco directory on all the nodes of the cluster.
7. Give the Clusterware owner execute permissions on the script.
8. Give the Database owner execute permissions on the script.

Identify the minimum steps required, in the correct sequence, to implement this.

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

**Answer:** F

#### Explanation:

FAN callouts are server-side executables that Oracle Restart executes immediately when high availability events occur.

You can use FAN callouts to automate the following activities when events occur, such as:

To use FAN callouts, place an executable in the directory grid\_home/racg/usrco on both the primary and the standby database servers. If you are using scripts, then set the shell as the first line of the executable. The following is an example file for the grid\_home/racg/usrco/callout.sh callout:

```
#!/bin/ksh
```

```
FAN_LOGFILE=[your path name]/admin/log/`hostname`_uptime.log echo $* "reported="`date` >> $FAN_LOGFILE &
```

Note: Oracle has provided options where a script or utility or application (called server side callout), if placed in \$GRID\_HOME/racg/usrco directory, will be executed automatically.

References: Expert Oracle RAC Performance Diagnostics and Tuning (2014), page 506 [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283\\_01/server.112/e17120/restart001.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/restart001.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 68

You administer a six-instance, policy-managed, multitenant RAC database CDB1 with three PDBs: PDB\_1, PDB\_2 and PDB\_3.

Server pool prod\_pool has a cardinality of three and all six hosts of the cluster are available. Examine these commands executed on HOST01:

```
$ srvctl add service -db CDB1 -pdb PDB_1 service AR -serverpool prod_pool -cardinality singleton
```

```
$ srvctl start service -db CDB1 -service AR
```

Which two statements are true regarding the AR service?

- A. AR runs as a singleton service in the server pool prod\_pool and the AR service is available in each of the CDB1 instances.
- B. AR is available on any one available CDB1 instance in prod\_pool at any one time.
- C. AR can fail over to any one of the available CDB1 instances.
- D. AR is available only on the CDB1 instance on HOST01.
- E. AR can fail over to any other available CDB1 instance in prod\_pool.

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 70

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/spfile.ora
Password file: +data/ron/password/pwd.ora
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: o16n1,o16n2
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 racenode -node o16n1
3. srvctl add instance -db ron -instance ron\_1 -node o16n1
4. srvctl add instance -db ron -instance ron\_2 -node o16n2
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

#### NEW QUESTION 71

Which three statements are true about displaying the location of voting files, OCR files, or OLR files in Oracle Clusterware 12c on a UNIX system?

- A. Use cat /etc/oracle/ocr.loc to view the location of the OCR if stored in ASM.
- B. Use ocrcheck command to view the location of the OCR only if stored in a file system.
- C. Use crsctl query votedisk to view the location of voting files if stored in ASM.
- D. Use the ls command in the asmcmd utility to view the location of voting files if stored in ASM.
- E. Use crsctl query votedisk to view the location of voting files if stored in a file system.
- F. Use cat /etc/oracle/olr.loc to view the location of the OCR and OLR if stored on a file system.

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 74

Which three statements are true about the cluster file system archiving scheme?



- A. Each node can read only the archived logs written by itself.
- B. Nodes don't use network to archive files.
- C. Each node can read the archive redo log files of the other nodes.
- D. Each node archives to a uniquely named local directory.
- E. Each node archives to a local directory with the same path on each cluster node.
- F. Each node writes to a single location on the cluster file system while archiving the redo log files.

**Answer:** ABD

**Explanation:**

AB: In a cluster file system each node can only read from and write to its own local file system.

D: Configure each node to write to a local archiving directory that is named the same on each node. References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283\\_01/rac.112/e16795/rman.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/rac.112/e16795/rman.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 79**

Which three statements are true about using ADVM volumes and mounting ACFS file systems from leaf nodes in a Flex Cluster? (Choose three.)

- A. Partitioning ADVM-managed volumes using fdisk or other utilities on a leaf node is not supported.
- B. An ADVM volume cannot be used as a boot device on a leaf node.
- C. To use ADVM volumes, an ASM proxy instance is not required on a leaf node.
- D. ADVM volumes can be used to store the OCR and voting les to be used by a leaf node.
- E. An ADVM volume cannot be used as the root file system on a leaf node.
- F. To use ADVM volumes on a leaf node, the oraclesacfs, oracleoks, and oracleadvm drivers must be loaded on all hub nodes.

**Answer:** BEF

**NEW QUESTION 83**

Examine this command:

```
$ srvctl modify service -db RACDB -service SRVBI -clbgoal LONG
```

This three-Instance RAC database uses Flex ASM.

Which two statements are true regarding server-side connect-time load balancing using SCAN listeners for this service? (Choose two.)

- A. It is enabled only when LOAD\_BALANCE=YES is coded in the client-side TNS entry used by the client.
- B. The SCAN listeners redirect clients to the node listener serving the instance that has the fewest sessions for the SRVB1 service.
- C. The SCAN listeners automatically balance the connections across the instances accepting logins for the SRVB1 service.
- D. It is disabled because the -c1bgoal attribute is set to LONG.
- E. The SCAN listeners redirect clients to the node listener serving the instance that has the fastest response time for the SRVB1 service.

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 85**

Which two statements are tuning recommendations for RAC database? (Choose two.)

- A. Set PARALLEL\_DEGREE\_POLICY=AUTO to enable In Memory Parallel Query.
- B. Use sequences with CACHE and ORDER, if possible.
- C. Use Locally Managed Tablespaces with large uniform extent sizes.
- D. Use Locally Managed Tablespaces with autoallocate.
- E. Set PARALLEL\_DEGREE\_POLICY=AUTO to enable automatic Parallel Statement Queueing.
- F. Use sequences with CACHE and NOORDER, if possible.

**Answer:** DF

**NEW QUESTION 87**

Which two steps must always be performed to delete node host04 from an Oracle 12c Clusterware cluster that does not use Grid Naming Service (GNS)?

- A. Run the crsctl unpin css – host04 command as root on host01, or on either host02 or host03.
- B. Run the rootcrs.pl – deconfig –force command as root on host01, or on either host02 or host03.
- C. Run the rootcrs.pl – deconfig –force command as root on host04.
- D. Run the crsctl unpin css -n host04 command as root on host04
- E. Run the crsctl delete node -n host04 command as root on host04.
- F. Run the crsctl delete node -n host04 command as root on host01, or on either host02 or host03.

**Answer:** CF

**Explanation:**

To delete a node from a cluster:

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWADD/adddelclusterware.htm#CWADD90992>

**NEW QUESTION 90**

Which two statements are true about the Global Enqueue Service, Instance Locks, and global enqueues in Oracle 12c RAC?

- A. In a RAC One Node database, there is no LMD0 process if only one instance is running.
- B. Global Enqueues and Instance Locks replace mutexes completely in RAC database instances.
- C. In a RAC database, there is no LMD0 process if only one instance is running.
- D. Global Enqueues and Instance Locks replace latches completely in RAC database instances.
- E. Global Enqueues may have owners and waiters in the same instance.
- F. Global Enqueues may have converters and waiters in the same instance.

**Answer:** AF

**Explanation:**

F: A convert queue is a queue of locks that are waiting to be converted to particular mode, this is the process of changing a lock from one mode to another, even a NULL is a lock. A resource has a lock value block (LVB). The Global Resource Manager (GRM) keeps the lock information valid and correct across the cluster. Oracle 10g release 2 and beyond replaced some latch mechanisms with the mutex approach, claiming that they are faster and more efficient than traditional locking mechanisms.

**NEW QUESTION 91**

When using Oracle 12 Clusterware, which two actions are required to repair the ocr.loc file on host01 in a cluster having three other nodes called host02, host03, and host04?

- A. Run ocr.config –repair on another node in the cluster to repair the ocr.loc file on host01
- B. Stop the clusterware stack on host01 only.
- C. Stop the clusterware stack on all cluster nodes.
- D. Run ocrconfig –repair on host01.
- E. Stop the clusterware stack on host01 and on the node used to issue the ocrconfig –repair command.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

B: You cannot repair the OCR configuration on a node on which the Oracle Cluster Ready Services daemon is running.

D: When you repair OCR on a stopped node using ocrconfig -repair, you must provide the same OCR file name (which should be case-sensitive) as the OCR file names on other nodes.

**NEW QUESTION 92**

Examine this query and output:

```
SQL> select order_flag, cache_size, session_flag, keep_value,  
2 from user_sequences where sequence_name = 'SEQ1'; O CACHE_SIZE S K  
-- -----  
-- Y 10 N N
```

Performance analysis revealed severe SQ enqueue contention on the SEQ1 sequence. The SEQ1 sequence is incremented from all instances equally and is frequently used. Which two statements should you execute to reduce SQ enqueue contention?

- A. alter sequence seq1 cache 10000;
- B. alter sequence seq1 order;
- C. alter sequence seq1 noorder;
- D. exec sys.dbms\_shared\_pool.keep ('SEQ1', 'Q')
- E. alter sequence seq1 keep;

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

A: Increasing sequence caches improves instance affinity to index keys deriving their values from sequences. That technique may result in significant performance gains for multi-instance insert-intensive applications.

C: When creating sequences for a RAC environment, DBAs should use the noorder keyword to avoid an additional cause of SQ enqueue contention that is forced ordering of queued sequence values. In RAC, a best practice is to specify the “noordered” clause for a sequence. With a non-ordered sequence, a global lock not required by a node whenever you access the sequence.

**NEW QUESTION 97**

For which three entities can the “what-if” command evaluation be used to determine the impact of clusterware management operations in Oracle 12c Clusterware? (Choose three.)

- A. Pluggable Databases (PDBs)
- B. administrator-defined resources
- C. local resources
- D. database transactions
- E. cluster resources

**Answer:** ABE

**NEW QUESTION 100**

Which three resources are managed using global concurrency control in an Oracle 12c RAC multi-instance database? (Choose three.)

- A. latches
- B. enqueues
- C. database block buffers
- D. mutexes
- E. cursors
- F. redo log buffers

**Answer:** ABC

**NEW QUESTION 104**

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: ASMNETLSNR_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

#### NEW QUESTION 109

Which three statements are true about services when used with transparent application failover (TAF) for an administrator-managed RAC database?

- A. TAF-enabled sessions fail over to a surviving instance accepting logins for the service.
- B. TAF-settings for the service override TAF settings in TNS entry used by the client.
- C. TAF can restart a query or a transaction after failover.
- D. The TAF settings for a client connections overrides any TAF settings in the service definition.
- E. TAF PRECONNECT requires configuration for the service and in the client TNS entry.

**Answer:** ABC

#### Explanation:

A: SESSION failover. When the connection to an instance is lost, SESSION failover results only in the establishment of a new connection to another Oracle RAC node; any work in progress is lost. SESSION failover is ideal for online transaction processing (OLTP) systems, where transactions are small.

C: SELECT failover. With SELECT failover, Oracle Net keeps track of all SELECT statements issued during the transaction, tracking how many rows have been fetched back to the client for each cursor associated with a SELECT statement. If the connection to the instance is lost, Oracle Net establishes a connection to another Oracle RAC node and re-executes the SELECT statements, repositioning the cursors so the client can continue fetching rows as if nothing has happened. The SELECT failover approach is best for data warehouse systems that perform complex and time-consuming transactions.

D: Oracle's answer to application failover is a new Oracle Net mechanism dubbed Transparent Application Failover. TAF allows the DBA to configure the type and method of failover for each Oracle Net client.

#### NEW QUESTION 112

PROD1, PROD2, and PROD3 are three Instance that have the PROD database open. The OLTP service was created using:

```
$ srvctl add service -db prod -service OLTP -preferred PROD1, PROD2 -available PROD3
```

 After starting the OLTP service, you execute this command:

```
$ srvctl stop instance -db prod -instance " PROD1, PROD2 " -stopoption immediate -f
```

 Which statement is true about the outcome of this command?

- A. It shuts down PROD1 and PROD2; OLTP will be started automatically on PROD3.
- B. It shuts down PROD1 and PROD2; OLTP will not be started on PROD3.
- C. PROD1 and PROD2 are not shut down because OLTP must first be stopped.
- D. PROD1 and PROD2 are not shut down because OLTP must first be manually relocated to PROD3.
- E. It shuts down either PROD1 or PROD2 but not both, so that OLTP remains available on a preferred instance.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 116

Which three statements are true regarding Flex ASM on a four-node cluster consisting of three-hub nodes and a leaf node?

- A. An ASM instance and database instances can coexist on the same hub node.
- B. A database instance on a hub node can be a client of an ASM instance running on any leaf node.
- C. A database instance on a hub node can be a client of an ASM instance running on any hub node.
- D. A database instance on a leaf node can be a client of an ASM instance running on any hub node.
- E. A database instance on a hub node uses an ASM instance as an I/O server when requesting I/O to diskgroups.
- F. ASM Cluster File System (ASFS) can only be deployed on hub nodes.

**Answer:** ACF

#### NEW QUESTION 121

Which two statements are true concerning buffer states as shown in GV\$BH.STATUS in Oracle 12c RAC?

- A. An XCUR block image may exist for a specific database block in only one instance.

- B. ACR image may get served from one instance to another to satisfy a read request.
- C. An XCUR image is not downgraded to a SCUR image for shipping to another instance until commits occur for updated rows on the block.
- D. A PI block image may exist for a specific database block in only one instance.

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

A: xcur is a RAM block that has been acquired in exclusive current mode. According the Oracle documentation, if a buffer state is exclusive current (XCUR), an instance owns the resource in exclusive mode.

B: cr mode indicates a "cloned" RAM block (a "stale" block), that was once in xcur mode. The instance has shared access to the block and can only perform reads. The cr state means the owning instance can perform a consistent read of the block, if the instance holds an older version of the data.

References:

[http://www.dba-oracle.com/t\\_v\\$bh\\_status\\_free\\_buffer\\_blocks.htm](http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_v$bh_status_free_buffer_blocks.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 122**

Examine this command and output:

```
[root@host01 ~]# /sbin/acfsutil snap create snap001 /u0l/app/grid/acfsmount/ acfsutil snap create: Snapshot operation is complete.
```

Examine this command:

```
[root@host01 ~]# /sbin/acfsutil snap create -p snap001 Snap002 /u01/app/grid/ acfsmount/
```

Which statement must be true for the successful execution of the second command?

- A. The disk group compatibility attribute for ADVM must be set to 12.1 or higher.
- B. The parent snapshot must be read-only.
- C. The underlying ADVM volume must be configured with high redundancy.
- D. The parent snapshot must be read/write.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 125**

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