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**Vendor:**Oracle

**Exam Code:**1Z0-058

**Exam Name:**Oracle Real Application Clusters 11g  
Release 2 and Grid Infrastructure Administration

**Version:**Demo

## QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true about Clusterware resource debugging?

- A. The `crsctl` command can be used to set debugging for Clusterware resources by using the following syntax: `crsctl set log resource "resource_name:logging_level"`.
- B. Enabling logging for Clusterware resources can negatively affect cluster performance, so it should be used only when required.
- C. After collecting debugging data for a specific Clusterware resource, terminate the collection of debugging data by issuing the `crsctl set log resource "resource_name:stop"` command.
- D. Although the `crsctl` command can be used to dynamically affect logging for Clusterware resources, you can also configure resource debugging automatically by specifying a `logging_level` clause in the `Grid_Home/log/hostname/admin/ clscfg.ini` file.
- E. Debugging cannot be set for user-defined resources.

Correct Answer: ABD

### Enabling Resource Debugging

Change the `USR_ORA_DEBUG` resource attribute to 1 for specific resources:

```
# crsctl set log res "ora.host01.vip:1"
```

After you capture all trace information, change the debug attribute back to 0:

```
# crsctl set log res "ora.host01.vip:0"
```

You can use an initialization file to configure debugging. The initialization file name includes the name of the process that you are debugging (`process_name.ini`).

The file is located in the `/log/host_name/admin/` directory.

Oracle Support may request that you enable tracing to capture additional information for problem resolution with Oracle Clusterware resources. Because the procedures described here may affect performance, perform these activities only

with the assistance of Oracle Support. The initialization file name includes the name of the process that you are debugging (`process_name.ini`). The file is located in the `/log/host_name/admin/` directory. For example, the name

for the `CLSCFG` debugging initialization file on node1 would be:

```
/log/node1/admin/clscfg.ini
```

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## QUESTION 2

Which three predefined database-type templates already include the data files when creating an Oracle Cluster

database?

- A. General Purpose
- B. Transaction Processing
- C. Custom Database
- D. Data Warehouse
- E. OLAP Database

Correct Answer: ABD

Creating an Oracle RAC Database with DBCA Oracle ships templates for the following two workload types: General purpose or transaction processing Data warehouse For more complex environments, you can select the Custom Database option. This option does not use templates and results in a more extensive interview, which means that it takes longer to create your database.

Oracle?Real Application Clusters Installation Guide 11g Release 2 (11.2) for Linux and UNIX

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### QUESTION 3

A policy-managed RAC database that hosts the ACCOUNTS service has only three instances running rather than the usual four on a six-node cluster. Five of the six cluster nodes are active and the sixth (RACNODE6) is down for maintenance. You decide to check the state of the servers in the server pools to see if there are problems with the OLTP pool to which the ACCOUNTS service has been assigned. You used the crsctl status server-f command and see that the RACNODE3 node has STATE=VISIBLE.

What is true about this situation?

- A. The Cluster Synchronization Services Daemon (cssd) is running and RACNODE3 is considered to be part of the cluster, but the Cluster Ready Services Daemon (crsd) is currently not running.
- B. Both the Cluster Ready Services Daemon (crsd) and the Cluster Synchronization Service Daemon (cssd) are running on RACNODE3, but RACNODE3 is currently being moved to another server pool.
- C. The Cluster Ready Services Daemon (crsd) is running and RACNODE3 is considered to be a part of the cluster, but the Cluster Synchronization Services Daemon (cssd) is currently not running.
- D. Neither the Cluster Ready Services Daemon (crsd) nor the Cluster Synchronization Services Daemon (cssd) is running on RACNODE3.

Correct Answer: A

Cluster Synchronization Service daemon (CSSD)

An Oracle Clusterware component that discovers and tracks the membership state of each node by providing a common view of membership across the cluster. CSS also monitors process health, specifically the health of the database

instance. The Global Enqueue Service Monitor (LMON), a background process that monitors the health of the cluster database environment and registers and de- registers from CSS.

Cluster Ready Services Daemon (CRSD)

The primary Oracle Clusterware process that performs high availability recovery and management operations, such as maintaining OCR. Also manages application resources and runs as root user (or by a user in the admin group on Mac OS X-based systems) and restarts automatically upon failure

STATE=VISIBLE

Servers that have Oracle Clusterware running, but not the Cluster Ready Services daemon (crsd), are put into the VISIBLE state. This usually indicates an intermittent issue or failure and Oracle Clusterware trying to recover (restart) the

daemon. Oracle Clusterware cannot manage resources on servers while the servers are in this state.

Oracle Clusterware Administration and Deployment Guide

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#### QUESTION 4

The Oracle Grid Infrastructure administrator runs ocrconfig -backuploc after completing the installation of the Grid Infrastructure. What are the two reasons for doing this

- A. The master node may change if the node running the master CRS daemon shuts down causing another node to become the master. Because the default location is a nonshared storage, and only the master node performs backups, the backups could be spread around on many nodes making management or recovery more difficult.
- B. The cluster node currently acting as the master node for CRS is the only node that backs up the OCR to the default location, and by changing the location, all cluster nodes will then take backups.
- C. This is done to move the backup location into an ASM Cluster File System directory so that the backups benefit from ASM striping and mirroring.
- D. If for any reason CRS must be stopped on all nodes for a time spanning a scheduled backup, then on restart, the backup timer will be reset. This could result in longer time duration between automatic backups than the standard four-hour interval.

Correct Answer: AD

Changing the Automatic OCR Backup Location

The automatic backup location should be changed to a location shared by all nodes.

```
# ocrconfig backuploc
```

The backup location will be used for both automatic and manual backups. It is recommended that these files be included in routine scheduled backups to an offline location. If CRS has been stopped on all nodes, the schedule of backups is suspended. On restart, a backup is not immediately taken and the backup timer is reset.

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#### QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true about ACFS snapshots?

- A. They can be created for ACFS file systems only if the ASM disk group hosting the ADVM volume file used by the file system has free space available.
- B. They can be created for ACFS file systems only if the ADVM volume file used by the file system has free space available.
- C. They can be created only if the ASM disk group hosting the ADVM volume used by the file system has no other ASM files contained in the disk group.
- D. They can be created when ACFS is used both on clusters and on stand-alone servers.
- E. They are accessible only on the cluster node that was used when creating the snapshot.

Correct Answer: BD

About Oracle ACFS Snapshots Oracle ACFS snapshot storage is maintained within the file system, eliminating the management of separate storage pools for file systems and snapshots. Oracle ACFS file systems can be dynamically resized to accommodate additional file and snapshot storage requirements. Oracle Automatic Storage Management Administrator's Guide 11g Release 2 (11.2)

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## QUESTION 6

A third party application has provided files containing the command syntax required to register and manage the application for high availability with Oracle Grid Infrastructure. The command to define the application is as follows:

```
crsctl add resource LongApp -type cluster_resource -attr "ACTION_SCRIPT=\\u01/ogi/scripts/longapp.scr\ ,  
PLACEMENT=\\restricted\ , HOSTING_MEMBERS=\\RACNODE1 RACNODE2 , CHECK_INTERVAL=\\30  
,START_DEPENDENCIES=\\hard(LongAppvip)\ , STOP_DEPENDENCIES=\\hard (LongApp- vip)\ ,  
RESTART_ATTEMPTS=\\2"
```

Which two statements are true about the behavior of this resource after it is added?

- A. It will be a policy-managed resource using the server pool containing nodes RACNODE1 and RACNODE2.
- B. The LongAppvip vip resource must be activated to successfully activate this resource, but will not be activated automatically if not already active.
- C. The LongAppvip vip resource must be stopped before this resource is stopped.
- D. It will be an administrator-managed resource hosted by nodes RACNODE1 and RACNODE2.

Correct Answer: BD

Configurable Resource Attributes

HOSTING\_MEMBERS

A space-separated, ordered list of cluster server names that can host a resource. This attribute is required only when using administrator management, and when the value of the PLACEMENT attribute is set to favored or restricted. When

registering applications as Oracle Clusterware resources, use the SERVER\_POOLS attribute, instead.

START\_DEPENDENCIES

`hard([intermediate:][global:]{resource_name | type:resource_type})`--Specify a hard start dependency for a resource when you want the resource to start only when a particular resource or resource of a particular type starts.

`weak([concurrent:][global:][uniform:]{resource_name | type:resource_type})`--Specify a weak start dependency for a resource when you want that resource to start despite whether named resources are running, or not. An attempt to start this

resource also attempts to start any resources on which this resource depends if they are not running.

## STOP\_DEPENDENCIES

`hard([intermediate:][global:][shutdown:]{resource_name | type:resource_type})`--Specify a hard stop dependency for a resource that you want to stop when named resources or resources of a particular resource type stop.

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## QUESTION 7

Some new non-ASM shared storage has been made available by the storage administrator, and the Oracle Grid Infrastructure administrator decides to move the voting disks, which do not reside in ASM, to this new non-ASM location. How can this be done?

- A. by running `crsctl add css votedisk` followed by `crsctl delete css votedisk`
- B. by running `crsctl replace css votedisk`
- C. by running `srvctl replace css votedisk`
- D. by running `srvctl add css votedisk` followed by `srvctl delete css votedisk`

Correct Answer: A

### Adding, Deleting, or Migrating Voting Disks

Modifying voting disks that are stored in Oracle ASM To migrate voting disks from Oracle ASM to an alternative storage device, specify the path to the non-Oracle ASM storage device with which you want to replace the Oracle ASM disk

group using the following command:

```
$ crsctl replace votedisk path_to_voting_disk
```

You can run this command on any node in the cluster.

To replace all voting disks not stored in Oracle ASM with voting disks managed by Oracle ASM in an Oracle

ASM disk group, run the following command:

```
$ crsctl replace votedisk +asm_disk_group
```

Modifying voting disks that are not stored on Oracle ASM:

To add one or more voting disks, run the following command, replacing the `path_to_voting_disk` variable with one or more space-delimited, complete paths to the voting disks you want to add:

```
$ crsctl add css votedisk path_to_voting_disk [...]
```

To replace voting disk A with voting disk B, you must add voting disk B, and then delete voting disk A. To add a new disk and remove the existing disk, run the following command, replacing the path\_to\_voting\_diskB variable with the fully

qualified path name of voting disk B:

```
$ crsctl add css votedisk path_to_voting_diskB -purge
```

The -purge option deletes existing voting disks. To remove a voting disk, run the following command, specifying one or more space-delimited, voting disk FUIDs or comma-delimited

directory paths to the voting disks you want to remove:

```
$ crsctl delete css votedisk {FUID | path_to_voting_disk[...]}
```

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11g Release 2 (11.2)

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## QUESTION 8

You notice that there is a very high percentage of wait time for 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, transaction 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 segments. 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 object for which space is being allocated. If this is a point of contention for an object, then manual allocation of extents solves the problem.

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## QUESTION 9

Which three actions are required to create a general purpose ASM cluster file system (ACFS) to be automatically mounted by Oracle Clusterware?

- A. Format an ASM volume with an ASM cluster file system.
- B. Create mount points on all cluster nodes where the ASM cluster file system will be mounted.
- C. Manually add an entry to /etc/fstab defining the volume, mount point, and mount options on each node in the cluster.
- D. Register the mount point.

Correct Answer: ABD

File systems that are to be mounted persistently (across reboots) can be registered with the Oracle ACFS mount registry. In cluster configurations, registered Oracle ACFS file systems are automatically mounted by the mount registry, similar to a clusterwide mount table. However, in Oracle Restart configurations the automatic mounting of registered Oracle ACFS file systems is not supported. By default, an Oracle ACFS file system that is inserted into the cluster mount registry is automatically mounted on all cluster members, including cluster members that are added after the registry addition. However, the cluster mount registry also accommodates single-node and multi-node (subset of cluster nodes) file system registrations. The mount registry actions for each cluster member mount only registered file systems that have been designated for mounting on that member. The Oracle ACFS registry resource actions are designed to automatically mount a file system only one time for each Oracle Grid Infrastructure initialization to avoid potential conflicts with administrative actions to dismount a given file system. Oracle Automatic Storage Management Administrator's Guide

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#### QUESTION 10

You are allocating space from the ASM disk group for an ADVM volume. What will be the volume extent and Volume Allocation Unit (VAU) if the stripe column is 4 and AU is 1 MB? Which are the default values?

- A. The volume extent is 64 MB and the VAU will be 512 MB.
- B. The volume extent is 64 MB and the VAU will be 256 MB.
- C. The volume extent is 32 MB and the VAU will be 256 MB.
- D. It is not possible to calculate these values with the given information.

Correct Answer: B

Stripe column and stripe width are two important attributes that can be specified for a volume determining how space is allocated for a volume and how space is allocated within a volume after ACFS or third party file system is created on a volume and a file is created or extended on the file system built on that volume. Both attributes are specified at volume creation time and cannot be changed later. If there is no value a default value is used. Stripe column specifies the number of stripes a value from 1 to 8. The default is 4.

Stripe width specifies the size of the stripe can vary from 4K,8K, 16K,32K,64K,128K, 256K, 512K, 1M. Default is 128K.

Volume Allocation Unit (VAU) is the smallest allocation for a volume. Whenever a volume is created or extended space is allocated in multiple of VAU. VAU size is determined by the Volume Extent (VE) and the stripe column. VAU is the product of VE and the stripe column. Volume Extent is based on the Allocation Unit (AU) specified on a disk group and for AU with size of 1MB the VE is 64MB. Whenever a VAU is allocated VE are allocated in a round robin fashion across the disks in a disk group. Volume size is always multiple of the VAU. For example if a volume is requested with size 200MB and stripe column is 4 and AU is 1MB one VAU with size 256MB will be allocated and the volume size will be 256MB

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## QUESTION 11

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

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## QUESTION 12

You have defined two server pools.

One is called OLTP with MIN\_SIZE=3, MAX\_SIZE =5 and IMPORTANCE=3. The other is called DSS with MIN\_SIZE =2, MAX\_SIZE =4 and IMPORTANCE =5. Your cluster currently has four nodes with two nodes in each of the pools. A fifth

node is added to the cluster. What is true about the server pool to which the node will be assigned?

- A. The node will have the server assigned to the DSS pool because the current size is less than MAX\_SIZE and the DSS pool has a greater importance than the OLTP pool.
- B. The node will have the server assigned to the OLTP pool because the OLTP pool\\'s MAX\_SIZE is greater than MAX\_SIZE of the DSS pool.
- C. The node will have the server assigned to the OLTP pool because the OLTP pool\\'s current size is less than its MIN\_SIZE and the DSS pool has enough servers to equal its own MIN\_SIZE.
- D. The node will have the server assigned to the DSS pool on the basis of having a greater IMPORTANCE.

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Clusterware continues to assign servers to server pools until the following conditions are met:

Until all server pools are filled in order of importance to their minimum (MIN\_SIZE). Until all server pools are filled in

order of importance to their maximum (MAX\_SIZE). By default, any servers not placed in a server pool go into the Free server pool. Oracle® Clusterware Administration and Deployment Guide 11g Release 2 (11.2)

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