1Z0-062 ^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about variable extent size support for large ASM files? (Choose two.)

A. The metadata used to track extents in SGA is reduced.

B. Rebalance operations are completed faster than with a fixed extent size

C. An ASM Instance automatically allocates an appropriate extent size.

D. Resync operations are completed faster when a disk comes online after being taken offline.

E. Performance improves in a stretch cluster configuration by reading from a local copy of an extent.

Correct Answer: AC

A: Variable size extents enable support for larger ASM datafiles, reduce SGA memory requirements for very large databases (A), and improve performance for file create and open operations.

C: You don\\'t have to worry about the sizes; the ASM instance automatically allocates the appropriate extent size.

Note:

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 The contents of ASM files are stored in a disk group as a set, or collection, of data extents that are stored

on individual disks within disk groups. Each extent resides on an individual disk. Extents consist of one or

more allocation units (AU).

To accommodate increasingly larger files, ASM uses variable size extents.

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 The size of the extent map that defines a file can be smaller by a factor of 8 and 64 depending on the file

size. The initial extent size is equal to the allocation unit size and it increases by a factor of 8 and 64 at

predefined thresholds. This feature is automatic for newly created and resized datafiles when the disk

group compatibility attributes are set to Oracle Release 11 or higher.

QUESTION 2

Which task is performed by a background process in a database instance?

A. Connecting between a client process and a dispatcher

B. Executing PL/SQL code

C. Creating dedicated server connections

D. Copying online redo log files to offline storage

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

You administer an online transaction processing (OLTP) system whose database is stored in Automatic Storage Management (ASM) and whose disk group use normal redundancy.

One of the ASM disks goes offline, and is then dropped because it was not brought online before DISK_REPAIR_TIME elapsed.

When the disk is replaced and added back to the disk group, the ensuing rebalance operation is too slow.

Which two recommendations should you make to speed up the rebalance operation if this type of failure happens again? (Choose two.)

A. Increase the value of the ASM_POWER_LIMIT parameter.

B. Set the DISK_REPAIR_TIME disk attribute to a lower value.

C. Specify the statement that adds the disk back to the disk group.

D. Increase the number of ASMB processes.

E. Increase the number of DBWR_IO_SLAVES in the ASM instance.

Correct Answer: AD

A: ASM_POWER_LIMIT specifies the maximum power on an Automatic Storage Management instance for disk rebalancing. The higher the limit, the faster rebalancing will complete. Lower values will take longer, but consume fewer processing and I/O resources.

D:

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Normally a separate process is fired up to do that rebalance. This will take a certain amount of time. If you want it to happen faster, fire up more processes. You tell ASM it can add more processes by increasing the rebalance power.

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ASMB ASM Background Process Communicates with the ASM instance, managing storage and providing statistics

Incorrect:

Not B: A higher, not a lower, value of DISK_REPAIR_TIME would be helpful here.

Not E: If you implement database writer I/O slaves by setting the DBWR_IO_SLAVES parameter, you

configure a single (master) DBWR process that has slave processes that are subservient to it. In addition,

I/O slaves can be used to "simulate" asynchronous I/O on platforms that do not support asynchronous I/O

or implement it inefficiently. Database I/O slaves provide non-blocking, asynchronous requests to simulate

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asynchronous I/O.

QUESTION 4

Which three statements are true concerning unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose three.)

A. The PDB must be open in read only mode.

B. The PDB must be dosed.

C. The unplugged PDB becomes a non-CDB.

D. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into the same multitenant container database (CDB)

E. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into another CDB.

F. The PDB data files are automatically removed from disk.

Correct Answer: BDE

B, not A: The PDB must be closed before unplugging it.

D: An unplugged PDB contains data dictionary tables, and some of the columns in these encode information in an endianness-sensitive way. There is no supported way to handle the conversion of such columns automatically. This means, quite simply, that an unplugged PDB cannot be moved across an endianness difference.

E (not F): To exploit the new unplug/plug paradigm for patching the Oracle version most effectively, the source and destination CDBs should share a filesystem so that the PDB\\'s datafiles can remain in place.

QUESTION 5

Which three statements are true about a job chain? (Choose three.)

A. It can contain a nested chain of jobs.

B. It can be used to implement dependency-based scheduling.

C. It cannot invoke the same program or nested chain in multiple steps in the chain.

D. It cannot have more than one dependency.

E. It can be executed using event-based or time-based schedules.

Correct Answer: ABE

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