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Oracle RAC 11g Release 2 and Grid Infrastructure Administration

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QUESTION NO: 1

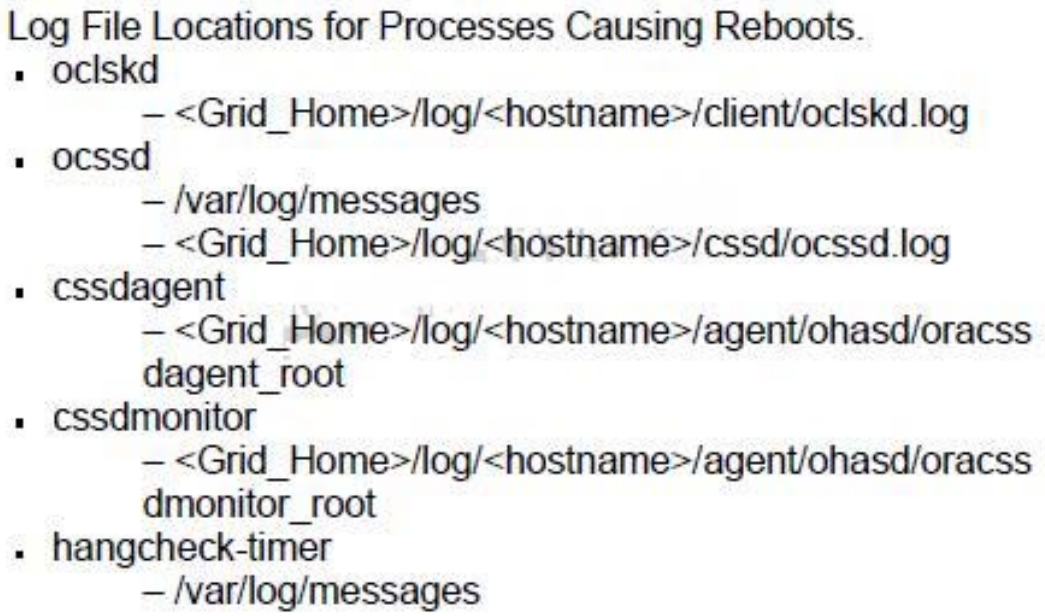
: 1

Which three actions would be helpful in determining the cause of a node reboot?

A. determining the time of the node reboot by using the uptime command and subtracting the up time from the current system time
B. looking for messages such as "Oracle CSSD failure. Rebooting for cluster integrity" in /var/log/messages
C. using the crsctl command to view tracing information
D. inspecting the ocssd log for "Begin Dump" or "End Dump" messages
E. inspecting the database alert log for reboot messages

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation: Determining Which Process Caused Reboot



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First, determine the time of the node reboot by using the uptime command and subtracting the up time from the current system time. The reboot time will be used when examining log files.
When the OCSSD daemon is responsible for rebooting a node, a message similar to “Oracle CSSD failure.
Rebooting for cluster integrity” is written into the system messages log at /var/log/messages.
The cssd daemon log file that is located at <Grid_Home>/log/<hostname>/cssd/ocssd.log may also contain messages similar to "Begin Dump" or "End Dump" just before the reboot.
If hangcheck-timer is being used, it will provide message logging to the system messages log when a node restart is initiated by the module. To verify whether this process was responsible for the node reboot, examine the /var/log/messages file and look for an error message similar to: "Hangcheck: hangcheck is restarting the machine."

Other useful log files include the Clusterware alert log in <Grid_home>/log/<hostname> and the lastgasp log in /etc/oracle/lastgasp or /var/opt/oracle/lastgasp.
If no indication of which process caused the reboot can be determined from these files, additional debugging and tracing may need to be enabled.

Note: The oclsomon and the oprocd background processes have been eliminated in Oracle Database 11g Release 2.

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QUESTION NO: 2

: 2

After Oracle Grid Infrastructure has been installed, you should take a few moments to verify the installation. Which two actions would be useful in verifying the installation?

A. Run the crsctl status resource –t command to confirm that all necessary cluster resources are online.
B. Use the operating system utilities to verify that your SCAN addresses are being properly resolved.
C. Start Oracle Enterprise Manager and check all monitored targets.
D. Run the cluvfy comp nodecon –n all –verbose command to verify the entire Grid Infrastructure installation.

Answer: A,B
Explanation:
Verifying the Grid Infrastructure Installation
Execute the crsctl command as shown in the slide to confirm that all cluster resources are up and running.
root@racnode01 ~]# /u01/app/11.2.0/grid/bin/crsctl stat res -t
In addition, you should confirm that your DNS is properly forwarding address requests for your application and SCAN VIPs to your GNS and that they are resolved properly. You can do this with dig. Execute the dig command with DNS and VIP addresses as shown:
dig @myDNS.example.com racnode01-cluster01.example.com

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;racnode01-vip.cluster01.example.com. IN A
;; ANSWER SECTION:

racnode01-vip.cluster01.example.com. 120 IN A
192.0.2.103

dig @myDNS.example.com cluster01-scan.cluster01.example.com

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;cluster01-scan.cluster01.example.com. IN A
;; ANSWER SECTION:
cluster01-scan.cluster01.example.com. 120 IN A 192.0.2.248
cluster01-scan.cluster01.example.com. 120 IN A 192.0.2.253
cluster01-scan.cluster01.example.com. 120 IN A 192.0.2.254
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QUESTION NO: 3

: 3

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

Answer: A,D
Explanation: 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 option, then network administrators assign static IP address for the physical host name and dynamically 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 address on the public network for the GNS VIP. DNS uses the GNS VIP to forward requests for access to