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# ORACLE 1Z0-078

Oracle Database RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administration  
Certification Questions & Answers

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## Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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1Z0-078

**Oracle Certified Professional, Oracle Database 19c - RAC, ASM, and Grid  
Infrastructure Administrator**

77 Questions Exam – 65% Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes

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## Know Your 1Z0-078 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-078 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle Database 19c. Before you start your 1Z0-078 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Database RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administration materials like 1Z0-078 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-078 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 1Z0-078 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-078 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-078 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-078 exam makes you Oracle Certified Professional, Oracle Database 19c - RAC, ASM, and Grid Infrastructure Administrator. Having the Database RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administration certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

## Oracle 1Z0-078 Database RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administration Certification Details:

<b>Exam Name</b>	Oracle Database 19c - RAC, ASM, and Grid Infrastructure Administration
<b>Exam Code</b>	1Z0-078
<b>Exam Price</b>	USD \$245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
<b>Duration</b>	85 minutes
<b>Number of Questions</b>	60
<b>Passing Score</b>	65%
<b>Format</b>	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
<b>Recommended Training</b>	<a href="#">Oracle Database 19c: RAC Administration Workshop</a> <a href="#">Oracle Database 19c: ASM Administration Workshop</a>

	<a href="#"><u>Oracle Database 19c: Clusterware Administration Workshop</u></a>
<b>Schedule Exam</b>	<a href="#"><u>Pearson VUE</u></a>
<b>Sample Questions</b>	<a href="#"><u>Oracle Certified Professional, Oracle Database 19c - RAC, ASM, and Grid Infrastructure Administrator (OCP)</u></a>
<b>Recommended Practice</b>	<a href="#"><u>1Z0-078 Online Practice Exam</u></a>

## 1Z0-078 Syllabus:

RAC Databases and Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the benefits of Oracle RAC</li> <li>- Describe global cache coordination</li> <li>- Explain the necessity of global resources</li> </ul>
Installing and Configuring Oracle RAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Install the Oracle database software</li> <li>- Convert a single instance Oracle database to RAC</li> <li>- Create a cluster database</li> </ul>
Administering Oracle RAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Define redo log files in a RAC environment</li> <li>- Start and stop RAC databases and instances</li> <li>- Define undo tablespaces in a RAC environment</li> <li>- Modify initialization parameters in a RAC environment</li> </ul>
Managing Backup and Recovery for RAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Configure the RAC database to use ARCHIVELOG mode and the fast recovery area</li> <li>- Configure RMAN for the RAC environment</li> </ul>
Managing Global Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the need for global concurrency control</li> <li>- Explain global enqueue and instance lock management</li> <li>- Describe the Global Resource Directory</li> <li>- Explain global buffer cache management</li> <li>- Explain how global resources are managed</li> <li>- Explain use of Affinity to reduce Global Resource Contention</li> </ul>
RAC Database Monitoring and Tuning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify RAC-specific tuning components</li> <li>- Use the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) in RAC</li> <li>- Determine RAC-specific wait-events, global enqueues and system statistics</li> <li>- Use Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) in RAC</li> <li>- Implement the most common RAC tuning practices</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RAC Database SGA Runtime Management</li> <li>- Use the Cluster Database Performance pages</li> </ul>
Managing High Availability of Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Configure and manage services in a RAC environment</li> <li>- Configure services aggregation and tracing</li> <li>- Use services with client applications</li> </ul>
Managing High Availability for Connections and Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Configure client-side connect-time load balancing and failover</li> <li>- Configure Transparent Application Failover (TAF)</li> <li>- Configure server-side connect-time load balancing</li> <li>- Co-location Tag for Client Routing</li> <li>- Use the Load Balancing Advisory (LBA)</li> <li>- Transparent Application Continuity</li> <li>- Explain the benefits of Fast Application Notification (FAN)</li> <li>- Dynamic Services Fallback</li> </ul>
Upgrading and Patching Oracle RAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plan for rolling patches and rolling updates</li> <li>- Install a patch with the opatch utility</li> <li>- Install a patchset with the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) utility</li> </ul>
Managing Oracle RAC One Node	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Convert an Oracle RAC One Node database to a RAC database</li> <li>- Use DBCA to convert a single-instance database to a RAC One Node database</li> </ul>
Using Oracle Database Quality of Service Management (QoS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the purpose and benefits of using QoS</li> <li>- Explain the operation of QoS</li> </ul>
Using Multitenant Architecture in a RAC Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the multitenant architecture in RAC and non-RAC environments</li> <li>- Use the default CDB and PDB services</li> <li>- Create a RAC multitenant container database (CDB)</li> <li>- Create PDB services to associate PDB services with server pools</li> <li>- Create a pluggable database (PDB) in a RAC CDB</li> <li>- Automated PDB Patching and Relocation</li> </ul>
<b>Grid Infrastructure Administration</b>	
Introduction to Clusterware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the principles and purposes of clusters</li> <li>- Describe how Grid Plug and Play affects Clusterware</li> <li>- Describe Cluster hardware best practices</li> </ul>

Oracle Clusterware Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the Oracle Clusterware architecture</li> <li>- Describe Oracle Clusterware startup details</li> </ul>
Flex Clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the Flex Cluster architecture and components</li> <li>- Describe the effect of node failure in a Flex Cluster</li> </ul>
Grid Infrastructure Installation Planning and Pre-Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plan for Grid Infrastructure installation</li> <li>- Create groups and users</li> <li>- Verify system and network requirements</li> <li>- Create directories</li> </ul>
Grid Infrastructure Installation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Install Grid Infrastructure</li> <li>- Configure ASM disk groups</li> <li>- Verify the installation</li> <li>- Optional Install for the Grid Infrastructure Management Repository</li> </ul>
Managing Cluster Nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Perform the prerequisite steps to extend a cluster</li> <li>- Use DBCA to ADD new nodes to extend the cluster</li> <li>- Delete a node from a cluster</li> </ul>
Traditional Clusterware Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Perform day to day Clusterware administration tasks</li> <li>- Explain the scope and capabilities of what-if command evaluation</li> <li>- Perform Oracle Cluster Registry (OCR) backup and recovery</li> <li>- Secure Cluster Communication</li> <li>- Manage network settings</li> </ul>
Policy-Based Cluster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the architecture and components of policy-based cluster management</li> <li>- Administer a policy set</li> <li>- Administer server categorization</li> <li>- Activate a policy</li> </ul>
Upgrading and Patching Grid Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the types of patches and upgrades available</li> <li>- Install a patchset with the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI)</li> <li>- Plan for rolling patches and rolling upgrades</li> <li>- Install a patch with the opatch utility</li> <li>- Compare software versions with the active version</li> <li>- Zero-Downtime Oracle Grid Infrastructure Patching</li> </ul>
Troubleshooting Oracle Clusterware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Locate the Oracle Clusterware log files and use diagcollection.pl</li> <li>- Enable component-level debugging</li> <li>- Enable resource debugging</li> <li>- Troubleshoot the Oracle Cluster Registry (OCR) file</li> </ul>

Making Applications Highly Available with Oracle Clusterware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the high availability components of Oracle Clusterware</li> <li>- Create an application Virtual IP (VIP)</li> <li>- Explain policy-managed and administration-managed databases</li> <li>- Manage application resources</li> </ul>
<b>Automatic Storage Management (ASM) Administration</b>	
Overview of ASM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the Automatic Storage Management (ASM) architecture</li> <li>- Describe the components of ASM</li> </ul>
Administering ASM Instances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain and apply initialization parameters for ASM instances</li> <li>- Monitor ASM instances using the V\$ASM dynamic performance views</li> <li>- Manage ASM instances and associated processes</li> </ul>
FLEX ASM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the architecture and components of Flex ASM</li> <li>- Manage Flex ASM</li> <li>- Install and configure Flex ASM</li> </ul>
Administering ASM Disk Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create and delete ASM disk groups</li> <li>- Perform ongoing maintenance tasks on ASM disk groups</li> <li>- Set the attributes of an existing ASM disk group</li> <li>- Explain key performance and scalability considerations for ASM disk groups</li> </ul>
Administering ASM Files, Directories and Templates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use client tools to access ASM files</li> <li>- Explain how ASM files, directories and aliases are created and managed</li> <li>- Describe the format of a fully qualified ASM file name</li> <li>- Describe and manage disk group templates</li> </ul>
Administering Oracle CloudFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administer ASM Dynamic Volume Manager</li> <li>- Implement ASM Cluster File System (ACFS)</li> <li>- Manage ASM volumes</li> <li>- Use ACFS snapshots</li> </ul>
Oracle CloudFS Advance Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Configure ACFS auditing</li> <li>- Implement ACFS tagging</li> <li>- Implement ACFS encryption</li> <li>- Configure High Availability NFS</li> <li>- Configure and manage ACFC replication</li> </ul>

## Oracle 1Z0-078 Sample Questions:

### Question: 1

Your production environment cluster is running Oracle Enterprise Linux and currently has four nodes. You are asked to plan for extending the cluster to six nodes. Which three methods are available to add the new nodes?

- a) silent cloning using `crsctl clone cluster` and `ssh`
- b) a GUI interface from Enterprise Manager
- c) with the Oracle Universal Installer using `runInstaller -clone <nodename>`
- d) silent cloning using `perl clone.pl-silent` either with parameters in a file or in line
- e) using `addNode.sh`

**Answer: b, d, e**

### Question: 2

Which three statements are true about ASM Cloud File System (ACFS) replication?

- a) ACFS auditing information is replicated from the primary file system to the standby file system.
- b) One site of an ACFS replication configuration can be host both primary and standby file systems.
- c) Replication is automatically terminated if the primaries file system has less than 2GB free space.
- d) Standby redo log files are required on the standby site for synchronous redo transport.
- e) The privilege `SYSREPL` has been introduced for ACFS replication.

**Answer: a, b, c**

### Question: 3

The database administrator is tasked with creating an ASM disk group. Exadata is not being used. If failure groups are not specified when creating an ASM disk group containing 10 disks, how many failure groups are automatically created?

- a) one
- b) two
- c) five
- d) ten

**Answer: d**



**Question: 4**

You have a four-node cluster with four node VIPs and three scan VIPs already in use after Oracle Grid Infrastructure installation. You plan to manage a customer-developed, web-based application with the Oracle Grid Infrastructure to provide high availability.

Which two statements are true about the vip application resource that must be created?

- a) The vip application must be active on the same subnet and ethernet adaptor as the Interconnect.
- b) The vip application must be active on the same subnet and ethernet adaptor as the public ip Address.
- c) The vip application must not be online on the same node as any of the scan vips.
- d) The vip application must be active on a different node than the application depending on the by using the dispersion start dependency in the resource definition.
- e) The vip application must be enabled to run as the root user.

**Answer: b, e**

**Question: 5**

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: d**

**Question: 6**

Identify the three forms of link aggregation that are supported by Oracle Clusterware for the interconnect.

- a) single switch active/standby configuration to increase redundancy for high availability
- b) single switch active/active configuration to increase bandwidth for performance
- c) multiswitch active/standby configuration to increase redundancy for high availability
- d) multiswitch active/active configuration to increase bandwidth for performance

**Answer: a, b, c**

**Question: 7**

You are managing a policy-managed three-instance RAC database. You ran database ADDM for the database and noticed gc current block congested and gc cr block congested waits.

What are two possible reasons for these wait events?

- a) The wait events indicate a delay in processing has occurred in the Global Cache Services (GCS), which is usually caused by high load.
- b) The wait times indicate that the blocks must wait after initiating a gc block request, for the round trip from the start of the wait until the blocks arrive.
- c) The wait events indicate that there is block contention resulting in multiple requests for access to local blocks.
- d) The wait events indicate that the local instance making the request for current or consistent read blocks was waiting for logical I/O from its own buffer cache at the same time.

**Answer: a, b**

**Question: 8**

The Global Cache Block Access Latency chart shows high elapsed times. What are two possible causes for this?

- a) badly written SQL statements
- b) storage network bottlenecks
- c) a large number of requested blocks not cached in any instance
- d) slow or faulty interconnect

**Answer: a, d**

**Question: 9**

Which two statements are true about database service administration in a RAC environment?

- a) When services are created with `srvctl`, `tnsnames.ora` is automatically updated.
- b) When services are created with `srvctl`, the service is not started automatically.
- c) Service attributes can be modified, unless an instance hosting the service is in restricted mode.
- d) When the `DBMS_SERVICE` package is used to modify a service, the CRS resource is automatically synchronized with the changes.
- e) When the `DBMS_SERVICE` package is used to delete a service, it is automatically removed from the OCR.
- f) When services are started with `srvctl`, they are automatically added to the data dictionary of the hosting database if not already defined.

**Answer: b, f**

**Question: 10**

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

**Answer: a, b, d**

## Study Guide to Crack Oracle Database RAC and Grid Infrastructure Administration 1Z0-078 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-078 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 1Z0-078 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-078 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 1Z0-078 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 1Z0-078 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

## Reliable Online Practice Test for 1Z0-078 Certification

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