

ORACLE APPS interview Questions & Answers

1.Explain yourself along with your experience and day to day DBA activities

I am working as an Oracle apps dba having X+ years of experience, Having great knowledge in the area of OCI,Application R12.1,R12.2,Database 12c,19c

installation,cloning,patching,dataguard,asm,RMAN,Datapump and user managed backups

2.What is Online Patching? follow me through the steps

Ans: Online patching is a new patching mechanism that is available with R12.2 that allows the application of patches while the system is up and running, and the users are working as normal.

The Online Patching cycle consists of the following phases:

- 1.Prepare a virtual copy (patch edition) of the running application (run edition).
- 2.Apply patches to the patch edition of the application.
- 3.Finalize the system in readiness for the cutover phase.
- 4.Cutover to the patch edition and make it the new run edition.
- 5.Cleanup obsolete definitions or data to recover space.

3.Is there any downtime in Online Patching?

Ans: There is a short period of downtime when the application tier services are shut down and restarted.

The database remains open all the time

4.Does Online Patching require the 11gR2 Oracle

Database Edition Based Redefinition (EBR) feature?

Ans: Yes. Online patching depends on the Edition Based Redefinition (EBR) feature that was introduced in the Oracle 11gR2 Database.

Most notably, EBR allows editioning of code objects in the database. To do this, it provides new object types such as editions,

editioning views, and cross-edition triggers, all of which are part of the Online Patching infrastructure.

5.How do I apply Oracle Fusion Middle-ware patches in Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2?

Ans: During the apply phase of an Online Patching cycle, you apply Oracle Fusion Middle-ware patches to the Oracle homes

of the patch edition file system.

Then, after the cut over phase is complete, you synchronize the file systems by performing an fs_clone operation.

(Also see My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1355068.1, as listed in Appendix A.)

6.What are the key differences between the DBA_OBJECTS, DBA_OBJECTS_AE, and AD_OBJECTS tables?

Ans:

DBA_OBJECTS shows object information for the current edition,

but the STATUS column in this view may show the object as VALID even if the object actually needs to be compiled before use.

DBA_OBJECTS_AE is similar to DBA_OBJECTS, but shows object information across all editions.

This has the drawback of showing objects in old editions that are no longer accessible to the application.

AD_OBJECTS is the Oracle E-Business Suite workaround to the unreliable STATUS column in DBA_OBJECTS.

AD_OBJECTS shows the correct status for each object visible in the current edition.

It also shows whether the object is "actual" (a real object) in the current edition, or a "stub" object (the object definition was inherited from a previous edition). You can query AD_OBJECTS to locate objects

that need to be recompiled before use:

```
SQL>select owner, object_name, object_type from ad_objects where status = 'INVALID' order by 1,2,3;
```

7.What is fs_clone and how is it used?

Ans: The command adop phase=fs_clone is a special command that is used to copy the run file system to the patch file system.

Also see previous question.

8.If custom code is installed on a separate database schema, do I have to edition-enable my custom database schema?

Ans: The coding standards in the Oracle E-Business Suite Developer's Guide state that the first step to any custom application development is to register the custom Oracle schema with the Oracle E-Business Suite applications.

The Online Patching enablement patch enables edition on all the schemas registered with the application.

If you follow this process, your schema will be edition-enabled automatically.

9.What are the main technological difference between R12.2 and R12.1

Ans: R12.2 uses weblogic while R12.1 uses OC4J. Apart from that we have online patching feature in R12.2 using edition and patch/run file system

Please find the below Important differences and changes points in R12.1 and R12.2.

1. In R12.1, Oracle E-Business Suite is deployed on iAS 10.1.3 Oracle Containers for J2EE (OC4J).

But

In R12.2 Oracle E-Business Suite is deployed on FMW 11g 11.1.1.6 (PS5), WebLogic Server 11g 10.3.6 (PS5).

2. In R12.1, EBS JDK 6.0_10 Oracle JRockit support Not Applicable to Oracle E-Business Suite 12.1 technology stack.

But

In R12.2 JRockit 1.6.0_22, JDK 1.6.0_21, Oracle JRockit JVM certified and recommended on Linux and Windows. Target JDK 1.7.

3. In R12.1 Oracle Database Enterprise Edition from 10g to 11gR2.

But

In R12.2 Oracle Database Enterprise Edition, 11g 11.2.0.3 with edition based redefinition.

4. In R12.1 Oracle JSP Compiler 10.1.3 is used.

But

In R12.2 WebLogic JSP Compiler 11g 10.3.6 is use.

5. In R12.1 Apache 1.3.34 is used.

But

In R12.2 the new Apache 2.2 is using.

6. In R12.1 Java Object Cache 10.1.3 is used.

But

In R12.2 FMW 11g 11.1.1.6 is used.

7. In R12.1, Oracle JDBC Thin Drivers 11gR2 repackaged and delivered via Oracle E-Business Suite.

\$OAD_TOP/*jdbc*.zip

But

In R12.2 Oracle JDBC Thin Drivers 11gR2 used directly from Fusion Middleware installation. 11g iAS

Ojdbc6dms.jar

10. Where are the log files located in R12.2 Apache and Weblogic?

Ans:

Apache Logs

\$IAS_ORACLE_HOME/instances/*/diagnostics/logs/OHS/EBS_web_*/log

OPMN Log

\$IAS_ORACLE_HOME/instances/*/diagnostics/logs/OPMN/opmn/*

Weblogic Logs

\$FMW_HOME/wlserver_10.3/common/nodemanager

\$EBS_DOMAIN_HOME/servers/oa*/logs/*

\$EBS_DOMAIN_HOME/servers/forms*/logs/*

\$EBS_DOMAIN_HOME/servers/AdminServer/logs/*

\$EBS_DOMAIN_HOME/sysman/log/*

11. Do we need to copy the Oracle fusion middleware in R12.2 cloning?

Ans: It is not required in R12.2 cloning as adpreclone copies the Oracle fusion middle in compressed format on the application tier

12. What is domain in Web Logic?

Ans: Domain is logical grouping of resources and services and consist of Administration Server, Managed Server and cluster.

There can only be one administration Server in domain and zero to N Managed Server.

Note: Before creating domains let us understand Domain, Administration Server, Managed Server and Cluster in Oracle Web Logic.

How to create basic Domain (Administration Server only) and Domain with Managed Server Cluster (one Administration Server and two Managed Server in cluster)

using Configuration Manager

13. What is Administration Server?

Ans: Administration Server is WebLogic Server instance that maintains configuration data for a domain.

You can deploy your application on administration Server but it is recommended to create managed Server

and deploy your application in managed server and leave Administration domain for configuration and maintenance.

—There will always be at least one Administration Server in a domain.

14. What is Managed Server?

Ans: Any WebLogic Server instance apart from Administration Server is called as Managed Servers.

This is weblogic server where you deploy your application (Though you can deploy your application in Administration server as well

but it is not recommended in production/UAT instance)

15. What is Cluster in WebLogic ?

Ans: Group of WebLogic Managed Server Instances that work together to provide high availability and scalability for applications is called cluster.

WebLogic Servers with in cluster can run on same machine or different machines. These are also called as managed Server cluster.

16.can we run application in administration server?

yes you can run but but it is recommended to create managed Server

and deploy your application in managed server and leave Administration domain for configuration and maintenance.

17.Explain the cloning process? (both application and database)

Ans :

1. Run adpreclone as applmgr and oracle user on source Perl adpreclone.pl dbTier as oracle user Perl adpreclone.pl appsTier as applmgr user
2. Take the cold/hotbackup of source database
3. Copy the five directories appl,comn,ora , db,data to target
4. Rename the directories, and change the permission
5. Set the inventory in oralnst.loc
6. Run perl adcfgclone.pl dbTier as oracle user,if the backup type is cold
7. If the backup type is hotbackup then Perl adcfgclone.pl dbTechStack.

Create the control file on target from the control script trace file from source Recover the database
Alter database open resetlogs

8. Run autoconfig with the ports changed as per requirement in xml.
9. Run perl adcfgclone.pl appsTier as applmgr
10. Run autoconfig with the ports changed as per requirement in xml.

18.What are the steps to clone from a single node to a multi-node?

- You must login as the owner of file system once the database cloning is done.
- Run the adcfgclone.pl from the common_top/clone bin.
- Accept for target system having more than one application tier server node.
- Collect the details for processing node, admin node, forms node, and web node.
- Now you get a prompt for the various mount point details and it creates the context file for you.
- Follow the same steps from all the nodes.

19. When do we run FND_CONC_CLONE.SETUP_CLEAN?

Ans:

FND_NODES table contains node information,

If you have cloned test instance from production still the node information of production will be present after clone in the test instance.

We use FND_CONC_CLONE.SETUP_CLEAN to cleanup FND_NODES table in the target to clear source node information as part of cloning.

Below syntax to execute:

```
SQL> sho user
```

```
USER is "APPS"
```

```
SQL> EXEC FND_CONC_CLONE.SETUP_CLEAN;
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> commit;
```

Commit complete.

This will delete all the entries in the fnd_nodes table, to populate it with target system node information, Run autoconfig on DB node and Applications node.

20. What are the tables created when you run adpatch?

Adpatch will create FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES and AD_DEFERRED_JOBS table when it will apply d,g and u drivers