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Oracle Exadata X3 and X4 Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which three are true about Exadata storage server alerts?

- A. A threshold based alert gets cleared automatically when the measured value no longer violates the threshold.
- B. A storage server alert is only ever issued as a warning or at a critical situation.
- C. Storage server alerts are all stateless alerts.
- D. Storage server alerts notifications may be sent using SNMP.
- E. Storage server alerts are all stateful alerts.
- F. Storage server alerts notifications may be sent using SMTP.

Correct Answer: ABD

Incorrect:

Not C, Not E: there are both stateful and stateless alerts

QUESTION 2

Which two may act as building blocks for the creation of two or more griddisks residing on the same physical device and which have more balanced performance characteristics?

- A. griddisk on hard drive-based interleaved celldisks.
- B. griddisk on hard drive-based celldisks consumed by ASM when creating diskgroups using ASM-based intelligent Data Placement (IDP)
- C. griddisk on hard drive-based non-interleaved celldisks.
- D. griddisk on Flash-base celldisks.

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation: A (not C): Interleaved Griddisks mean equally fast Griddisks, whereas with non Interleaved Griddisks (the default) the Griddisks created first are being taken from the outer tracks of the underlying physical disk.

B: Intelligent Data Placement, a feature of ASM that allows placing data in such a way that more frequently accessed data is located close to the periphery of the disk where the access is faster.

QUESTION 3

A read-only application is in development and is using a test database on a Database Machine. You are examining SQL statements from this application in an attempt to determine which ones will benefit from the Exadata Smart scan capability.



The following is true about the tables used by the application:

- 1.The data for the tables has just been loaded.
- 2.There are no applications accessing the tables currently.
- 3.None of the indexes are compressed or reverse key indexes.
- 4.The tables use the default organization type data.
- 5.The only data types for the table are varchar (2), number, or date.
- 6.The largest number of columns for any table is 29.
- 7.No access is based on ROWID, or virtual columns.

Which two access paths will always generate either a set of "cell smart table scan" or a set of "cell smart index scan" requested?

- A. Full scans on sorted hash clustered tables executed in parallel
- B. Full table scans on index organized tables executed in parallel.
- C. Full table scans on heap tables executed in parallel
- D. Full scans on index clustered tables executed in parallel
- E. full scans on hash clustered tables executed in serially
- F. fast full scans on B*Tree indexes executed in parallel
- G. full index scans on B*Tree indexes executed in parallel

Correct Answer: BG

Note:

*Exadata is built to efficiently use the resources to return results to the end user. Toward that end it has been designed to offload query tasks to the storage server, when possible, to reduce the amount of data passed to the calling session.

Certain criteria must be met to offload to the storage server:

/Full table or index scans must be used

/Direct path reads must be used to access the data If the first requirement is not met another option can trigger the offloading mechanism:

/Parallel query is in use

*How do you know you've used a Smart Scan? The 'cell smart table scan' wait event or the 'cell smart index scan' wait event will show activity indicating a Smart Scan occurred. Nothing in the execution plan would be displayed to prove a

Smart Scan was used; querying v\$sqlwaitstat would be the only way to confirm that a Smart Scan was implemented.



QUESTION 4

Which three statements are true regarding the configuration of Auto Service Request (ASR) on your Database Machine?

- A. HTTPS connectivity must be enabled from the ASK Manager host to the internet.
- B. ASR Manager must be installed on one of the database servers.
- C. Oracle Solaris must be used on the server where ASK Manager is installed.
- D. SMTP must be enabled on at least one database server.
- E. Oracle Linux must be used on the server where ASR Manager is installed
- F. ASRManager may be installed on any type of server running Oracle Linux.
- G. ASRManager may be installed on any type of server running Oracle Solaris.

Correct Answer: AFG

Explanation: A:Before installing ASR, please ensure the following conditions are met:

/ (A)Ensure connectivity to the Internet using HTTPS. /Make sure you have access to My Oracle Support and that your contact information is correct and current.

/Make sure all of your assets have a Contact assigned and that the contact is correct and current.

/Identify and designate a system to serve as ASR Manager.

/Identify and verify ASR assets.

F, G (not C, not E, not B):The recommended configuration is to install the ASR Manager, which receives fault telemetry information from the servers in Oracle Exadata Database Machine, on an external standalone server. This server must run Solaris or Linux as the operating system.

Reference: OracleAuto Service Request Exadata Database Machine Quick Installation Guide

QUESTION 5

You are monitoring and evaluating a create index statement on your Database Machine and have run the following query after executing statement, providing the output. Shown:

```
SQL> SELECT DISTINCT event, total_waits, time_waited/100 wait_secs,
2 average_wait/100 avg_wait_secs
3 FROM V$SESSION_EVENT e, V$MYSTAT s
4 WHERE event LIKE 'cell%' AND e.sid = s.sid;
```

| EVENT | TOTAL_WAITS | WAIT_SECS | AVG_WAIT_SECS |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| cell list of blocks physical read | 1 | 0 | |
| cell single block physical read | 1349704 | 683.94 | |
| cell smart table scan | 9191 | 3.29 | |

Select two reasons why the statement would have produced so many "cell single block physical read" waits compared to "cell smart table scan" waits.



- A. There are huge numbers of migrated rows in the table on which the index is being built.
- B. There is an uncommitted transaction that has modified one block of the table on which the index is being built, in each cell.
- C. There is a transaction that has modified one block of the table on which the index is being built in each cell, which committed after the create index began.
- D. There are huge numbers of chained rows in the table on which the index is being built.
- E. There is a ROWID column in the table on which the index is being built.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: A: It could be that row migration.

D: It could be that row migration or chained rows could cause it.

Note:

*Some facts about scans:

Scans exist in "OLTP" systems

Exadata smart scan requires a direct path read.

A direct path read is chosen at runtime based on internal heuristics. The STORAGE clause in an explain plan doesn't necessarily mean you will perform a smart scan.

*The buffer caching in certain "OLTP" environments can occasionally induce conventional reads when smart scan is faster.

*Typically see cell multiblock physical read instead of cell smart table scan waits

*No one-size-fits-all solution can be given here but it is very fixable.

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