1Z0-027 Q&As

Oracle Exadata X3 and X4 Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which two are true about the use of the Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) on the Database Machine?

A. ILOM can be used to power-on the Cisco switch.

B. ILOM can be used to power on the InfiniBand switches.

C. ILOM can be used to power-on the database servers.

D. ILOM generates hardware alerts for the power distribution units.

E. ILOM provides a remote console for the storage servers.

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation: B:How to monitor the bandwidth of Exadata Infiniband Switch? There are two ways, the simplest method is to use the Fabric Monitor (ILOM Web Interface), and the other way is just to use SNMP request.

E: *The Oracle ILOM Remote Console is supported on all Oracle Sun x86 processor-based servers. It is also supported on some SPARC processor-based servers. The Oracle ILOM Remote Console is a Java application that you can launch from the Oracle ILOM web interface *Remote Management: Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) Ethernet port

QUESTION 2

Last weekend, an Exadata storage server flashdisk entered the predictive failure state.

The flashdisk is used by the flashcache and has a griddisk which is a member of a normal redundancy diskgroup.

Identify thefoursteps you must perform to replace this flashdisk.

A. Identify the griddisk on the predictive failure flashdisk and drop it from the associated ASM diskgroup

B. Verify that the griddisk located on the predictive failure flashdisk has been successfully dropped from the associated ASM diskgroup.

C. Drop the flashcache on the cell and re-create it using all but the predictive failure flashdisk.

D. Safely power off the cell containing the predictive failure flashdlsk.

E. Replace the predictive failure flashdisk.

F. Power up the cell containing the replaced flashdlsk and activate all grlddlsks.

G. Drop the flashcache on the cell and re-create it using all flashdlsks.

H. Create a new griddisk on the replaced flashdisk.

I. Add the griddisk back into the ASM diskgroup to which it belonged.

Correct Answer: ADEI

Note:

*Exadata monitors for the number of media and other disk/flash failures (e.g. an I/O write failure due to physical media damage). If there are too many of those, Exadata is \\'predicting\\' that it will soon fail and it takes it out of the system.

*Exadata Server, that runs on the storage cells, monitors disk health and performance. If the disk performance degrades it can put it into proactive failure mode. It also monitors for predictive failures based on the disk\\'s SMART (Selfmonitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology) data. In both cases, the Exadata Server notifies XDMG to take those disks offline.

When a faulty disk is replacedf on the storage cell, the Exadata Server will recrate all grid disks on a new disk. It will then notify XDMG to bring those grid disks online or add them back to disk groups, in case they were already dropped.

*ASM is a critical component of the Exadata software stack. It is also a bit different - compared to non-Exadata environments. It still manages your disk groups, but builds those with grid disks. It still takes care of disk errors, but also handles

predictive disk failures. It doesn\\'t like external redundancy and ACFS, but it makes the disk group smart scan capable.

QUESTION 3

You plan to migrate your Oracle Version 11.1.0.2 database to your Exadata Database Machine.

The database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload and is currently hosted on a Little Endian platform

Which two are the supported and appropriate migration methods to minimize downtime?

A. Upgrade source database to 11.2.0 and migrate using a physical standby database.

B. Migrate using Data Pump.

C. Migrate using GoldenGate.

D. Migrate using cross platform Transportable Database.

E. Migrate using ASM online migration.

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: B:Oracle Data Pump can be used to migrate an Oracle database to a new platform, and to move from an older release of the database to a newer release. Using Oracle Data Pump to move an E-Business Suite database is a well-documented and tested procedure, and can be used to migrate your database to the Oracle Exadata Database Machine and upgrade it to Oracle Database 11g release 2 (11.2) in the same exercise

Reference:Migrating the Oracle E-Business Suite Database to Oracle Exadata Database Machine UsingTransportable Tablespaces

Reference:Migrating Oracle E-Business Suite to Oracle Exadata Database Machine Using Oracle Data Pump

QUESTION 4

Identify two valid reasons for creating multiple griddisks on a Single celldisk.

A. To segregate storage into multiple pools with different performance characteristics

B. To facilitate normal or high redundancy ASM diskgroups

C. To enable disk mirroring for the system area

D. To segregate storage into multiple pools that can be assigned to different databases

E. To segregate storage into multiple pools that can be assigned to different resource consumer groups in the same database.

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: Creating multiple grid disks per cell disk allows you to create multiple pools of storage on the same Exadata Storage Server.The multiple grid disks can be assigned to separate ASM diskgroups, which can be provisioned to

different databases.

Note:

*Celldisks are the third layer of abstraction. It was introduced to enable interleaving in the first place

*Griddisks are the fourth layer of abstraction, and they will be the Candidate Disks to build your ASM diskgroups from.

* The first grid disk created on the cell disk will allocate space from the outer tracks and move towards the inner tracks, reserving the number of tracks that correspond to the size of the grid disk.This grid disk provides the fastest performance since the outer tracks of a hard disk provide the best read/write performance.The next grid disk you will create starts from the tracks where the first grid disk ends, and this process repeats until you exhaust all the space on the cell disk or you are done creating the grid disks.

QUESTION 5

You plan to migrate a database supporting an anOLTP workload to your Database Machine

This is part of a consolidation project and several other databases already exist on the Database Machine.

Which three Exadata features may help to improve the performance of this OLTP workload?

A. Hybrid Columnar Compression

B. I/O Resource Manager

C. Smart Flash Cache

D. Smart Flash Log

E. Smart Scan

F. Storage Index

Correct Answer: BCD

Explanation: C: OLTP performance benefits with Exadata /(D)Smart flash log for low latency commits / (C)Smart flash cache for low latency reads. KEEP in Flash for critical objects

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