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Oracle Exadata X3 and X4 Administration

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QUESTION 1

You have configured a multi-rack Database Machine with two X3-8 full racks all in a single cluster and storage grid.

Which two are true regarding the servers on which Enterprise manager agents must be deployed in order to monitor all components of the multi-rack Database Machine?

- A. On only one database server in the first rack
- B. On all storage servers in all racks
- C. On at least two storage servers in the first rack
- D. On all database servers in the first rack
- E. On only one database server in second rack
- F. On all database servers in second rack
- G. On at least two storage servers in the second rack

Correct Answer: DF

Note:

*The Enterprise Manager agent must be deployed to all compute nodes of the Database Machine.

*Oracle's documentation uses the term compute node when referring to the database server tier of the platform.

*The Exadata Database Machine runs Oracle Database 11g Real Application Cluster. The cluster and the database run on the servers known as database nodes or compute nodes (or simply "nodes").

*Cells and compute nodes are not shared between partitions. *Compute nodes in same partition share the same Cluster.

QUESTION 2

You are evaluating the performance of a SQL statement that accesses a very large table, and have run the following query producing the output shown:



```
SQL> SELECT s.name, m.value/1024/1024 MB FROM V$SYSSTAT s, V$MYSTAT m
 2 WHERE s.statistic# = m.statistic# AND
 3 (s.name LIKE 'physical%total bytes' OR s.name LIKE 'cell phys%'
 4 OR s.name LIKE 'cell IO%');
```

NAME	MB
physical read total bytes	19047.2266
physical write total bytes	0
cell physical IO interconnect bytes	4808.85828
cell physical IO bytes pushed back due to excessive CPU on cell	0
cell physical IO bytes saved during optimized file creation	0
cell physical IO bytes saved during optimized RMAN file restore	0
cell physical IO bytes eligible for predicate offload	18005
cell physical IO bytes saved by storage index	
cell physical IO interconnect bytes returned by smart scan	3767.
cell IO uncompressed bytes	18005

For which two reasons would the; "physical read total bytes" statistic be greater than the "cell physical IO bytes eligible for predicate offload" statistic?

- A. There is an index on the column used in the where clause, causing "cell multiblock physical reads" to be requested by the database instance, resulting in additional I/O for blocks in the cells.
- B. The table is an IOT and has an overflow segment, causing "cell multiblock physical reads" to be requested by the database instance, resulting in additional I/O for block in the cells.
- C. There is an uncommitted transaction that has modified some of the table blocks, causing some "cell single block physical reads" to be requested by the database instance, resulting in additional I/O for block in the cells.
- D. The table is an indexed clustered table, causing "cell single block physical reads" to be requested by the database instance, resulting in additional I/O for blocks in the cells.
- E. There are migrated rows in the table, causing some "cell single block physical reads" to be requested by the database instance, resulting in additional I/O for blocks in the cells.

Correct Answer: BE

Note:

* physical read total bytes: the size of the segment to read is known by the database, and must be read entirely from the database's perspective. *cell physical IO bytes eligible for predicate offload: this statistic shows the amount of data which the cell server is able to process on behalf of the database, instead of the database processing and the cell server just delivering blocks. *Cell physical IO bytes eligible for predicate offload --- This number should be high The higher the number more MB/GB is filtered out at the cell level itself rather sending it to the buffer cache to filter the rows.

*In this case, all bytes are processed on the cellserver (cell physical IO bytes eligible for predicate offload=physical read total bytes)

*Cell Offloading: The storage cells are intelligent enough to process some workload inside them, saving the database nodes from that work. This process is referred to as cell offloading.

QUESTION 3

Identify the correct sequence of commands to completely power off a Database Machine in an Orderly fashion:

1. Execute



"crsctl stop cluster ?||" as the grid user from one database server.

2.Execute

"crsctl stop cluster ?||" as the root user from one database server. 3.Power off all network switches using their power switch.

4.Execute

"crsctl stop cluster ?||" as the root user from one database server.

5.Execute

"crsctl stop cluster ?||" as the grid user from one database server. 6.Power off the rack using the power switches on the PDUs.

7.Execute

"shutdown ? now" on all database servers.

8.Execute

"shutdown ? now" on all Exadata storage servers.

9.Execute

"shutdown ? now" on all servers.

A. 1, 9, 3 and 6

B. 2, 9 and 6

C. 4, 7, 8, 3 and 6

D. 5, 8, 7, 3 and 6

E. 2, 8, 7, 3 and 6

F. 1, 8, 7, 3 and 6

G. 2, 7, 8 and 6

H. 2, 8, 7 and 6

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: 2,8, 7,3, 6

Note:

*(step 1)With root user, from \$ORA_CRS_HOME, shutdown the CRS:

```
/crsctl stop cluster
```

*Here is the command to stop the cluster on all nodes:

```
# /bin/crsctl stop cluster ?||
```



*To stop a server, use the shutdown command. To stop immediately and keep it down, i.e.

not reboot, execute: # shutdown -h -y now

QUESTION 4

You are about to run the oplan utility to patch the servers on your test Database Machine before patching the production environment.

The following task might be performed:

- A. Test the failback procedure
- B. Run the exachk utility
- C. Read the README file.
- D. Automate the patch application process as appropriate.
- E. Verify that the patch provides the functionality it is meant to.
- F. Apply the patch.
- G. Evaluate the system performance. In which order should the tasks be performed to patch in the recommended fashion?
- H. C, B, D, F, B, E, A
- I. C, D, F, B, E, G, A, B
- J. C, B, D, F, E, G, A
- K. C, B, D, F, E, A, G
- L. C, B, D, F, B, E, G, A

Correct Answer: B

Note: *Schedule regular health checks with Exachk ?Detects bad disks, faulty hardware, incorrect configuration ?At least every 90 days ?Before and after patching/upgrades ?Follow recommended best practices

*we are recommending running exachk or Healthcheck (depending on your DBM/Exadata model) *before* maintenance and *after* maintenance.

QUESTION 5

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\$waitstat would be the only way to confirm that a Smart Scan was implemented.



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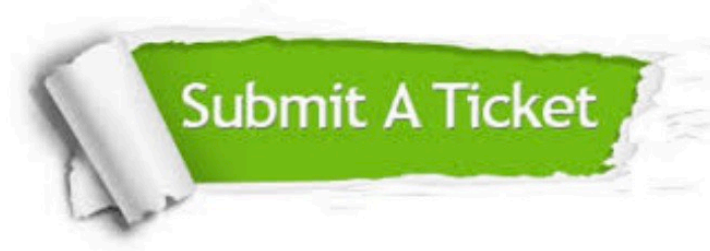
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