1Z0-027 Q&As

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 thefirstrack

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 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

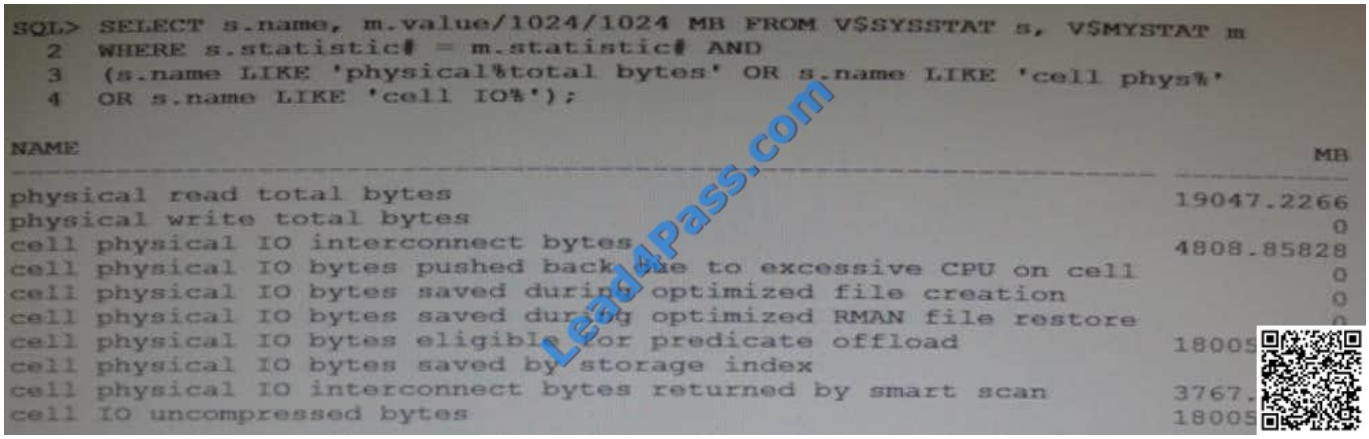
F. Storage Index

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

QUESTION 3

You are evaluating the performanceof a SQLstatementthat accessesa very large table, and have run the following queryproducingthe output shown:



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 forblocks 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 4

Which two are Oracle recommendations for media based backups performed for a database running on a Database Machine?

A. Allocate equivalent number of channels and instances per tape drive.

B. Perform periodic level 0 backups and daily cumulative level-1 backups.

C. Use the InfiniBand network between the database server and media server.

D. Configure Recovery Manager (RMAN) channels to connect to the least loaded instances.

E. UseInfiniBand network between the media server and the storage servers.

Correct Answer: AC

A:Configure one RMAN channel per tape drive and add tape drives to scale backup rates.

C:Configure the Preferred Network Interface (PNI) to direct the Oracle Secure Backup traffic over the InfiniBand network interface.

Example:

ob> lspni (List Preferred Network Interface)

mediaserver1:

PNI 1:

interface: mediaserver1-ib

clients: dbnode1, dbnode2, dbnode3, dbnode4,

dbnode5, dbnode6, dbnode7, dbnode8

PNI 2:

interface: mediaserver1

clients: adminserver

dbnode1:

PNI 1:

interface: dbnode1-ib

clients: mediaserver1

Note:

*Using the Sun ZFS Backup Appliance as an Oracle RMAN backup target for an Oracle Exadata system delivers much faster backup and recovery, enabling organizations to achieveshorter recovery time objectives and shrink backup

windows. The appliance is designed for high sustained read and write I/O performance, and it is connected to the Oracle Exadata system via a high-throughput InfiniBand network fabric.

*As the only unified storage vendor to support InfiniBand as a storage network for backup and restore operations, Oracle is leading the way with nativehigh-bandwidth interconnects. *The InfiniBand network provides 40 Gb of bandwidth per

port between the database servers, storage cells, and the Sun ZFS Backup Appliance. Backup and restore operations can be automatically parallelized across all database nodes, Oracle Exadata storage cells, Sun ZFS Backup Appliance channels, and controllers.

QUESTION 5

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.

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