

1Z0-070^{Q&As}

Oracle Exadata X5 Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about backup performance when using Recovery Manager (RMAN) on an X5 Database Machine?

- A. Backups are fast because the Infiniband network is faster than fiber channel storage, so RMAN read I/O operations are faster than in traditional storage networks.
- B. Backups are fast, because physical I/Os operations are reduced by the use of the Storage Index by cellsrv.
- C. Backups are fast, because data blocks are read from the Database Flash Cache.
- D. Backups are fast, because all data blocks are read from the Exadata Smart Flash Cache.
- E. For incremental backups using Block Change Tracking, cellsrv filters blocks and returns only those that have changed since the last backup.

Correct Answer: DE

Explanation:

D: The storage server software manages the flash cache and can recognize different types of I/O requests so that non-repeatable data access like RMAN backup I/O does not flush database blocks from the cache. It also prioritizes frequently accessed block types such as redo logs, control files, and index root blocks.

E: RMAN block change tracking allows incremental backups to run very quickly and efficiently. With block change tracking, only the areas of the database that have been modified since the last incremental backup or full backup are read from disk.

Incorrect Answers:

C: Database Flash Cache is separate from Exadata Smart Flash Cache. The Database Smart Flash Cache feature and increase the buffercache of your database from like 100G or 200G to 300-700G on that same server.

References: <https://logicalread.com/using-oracle-exadata-flash-cache-mc05/#.Wd80zmiCyUk>
<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/maa-tech-wp-sundbm-backup-11202-183503.pdf>

QUESTION 2

Which four are true about Exadata features?

- A. Storage Indexes persist across Exadata storage server reboots.
- B. Data Warehouse workloads will benefit from Smart Flash Cache configured in Write-Through mode.
- C. Hybrid Columnar Compressed tables can be compressed and decompressed on Exadata storage servers.
- D. Hybrid Columnar Compressed tables can be compressed and decompressed on the database servers.
- E. OLTP workloads will benefit from Smart Flash Cache configured in Write-Back mode.
- F. Storage Indexes persist across database server reboots.

Correct Answer: CDEF

Explanation:

CD: That data remains compressed not only on disk, but also remains compressed in the Exadata Smart Flash Cache, on Infiniband, in the database server buffer cache, as well as when doing back-ups or log shipping to Data Guard.

E (not B): Use the Write-Back Flash Cache feature to leverage the Exadata Flash hardware and make Exadata Database Machine a faster system for Oracle Database Deployments. Write-through cache mode is slower than write-back cache mode. However, write-back cache mode has a risk of data loss if the Exadata Storage Server loses power or fails.

F: Storage indexes are not stored on disk; they are resident in the memory of the storage cell servers.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Storage indexes are not stored on disk; they are resident in the memory of the storage cell servers. They are created automatically after the storage cells receive repeated queries—with predicates—for columns. No user intervention is needed to create or maintain storage indexes. And because they are memory-resident structures, they disappear when the storage cells are rebooted.

References:

QUESTION 3

Which three statements are true about Recovery Manager (RMAN) daily differential incremental backup strategies on an X5 Database Machine for a database having 25% or more of its blocks modified each day and which has an 8 k block size?

- A. Fast incremental backups when 50% or more of the blocks have changed since the last backup, will run as slowly as normal incremental backup.
- B. Enabling Block Change Tracking (BCT) on the database can result in reduced consumption of storage network bandwidth.
- C. Enabling Block Change Tracking (BCT) on the database can result in a reduction of physical I/O on the cells during incremental backups.
- D. For level-1 backups, Block Change Tracking (BCT) is most beneficial when more than 25 percent of the blocks have changed since the last backup.
- E. For level-0 backups, Block Change Tracking (BCT) is most beneficial when more than 25 percent of the blocks have changed since the last backup.
- F. cellsrv returns only blocks that have changed since the last backup.

Correct Answer: ACF

Explanation:

A: Fast Incremental backups is possible with Block change tracking, which is initially introduced from version 10.2 onwards, by this tool it's very useful to reduce the RMAN incremental backup duration. If the changes are something around 20% then in this situation BCT helps a lot.

C: Exadata Storage Server offload capability combined with RMAN block change tracking will efficiently perform large I/Os at the storage-tier level, returning only individual changed blocks for incremental backups and increasing the backup performance of the system.

Note: Level 1 backup: A level 1 backup includes only those blocks that have been changed since the "parent" backup was taken. Remember a parent backup may be either a level 0 or a level 1 backup. Block change tracking allows indeed the highest benefit for databases where the changes are not so high,

Level 0 backup: A level 0 incremental backup is physically identical to a full backup and it includes every data block in the file except empty blocks. The only difference is that the level 0 backup is recorded as an incremental backup in the RMAN repository, so it can be used as the parent for a level 1 backup.

References: http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_rman_backup_types.htm

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/maa-tech-wp-sundbm-backup-11202-183503.pdf>

<https://www.toadworld.com/platforms/oracle/w/wiki/11124.fast-incremental-backups-active-data-guard>

QUESTION 4

You are planning the monitoring configuration for your X5 Database Machine.

Which two components are monitored directly through the use of Exadata-specific Enterprise Manager Plug-Ins?

- A. the database server Clusterware
- B. the storage server ILOM
- C. ASM instances
- D. the database server O/S
- E. the Infiniband switches

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation:

The Oracle Enterprise Manager Grid Control Exadata Monitoring plug-in bundle allows you to monitor the following key components of Exadata machine:

1.

Oracle ILOM: The plug-in monitors the Oracle ILOM card in a database server for hardware events and records sensor data.

2.

InfiniBand Switch: The plug-in enables Enterprise Manager Grid Control to monitor the Oracle DataCenter36 Infiniband Switch.

3.

Avocent MergePoint Unity Switch: The Plug-in enables Enterprise Manager Grid Control to monitor KVM (keyboard, video or visual display unit, mouse) targets. The plug-in provides status of the KVM and the event occurrences like Factory Defaults Set, Fan Failure, Aggregated TargetDevice Status, Power Supply Failure, Power Supply Restored, Reboot Started, Temperature Out of Range on the KVM target.

4.

Cisco Switch: The plug-in enables Enterprise Manager Grid Control to monitor Cisco Switch targets. This plug-in will monitor the Cisco switch's CPU, memory, temperature, network interfaces, system information, fan, and power supply metrics.

5.

Power Distribution Unit: The plug-in will be used to monitor PDU's actual current value of Phase1, Phase2, and Phase3

References: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/oem/grid-control/exadata-plugin-bundle-188771.html>

QUESTION 5

A heap-organized table in one of your database schemas contains only date, char, varchar2, and number data type columns.

Which three operations can be offloaded to Exadata Storage Servers when performing a Smart Scan on this table?

- A. Column filtering
- B. MIN/MAX scans
- C. Virtual column filtering
- D. Nested loop join filtering
- E. Sort-merge join filtering
- F. Predicate filtering

Correct Answer: AFC

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/ocom/groups/public/@otn/documents/webcontent/1367127.pdf>

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