1Z0-338 Q&As

Oracle Exadata Database Machine and Cloud Service 2017 Implementation Essentials

Pass Oracle 1Z0-338 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.leads4pass.com/1z0-338.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase

⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee

⚙ **365 Days** Free Update

⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

Which three options describe the flash memory capabilities of the Exadata X6-2 database and storage servers?
(Choose three.)

A. no flash storage on the database server

B. 4 x 3.2 TB NVMe flash cards on the HC storage server

C. 8 x 3.2 TB NVMe flash cards on the EF storage server

D. 4 x 3.2 TB NVMe flash cards on the database server

E. 8 x 3.2 TB NVMe flash cards on the HC storage server

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 2

Which statement is true about Oracle compression?

A. A partitioned table can use only Advanced Compression or only Hybrid Columnar Compression.

B. Hybrid Columnar Compression can be defined for a single column.

C. A non-partitioned table can use Advanced Compression and Hybrid Columnar Compression concurrently.

D. A partitioned table can define the use of Advanced Compression Hybrid Columnar Compression for each partition.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which three tools can be used on a freshly re-imaged Exadata system to create, resize, or delete ACFS filesystems?
(Choose three.)

A. SQL*Plus and ASMCMD

B. ASMCA

C. Enterprise Manager Express

D. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control

E. RMAN

F. OUI

Correct Answer: ABC

Reference: https://dbasolutions.wikispaces.com/ACFS+on+Linux

QUESTION 4

Which statement is true about Hybrid Columnar Compression (HCC)?

A. HCC is a good choice for LOBs, BLOBs, and CLOBs.

B. HCC data resides compressed in flash.

C. HCC being a database feature will work with all types of storage hardware.

D. HCC is best suited for OLTP type databases with a large number of ongoing transactions.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: https://www.dewpoint.com/sites/default/files/images/Dewpoint%20White%20Paper%20-%
20Hybrid%20Columnar%20Compression%20HCC%20Jan2013.pdf

QUESTION 5

What are the three Flash Cache prioritization levels that can be set via the CELL_FLASH_CACHE command? (Choose
three.)

A. PINNED

B. LOG

C. NONE

D. KEEP

E. DEFAULT

Correct Answer: CDE

Reference: https://www.pythian.com/blog/whats-in-your-exadata-smart-flash-cache/

QUESTION 6

Which statement is true about High Availability (HA) in an Exadata environment?

A. When a standby database is in place, DB_BLOCK_CHECKINGis not required and thus is not recommended.

B. The checksums that are performed on the Exadata Storage Server ensure logical consistency of the block content.

C. Stretched RAC is the best alternative for Exadata that combines both HA and DR into one.

D. Due to the different architecture that Exadata has with storage servers when compared to regular Storage Area

Network, DB_LOST_WRITE_PROTECTneed not be set.

E. The Oracle Exadata Storage Server Software HARD checks operate transparently after enabling DB_BLOCK_CHECKSUMon a database.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 7

Your customer would like to install security software on all systems that are hosted out of their datacenter. Which statement correctly identifies Oracle guide line on where security software can be installed on Exadata?

A. The security software can be installed on the database server or a storage cells as long as the software is certified for Oracle enterprise Linux.

B. The security software can be installed on the database server or storage cells as required.

C. The security software can be installed on database server but not on the storage cell.

D. The security software can be installed on database server but not on the storage cells unless the software is explicitly certified for Oracle enterprise Linux.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 8

When provisioning Oracle Exadata Cloud Service, the wizard requests information about backup and restore options.

Which two options are provided to customers? (Choose two.)

A. backup directly to a Storage Cloud Software Appliance

B. backup to Oracle Replication Cloud

C. backup to Exadata storage (if this option was chosen during configuration)

D. cloud storage through Oracle Database Backup Cloud Service E. backup to Oracle Tape Library Cloud

Correct Answer: CD

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/exadata-cloud/csexa/backing.html

QUESTION 9

Oracle ILOM is an embedded service processor in many Oracle Exadata Database Machine components.

What are three features provided by Oracle ILOM? (Choose three.)

A. secure access for lights out management of the database and storage servers

B. web-based, secure shell, IPMI, and SNMP access for out-of-band management

C. role-based security access to limit functions to individual user administration tasks

D. storage cell monitoring through the CelICLI interface

E. listener access through the back-end management interface for MySQL and SQL Developer

Correct Answer: ABC

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E50790_01/doc/doc.121/e50469/features.htm#DBMSQ21287

QUESTION 10

To patch an Exadata cloud instance, you need to run the exadbcpatchmulti command as root from the compute node. exadbcpatchmulti uses the exadbcpatch.cfg file to provide information about the location of files related to patching operations as well as additional parameters related to these operations.

What is the purpose of the sw_bkup_needed=1 parameter that can be set in the exadbcpatch.cfg file?

A. creates a backup of the patch in case of an error in the patching routine

B. performs a backup of each Oracle home directory before a patch is applied

C. forces the software to create a backup of the exadbpatch.cfg file

D. adds a dialog box that prompts for a backup before the patch can be applied

E. creates a backup of the Oracle database data files

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 11

You are measuring the I/O savings provided by storage indexes for Table A. One of your scripts displays the I/O sayings as a result of the storage indexes.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

```
SQL> select count(*) from transmap.mymap_comp
  2    where map_id between 400 and 500;
  COUNT (*)
--------------------
           103000
Elapsed: 00:00:00.08

SQL> select b.name, a.value/1024/1024 value
     from v$mystat    a, v$statname b,
     where b.statistic# = a.statistic#
     and b.name in ('cell physical IO bytes eligible for predi-
                     cate offload',
                     'cell physical IO interconnect bytes',
                     'cell physical IO bytes saved by storage in-
                     dex',
                     'cell physical IO interconnect bytes re-
                     turned by smart scan')
order by 1;

Statistic                                             Value (MB)
------------------------------------------------     ------------
cell physical IO bytes eligible for predicate offload    2,255.09
cell physical IO bytes saved by storage index                 .00
cell physical IO interconnect bytes                          1.72
cell physical IO interconnect bytes returned by smart scan   1.68
```

A. The accumulated I/O saved by the storage index is 1.68 MB.

B. The storage indexes reduced the amount of physical I/O bytes significantly for this query.

C. Since the database was started, no queries were run against this table with the same predicate.

D. The storage index data is not on the Cell Server\\'s region index memory structures yet because this predicate has not been used.

E. The storage indexes were disabled by using the DISABLE_STORAGE_INDEX parameter.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 12

Your government customer has purchased a full rack of Exadata. The customer has two departments that would like to share the Exadata Database Machine but the concern is that department A will be able to see data from department B.

Which architecture would you suggest to solve this deployment issue?

A. Split the configuration by using Oracle Nimbula\\'s cloud software so that four database servers and seven cells can be used by department A and the rest can be used by department B.

B. Split the configuration and use ASM-Scoped Security so that four database servers and seven cells can be used by department A and the rest can be used by department B.

C. Set up instance caging to ensure that department A has access only to four database servers and seven cells and department B has access to the rest.

D. Define the split by setting up database services that are specific to department A and department B.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13

Which options does not benefit from storage offload processing?

A. indexes that rely on B-Tree pointers

B. column filtering

C. joins and aggregation

D. table scans

E. incremental backups with block change tracking

Correct Answer: A

Reference: https://www.pythian.com/blog/exadata-join-offloading-in-action/

QUESTION 14

Identify the two choices a customer must make that impact diskgroup creation when the customer wants to have only a DATA diskgroup and a RECO diskgroup? (Choose two.)

A. the number of databases that will run on the cluster

B. the OS that will be run

C. the level of redundancy required

D. the ratio to use to split the available and usable storage between DATA and RECO

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 15

Which statement explains the difference between Normal and High redundancy ASM failure groups?

A. Normal redundancy protects the DATA diskgroup, whereas High redundancy protects the RECO diskgroup.

B. Normal redundancy (best practice) provides protection against two simultaneous disk failures, whereas High redundancy provides protection against a single disk failure or an entire storage server failure.

C. High redundancy gives more usable storage, whereas Normal redundancy provides better I/O performance.

D. Normal redundancy protects from disk failure when a cell is offline or being updated, whereas High redundancy protects the system when all the cells are offline.

E. Normal redundancy tolerates a single cell failure, whereas High redundancy tolerates a two-cell failure.

Correct Answer: E

Reference: http://blog.umairmansoob.com/tag/using-high-vs-normal-redundancy-in-exadata/

Latest 1Z0-338 Dumps   **1Z0-338 PDF Dumps**   **1Z0-338 Study Guide**