



# 1Z0-027<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Exadata X3 and X4 Administration

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### QUESTION 1

Identify the resource bottleneck for which QoS Management can generate recommendation?

- A. CPU resource bottlenecks
- B. Global Cache resource bottlenecks
- C. I/O resource bottlenecks
- D. Network resource bottlenecks

Correct Answer: B

Note: \*Oracle Exadata QoS Management provides the following benefits: ?Reduces the time and expertise requirements for system administrators who manage Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) resources ?Helps reduce the number of performance outages ?Reduces the time needed to resolve problems that limit or decrease the performance of your applications ?Provides stability to the system as the workloads change ?Makes the addition or removal of servers transparent to applications ?Reduces the impact on the system caused by server failures ?Helps ensure that service-level agreements (SLAs) are met ?Enables more effective sharing of hardware resources ?Protects existing workloads from over committed memory-induced server failures ?Exadata Storage Virtualization ?Exadata provides a rich set of sophisticated and powerful storage management virtualization capabilities that leverage the strengths of the Oracle Database, the Exadata software, and Exadata hardware.

\*When QoS Management is enabled, individual Exadata nodes are protected from memory related failures. The Memory Guard features tracks real-time memory use and should it detect a node has over-committed memory, will prevent new database requests from being sent until the current load is relieved

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### QUESTION 2

Which is true regarding Enterprise Manager monitoring and configuration?

- A. Agents must be deployed on the- storage servers, in case all the database servers are down.
- B. Monitoring the power distribution units (PDUs) is done by Enterprise Manager agents, but additional ethernet cables are required to connect the PDUs to the internal network switch in the Database Machine
- C. Monitoring the power distribution units (PDUs) is done by Enterprise Manager agents without, any additional network configuration.
- D. Agents may be deployed on the storage servers, in case all the database servers are down.
- E. Monitoring the power distribution units (PDUS) is done by Enterprise Manager agents but additional ethernet cables are required to connect the PDUs to the corporate network switch.

Correct Answer: C

Note:

\*The following prerequisites must be met before you can deploy the plug-in:

Set and validate the preferred credentials on all Agents where you want to deploy the plug- in. This is essential in order to deploy the plug-in.



The PDU firmware version must be 1.02 or later.

\*This plug-in will be used to monitor PDU's actual current value of Phase1, Phase2, and Phase3 and raises appropriate events if they have crossed the different threshold values. Each PDU will have a plug-in instance added to its own OEM

Grid Control agent.

By deploying the plug-in to your Grid Control environment, you gain the following management features:

Monitor PDU targets.

Raise alerts and violations based on thresholds set on monitoring and configuration data.

Provide rich out-of-box metrics and reports based on the gather

Reference:Oracle Enterprise Manager System Monitoring Plug-In Installation Guide for Exadata Power Distribution Unit

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### QUESTION 3

Which two may act as building blocks for the creation of two or more griddisks residing on the same physical device and which have more balanced performance characteristics?

- A. griddisk on hard drive-based interleaved celldisks.
- B. griddisk on hard drive-based celldisks consumed by ASM when creating diskgroups using ASM-based intelligent Data Placement (IDP)
- C. griddisk on hard drive-based non-interleaved celldisks.
- D. griddisk on Flash-base celldisks.

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation: A (not C):Interleaved Griddisks mean equally fast Griddisks, whereas with non Interleaved Griddisks (the default) the Griddisks created first are being taken from the outer tracks of the underlying physical disk.

B: Intelligent Data Placement, a feature of ASM that allows placing data in such a way that more frequently accessed data is located close to the periphery of the disk where the access is faster.

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### QUESTION 4

Which two are true about Smart Scan?

- A. a query rewrite may occur to a container table stored in Exadata but will never benefit From Smart scan.
- B. Column projection does not contribute to the performance benefit of Smart Scan
- C. It is possible to offload single row functions to the storage servers.
- D. Some joins can be offloaded to the storage servers.
- E. A query rewrite may occur to a container table stored Exadata, and it will always benefit from Smart Scan.



F. All joins can be offloaded to the storage servers.

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation: C:With Exadata storage, database operations are handled much more efficiently. Queries that perform table scans can be processed within Exadata storage with only the required subset of data returned to the database server.

Row filtering, column filtering and some join processing (among other functions) are performed within the Exadata storage cells. When this takes place only the relevant and required data is returned to the database server.

D (not F):

\*Exadata performs joins between large tables and small lookup tables, a very common scenario for data warehouses with star schemas. Joining large tables and small lookup tables is implemented using Bloom Filters, which are a very

efficient probabilistic method to determine whether a row is a member of the desired result set. \*If storage indexes are so great, why doesn't Oracle Exadata use them all the time? The short answer is that they are created and used only when

they will be beneficial. \*To use storage indexes, Oracle Exadata queries must use smart scans, so not all types of applications can benefit from storage indexes. Applications with queries that include predicates and perform a lot of full table

scans or fast full scans of indexes--typically those used in data warehousing environments--will benefit greatly from storage indexes. Online transactionprocessing (OLTP) applications, on the other hand, typically access a small number of

rows through standard indexes and do not perform full table scans, so they may not benefit from storage indexes.

Note:

\*Storage indexes reside in the memory of the storage servers--also called storage cells--and significantly reduce unnecessary I/O by excluding irrelevant database blocks in the storage cells.

\*To use storage indexes, Oracle Exadata queries must use smart scans, so not all types of applications can benefit from storage indexes.

Incorrect:

Not B:Exadata provides column filtering, also called column projection, for table scans. Only the columns requested are returned to the database server rather than all columns in a table. For example, when the following SQL is issued, only

the employee\_name and employee\_number columns are returned from Exadata to the database kernel.

SELECT employee\_name, employee\_number FROM employee\_table. For tables with many columns, or columns containing LOBs (Large Objects), the I/O bandwidth saved can be very large. Using both predicate and column filtering

dramatically improves performance and reduces I/O bandwidth consumption. In addition, column filtering also applies to indexes, allowing for even faster query performance.

Reference: OracleCommunications Data Model Implementation and Operations Guide,Exadata Smart Scan Processing and Storage Index

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## QUESTION 5



Which three statements are true about the initial storage configuration after the standard deployment of a new database Machine?

- A. The Data\_ and RECO\_ ASM diskgroups are built on part of the interleaved griddisks.
- B. The Data\_ and RECO\_ ASM diskgroups are built on top of the non-interleaved griddisks.
- C. There is a free space available on the hard disks inside the database servers for possible extension of the /u01 file system.
- D. There is no free disk space available on the hard disk inside the database servers for possible extensions of the /u01 file system.
- E. There is free space available on the flashdisk inside the Exadata storage servers for possible use as flash-based griddisks.
- F. There is no free disk available on the flashdisk inside the Exadata storage servers for possible use as flash-based griddisks.

Correct Answer: BCF

Explanation: B( not A): Griddisks are the fourth layer of abstraction, and they will be the Candidate Disks to build your ASM diskgroups from. By default (interleaving=none on the Celldisk layer), the first Griddisk that is created upon a Celldisk

is placed on the outer sectors of the underlying Harddisk. It will have the best performance therefore. If we follow the recommendations, we will create 3 Diskgroups upon our Griddisks: DATA, RECO and SYSTEMDG.

Note:

\*non-root partition (/u01).

\*Oracle Database files: DATA disk group.

\*Flashback log files, archived redo files, and backup files: RECO disk group.

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