



1Z0-027^{Q&As}

Oracle Exadata X3 and X4 Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which three are true regarding the use of Storage Indexes?

- A. Different storage regions may have different columns indexed for the same table.
- B. A Storage index is automatically maintained by CELLSRV based on the filter columns of the offload SQL.
- C. The use of Storage indexes for a particular database can be disabled by using an I/O Resource Manager Database Plan.
- D. Storage Indexes occupy space in the Smart Flash Cache.
- E. The use of Storage Indexes for particular categories of I/O can be disabled by using an I/O Resource Manager Category Plan.
- F. A maximum of eight table columns for any table are Indexed per storage region.

Correct Answer: BCF

F, not D: Each disk in the Exadata storage cell is divided into equal sized pieces called storage regions (default 1MB). There is an index entry for every storage regions (1MB of data stored on disk). Each entry contains the minimum and maximum value for columns seen in `where` clause predicates. Information for up to 8 columns can be stored. The index is then used to eliminate disk IO by identifying which storage regions don't match the `where` clause of a query.

Note: *Storage indexes are used during smart scans. All the limitations to smart scans apply to storage indexes. They do not work with joins. Bind variables are supported, however it's slightly more restrictive than regular indexes/queries. *The storage index is stored in the memory on each of the Exadata storage cells and is created and maintained transparently. However, if a storage cell is shutdown or rebooted the storage index will be lost from memory and will be recreated on subsequent accesses to the data after the cell has been brought back online. *Storage Indexes are a very powerful capability provided in Exadata storage that helps avoid I/O operations. The Exadata Storage Server Software creates and maintains a Storage Index (that is, metadata about the database objects) in the Exadata cell. The Storage Index keeps track of minimum and maximum values of columns for tables stored on that cell. When a query specifies a WHERE clause, but before any I/O is done, the Exadata software examines the Storage Index to determine if rows with the specified column value exist in the cell by comparing the column value to the minimum and maximum values maintained in the Storage Index. If the column value is outside the minimum and maximum range, scan I/O for that query is avoided. Many SQL Operations run dramatically faster because large numbers of I/O operations are automatically replaced by a few lookups. To minimize operational overhead, Storage Indexes are created and maintained transparently and automatically by the Exadata Storage Server Software.

QUESTION 2

Last weekend, an Exadata storage server flashdisk entered the predictive failure state.

The flashdisk is used by the flashcache and has a griddisk which is a member of a normal redundancy diskgroup.

Identify the four steps you must perform to replace this flashdisk.

- A. Identify the griddisk on the predictive failure flashdisk and drop it from the associated ASM diskgroup
- B. Verify that the griddisk located on the predictive failure flashdisk has been successfully dropped from the associated ASM diskgroup.



- C. Drop the flashcache on the cell and re-create it using all but the predictive failure flashdisk.
- D. Safely power off the cell containing the predictive failure flashdisk.
- E. Replace the predictive failure flashdisk.
- F. Power up the cell containing the replaced flashdisk and activate all griddisks.
- G. Drop the flashcache on the cell and re-create it using all flashdisks.
- H. Create a new griddisk on the replaced flashdisk.
- I. Add the griddisk back into the ASM diskgroup to which it belonged.

Correct Answer: ADEI

Note:

*Exadata monitors for the number of media and other disk/flash failures (e.g. an I/O write failure due to physical media damage). If there are too many of those, Exadata is '\predicting\' that it will soon fail and it takes it out of the system.

*Exadata Server, that runs on the storage cells, monitors disk health and performance. If the disk performance degrades it can put it into proactive failure mode. It also monitors for predictive failures based on the disk's SMART (Selfmonitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology) data. In both cases, the Exadata Server notifies XDMG to take those disks offline.

When a faulty disk is replaced on the storage cell, the Exadata Server will recreate all grid disks on a new disk. It will then notify XDMG to bring those grid disks online or add them back to disk groups, in case they were already dropped.

*ASM is a critical component of the Exadata software stack. It is also a bit different - compared to non-Exadata environments. It still manages your disk groups, but builds those with grid disks. It still takes care of disk errors, but also handles

predictive disk failures. It doesn't like external redundancy and ACFS, but it makes the disk group smart scan capable.

QUESTION 3

You have two very large databases supporting OLTP workloads which run on multiple small-blade servers in a cluster and which require optimal latency for I/O.

You plan to migrate them to a Database Machine once a capacity planning exercise is finished.

The database backup strategy requires that backups are written directly to media.

High availability requirements state that you must be able to survive node failures at any time.

Which three Database Machine components or features would you recommend to support these requirements?

- A. Use of write back flash cache
- B. Use of smart flash logs
- C. High capacity disks in the Database Machine
- D. High performance disks in the Database Machine



- E. A high capacity expansion full rack
- F. A high performance expansion full rack

Correct Answer: BDE

Explanation: B: The Exadata Smart Flash Cache feature of the Exadata Storage Server Software intelligently caches database objects in flash memory, replacing slow, mechanical I/O operations to disk with very rapid flash memory operations.

QUESTION 4

Identify three valid configuration options that can be implemented during the initial configuration process of a new Database Machine by using the Exadata Deployment Assistant

- A. database character set
- B. size of the RECO ASM diskgroup
- C. size of the DBFS diskgroup
- D. O/S owner mode (standard O/S authentication or role-separated O/S authentication)
- E. RDBMS DBA group name

Correct Answer: BDE

Explanation: D: Determine which OS owner mode to use

QUESTION 5

Which three must be true for Smart Scans to be done?

- A. Executing a query in parallel
- B. Setting `_serial_direct_read=true` in the session issuing the SQL statements
- C. Having direct path reads used at run time
- D. Having a 4 megAU size for the ASM diskgroup containing the tablespace in which tables accessed by a query are stored
- E. `Cell_offload_process = true` for the ASM diskgroup containing the tablespace in which tables accessed by a query are stored.
- F. `cell.smart_scan_capable=true` for the ASM diskgroup containing the tablespace in which tables accessed by a query are stored.

Correct Answer: ACF

F: ASM Diskgroup has an attribute: `cell.smart_scan_capable` ? Must be set to TRUE for Smart Scans to work



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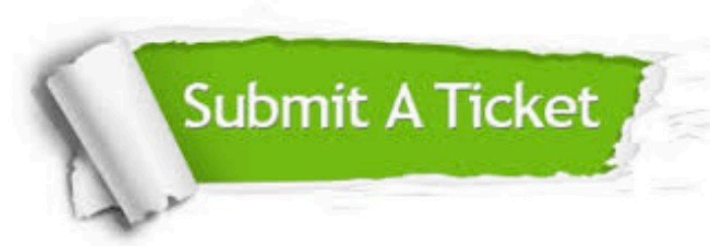
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