1Z0-027 Q&As

Oracle Exadata X3 and X4 Administration

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QUESTION 1

To guaranteeproper cooling, you plan to place perforated floor tiles near your Database Machine.

Where, in relation to the cabinet, should they be placed?

A. On the left side, because the air flow is from left to right

B. At the back, because the air flow is from back to front

C. On the right side, because the air flow is from right to left.

D. At the front, because the air flow is from front to back

E. Underneath the cabinet, because the air flow is from bottom to top

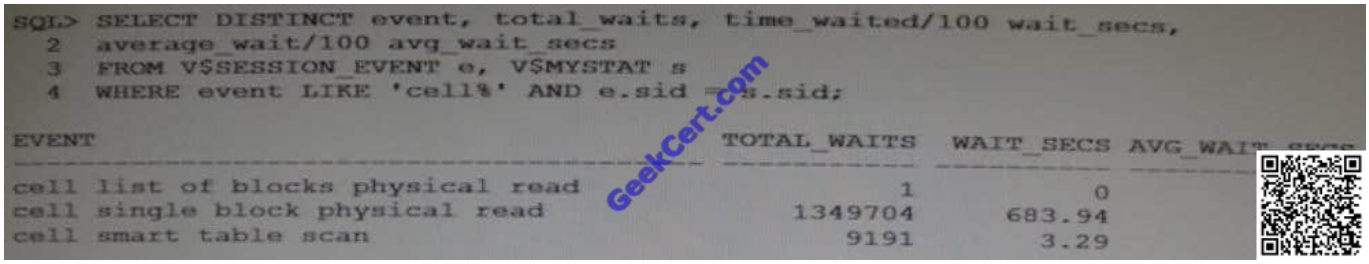
Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Airflow must be front-to-back.

Reference: Oracle White Paper,ORACLE Exadata DatabaseMachine X3-8

QUESTION 2

You are monitoringand evaluatinga create index statement on yourDatabaseMachine and haverun the followingqueryafterexecutingstatement, providing the output. Shown:



Select two reasons why the statement would have produced so many "cell single block physical read" waits compared to "cell smart table scan"waits.

A. There are huge numbers of migrated rows in the table on which the index is being built.

B. There is an uncommitted transaction that has modified one block of the table on which the index is being built, in each cell.

C. Thereis a transaction that has modified one block of the table on which the index is being built in each cell, which committed after the create index began.

D. There are huge numbers of chained rows in the table on which the index is being built.

E. There is a ROWID column in the table on which the index is being built.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: A:It could be that row migration.

D:It could be that row migration or chained rows could cause it.

Note:

*Some facts about scans:

Scans exists in "OLTP" systems

Exadata smart scan requires a direct path read.

A direct path read is chosen at runtime based on internal heuristics The STORAGE clause in an explain plan doesnt necessarily mean you will perform a smart scan.

*The buffer caching in certain "OLTP" environments can occasionally induce conventional reads when smart scan is faster.

*Typically see cell multiblock physical read instead of cell smart table scan waits

*No one-size-fits-all solution can be given here but it is very fixable.

QUESTION 3

Which three are true about Exadata storage server alerts?

A. A threshold based alert gets cleared automatically when the measured value no longer violates the threshold.

B. A storage server alert is only ever issued as a warning or at a critical situation.

C. Storage server alerts are all stateless alerts.

D. Storage server alerts notifications may be sent using SNMP.

E. Storage server alerts are all stateful alerts.

F. Storage server alerts notifications may be sent using SMTP.

Correct Answer: ABD

Incorrect:

Not C, Not E: there are both stateful and stateless alerts

QUESTION 4

Which four statements are true about Exadata Smart Flash Cache?

A. Smart Scan will always be done for I/Os to flash based griddisks.

B. Flash based ASM diskgroups may share space with the Flash Cache on the flashdisks.

C. Single block reads can benefit from Smart Flash Cache.

D. Smart Scan will never be done for I/Os to flash based griddisks.

E. Multiblock reads can benefit from Smart Flash Cache.

F. Smart Flash Logs reduce the size of Smart Flash Cache.

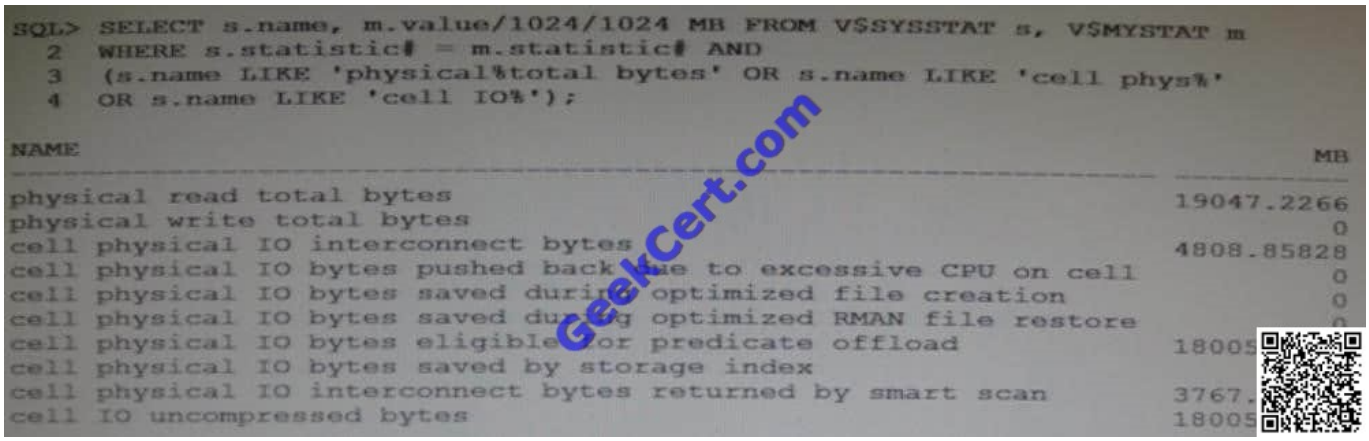
Correct Answer: BCEF

Explanation: B: *Grid disks (the logical disks that reside on physical cell disks) are created on these flash-based cell disks and the grid disks areassigned to an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) diskgroup. The best practice would be to reserve the same amount of flash on each Exadata cell for flash disks and have the ASM diskgroup spread evenly across the Exadata cells in the configuration just as you would do for regular Exadata grid disks. This will evenly distribute the flash I/O load across the Exadata cells and flash.

Note: *The Exadata Storage Server comes with a substantial amount of flash storage. A small amount is allocated for database logging and the remainder will be used for caching user data

QUESTION 5

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.