# 1Z0-070 Q&As

Oracle Exadata X5 Administration

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**QUESTION 1**

You are evaluating the performance of a SQL statement that accesses a very large table.

You run this query: Identify two reasons why the “physical read total bytes” statistic is greater than the “cell physical IO bytes eligible for predicate offload” statistic.

```
SQL> SELECT  s.name, m.value/1024/1024 MB FROM V$SYSSTAT s, V$MYSTAT m
2 WHERE s.statistic# = m.statistic# AND
3 (s.name LIKE 'physical%total bytes' OR s.name LIKE 'cell phys%'
4 OR s.name LIKE 'cell IO%');
```

| NAME | MB |
|---|---|
| physical read total bytes | 19047.2266 |
| physical write total bytes | 0 |
| cell physical IO interconnect bytes | 4808.85828 |
| cell physical IO bytes pushed back due to excessive CPU on cell | 0 |
| cell physical IO bytes saved during optimized file creation | 0 |
| cell physical IO bytes saved during optimized RMAN file restore | 0 |
| cell physical IO bytes eligible for predicate offload | 18005.6953 |
| cell physical IO bytes saved by storage index | 0 |
| cell physical IO interconnect bytes returned by smart scan | 3767.32703 |
| cell IO uncompressed bytes | 18005.6953 |

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.

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.

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.

D. The table is an index clustered table, causing “cell single block physical reads” to be requested by the database instance, resulting in additional I/O.

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.

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation: Note:

1.

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.

2.

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.

3.

Cell physical IO bytes eligible for predicate offload --- This number should be high

4.

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.

5.

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.

**QUESTION 2**

Which two statements are true about Exadata storage server and database server alerts on an X5 Database Machine?

A. Metric alerts are never stateful.

B. Metric thresholds, if set, will persist across storage and database server reboots.

C. SMTP alert notifications must be sent to both ASR manager and Enterprise Manager agents.

D. SNMP alert notifications can be sent to only one destination.

E. Metrics have no thresholds set on them by default.

Correct Answer: BC

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/exadata-database-machine/sagug/exadata-storage-server-software-introduction.html#GUID-3E48425A-AB8A-4E62-80C4-BACA65A1F8D3

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E91266_01/EMXIG/GUID-FB58204F-2D97-41BC-9AA7-10BFF920B5B4.htm#EMXIG304

https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/exadata-database-machine/sagug/exadata-storage-server-software-introduction.html#GUID-3E48425A-AB8A-4E62-80C4-BACA65A1F8D3
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E91266_01/EMXIG/GUID-FB58204F-2D97-41BC-9AA7-10BFF920B5B4.htm#EMXIG304

**QUESTION 3**

Which three factors should you consider when choosing a method for migrating a database to the X5 Database Machine?

A. The down time allowed for the migration

B. Endian format of the source database

C. Number of tablespaces in the source database

D. The type of database workloads

E. Size of the source database

Correct Answer: BDE

Explanation:

B: Endian format: Non-Exadata format

D: Use Real Production Workload

– Real Application Testing (RAT)

1.

Database Workload Replay

2.

SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA)

Reference: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/xmigration-11-133466.pdf

Reference: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/xmigration-11-133466.pdf

Exadata MAA Best Practices, Migrating Oracle Databases

**QUESTION 4**

You have altered an index supporting a constraint to be invisible on a large data warehouse table in an X5 Database Machine.

Which two statements are true?

A. You might retain the index, and leave it as invisible, and the constraint will still be recognized and enforced.

B. You must retain the index and make it visible again for the constraint to be recognized and enforced.

C. You must retain the index and set the constraint to DISABLE NOVALIDATE RELY for the constraint to be recognized.

D. You might drop the index and use a constraint with the DISABLE NOVALIDATE RELY flags for the constraint to be

recognized.

E. You might drop the index and make the constraint invisible, for the constraint to be recognized and enforced.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation:

B: With making indexes invisible, we can easily check whether indexes are useful without having to drop (and in case recreate) them actually. While this may be of interest for “ordinary” Oracle Databases already, it is particular a useful feature for Exadata where we expect some conventional indexes to become obsolete after a migration.

C: DISABLE NOVALIDATE RELY means: "I don\\'t want an index and constraint checking to slow down my batch data loading into datawarehouse, but the optimizer can RELY on my data loading routine and assume this constraint is enforced by other mechanism". This information can greatly help optimizer to use correct materialized view when rewriting queries. So if you don\\'t use materialized views for query rewrite then you can put RELY for all your constraints (or NORELY for all your constraints) and forget about it.

**QUESTION 5**

Which two are benefits of an active/inactive configured InfiniBand network on Exadata Database Machine X5?

A. Improved performance for Oracle Network traffic

B. Improved reliability for Cache Fusion RAC network traffic

C. Improved reliability when executing Distributed Command Line Interface (DCLI) to run CELLCLI commands

D. Improved performance for ASM rebalance network traffic

E. Improved performance when executing Distributed Command Line Interface (DCLI) to run CELLCLI commands

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation:

Active-passive bonding provides reliability through failover.