1Z0-070 Q&As

Oracle Exadata X5 Administration

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QUESTION 1

In which three situations will a Smart Scan occur on a table for which Smart Scan is possible, assuming that nothing in the environment prevents a Smart Scan?

A. The ASM diskgroup containing the table\\'s tablespace has a 4 MByte AU size.

B. Executing queries in parallel.

C. setting _serial_direct_read= true in the session issuing the SQL statements and executing a serial query.

D. Having direct path reads used at execution time.

E. An update to the table is made identifying the row to be modified by primary key.

F. An index range scan occurs for the table.

Correct Answer: BCD

Explanation: Whether you get a direct path read and smart scan, depends on the current buffer cache size, how big segment you’re about to scan and how much of that segment is actually cached at the moment. This dynamic decision unfortunately can cause unexpected surprises and variance in your report/batch job runtimes.

To work around these problems and force a direct path read/smart scan, you can either:

1.

(B) Run your query in parallel as parallel full segment scans will use direct path reads, unless your parallel_degree_policy = AUTO, then you may still get buffered reads thanks to the dynamic in-memory parallel execution decision of Oracle 11.2

2.

(C) Run your query in serial, but force the serial direct path reads by setting _serial_direct_read = TRUE (or ALWAYS in 11.2.0.2+)

D: One of the most common Exadata performance problems is that the direct path reads (and thus also Smart Scans) don\\'t sometimes kick in when running full scans in serial sessions.

Note: Smart Scan is a subset of Cell Offload Processing and is perhaps the feature that is most highly associated with Exadata. Smart Scan allows Oracle databases to push query information down to the storage level, specifically:

1.

Filtration (predicate information)

2.

Column Projection

3.

Join Filtering

Incorrect Answers:

F: Objects such as clusters and index organized tables cannot be Smart Scanned.

References: http://blog.tanelpoder.com/2013/05/29/forcing-smart-scans-on-exadata-is-_serial_direct_readparameter-safe-to-use-in-production/

QUESTION 2

You plan to migrate an existing production database supporting online transaction processing (OLTP) workloads to an X6 Exadata Database Machine.

The database currently supports an application requiring fast response times to satisfy stringent business requirements, and most of the application queries use indexed access to tables.

For which two cases would you consider dropping indexes that are not used for constraints after the migration to assure that Smart Scans occur?

A. if Smart Scan performs better that any type of index scan on the corresponding table.

B. if Smart only occur instead of index skip scans on the corresponding table.

C. if Smart only occur instead of index range scans on the corresponding table.

D. if Smart Scans performs equally well to any type of index scan on the corresponding table.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 3

You must replace the battery on the disk controller in three Exadata storage servers and must power off the affected storage servers.

Which two commands must you execute to safely power off the storage servers in an X5 Database Machine?

A. ‘shutdown -h now’on the affected storage servers

B. CellCLI> LIST GRIDDISK WHERE STATUS != ‘inactive’

C. CellCLI > LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES name WHERE asmdeactivationoutcome != ‘Yes’

D. ‘crsctl stop cluster –all’on one of the database servers

E. CellCLI> ALTER GRIDDISK ALL INACTIVE

Correct Answer: CE

Explanation:

C: Step 1:

Run the following command to check if there are other offline disks

CellCLI> LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES name WHERE asmdeactivationoutcome != \\'Yes\\'

If any grid disks are returned, then it is not safe to take the storage server offline because proper Oracle ASM disk group redundancy will not be intact.

E: Step 2:

Inactivate all the grid disks when Oracle Exadata Storage Server is safe to take offline using the following

command:

CellCLI> ALTER GRIDDISK ALL INACTIVE

Taking the storage server offline when one or more grid disks are in this state will cause Oracle ASM to dismount the affected disk group, causing the databases to shut down abruptly.

QUESTION 4

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 5

Which two statements are true about the EXACLI utility?

A. It can execute commands on multiple cells in parallel.

B. It supports all CELLCLI commands.

C. It requires the same privileges as the celladmin linux user to create CELLDISKS and GRIDDISKS.

D. It can be executed using the EXADCLI utility.

E. It can be executed directly on cells.

F. It requires access through a cell user that has role-based privileges granted.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation:

The exadcli utility facilitates centralized management across an Oracle Exadata system by automating the execution of ExaCLI commands.

Exadcli executes the commands on a set of remote nodes and returns the output to the centralized management location where the exadcli utility was run.

The exadcli utility runs commands on multiple remote nodes in parallel threads.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/exadata-database-machine/dbmmn/exadcli.html#GUID-1C738F05-2A69-4B75-BB1E-B578C9081487

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