1Z0-070 Q&As

Oracle Exadata X5 Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which two are true about sparse griddisks and their use in disk groups on an X5 Exadata Database Machine?

A. Sparse diskgroups must be created using sparse griddisks.

B. Sparse diskgroups may be created using a combination of sparse and non-sparse griddisks.

C. Sparse diskgroups may not be used for database snapshots.

D. Additional space for a sparse griddisk is allocated as soon as newly written data is stored in the flashcache on a cell.

E. The virtual size of a sparse griddisk may exceed the physical size of the space occupied by the griddisk.

Correct Answer: AE

Explanation:

A: A sparse ASM disk group is composed of sparse grid disks.

E: Sparse grid disks allocate space as new data is written to the disk, and therefore have a virtual size that can be much larger than the actual physical size. Sparse grid disks can be used to create a sparse disk group to store database files that will use a small portion of their allocated space. Sparse disk groups are especially useful for quickly and efficiently creating database snapshots on Oracle Exadata. Traditional databases can also be created using a sparse disk group.

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E80920_01/SAGUG/exadata-storage-server-snapshots.htm#SAGUG-GUID42945059-13FD-4F6A-B7FA-A1201D16238F http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E80920_01/DBMSO/exadata-whatsnew.htm#DBMSO22120

QUESTION 2

Which two communication methods are used by which components in the Enterprise Manager architecture for a Database Machine?

A. SNMP traps for alerts are sent by the storage server ILOM directly to the Enterprise Manager agent.

B. SNMP traps for alerts are sent by the storage server ILOM to the storage server MS process.

C. SNMP traps for alerts are sent by the storage server MS process to the Enterprise Manager agent.

D. SNMP traps for alerts are sent by the storage server MS process to the storage server ILOM.

E. SNMP traps for alerts are sent by the storage server ILOM to the storage server RS process.

Correct Answer: BC

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E91266_01/EMXIG/GUID-FB58204F-2D97-41BC-9AA7-10BFF920B5B4.htm#EMXIG145

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E91266_01/EMXIG/GUID-

FB58204F-2D97-41BC-9AA7-10BFF920B5B4.htm#EMXIG145

QUESTION 3

Which two network switch failure scenarios on a standalone Exadata Database Machine X5-2 Full Rack will affect database availability?

A. failure of the Ethernet switch only

B. failure of both the InfiniBand leaf switches

C. failure of a single InfiniBand leaf switch and the Ethernet switch

D. failure of a single InfiniBand leaf switch

E. failure of both the InfiniBand leaf switches and the Ethernet switch

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation:

Ethernet switch for administrative connectivity to servers in the Database Machine

Connect any combination of up to 18 Exadata Database Machine racks or Exadata Storage Expansion

Racks via the InfiniBand fabric. Larger Configurations can be built with external InfiniBand switches.

Connected racks can be any combination of v2, X2, X3 or X4 generation hardware.

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/exadata/exadata-storage-expansion-x5-2-ds-2406252.pdf

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/exadata/exadata-storage-expansion-x5-2-ds-2406252.pdf

QUESTION 4

Which three statements are true about Recovery Manager (RMAN) daily differential incremental backup strategies on an X5 Database Machine for a database having 25% or more of its blocks modified each day and which has an 8 k block size?

A. Fast incremental backups when 50% or more of the blocks have changed since the last backup, will run as slowly as normal incremental backup.

B. Enabling Block Change Tracking (BCT) on the database can result in reduced consumption of storage network bandwidth.

C. Enabling Block Change Tracking (BCT) on the database can result in a reduction of physical I/O on the cells during incremental backups.

D. For level-1 backups, Block Change Tracking (BCT) is most beneficial when more than 25 percent of the blocks have changed since the last backup.

E. For level-0 backups, Block Change Tracking (BCT) is most beneficial when more than 25 percent of the blocks have changed since the last backup.

F. cellsrv returns only blocks that have changed since the last backup.

Correct Answer: ACF

Explanation:

A: Fast Incremental backups is possible with Block change tracking, which is initially introduced from version 10.2 onwards, by this tool it\\'s very useful to reduce the RMAN incremental backup duration. If the changes are something around 20% then in this situation BCT helps a lot.

C: Exadata Storage Server offload capability combined with RMAN block change tracking will efficiently perform large I/Os at the storage-tier level, returning only individual changed blocks for incremental backups and increasing the backup performance of the system.

Note: Level 1 backup: A level 1 backup includes only those blocks that have been changed since the "parent" backup was taken. Remember a parent backup may be either a level 0 or a level 1 backup. Block change tracking allows indeed the highest benefit for databases where the changes are not so high,

Level 0 backup: A level 0 incremental backup is physically identical to a full backup and it includes every data block in the file except empty blocks. The only difference is that the level 0 backup is recorded as an incremental backup in the RMAN repository, so it can be used as the parent for a level 1 backup.

References: http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_rman_backup_types.htm
http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/maa-tech-wp-sundbm-backup-11202-183503.pdf
https://www.toadworld.com/platforms/oracle/w/wiki/11124.fast-incremental-backups-active-data-guard

QUESTION 5

You plan to migrate an Oracle database that supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload to your X6 Database Machine. The Database Machine database version is 11.2.

You plan to perform a physical database migration using Transportable Database.

Which two are requirements for this method?

A. The source database must be deployed on a Little Endian platform,

B. The source database must be at least 11.1.

C. The source database must be at least 11.2.

D. The source database must use only bigfile tablespaces.

E. The source database must be deployed on a Big Endian platform.

F. The source database must not use bigfile tablespaces.

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation:

Transportable database approach (TDB). If the source system is running Oracle 11.2 or above with Little

Endian format, this method can be used to migrate the database to Exadata.

References: https://www.toadworld.com/platforms/oracle/w/wiki/11551.managing-troubleshooting-exadatapart-3-migrating-databases-to-exadata-database-machine-best-practices