



# 1Z0-027<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Exadata X3 and X4 Administration

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**QUESTION 1**

Which is true regarding Enterprise Manager monitoring and configuration?

- A. Agents must be deployed on the- storage servers, in case all the database servers are down.
- B. Monitoring the power distribution units (PDUs) is done by Enterprise Manager agents, but additional ethernet cables are required to connect the PDUs to the internal network switch in the Database Machine
- C. Monitoring the power distribution units (PDUs) is done by Enterprise Manager agents without, any additional network configuration.
- D. Agents may be deployed on the storage servers, in case all the database servers are down.
- E. Monitoring the power distribution units (PDUS) is done by Enterprise Manager agents but additional ethernet cables are required to connect the PDUs to the corporate network switch.

Correct Answer: C

Note:

\*The following prerequisites must be met before you can deploy the plug-in:

Set and validate the preferred credentials on all Agents where you want to deploy the plug- in. This is essential in order to deploy the plug-in.

The PDU firmware version must be 1.02 or later.

\*This plug-in will be used to monitor PDU\'s actual current value of Phase1, Phase2, and Phase3 and raises appropriate events if they have crossed the different threshold values. Each PDU will have a plug-in instance added to its own OEM

Grid Control agent.

By deploying the plug-in to your Grid Control environment, you gain the following management features:

Monitor PDU targets.

Raise alerts and violations based on thresholds set on monitoring and configuration data.

Provide rich out-of-box metrics and reports based on the gather

Reference:Oracle Enterprise Manager System Monitoring Plug-In Installation Guide for Exadata Power Distribution Unit

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**QUESTION 2**

Which three storage components are available after the standard initial Database machine deployment?

- A. The DATA\_ ASM diskgroup
- B. The RECO\_ ASM diskgroup
- C. Mirrored system partitions on hard disk 0 and hard disk 1



- D. The DBFS\_DG diskgroup with external redundancy
- E. Exadata Smart Flash Cache using all of the flashdisk space

Correct Answer: ABD

Explanation: The default configuration on Exadata is to have 3 diskgroups - DATA, RECO, and DBFS\_DG.

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### QUESTION 3

Consider the following list of software components:

- 1.DCLI
- 2.Management Server (MS)
- 3.ASM Instance
- 4.RDBMS instance
- 5.Restart Server (RS)
- 6.Cellcli
- 7.Cell Server (CELLSRV)
- 8.Diskmon

Identify the location where these software components may run in the standard Database machine deployment.

- A. 3, 4 and 8 run on the database servers; 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 run on the Exadata Storage servers.
- B. 4 and 8 run on the database servers; 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 run on the Exadata Storage servers.
- C. 1, 3 and 4 run on the database servers; 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 run on the Exadata Storage servers.
- D. 3, 4 and 8 run on the database servers; 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 run on the Exadata Storage servers.
- E. 3, 4 and 8 run on the database servers; 1, 2, 5, 7 and 8 run on the Exadata Storage servers.
- F. 1, 3, 4 and 8 run on the database servers; 1, 2, 5, 7 and 8 run on the Exadata Storage servers.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: \* (not C or not F): Exalogic includes a tool called DCLI (Distributed Command Line Interface) that can be used to run the same commands on all or a subset of compute nodes in parallel.

\*

Cellcli(not E): on Exadata Storage Servers.

\*

RDBMS instance on database server.



\*CELLSRVon Exadata Storage Servers.

\*

ASM on Exadata Storage Servers(not D)

After an Oracle ASM instance has been installed on a single-instance Oracle Database or in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment, the final Oracle ASM configuration can be performed.

#### QUESTION 4

You are evaluating the performance of a SQL statement that accesses a very large table, and have run the following query producing the output shown:

```
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      |
| cell physical IO bytes saved by storage index                   | 0          |
| cell physical IO interconnect bytes returned by smart scan      | 3767.      |
| cell IO uncompressed bytes                                      | 18005      |



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 for blocks 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.

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## QUESTION 5

Your Database Machine has a large database with some very large tables supporting OLTP workloads.

High volume Insert applications and high volume update workloads access the same tables.

You decide to compress these tables without causing unacceptable performance overheads to the OLTP application.

Which three are true regarding this requirement?

- A. Using `compress for oltp` will compress the data less than if using Hybrid Columnar Compression when specified with `compress for query low`.
- B. The compression is performed on the storage servers when using `compress for oltp` in an Exadata environment.
- C. The compression method `compress for archive high` is the worst fit for this requirement.
- D. Using `compress for oltp` will compress the data more than if using Hybrid Columnar Compression when specified with `compress for archive low`.
- E. The compression is performed on the database servers when using `compress for oltp` in an Exadata environment.

Correct Answer: ACE

Note:

(E not B):

\*Types of compression

Basic compression

OLTP compression

Warehouse compression

Online archival compressio

\*

/OLTP compression allows compression during DML operations. /Basic compression works at the data block level.

\*When you enable table compression by specifying `COMPRESS FOR OLTP`, you enable OLTP table compression. Oracle Database compresses data during all DML operations on the table. This form of compression is recommended for



OLTP environments.

\* When you specify COMPRESS FOR QUERY or COMPRESS FOR ARCHIVE, you enable hybrid columnar compression. With hybrid columnar compression, data can be compressed during bulk load operations. During the load process, data is transformed into a column-oriented format and then compressed. Oracle Database uses a compression algorithm appropriate for the level you specify. In general, the higher the level, the greater the compression ratio.

Hybrid columnar compression can result in higher compression ratios, at a greater CPU cost. Therefore, this form of compression is recommended for data that is not frequently updated.

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