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Oracle Exadata X3 and X4 Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which two activities are supported on the storage servers in the Database Machine?

- A. Installing an alternative package manager
- B. configuring secure shell user equivalency for the callmonitor user
- C. changing root password
- D. upgrading the Storage Server software package using RPN
- E. upgrading a device driver for hard disks when inserting a replacement disk after a hard disk failure

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: D:What Oracle Solaris Brings to Oracle Exadata Database Machine Simplified, improved updates--Oracle Solaris 11 uses the new Image Package System (IPS), which is a network-based package management that provides a framework for complete software lifecycle management such as installation, upgrade and removal of software packages

QUESTION 2

Which three are true regarding the use of Storage Indexes?

- A. Different storage regions may have different columns indexed for the same table.
- B. A Storage index is automatically maintained by CELLSRV based on the filter columns of the offload SQL.
- C. The use of Storage indexes for a particular database can be disabled by using an I/O Resource Manager Database Plan.
- D. Storage Indexes occupy space in the Smart Flash Cache.
- E. The use of Storage Indexes for particular categories of I/O can be disabled by using an I/O Resource Manager Category Plan.
- F. A maximum of eight table columns for any table are Indexed per storage region.

Correct Answer: BCF

F, not D: Each disk in the Exadata storage cell is divided into equal sized pieces called storage regions (default 1MB). There is an index entry for every storage regions (1MB of data stored on disk). Each entry contains the minimum and maximum value for columns seen in `where` clause predicates. Information for up to 8 columns can be stored. The index is then used to eliminate disk IO by identifying which storage regions don't match the `where` clause of a query.

Note: *Storage indexes are used during smart scans. All the limitations to smart scans apply to storage indexes. They do not work with joins. Bind variables are supported, however it's slightly more restrictive than regular indexes/queries. *The storage index is stored in the memory on each of the Exadata storage cells and is created and maintained transparently. However, if a storage cell is shutdown or rebooted the storage index will be lost from memory and will be recreated on subsequent accesses to the data after the cell has been brought back online. *Storage Indexes are a very powerful capability provided in Exadata storage that helps avoid I/O operations. The Exadata Storage Server Software creates and maintains a Storage Index (that is, metadata about the database objects) in the Exadata cell. The Storage Index keeps track of minimum and maximum values of columns for tables stored on that cell. When a query specifies a WHERE clause, but before any I/O is done, the Exadata software examines the Storage Index to determine if rows with



the specified column value exist in the cell by comparing the column value to the minimum and maximum values maintained in the Storage Index. If the column value is outside the minimum and maximum range, scan I/O for that query is avoided. Many SQL Operations run dramatically faster because large numbers of I/O operations are automatically replaced by a few lookups. To minimize operational overhead, Storage Indexes are created and maintained transparently and automatically by the Exadata Storage Server Software.

QUESTION 3

Which three are among the software components that constitute the QoS Management framework?

- A. Cluster Health Monitor (CHM)
- B. Cluster Verification Utility (CLUVFY)
- C. O/S Resource Manager
- D. Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server
- E. Grid Infrastructure for a cluster
- F. OC4J cluster resource

Correct Answer: AEF

Explanation: A: In conjunction with Cluster Health Monitor, QoS Management's Memory Guard detects nodes that are at risk of failure due to memory over-commitment. It responds by automatically preventing new connections thus preserving

existing workloads and restores connectivity once the sufficient memory is again available.

F: The ora.oc4j is for the QoS (Quality of Service Management), which is only available on Exadata.

Incorrect:

Not B: The Cluster Verification Utility (CVU) performs system checks in preparation for installation, patch updates, or other system changes. Using CVU ensures that you have completed the required system configuration and preinstallation

steps so that your Oracle grid infrastructure or Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) installation, update, or patch operation completes successfully.

QUESTION 4

Which two are true concerning the allocation of I/O resources by the IORM within the CELLSRV process?

- A. Control File I/O is managed automatically at high priority by IORM.
- B. Control File I/O is considered part of the SYSTEM resource Consume group by IORM.
- C. Log Writer I/O to the Smart Flash Log is considered part of the SYSTEM resource consumer group by IORM.
- D. Log Writer I/O to the Smart Flash Log is managed automatically at high priority by IORM.



E. Database Writer I/O is managed automatically at normal priority by IORM.

F. Database Writer I/O is considered part of the SYSTEM resource consumer group by IORM.

Correct Answer: AE

Explanation: Note:

*IORM Rules

IORM is only "engaged" when needed.

/ (A)Redo and control file writes always take precedence. / (E)DBWR(database writer)writes are scheduled at the same priority as user IO. /IORM does not intervene if there is only one active consumer group on one database. /Any disk

allocation that is not fully utilized is made available to other workloads in relation to the configured resource plans.

/Background IO is scheduled based on their priority relative to user IO. /For each cell disk, each database accessing the cell has one IO queue per consumer group and three background queues.

/Background IO queues are mapped to "high", "medium", and "low" priority requests with different IO types mapped to each queue.

/If no intradatabase plan is set, all non-background IO requests are grouped into a single consumer group called OTHER_GROUPS.

Reference:Using IORM with Exadata

QUESTION 5

You are using Hybrid Columnar Compression for a table stored in a tablespace that is contained in an Exadata-based ASM diskgroup. Identify three statements that correctly explain where the compression and decompression can be done.

- A. Decompression can be done on the database servers.
- B. Compression can be done on the Exadata storage servers.
- C. Compression can be done on the database servers.
- D. Decompression can be done on the Exadata storage servers.

Correct Answer: ABD

Explanation: B:

*Exadata storage provides an advanced compression technology, Hybrid Columnar Compression, that typically provides 10x, and higher, levels of data compression.

*The Exadata Storage Server (Exadata storage or Exadata cells) is used as the storage for the Oracle Database in the Database Machine. It runs the Exadata Storage Server

Software that provides the unique and powerful Exadata technology including Smart Scan, Smart

Flash Cache, Smart Flash Logging, IO Resource Manager, Storage Indexes and Hybrid Columnar Compression.



A, D:

*decompression

/Queries run directly on Hybrid Columnar Compressed data does not require the data to be decompressed

/Data that is required to satisfy a query predicate does not need to be decompressed; only the columns and rows being returned to the client are decompressed in memory

/The decompression process typically takes place on the Oracle Exadata Storage Server in order to maximize performance and offload processing from the database server.

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