

Oracle

Exam 1z0-485

Oracle Exadata Database Machine 2014 Implementation Essentials

Version: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Question No : 1

When should you use Hybrid Columnar Compression?

- A. always
- B. on large active tables where deeper compression is desired
- C. on tables or partitions that have fairly static data
- D. on every table where Advanced Compression is not used

Answer: C

Explanation: It is recommended that HCC be enabled on tables or partitions with no or infrequent DML operations

Question No : 2

Which is the best location to point your customer to, for finding the latest Exadata patches?

- A. owner's guide
- B. Patch database in MyOracle Support
- C. MyOracle Support note 888828.1
- D. MyOracle Support for database patches, ULN for OS patches, and Sun Support for Server and InfiniBand patches.

Answer: B

Explanation: Before starting, we would like to share and note here two documents from My Oracle Support, aka metalink. These notes must be the first place that you need to go to review before patching the Exadata environment.

* (B) Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server 11g Release 2 (11.2) Supported Versions (Doc ID. 888828.1)

- This is for the second and third generation (V2 and X2) for Oracle Exadata, using Sun hardware.

* Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server 11g Release 1 (11.1) Supported Versions (Doc ID. 835032.1)

* - This is for the first generation (V1) for Oracle Exadata, using HP hardware.

Question No : 3

Identify two tasks that the Database Resource Manager can perform, which the I/O Resource Manager cannot.

- A. Manage I/O based on the application that is connected to the database.
- B. Manage the number of parallel sessions for a query.
- C. Manage I/O and CPU between databases on the same cluster or physical database host.
- D. Terminate database sessions when certain limits have been reached.
- E. Manage the throughput of an I/O-bound application based on the service name used for the connection.

Answer: B,D

Explanation: IORM is similar to Oracle Database Resource Manager (DBRM) in that it provides a means for controlling allocation of system resources. Where DBRM's primary goals are to control CPU resources, limit the degree of parallelism, and impose resource consumption constraints for different types of sessions within an Oracle database, IORM's goal is to govern I/O resource allocations between databases on a shared storage infrastructure. When consolidating Oracle databases on Exadata, IORM can be used to ensure that I/O is controlled between databases as well as classifications of consumers that utilize the same ASM disk infrastructure and, as such, provide resource control capabilities beyond what DBRM provides within a database.

/ Using the Database Resource Manager, you can:

- * Guarantee certain users a minimum amount of processing resources regardless of the load on the system and the number of users
 - * Distribute available processing resources by allocating percentages of CPU time to different users and applications. In a data warehouse, a higher percentage may be given to ROLAP (relational on-line analytical processing) applications than to batch jobs.
 - * Limit the degree of parallelism of any operation performed by members of a group of users
- etc

Question No : 4

After migrating from legacy disk-based configuration, which three approaches would you use to evaluate the efficiency of Exadata Flash Cache?

- A. Review the Flash Hit rate via cellcli metrics.
- B. Compare Optimized Physical Reads and Total Read Requests in Automatic Workload Repository (AWR).
- C. Review the IOSTAT data that is gathered from each compute node by OS Watcher.
- D. Evaluate the Smart Flash Logging efficiency metrics via CellCLI.
- E. Check I/O latency on large I/O to Temp in AWR.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation: A: You wish to determine which database objects are currently cached in Smart Flash Cache.

Use the list flashcachecontent CellCLI command to report the objects currently stored in Smart Flash Cache and map these to database object names.

Using dcli or cellcli from a storage cell, run the following command:

```
[oracle@cm01dbm01 ~]$ dcli -g ./cell_group cellcli -e list flashcachecontent \  
> attributes dbUniqueName,hitCount,missCount,cachedSize,objectNumber
```

```
cm01cel01: EDW 0 2 98304 3
```

```
cm01cel01: DWPRD 0 0 57344 8
```

```
cm01cel01: VISY 0 0 8192 8
```

```
cm01cel01: EDW 9 15 729088 18
```

```
cm01cel01: DWPRD 0 0 16384 18
```

Output omitted for brevity

C: IOSTAT can be used to get both DISK and FLASH performance data.

D: Using Storage Cell Metrics to Measure IORM (Exadata IO Resource Manager) Performance Impact

Exadata provides a number of performance metrics for each of the Category, Interdatabase, and Intradatabase IORM types. You can find these metric and their descriptions using CellCLI commands.

With a representative database workload running and after your IORM plan has been created, use the list metriccurrent or list metrichistory CellCLI command to report your current or historical IORM metrics.

The mpstat output from OS Watcher shows a database node as being 90% idle on an average. What would you do to get a full picture of CPU utilization on the entire Exadata RAC cluster?

- A. Average the mpstat id1 output from all the nodes.
- B. Ask application users if they have noticed a slowdown in screen response.
- C. Look for an increase in batch job servicing times.
- D. A & B above

Answer: A

Question No : 6

You get a Host Unreachable error when you attempt to connect to a server through a network terminal command line. What are two other ways in which you can connect?

- A. Use the ILOM Web GUI.
- B. Use the dcli command at the root prompt on a database node.
- C. Attach a terminal device to the back panel of the server with a serial cable.
- D. Connect by using SQL *Plus.
- E. Log in as root on the database node using the Net1 IP address.

Answer: A,C

Explanation: In addition to gaining shell access via SSH to manage your Exadata servers, you can also access them from the Integrated Lights Out Management (ILOM) console or KVM console.

and should typically not require modifications unless you have changed network information inside your database machine.

Note: A KVM switch (with KVM being an abbreviation for "keyboard, video and mouse") is a hardware device that allows a user to control multiple computers from one or more[1] keyboard, video monitor and mouse. Although multiple computers are connected to the KVM, typically a smaller number of computers can be controlled at any given time

Question No : 7

Consider the following setup:

User A1 belongs to resource group High on Database A.

User B2 belongs to resource group Low on Database B.

User C3 is a user on Database C without any DBRM setup.

DBRM setup:

Database A: Resource group High gets 80% and Low gets 20%.

Database B: Resource group High gets 60% and Low gets 40%.

IORM setup:

Database A: Share=20, limit=5

Database B: Share=30, limit=10

Database C: 5 shares

Total number of shares in the IORM setup = 100

What percent of I/O will each database user theoretically be using when the Exadata storage unit I/O throughout is used 100% and no other databases but A, B, and C are running?

- A. A1 = 36%, B2=18%, and C3=9%
- B. A1 = 33%, B2=33%, and C3=33%
- C. A1 = 10%, B2=5%, and C3=20%
- D. A1 = 8%, B2=12%, and C3=5%
- E. A1 = 5%, B2=10%, and C3=85%

Answer: E

Explanation: IORM setup limits Database A to 5%, and Database B is limited to 10%, while Database C has not IORM limit.

Not that the resource groups are for CPU allocation.

Question No : 8

Identify four significant changes when a backup of Exadata compute nodes must be performed.

- A. application of operating system patches
- B. before shutdown to preserve storage indexes
- C. application of Oracle patches
- D. reconfiguration of significant operating system parameters
- E. installation or reconfiguration of significant non-Oracle software
- F. storage server rebalancing
- G. addition of an Exadata storage expansion rack

Answer: A,C,D,G

Question No : 9

When would be the best time to run an Exadata health check (exachk)?

- A. before patching, before upgrades, before backups, and on a regular basis
- B. after patching, after upgrades, and after backups
- C. only when advised by Oracle Support
- D. before and after patching, when advised by Oracle Support, and *on* a regular basis
- E. only after a hardware failure
- F. monthly and after a hardware failure

Answer: D

Explanation: #1: Check for updates frequently.

#2: Execute before & after system changes.

#3: Make part of regular planned maintenance

Question No : 10

Identify a recommended configuration to set up Auto Service Request (ASR) for Exadata.

- A. Install ASR Manager on Exadata Database Server.
- B. Install ASR Manager on Exadata Storage Server.
- C. ASR is not recommended for Exadata; the Oracle Configuration Manager is preferred.
- D. Install ASR Manager on a Standalone Server.

Answer: D

Explanation: The recommended configuration is to install the ASR Manager, which receives fault telemetry information from the servers in Oracle Exadata Database Machine, on an external standalone server. This server must run Solaris or Linux as the operating system.

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