



Oracle Exadata X3 and X4 Administration

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QUESTION 1

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

SQL> SELECT s.name, m.value/1024/1024 MB FROM VSSYSSTAT s, VSMYSTAT m 2 WHERE s.statistic# = m.statistic# AND 3 (s.name LIKE 'physical%total bytes' OR scheme LIKE 'cell phys%' 4 OR s.name LIKE 'cell IO%'); NAME MB	
physical read total bytes physical write total bytes cell physical IO interconnect bytes cell physical IO bytes pushed backford to excessive CPU on cell cell physical IO bytes saved during optimized file creation cell physical IO bytes saved during optimized RMAN file restore cell physical IO bytes eligible for predicate offload cell physical IO bytes saved bytes returned by smart scan cell physical IO interconnect bytes returned by smart scan cell IO uncompressed bytes	0

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 forblocks 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.



QUESTION 2

Identify three valid configuration options that can be implemented during the initial configuration process of a new Database Machine by using the Exadata Deployment Assistant

- A. database character set
- B. size of the RECO ASM diskgroup
- C. size of the DBFS diskgroup
- D. O/S owner mode (standard O/S authentication or role-separated O/S authentication)
- E. RDBMS DBA group name
- Correct Answer: BDE

Explanation: D: Determine which OS owner mode to use

QUESTION 3

Which two are true about the use of the Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) on the Database Machine?

- A. ILOM can be used to power-on the Cisco switch.
- B. ILOM can be used to power on the InfiniBand switches.
- C. ILOM can be used to power-on the database servers.
- D. ILOM generates hardware alerts for the power distribution units.
- E. ILOM provides a remote console for the storage servers.

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation: B:How to monitor the bandwidth of Exadata Infiniband Switch? There are two ways, the simplest method is to use the Fabric Monitor (ILOM Web Interface), and the other way is just to use SNMP request.

E: *The Oracle ILOM Remote Console is supported on all Oracle Sun x86 processor-based servers. It is also supported on some SPARC processor-based servers. The Oracle ILOM Remote Console is a Java application that you can launch from the Oracle ILOM web interface *Remote Management: Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) Ethernet port

QUESTION 4

Which two may act as building blocks for the creation of two or more griddisks residing on the same physical device and which have more balanced performance characteristics?

A. griddisk on hard drive-based intervleaved celldisks.

B. griddisk on hard drive-based celldisks consumed by ASM when creating diskgroups using ASM-based intelligent Data Placement (IDP)



- C. griddisk on hard drive-based non-interleaved celldisks.
- D. griddisk on Flash-base celldisks.

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation: A (not C):Interleaved Griddisks mean equally fast Griddisks, whereas with non Interleaved Griddisks (the default) the Griddisks created first are being taken from the outer tracks of the underlying physical disk.

B:Intelligent Data Placement, a feature of ASM that allows placing data in such a way that more frequently accessed data is located close to the periphery of the disk where the access is faster.

QUESTION 5

Which two are true about the use of DBFS in a Database Machine environment?

A. DBFS must be used to bulk load data into a database on the Database Machine if the staging area requires Exadata based shared storage.

B. DBFS must be used to have a POSIX compliant shared storage solution that is accessible from the database servers on a Database Machine.

C. DBFS must be used to bulk load data into a production database on the Database Machine.

D. DBFSmust use the DBFS_DG diskgroup for any DBFS store.

E. DBFS must be used to have a POSIX-compliant Exadata-based shared storage solution.

Correct Answer: AB

Note:

*external tables on DBFS file-systems provide the probably the most high-performance way to bulk load data into your database.

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