1Z0-070 Q&As

Oracle Exadata X5 Administration

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QUESTION 1

Examine this IORM plan: Which two are true concerning this plan?

```
CellCLI> list iormplan detail

name:       dmorlcel_IORMPLAN
catPlan:    name= interactive, level=1, allocation=90
            name= batch, level=2, allocation=80
            name=maintenance, level=3, allocation=50
            name=other, level=3, allocation =50
dbPlan:     name=sales, level=1, allocation =45, limit=60,
            flashcache=on, flashlog=on
            name= finance, level=1, allocation=45, limit=60,
            flashcache=on, flashlog=off
            name=other, level=1, allocation=10,
            flashcache=off, flashlog=on
objective:  balanced
status:     active
```

A. The Finance database can use at least 45%, but never more than 60%, of the total Flash Cache capacity.

B. I/Os from the finance database are guaranteed to get a minimum of 45% of the I/O bandwidth if the demand exists, and a maximum of 60% of the I/O bandwidth even if no other databases are doing I/O to the cell, and the demand from the finance database exceeds 60% of the maximum I/O rate of the cell.

C. If I/Os come from the HR database only, then they may get up to 100% of the I/O bandwidth on the cell.

D. I/Os from the finance database are guaranteed to get 45% of the I/O bandwidth if the demand is at least 60% of the maximum I/O rate of the cell, but may get 100% of the I/O bandwidth if no other databases are performing I/O to the cell.

E. If I/Os come from the HR database only, then they may get up to 10% of the I/O bandwidth on the cell.

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation: The IORM plan can be configured using the ALTER IORMPLAN command on command-line interface (CellCLI) utility on each Exadata storage cell. It consists of two parameters - dbplan and catplan. While the "dbplan" is used to create the I/O resource directives for the databases, the "catplan" is used to allocate resources by workload category consolidated on the target system.

allocation/share - Specify the resource allocation to a specific database in terms of percentage or shares. limit - Specify maximum limit of disk utilization for a database.

Incorrect Answers:

A: IORM plans configures % I/O resources, not % of Flash Cache.

References: https://community.oracle.com/docs/DOC-998939

QUESTION 2

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

A. Database Writer I/O is always prioritized over all user I/O.

B. If two consumer groups P and Q in the PROD database get 20% and 10% respectively of resource allocation, then the percentage of I/O resource would be the same if they got 10% and 5% respectively, and the interdatabase plan has changed, provided that the category plan is unchanged, and consumer groups P and Q are still mapped to the same categories.

C. If two consumer groups C and D in the PROD database get 10% and 15% respectively, of resource allocation, then the percentage of I/O resource would be the same if they still got 10% and 15% respectively, and were remapped to a different category by the DBA, provided that the category plans and the interdatabase plans are unchanged.

D. If two consumer groups A and B in the PROD database get 10% and 15% respectively, of resource allocation, then the percentage of I/O resource would be the same if they got 20% and 30% respectively, provided that the category plans and interdatabase plans are unchanged, and consumer groups A and B are still mapped to the same category.

E. Log Writer I/O and Control File I/O are always prioritized over all user I/O.

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation:

B: Rules in an interdatabase resource plan specify allocations to databases, not consumer groups.

E: Redo and control file writes always take precedence.

Reference: Using IORM with Exadata

QUESTION 3

You have altered an index supporting a constraint to be invisible on a large data warehouse table in an X5 Database Machine.

Which two statements are true?

A. You might retain the index, and leave it as invisible, and the constraint will still be recognized and enforced.

B. You must retain the index and make it visible again for the constraint to be recognized and enforced.

C. You must retain the index and set the constraint to DISABLE NOVALIDATE RELY for the constraint to be recognized.

D. You might drop the index and use a constraint with the DISABLE NOVALIDATE RELY flags for the constraint to be recognized.

E. You might drop the index and make the constraint invisible, for the constraint to be recognized and enforced.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation:

B: With making indexes invisible, we can easily check whether indexes are useful without having to drop (and in case recreate) them actually. While this may be of interest for “ordinary” Oracle Databases already, it is particular a useful feature for Exadata where we expect some conventional indexes to become obsolete after a migration.

C: DISABLE NOVALIDATE RELY means: "I don\\'t want an index and constraint checking to slow down my batch data loading into datawarehouse, but the optimizer can RELY on my data loading routine and assume this constraint is enforced by other mechanism". This information can greatly help optimizer to use correct materialized view when rewriting queries. So if you don\\'t use materialized views for query rewrite then you can put RELY for all your constraints (or NORELY for all your constraints) and forget about it.

QUESTION 4

An important application has been migrated to a database on an X5 Database Machine.

You are examining high-load SQL statements from this application, in an attempt to determine which ones will benefit from the Exadata Smart Scan capability.

Which three access paths always generate “cell single block physical read” or “cell multiblock physical read” requests?

A. Index fast full scans executed in parallel

B. Full table scans on heap organized tables executed in parallel

C. Full table scans on heap organized tables executed serially

D. Full table scans on index organized tables executed in parallel

E. Index unique scan access by primary key to heap organized tables executed in parallel

F. Index unique scan access by primary key to heap organized tables executed serially

Correct Answer: ACF

QUESTION 5

You plan to migrate a very large database supporting a DSS workload to your new X5 Database Machine.

It will be the only database on this full rack.

Which three statements are true about Database Machine features that improve performance for the DSS

workload?

A. Smart Storage operations can improve the performance of joins.

B. Smart Storage operations can improve the performance of scans.

C. Hybrid Columnar Decompression overheads can be offloaded from the database servers for index full scans.

D. Full table scan operations can improve due to the default Smart Flash Cache implementation.

E. Hybrid Columnar Compression can reduce the amount of physical I/O required to scan large tables.

Correct Answer: BCD

Reference: http://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=2418151&seqNum=3

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