



Oracle Exadata X5 Administration

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## **QUESTION 1**

You want to use Enterprise Manager to monitor the power distribution units (PDUs) in your Database Machine.

On which three factors do the appropriate alarm thresholds for the plug-in depend?

- A. voltage and phase type of the PDUs
- B. disk types within the storage servers
- C. Database Machine server models for both the storage servers and database servers in the rack
- D. Database Machine rack size and variants
- E. disk types within the expansion racks
- F. distance between racks for multirack configurations

Correct Answer: BCE

### **QUESTION 2**

Which two communication methods are used by which components in the Enterprise Manager architecture for a Database Machine?

- A. SNMP traps for alerts are sent by the storage server ILOM directly to the Enterprise Manager agent.
- B. SNMP traps for alerts are sent by the storage server ILOM to the storage server MS process.
- C. SNMP traps for alerts are sent by the storage server MS process to the Enterprise Manager agent.
- D. SNMP traps for alerts are sent by the storage server MS process to the storage server ILOM.
- E. SNMP traps for alerts are sent by the storage server ILOM to the storage server RS process.

Correct Answer: BC

# Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E91266\_01/EMXIG/GUID-FB58204F-2D97-41BC-9AA7-10BFF920B5B4.htm#EMXIG145

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# **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**

Which two are true about sparse griddisks and their use in disk groups on an X5 Exadata Database Machine?

A. Sparse diskgroups must be created using sparse griddisks.

B. Sparse diskgroups may be created using a combination of sparse and non-sparse griddisks.

C. Sparse diskgroups may not be used for database snapshots.

D. Additional space for a sparse griddisk is allocated as soon as newly written data is stored in the flashcache on a cell.

E. The virtual size of a sparse griddisk may exceed the physical size of the space occupied by the griddisk.

Correct Answer: AE

Explanation:

A: A sparse ASM disk group is composed of sparse grid disks.

E: Sparse grid disks allocate space as new data is written to the disk, and therefore have a virtual size that can be much larger than the actual physical size. Sparse grid disks can be used to create a sparse disk group to store database files that will use a small portion of their allocated space. Sparse disk groups are especially useful for quickly and efficiently creating database snapshots on Oracle Exadata. Traditional databases can also be created using a sparse disk group.

References:



http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E80920\_01/SAGUG/exadata-storage-server-snapshots.htm#SAGUG-GUID42945059-13FD-4F6A-B7FA-A1201D16238F http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E80920\_01/DBMSO/exadata-whatsnew.htm#DBMSO22120

## **QUESTION 5**

Which two are true about Smart Scan?

A. A query rewrite may occur to a materialized view stored in Exadata, and it will always benefit from Smart Scan.

B. Column projection does not contribute to the performance benefit of Smart Scan.

C. A query rewrite may occur to a materialized view stored in Exadata but will never benefit from Smart Scan.

D. It is possible to offload single row functions to the Exadata Storage Servers.

E. Join processing can be partly offloaded to Exadata Storage Servers.

F. Join processing can be fully offloaded to Exadata Storage Servers.

Correct Answer: DE

Explanation:

D: With Exadata storage, database operations are handled much more efficiently. Queries that perform table scans can be processed within Exadata storage with only the required subset of data returned to the database server. Row filtering, column filtering and some join processing (among other functions) are performed within the Exadata storage cells. When this takes place only the relevant and required data is returned to the database server.

E: With Smart Scan processing, row filtering, column filtering, some join processing, and other functions are performed in the Exadata cells.

References: http://www.centroid.com/blog/exadata-smart-scan-processing

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