



Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-485

Exam Name: Exadata Database Machine Models X3-2 and
X3-8 Implementation Essentials

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about troubleshooting failed patching activities?

- A. Dependency issues found during yum updates require rolling back to a previous release before retrying.
- B. Bundle patches applied using opatch auto cannot roll back only the database or the grid infrastructure home.
- C. Failed OS patches on database servers can be rolled back.
- D. Failed storage cell patches are rolled back to the previous release automatically.
- E. Database server OS updates can be rolled back using opatch auto -rollback.
- F. Dependency issues found during yum updates should be ignored using the force option.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

* Oracle has shifted the strategy to patching the exadata in 11.2.3.2.0 onwards to using Yum as the method of patching.

* Database servers are patched using yum; there is a yum channel for each Exadata image version. Recently, this functionality replaced the "minimal pack."

* In the README for each storage server patch, Oracle provides detailed rollback instructions that are to be followed in the event of a patch failure.

QUESTION 2

Which two DML operations will add rows compressed by Hybrid Columnar Compression (HCC) to a table that is created to use HCC?

- A. INSERT
- B. insert with an append hint
- C. UPDATE
- D. CREATE TABLE AS SELECT

Answer: BD

Explanation:

To maximize storage savings with Hybrid Columnar Compression, data must be loaded using data warehouse bulk loading techniques. Examples of bulk load operations commonly used in data warehouse environments are:

* Insert statements with the APPEND hint

* Parallel DML

* Direct Path SQL*LDR

* Create Table as Select (CTAS)

Incorrect:

Not A, Not C: DML operations (INSERT/UPDATE) against a Hybrid Columnar Compressed table/partition can reduce the overall compression savings over time since data INSERTED/UPDATED via DML operations will not be compressed to the same ratio as data that is bulk loaded.

QUESTION 3

Your customer wants to increase the size of the DATA diskgroup on the Exadata systems. The customer is currently using 600 GB disks. Which two are the best options that you would recommend?

- A. adding a High Capacity Storage expansion rack
- B. expanding the Exadata rack from a Half Rack to a Full Rack
- C. moving underutilized grid disks from the RECO diskgroup to DATA
- D. adding a ZFS storage appliance

E. adding a High Performance Storage expansion rack

Answer: AB

Explanation:

A: Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Rack X4-2 enables you to grow the Oracle Exadata storage capacity and bandwidth of Oracle Exadata Database Machine X4-2 and X3-8 and Oracle SuperCluster. It is designed for database deployments that require very large amounts of data, including historical or archive data; backups and archives of Oracle Exadata Database Machine data; documents; images; file and XML data; LOB's; and other large unstructured data.

QUESTION 4

What are two choices that a customer must make that impact diskgroup creation?

- A. What is the level of redundancy required?
- B. What OS will be run?
- C. Where will disk backups be written?
- D. How many databases will run on the cluster?

Answer: AB

Explanation:

B: There are a number of ASM disk group attributes that you can set when creating your disk groups, but the following are the most important:

- * (B) compatible.rdbms: Set this to the software version of your RDBMS home.
- * au_size: Set this to 4 MB.
- * compatible.asm: Set this to the software version of your Grid Infrastructure home.
- * cell.smart_scan_capable: Set this to TRUE. If this attribute is set to FALSE, Smart Scan will be disabled to segments that reside in the disk group.
- * disk_repair_time: Leave this defaulted to 3.6 hours unless you're performing maintenance on a call and know that your outage window will be greater than 3.6 hours.

A:

Once you identify candidate grid disks, use the CREATE DISKGROUP command to create your ASM disk groups.

Here are some of the more important considerations to think about when creating ASM disk groups on Exadata:

- * (A) When capacity planning, take your redundancy specification into consideration. Normal redundancy will have the effect of reducing your usable storage to half the raw capacity, and high redundancy will shrink it to a third of your raw disk capacity.
- * Simplicity is best on Exadata. Using wild-carded CREATE DISKGROUP syntax not only offers the most terse command syntax, but also ensures your ASM disk groups are spread evenly across your Exadata Storage Server disks.
- * Take the time to plan grid disk prefix names and overall grid disk configuration in the context of your desired ASM disk group design.
- * Make sure to set the appropriate compatible.asm and compatible.rdbms attributes when creating ASM disk groups.
- * Whenever possible, use a 4 MB extent size when creating disk groups on ASM storage.

QUESTION 5

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 6

Which two statements describe correct network configuration for Exadata Database Machine?

- A. The InfiniBand network subnet manager runs on all database servers to achieve High Availability.
- B. Oracle Clusterware communication is configured to use the management network.
- C. The InfiniBand network interfaces on Linux servers are configured using active-passive bonding.
- D. Database connections to the SCAN listener route through the Ethernet switch in the Exadata rack.
- E. Database servers are deployed with three logical network interfaces configured: management, client access, and private.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Incorrect:

Not A: The InfiniBand switches use an OpenSMInfiniBand subnet manager to manage the switch configuration.

QUESTION 7

How would you execute CellCLI commands and scripts?

- A. using SQL*Plus on database nodes
- B. by CellCLI commands executed on the database nodes
- C. using third party tools after installing the CellCLI RPM plug-in
- D. directly executing the commands and scripts on the Exadata storage cell
- E. remotely by connecting to Port 1521 using SSL

Answer: D

Explanation:

The storage cells in Exadata Database Machine are managed via two tools called CellCLI and DCLI.

QUESTION 8

Which two statements are true about migrating your database to Exadata?

- A. Because Exadata uses InfiniBand, in order to migrate your database to Exadata, you must have InfiniBand on the system that you are migrating from.
- B. Using Data Guard Physical Standby to migrate from an 11.1 database to Exadata is beneficial because it allows you to adopt HCC during migration.
- C. ASM and database best practice configuration supplied during Exadata deployment should be retained during and after migration,
- D. Logical migration methods allow more flexibility than physical methods to change the database structure

for best performance.

E. All indexes should be dropped when migrating to Exadata.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Databases on Exadata use ASM.

Incorrect:

Not A: 3 network choices:

10 Gb/s Ethernet

40 Gb/s InfiniBand

1 Gb/s Ethernet

(No fibre channel)

QUESTION 9

Which statement is true about Exadata Storage Servers?

- A. The Exadata Storage Server automatically deletes old diagnostic and metric files.
- B. Exadata requires a running database instance on all storage servers and database servers.
- C. Redundancy for user data stored in a database that is running on Exadata is achieved with RAID5.
- D. Communication between a database and an Exadata storage flows over low latency 10 Gigabit Ethernet.
- E. Exadata uses network affinity to determine which storage server data is written.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Incorrect:

Not B: Only on database servers.

Not D: Exadata Storage Servers have dual 40 Gigabit InfiniBand links that provide connectivity many times faster than traditional storage or server networks.

QUESTION 10

Your customer is hesitant to install the Oracle Configuration Manager in their environment. Give them three ways in which it will benefit their Exsdata Database Machine support experience and potentially resolve some of the issues they are having with the length of time it is taking Oracle to process their Exadata Service Requests (SRs).

- A. Host information can be gathered and sent to Oracle for license compliance.
- B. Potential issues can be addressed before they impact operations.
- C. Priority handling can be extended for SRs, with attached configuration.
- D. Exadata patching cannot be done successfully without the Oracle Configuration Manager.
- E. Root cause analysis can be accelerated.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Oracle Configuration Manager is used to personalize the support experience by collecting configuration information and uploading it to the Oracle repository. When customer configuration data is uploaded on a regular basis, customer support representatives can analyze this data and provide better service to the customers. For example, when a customer logs a service request, he can associate the configuration data directly with that service request (C). The customer support representative can then view the list of systems associated with the customer and solve problems accordingly.

Some of the benefits of using Oracle Configuration Manager are as follows:

/ Reduces time for resolution of support issues (E)

/ Provides pro-active problem avoidance (B)
/ Improves access to best practices and the Oracle knowledge base / Improves understanding of customer's business needs and provides consistent responses and services

QUESTION 11

Which Exadata feature eliminates unnecessary data transfers between database nodes and storage?

- A. database views
- B. InfiniBand networking
- C. Flash Cache
- D. high performance SAS2 disk drives
- E. cell offloading

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Exadata Smart Flash Cache feature of the Exadata Storage Server Software intelligently caches database objects in flash memory, replacing slow, mechanical I/O operations to disk with very rapid flash memory operations. .

QUESTION 12

In looking to improve query performance for your Data Warehouse, select the best way that Exadata's Flash Cache feature can be leveraged?

- A. Enable Smart Flash Log.
- B. Execute alter table ... cell_flash_cache=keep on heavily scanned tables.
- C. Enable Write Back Flash Cache.
- D. Create an ASM diskgroup on Flash Cache and move the indexes from disk to Flash.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In earlier releases, database administrators had to mark an object as KEEP to have it cached in flash cache for large scan workloads. This feature primarily benefits table scan intensive workloads such as Data Warehouses and Data Marts. Random I/Os such as those performed for Online Transactional Processing (OLTP) continue to be cached in the flash cache the same way as in earlier releases. Note: With the Exadata Storage Server Software 11.2.3.3.0 and above, the Exadata Smart Flash Cache software automatically caches objects read, in large table scans, in the flash cache based on how frequently the objects are read. Previously, the default behavior was to bypass the flash cache for such large sequential scans.

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