

ISLEVER

1Z0-027

Oracle Exadata Database Machine

Administration, Software Release 11.x

DEMO

<https://www.islever.com/1z0-027.html>

<https://www.islever.com/oracle.html>

For the most up-to-date exam questions and materials, we recommend visiting our website, where you can access the latest content and resources.

QUESTION NO: 1

To troubleshoot a possible hardware problem, you consider moving all disk drives from one Exadata storage server to a replacement chassis.

You must contain storage availability while performing task.

The Exadata storage server is an X3-8 Database Machine and storage grid is not partitioned.

Which two factors would prevent you from moving the disks from one Exadata storage server to another one?

- A. The existence of an external redundancy ASM diskgroup
- B. The existence of a normal redundancy ASM diskgroup
- C. The existence of an ASM diskgroup with the repair_time attribute set to 0.
- D. The existence of an ASM diskgroup with its compatible.asm attribute set to 10.2.0.0.0
- E. Offline or inactive celldisks in another Exadata server

Answer: A,D

Explanation: A:If you want Oracle ASM to mirror files, specify the redundancy level as NORMAL REDUNDANCY (2-way mirroring by default for most file types) or HIGH REDUNDANCY (3-way mirroring for all files). You specify EXTERNAL REDUNDANCY if you do not want mirroring by Oracle ASM. For example, you might choose EXTERNAL REDUNDANCY if you want to use storage array protection features.

D:Restoring the redundancy of an Oracle ASM disk group after a transient disk path failure can be time consuming. This is especially true if the recovery process requires rebuilding an entire Oracle ASM failure group. Oracle ASM fast mirror resync significantly reduces the time to resynchronize a failed disk in such situations. When you replace the failed disk, Oracle ASM can quickly resynchronize the Oracle ASM disk extents.

To use this feature, the disk group compatibility attributes must be set to 11.1 or higher.

Incorrect:

Not C:You can set the DISK_REPAIR_TIME disk group attribute to delay the drop operation by specifying a time interval to repair the disk and bring it back online.

Note:

*The redundancy levels are:

/External redundancy

Oracle ASM does not provide mirroring redundancy and relies on the storage system to provide RAID functionality. Any write error cause a forced dismount of the disk group. All disks must be located to successfully mount the disk group.

/Normal redundancy

Oracle ASM provides two-way mirroring by default, which means that all files are mirrored so that there are two copies of every extent. A loss of one Oracle ASM disk is tolerated. You can optionally choose three-way or unprotected mirroring.

/High redundancy

Oracle ASM provides triple mirroring by default. A loss of two Oracle ASM disks in different failure groups is tolerated.

Reference:Administering Oracle ASM Disk Groups

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two are regarding the case of storage indexes?

- A. To increase the chance of using the a storage index, you can make table indexes invisible.
- B. To maximize the benefit of storage Indexes, load your data stored on the filtered columns.
- C. The cell physical 10 bytes saved by storage index statistic returns multiple rows, one for each storage server.
- D. Storage indexes are retained after a cell is rebooted.
- E. Avoid the use of bind variables because Storage Indexes do not work with bind variables.

Answer: B,E

Explanation: B:* To use storage indexes, Oracle Exadata queries must use smart scans, so not all types of applications can benefit from storage indexes.

*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.

Incorrect:

Not D:Storage indexes reside in the memory of the storage servers.

If a storage cell is shutdown or rebooted the storage index will be lost from memory and will be recreated on subsequent accesses to the data after the cell has been brought back online.

QUESTION NO: 3

Identify the resource bottleneck for which QoS Management can generate recommendation?

- A. CPU resource bottlenecks
- B. Global Cache resource bottlenecks
- C. I/O resource bottlenecks
- D. Network resource bottlenecks

Answer: B

Explanation:

Note:

*Oracle Exadata QoS Management provides the following benefits:

- Reduces the time and expertise requirements for system administrators who manage Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) resources
- Helps reduce the number of performance outages
- Reduces the time needed to resolve problems that limit or decrease the performance of your applications
- Provides stability to the system as the workloads change
- Makes the addition or removal of servers transparent to applications
- Reduces the impact on the system caused by server failures
- Helps ensure that service-level agreements (SLAs) are met
- Enables more effective sharing of hardware resources
- Protects existing workloads from over committed memory-induced server failures
- Exadata Storage Virtualization
- Exadata provides a rich set of sophisticated and powerful storage management virtualization capabilities that leverage the strengths of the Oracle Database, the Exadata software, and Exadata hardware.

*When QoS Management is enabled, individual Exadata nodes are protected from memory related failures. The Memory Guard features tracks real-time memory use and should it detect a node has over-committed memory, will prevent new database requests from being sent until the current load is relieved