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Oracle Exadata X5 Administration

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QUESTION 1

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 2

Which statement is true about operating systems in an X5 Database Machine multirack configuration consisting of two full racks and one Exadata storage expansion rack?

A. All Exadata storage servers used by the same virtual cluster nodes must run the same O/S but Exadata Storage Servers in different clusters may run different operating systems.

B. All Exadata storage servers must run the Oracle Solaris O/S and all database servers within the same cluster must run Oracle Linux.

C. All Exadata storage servers may run Oracle Virtual Machine (OVM).

D. All Exadata storage servers must run Oracle Linux.

E. All Exadata storage servers must run the Oracle Linux O/S and all database servers within the same cluster must run the same version of Oracle Virtual Machine (OVM).

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

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On both physical and virtual deployments, Exadata systems use minimal Linux distributions to ensure that

just the RPMs needed to run Oracle database, are installed and enabled.

References: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/exadata/exadata-x5-2-ds-2406241.pdf

QUESTION 3

Which three are true concerning Exadata Smart Flash Cache on X6 Database Machines with High Capacity Storage Servers?

A. The "keep" cache is limited to a maximum of 80% of the total Smart Flash Cache capacity.

B. Smart Scan will always use the Smart Flash Cache for all I/Os fast full index capacity.

C. Smart Scan will always use the Smart Flash Cache for all I/Os for full table scans.

D. Single block reads can benefit from Smart Flash Cache.

E. Multiblock reads can benefit from Smart Flash Cache.

Correct Answer: BDE

Explanation:

D: By default Exadata stores only small I/Os in the Exadata Smart Flash Cache. Small I/Os in most cases are single-block reads. During a full table scan Oracle requests blocks in multiblock lumps (by default 16 blocks), and these are

Incorrect Answers:

C: Oracle has over time has almost completely eliminated caching of table scan blocks from the buffer cache and why by default Exadata does not cache full table scan blocks in the Exadata Smart Flash Cache. During a full table scan Oracle requests blocks in multiblock lumps (by default 16 blocks), and these are not stored in the Exadata Smart Flash Cache unless you change the CELL_FLASH_CACHE clause for the segment.

References: http://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=2418151andseqNum=3

QUESTION 4

You plan to migrate an existing production database supporting online transaction processing (OLTP) workloads to an X6 Exadata Database Machine.

The database currently supports an application requiring fast response times to satisfy stringent business requirements, and most of the application queries use indexed access to tables.

For which two cases would you consider dropping indexes that are not used for constraints after the migration to assure that Smart Scans occur?

A. if Smart Scan performs better that any type of index scan on the corresponding table.

B. if Smart only occur instead of index skip scans on the corresponding table.

C. if Smart only occur instead of index range scans on the corresponding table.

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D. if Smart Scans performs equally well to any type of index scan on the corresponding table.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 5

Which three are sources for alerts from storage servers in an X5 Database Machine?

A. Software errors reported by the MS process on the storage servers

B. Hardware sensor alerts reported by the CELLSRV process on the storage servers

C. Software errors reported by the RS process on the storage servers

D. Hardware sensor alerts detected by the ILOM on the storage servers

E. Metrics that have administrator-defined thresholds on the storage servers

Correct Answer: ABE

Explanation:

AB: The Management Server (MS) process receives the metrics data from CELLSRV, keeps a subset of

metrics in memory, and writes to an internal disk-based repository hourly. In addition, the MS process can

generate alerts for important storage cell hardware or software events.

Incorrect Answers:

C: The Restart Server (RS) process is used to start up and shut down the CELLSRV and MS processes. It also monitors these services to check whether they need to be restarted.

References: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/articles/servers-storage-admin/monitor-exadata-em122291964.html

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