

1Z0-070^{Q&As}

Oracle Exadata X5 Administration

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QUESTION 1

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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QUESTION 2

Identify two valid reasons for executing an X5 Exadata storage server rescue procedure.

- A. Accidental loss of all data from all griddisks in a storage server
- B. Corruption in the /(root) filesystem
- C. Corruption in a normal or high redundancy ASM diskgroup
- D. The failure of both physical disks 0 and 1
- E. Only the failure of physical disk 1
- F. Only the failure of physical disk 0

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation:

The rescue procedure is necessary when system disks fail, the operating system has a corrupt file system, or there was damage to the boot area. If only one system disk fails, then use CellCLI commands to recover. In the rare event that both system disks fail simultaneously, you must use the Exadata Storage

Server rescue functionality provided on the Oracle Exadata Storage Server Software CELLBOOT USB flash drive.

Incorrect Answers:

E, F: If only one system disk fails, then use CellCLI commands to recover.

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E80920_01/DBMMN/maintaining-exadata-storageservers.htm#GUID-710814E7-4691-49EE-95AD-726D2D6C5BFE

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 three are true concerning Smart Scans?

- A. The decision to perform a Smart Scan is made by the Optimizer.
- B. Smart Scans are only possible during full table scans or fast full index scans.
- C. Smart Scans are possible on Index Organized Tables (IOTs).

- D. Smart Scans always outperform scans that are not offloaded.
- E. Smart Scans are possible on heap organized tables.
- F. Smart Scans are possible on uncompressed B*Tree indexes.

Correct Answer: ABF

Explanation:

B: In order for queries to take advantage of Exadata's Offloading capabilities, the optimizer must decide to execute a statement with a Full Table Scan or a Fast Full Index Scan.

F: Smart Scans can be used for full scanning through B*Tree index segments.

References: Expert Oracle Exadata - K. Osborne, et al., (Apress, 2011) BBS, page 346

QUESTION 5

You plan to migrate an Oracle database that supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload to your X6 Database Machine. The Database Machine database version is 11.2.

You plan to perform a physical database migration using Transportable Database.

Which two are requirements for this method?

- A. The source database must be deployed on a Little Endian platform,
- B. The source database must be at least 11.1.
- C. The source database must be at least 11.2.
- D. The source database must use only bigfile tablespaces.
- E. The source database must be deployed on a Big Endian platform.
- F. The source database must not use bigfile tablespaces.

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation:

Transportable database approach (TDB). If the source system is running Oracle 11.2 or above with Little

Endian format, this method can be used to migrate the database to Exadata.

References: <https://www.toadworld.com/platforms/oracle/w/wiki/11551.managing-troubleshooting-exadatapart-3-migrating-databases-to-exadata-database-machine-best-practices>