

## Update 1Z0-485 Dumps with VCE and PDF for Free (Question 16 - Question 20)

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<https://drive.google.com/open?id=12x1C2TDaXj894HTQfKIN10fpXS2y2JeW> QUESTION 16 When an Exadata Storage Server hard disk failure alert is received, what manual action must you take to restore the system to full redundancy? A. Replace the disk and run MegaCLI to rebuild the degenerate mirror. B. No manual action is required because Automatic Storage Management (ASM) fast mirror resync is automatic. C. No manual action is required because ASM rebalancing is automatic. D. Replace the disk and manually copy the mirror extents to the new drive. E. Run RMAN REPAIR FAILURE. Answer: C Explanation: As soon as the Hard Disk failure is noticed by the MS (Management Server) background process on the Cell, it will raise an alert that will also be published to Grid Control, if configured. Immediately, due to Pro-Active Disk Quarantine, the ASM-, Grid- and Celldisks get dropped. ASM rebalancing is triggered. You as the responsible Admin notice the alert and order a replacement Disk resp. use a Spare Disk to plug it into the Cell after you plugged out the damaged one. The Cell can stay online, because the Hard Disks are hot-pluggable. No further administrative work to be done, typically. QUESTION 17 You are concerned about how to recover from a failed Exadata Storage Server. What is the best way to recover from a storage cell failure when content in both system disks is lost? A. Database Machine Administrators should be prepared by creating a backup using dbserver\_backup.sh. B. Database Machine Administrators should be prepared by creating a backup to an NFS file location as described in the owners guide. C. Any USB can be plugged in to create a backup. D. Be sure that you have a backup by running make\_cellboot\_usb.sh in /opt/oracle.cellos. E. Use the Exadata Storage Server rescue functionality that is provided on the CELLBOOT USB flash drive. F. Re-imaging the cell is the only option. Answer: E Explanation: Recovering Storage Cells from Loss of a System Volume Using CELLBOOT Rescue- Problem You have either corrupted your system volume images or suffered from simultaneous loss of the first two disk drives in your Exadata storage cell, and you wish to use the internal CELLBOOT USB drive to recover from failure.- Solution At a high level, these are the steps you should take: \* Understand the scope of the failure \* Contact Oracle Support and open a Service Request \* Boot your system from the internal CELLBOOT USB image \* Recover your storage cell using the cell rescue procedure \* Perform post-recovery steps and validation QUESTION 18 You are measuring the I/O savings provided by storage indexes for Table A. One of your scripts displays the I/O savings as a result of the storage indexes. Which two statements are true?

```
SQL> select count(*) from transmap.mymap
2 where map_id between 400 and 500;
COUNT(*)
-----
103000
Elapsed: 00:00:00.08
SQL> select b.name, a.value/1024/1024
from v$smystat a, v$statname b,
where b.statistic# = a.statistic#
and b.name in ('cell physical I/O bytes eligible for predicate offload',
'cell physical I/O bytes saved by storage index',
'cell physical I/O interconnect bytes returned by storage index')
Statistic Value (MB)
-----
cell physical I/O bytes eligible for predicate offload 1.72
cell physical I/O bytes saved by storage index 0
cell physical I/O interconnect bytes returned by storage index 1.72
cell physical I/O interconnect bytes returned by storage index 1.72
```

A. The storage indexes were disabled using the disable\_storage\_INDEX Parameter. B. Storage Index data is not on the Cell Server's region index memory structures yet because this predicate has not been used. C. Since the database was started, no queries were run against this table with the same predicate. D. The storage indexes reduced the amount of physical I/O bytes significantly for this query. Answer: BC Explanation: - Cell physical I/O bytes eligible for predicate offload Number of bytes eligible for predicate offload, an indication of smart scan.- (Not D) cell physical I/O bytes saved by storage index Here 0. Number of bytes saved by a storage index; this is a reflection of how many physical disk I/O bytes (and by proxy, requests) were saved due to a storage index eliminating candidate blocks. QUESTION 19 How does partition pruning, a 11g R2 database feature, help to improve performance on an Exadata Database Machine? A. Partition pruning allows you to reduce a 5 TB I/O operation to a much smaller I/O operation and therefore, enables a much faster return of information. B. Using partition pruning can force the optimizer to use that method instead of Smart Scan. Partitioning in Exadata should be used wisely. C. Partition pruning is not a supported option in the 11g R2 database code that runs on an Exadata Machine, due to issues with Cost Based Optimizer plans. D. Partition pruning allows you to reduce the size of the physical table by reducing fragmentation within the individual tables. E. Partition pruning allows you to reduce a 5 TB I/O operation to a larger I/O operation and therefore, forces the use of the Smart Scan technology. Answer: E

QUESTION 20 Identify the correct steps required to upgrade a 1/8th rack of Exadata to a 1/4th rack. A. Remove the doors of the 1/8th rack. Add the new servers. Cable the Database Servers in the rack. Cable the Exadata Storage Servers in the rack. Close the rack. B. Activate all cores by using a software command. Activate all hard drives and flash drives. Create the grid disks. Expand the Oracle ASM diskgroups. Review the new configuration. C. Remove the doors of the 1/8th rack. Add an additional Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch. Add the new servers. Cable the Database Servers in the rack. Cable the Exadata Storage Servers in the rack. Close the rack. Configure the new hardware. Close the rack. Configure the new hardware. D. Activate all cores by using a software command. Activate all hard drives and flash drives. Answer: B Explanation: Not A: no need to remove doors. Not C: no additional Infiband Switch needed. Note:- Database Machine Upgrades



- Database Machine Components and Upgradeability

	Database Machine Full Rack	Database Machine Half Rack	Database Machine Quarter Rack
Database Servers	8	4	2
Exadata Storage Servers	14	7	3
InfiniBand Switches	3	2	2
Upgradability	Connect multiple Full Racks via the included InfiniBand fabric	Field upgrade from Half Rack to Full Rack	Field upgrade from Quarter Rack to Half Rack

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