



# Oracle

## 1Z0-414 Exam

### Oracle ZFS Storage ZS3 Implementation Essentials

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**Question: 1**

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A storage administrator wants to enable compression for a performance-sensitive application. Which option should be used?

- A. LZJB
- B. GZIP
- C. GZIP-9
- D. SHA-1

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**Answer: A**

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Explanation:

The NFS protocol is used for communication with the Oracle Linux-based Oracle Database RAC server environment. LZJB compression is used for all filesystems mirroring for data protection in order to obtain optimal performance. LZJB reduces the footprint of this data significantly. LZJB compression requires less CPU overhead than other compression options, making it perfect for this performance-sensitive environment. In fact, in many cases, the use of LZJB actually enhances performance because it reduces throughput requirements through the back-end SAS interfaces.

Explanation:

Reference:<http://www.oracle.com/us/products/servers-storage/storage/nas/resources/zfssaoracleit-whitepaper-100812gc-1875031.pdf>

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**Question: 2**

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A storage administrator wants to bind the ZFS storage ZS3 to the existing LDAP server. What is required in order for this to happen?

- A. A self-signed Certificate
- B. A Base Search DN (Distinguished Name)
- C. An LDAP Proxy Server
- D. A password for an LDAP Proxy Server

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**Answer: D**

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**Question: 3**

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Which is the only mode in which the SRP service can operate?

- A. Link mode
- B. Initiator mode
- C. Peer mode
- D. Target mode
- E. HCA mode

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**Answer: D**

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Explanation:

The SRP service may only operate in target mode. SRP targets have the following configurable properties.

Explanation:

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E27998\\_01/html/E48433/configuration\\_\\_san\\_\\_srp](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E27998_01/html/E48433/configuration__san__srp)

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**Question: 4**

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Identify three common practices for implementing an Oracle Database.

- A. Aggregate online redo log files, control files, and production data files within a single share.
- B. Segregate different databases to different projects.
- C. Configure write-optimized SSD-based log devices.
- D. Fine-tune share settings for recordsize, compression, checksumming, and security based on the requirements for the database.
- E. Configure read-optimized SSD-based log devices.
- F. Create a dedicated project for all databases.

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**Answer: A,B,D**

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Explanation:

- Segregate different databases to different projects

Store all databases files for a specific database in the same project

Segregate online redo log files and control files, production data files, temporary files, and recovery files to separate shares within the same project 35 Configuring Sun Storage 7000 Systems for Oracle Databases Sun Microsystems, Inc.

Segregate production data files to separate shares within the same project if the data files are subject to significantly different workloads or requirements

Fine-tune share settings for recordsize, compression, checksumming, and security based on the requirements for the share

Reference:

[http://www.arrowecs.co.uk/dns\\_cms/uploadedfiles/dns/Storage\\_Solutions/SUN/Open\\_Storage/Op%20en%20Storage%20and%20Oracle%20Blueprint.pdf](http://www.arrowecs.co.uk/dns_cms/uploadedfiles/dns/Storage_Solutions/SUN/Open_Storage/Op%20en%20Storage%20and%20Oracle%20Blueprint.pdf)

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**Question: 5**

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A storage administrator has identified that the storage system has plenty of storage space available. Which storage profile should be used when both high performance and high reliability are required?

- A. Striped
- B. Mirrored
- C. Double-parity RAID
- D. Single-parity RAID, narrow stripes

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**Answer: A**

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Explanation:

striping and redundancy to provide both high performance and high reliability

Reference: <https://www.ece.cmu.edu/~ganger/papers/diskarrays94.pdf>

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**Question: 6**

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A storage administrator is configuring replication for a share. Identify the two required fields that must be specified.

- A. The target system
- B. The target storage pool
- C. The compression ratio
- D. A replication group
- E. Maximum Bandwidth

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**Answer: A,B**

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**Question: 7**

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Which two capabilities are available when ZFS Storage Appliances are clustered?

- A. Allows load balancing among multiple heads
- B. Allows a peer appliance to provide service while repair is performed
- C. Provides clients with a unified file system namespace across multiple appliances
- D. Allows rolling upgrade of software

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**Answer: B,D**

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Explanation:

As an alternative to incurring hours or days of downtime while the head is repaired, clustering allows a peer appliance to provide service while repair or replacement is performed. In addition, clusters support rolling upgrade of software, which can reduce the business disruption associated with migrating to newer software. Some clustering technologies have certain additional capabilities beyond availability enhancement; the Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance clustering subsystem was not designed to provide these. In particular, it does not provide for load balancing among multiple heads, improve availability in the face of storage failure, offer clients a unified filesystem namespace across multiple appliances, or divide service responsibility across a wide geographic area for disaster recovery purposes. These functions are likewise outside the scope of this document; however, the Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance and the data protocols it offers support numerous other features and strategies that can improve availability

Explanation:

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E51475\\_01/html/E52872/godho](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E51475_01/html/E52872/godho)

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**Question: 8**

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What does the term "datalink" refer to when setting up the network configuration on a ZFS Storage Appliance?

- A. IP partitions
- B. Configuring IP addresses
- C. Managing devices utilized by interfaces
- D. Connecting a target to a LUN
- E. Linking multiple IP addresses to sources

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**Answer: B**

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**Question: 9**

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Streaming read workloads are usually best served from\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. DRAM, followed by pool disks
- B. Read cache devices (Readzillas)
- C. DRAM, followed by read cache devices
- D. DRAM, followed by read cache devices, and then pool disks
- E. Log devices (Logzillas)

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**Answer: C**

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**Question: 10**

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Identify the proper procedure to power up the ZFS Storage Appliance.

- A. Connect cords to power supply 1 and power supply 2, and open a telnet session.
- B. Connect cords to power supply 0 and power supply 1, and wait for 2 minutes.
- C. Connect cords to power supply 0 and power supply 1, and open a telnet session.
- D. Connect cords to power supply 1 and power supply 2, and wait for 2 minutes.

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**Answer: B**

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