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Exam : **1Z1-414**

Title : Oracle ZFS Storage ZS3
Implementation Essentials

Version : Demo

1.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

Answer: A

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.

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

2.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

Answer: D

3.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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E27998_01/html/E48433/configuration__san__srp.html

4. 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.

Answer: A,B,D

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/Open%20Storage%20and%20Oracle%20Blueprint.pdf

5.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

Answer: A

Explanation:

striping and redundancy to provide both high performance and high reliability

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