1Z0-902 Q&As

Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which two options can be used to identify a damaged or failing flash card on an X9M-2 Database Machine High Capacity storage server?

A. using the CELLCLI CALIBRATE command on the storage server after logging in as the celladmin user

B. using the CELLCLI CALIBRATE command on the storage server after logging in as the root user

C. hardware monitoring using the storage server ILOM

D. using the CELLCLI list LUN DETAIL command as the celladmin user

Correct Answer: AC

The CELLCLI CALIBRATE command can be used to check the health of all flash cards in the storage server, and it should be run after logging in as the celladmin user. The hardware monitoring using the storage server ILOM should also be used to check for errors and other potential issues with the flash cards. The CELLCLI list LUN DETAIL command should not be used to identify a damaged or failing flash card, since it will not provide any information about the health of the flash card. https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/exadata-database-machine/dbmmn/index.html

QUESTION 2

You have been tasked with replacing a memory module of an Exadata Storage Server and need to power off the affected storage server. Which two commands must you execute to safely power off the storage server in an Exadata X9M Database Machine?

A. CeLLCLI> alter cell shutdown SERVICES all on the affected storage server

B. CeLLCLI> list GRIDDISK where status != \\'inactive\\' on the affected storage server

C. \\'crsct1 stop cluster -all\\' on one of the database servers

D. CellCLI LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES name WHERE asmdeactivationoutcome != \\'Yes\\' on the affected Storage server

E. CellCLI alter GRIDDISK all inactive on the affected storage server

F. shutdown -h now\\' on the affected storage server

Correct Answer: EF

Explanation: https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/exadata-database- machine/dbmmn/maintaining-exadata-storage-servers.html#GUID-AE16A1DA-53C6-4E80- 94E5-963AA65373AB

The two commands that must be executed to safely power off the storage server in an Exadata X9M Database Machine are E and F.

Command E, CellCLI alter GRIDDISK all inactive, will deactivate all of the GRIDDISKS on the affected storage server. This will ensure that no data is lost during the power-off process.

Command F, shutdown -h now, will shut down the storage server. This will ensure that the storage server is completely

powered off and no data is lost. For more information on how to properly power off an Exadata Storage Server, refer to the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials official text book and resources [1][2].

https://support.oracle.com/knowledge/Oracle%20Database%20Products/1188080_1.html

QUESTION 3

Which two statements are true about Auto Service Request (ASR) with an Exadata Database Machine?

A. ASR Manager must be installed and configured on a dedicated server external to the Database Machine.

B. Configuring ASR is mandatory for all Database Machine assets.

C. ASR Manager must be installed and configured on one of the database servers.

D. ASR can upload configuration metadata to support problem resolution.

E. ASR Manager opens a service request (SR) automatically after sensors detect hardware faults.

F. ASR communicates with Oracle support services using HTTPS.

Correct Answer: DE

D. ASR can upload configuration metadata to support problem resolution1. E. ASR Manager opens a service request (SR) automatically after sensors detect hardware faults1 https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E37710_01/doc.41/e23333/toc.htm

QUESTION 4

You want to monitor how a large production table is accessed. Especially, you are interested to see how the access on that particular table leverages the benefits of the Exadata Platform.

Which two actions are NOT appropriate for that purpose?

A. YOU query VSSYSTEM_EVENTS and filter for the event \\'cell physical IO interconnect bytes returned by smart scan\\', associated to your table.

B. You query v$segment_statistics and filter for the Object ID of your table from dba_objects and the the column STATISTIC_NAME=\\'optimized physical reads\\'.

C. You query v$SYSTAT and filter for the statistic \\'cell smart table scan\\', associated to your table.

D. You run the CellCli-command list activerequest , filtering for the attributes ioReason and objectNumber, that you specify as \\'Smart Scan\\' and the Object ID of your table from DBA_OBJECTS.

Correct Answer: AC

A. YOU query VSSYSTEM_EVENTS and filter for the event `cell physical IO interconnect bytes returned by smart scan\\', associated to your table. This does not show how much data was filtered by Smart Scan, but only how much data was returned after Smart Scan12.

C. You query v$SYSTAT and filter for the statistic `cell smart table scan\\', associated to your table. This does not show how much data was filtered by Smart Scan for a specific table, but only for all tables in a session12. https://

www.databasejournal.com/oracle/monitoring-smart-scans-in-oracle-exadata/

QUESTION 5

Which two quarantine types can disable Smart Scan for multiple databases that offload SQL statements to a cell on an Exadata Database Machine?

A. SQL Plan Quarantine

B. Manually created Quarantine

C. Database Quarantine

D. Disk Region Quarantine

E. Cell Offload Quarantine

Correct Answer: AE

Explanation: A and E are the two correct quarantine types that can disable Smart Scan for multiple databases that offload SQL statements to a cell on an Exadata Database Machine. A is correct because SQL Plan Quarantine will disable Smart Scan for all queries related to the SQL plan that was placed in the SQL Plan Quarantine [1]. E is correct because the Cell Offload Quarantine will disable Smart Scan for all queries offloaded to Oracle Database Exadata Storage Server Software [2]. The other statements (B, C, and D) are incorrect. [1] Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book , Chapter 13 [1][2]: Oracle Database Exadata Storage Server Software [2] Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book , Chapter 15 [1][2]: Oracle Database Exadata Storage Server Configuration https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/exadata-database- machine/sagug/exadata-storage-server-software-introduction.html

QUESTION 6

You have been asked to design a backup solution for an Exadata X9M-2 Quarter Rack with Extreme Flash Storage Servers connected to a new ZFS Storage Appliance ZS7 with 2 Storage Controllers with 100Gb Ethernet cards and 3 Storage Trays. You are using Oracle Exadata Configuration Assistant to validate the rack layout.

1.

Use "Add Equipment" to add the Exadata X9M EF Storage Servers, starting from RU10.

2.

Use drop down to add ZFS Storage Appliance Controllers.

3.

You cannot add ZFS Storage Appliance to an Exadata Rack.

4.

Use "Add Equipment" to add the ZFS Storage Trays, starting from RU1.

5.

Use drop down to add ZFS Storage Trays.

6.

Use "Add Equipment" to add the Exadata X9M Database Servers, starting from RU16.

7.

Use "Add Equipment" to add the Exadata X9M EF Storage Servers, starting from RU1.

8.

Use drop down to add Exadata X9M EF Storage Servers.

9.

Use "Add Equipment" to add the ZFS Storage Controllers, starting from RU27.

10.

Use drop down to add Exadata X9M Database Servers.

11.

Use "Add Equipment" to add the ZFS Storage Trays, starting from RU31. Which of these steps are correct and what is their correct order?

A. 10, 8, 2, 5

B. 4,1, 6, 9

C. 3

D. 10, 8, 9, 11

E. 7,6,9,11

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The correct order of steps is 10, 8, 9, 11. The 10th step is to use the drop down to add Exadata X9M Database Servers, the 8th step is to use the drop down to add Exadata X9M EF Storage Servers, the 9th step is to use "Add Equipment" to add the ZFS Storage Controllers, and the 11th step is to use "Add Equipment" to add the ZFS Storage Trays. These steps are referenced in the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Textbook, which is available online at https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E80437_01/E80437/html/index.html. https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/exadata-database- machine/dbmin/configuring-exadata.html

QUESTION 7

Which two Exadata security features would you configure to control which databases can access which griddisks, when multiple databases share space on your storage servers in an unpartitioned storage grid?

A. Exadata storage realms using ASM-scoped security mode

B. File permissions on the griddisks in each database server

C. Using EXADCLI instead of CELLCLI to create the griddisks

D. File permissions on the griddisks in each storage server

E. Exadata storage realms using database-scoped security mode

Correct Answer: AE

Explanation: Exadata storage realms using ASM-scoped security mode allows you to control which database can access which griddisks by creating realms at the ASM level, thereby allowing you to limit the access of each database to the griddisks that it needs to access. This is covered in section 3.15.2 of the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book and Resources [1]. Exadata storage realms using database-scoped security mode allows you to control which database can access which griddisks by creating realms at the database level [1], thereby allowing you to limit the access of each database to the griddisks that it needs to access. This is covered in section 3.15.3 of the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book and Resources [2]. [1] https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/exadata-database-machine/x9m/exad- implementing-database-machinex9m.pdf [2] https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered- systems/exadata-database-machine/x9m/exad-implementing-database-machine-x9m.pdf

QUESTION 8

Which two activities are supported on the storage servers in an Exadata Database Machine?

A. changing the root password

B. upgrading a device driver for hard disks when inserting a replacement disk after a hard disk failure

C. installing an alternative package manager

D. upgrading the Storage Server software package using rpm

E. configuring secure shell user equivalency for the cellmonitor user

Correct Answer: AE

Explanation: According to the web search results123, the storage servers in an Exadata Database Machine are mainly used for processing data at the storage level and offloading some SQL operations from the database servers. Therefore, the two activities that are supported on the storage servers are:

A. changing the root password

E. configuring secure shell user equivalency for the cellmonitor user

https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/exadata-database- machine/dbmso/exadata-introduction.html

QUESTION 9

You have a script with several CELLCLI commands that must be executed on each cell in your Exadata full rack. The script must run on each cell simultaneously. How must you achieve this?

A. Copy and execute the script on all storage servers using the EXACLI command.

B. Copy the script to all storage servers using the dcli command and manually execute it on all storage servers using

the EXACLI command.

C. Copy and execute the script on all storage servers using the dcli command.

D. Copy the script to all storage servers using the dcli command and manually execute it on each storage server using the DCLI command.

E. Copy the script to all storage servers using the CELLCLI command and execute it on all storage servers in parallel using the CELLCLI command.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: According to Oracle\\'s documentation1, the Cell Control Command-Line Interface (CellCLI) utility is the command-line administration tool for Oracle Exadata System Software. It can be used to perform various tasks on Exadata Storage Servers, such as creating and managing objects, monitoring performance, and configuring alerts. To run CELLCLI commands on multiple cells simultaneously, you can use the Distributed Command-Line Interface (dcli) utility2. The dcli utility allows you to execute commands or scripts on a group of cells or hosts in parallel. You can use the dcli utility to copy files from one cell or host to multiple cells or hosts using the -f option3. You can also use the dcli utility to execute commands or scripts on multiple cells or hosts using the -l option to specify a user name and the -g option to specify a file containing a list of cells or hosts3. Therefore, to achieve your requirement of running a script with several CELLCLI commands on each cell in your Exadata full rack simultaneously, you must: Copy and execute the script on all storage servers using the dcli command.

QUESTION 10

You are concerned about the operating temperature of the database servers in your Exadata Full Rack and want to be alerted if the server exceeds 30C. What command should use use to generate alerts for such an event?

A. dbmcli -e "set alert ds_temp> 30" on each database server

B. dbmcli -e "set threshold ds_temp comparison=\\' >\\', critical=30" on each database server

C. dbmcli -e "alert metriccurrent ds_temp where metricValue > 30" on each database server

D. dbmcli -e "create threshold ds_temp comparison=\\'>\\', critical=30" on each database server

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: According to Oracle\\'s documentation1, to set a threshold for a metric on a database server, you need to use the create threshold command with the appropriate parameters. The set threshold command is used to modify an existing threshold2. Therefore, the command that you should use to generate alerts for such an event is: dbmcli -e "create threshold ds_temp comparison=`>\\', critical=30" on each database server1