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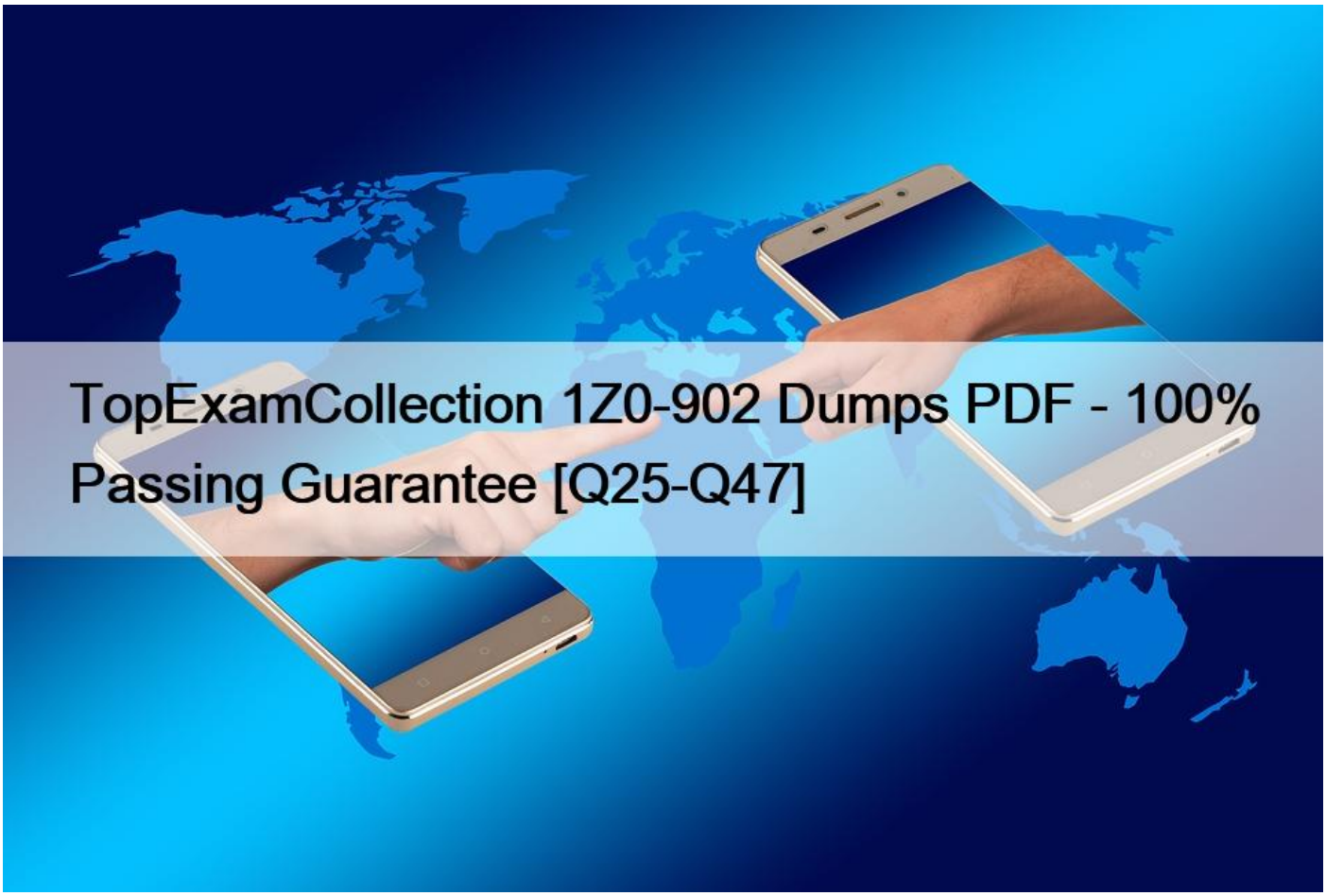

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QUESTION 25

You are updating your Exadata X9M-2 Elastic Database Machine with 6 database servers and 12 High Capacity Storage Servers. You will be using patchmgr to apply updates across the entire machine while still maintaining database availability.

Assuming you are driving patchmgr from an external server, which statement is true about the execution phase?
* patchmgr cannot apply updates in a rolling manner, you must manually apply patches with the dbnodeudpate and cellupdate tools if high availability is required.
* patchmgr must be invoked with the -rolling argument with all database and storage servers listed in a single input file.
* patchmgr will apply patches in component groups consisting of 1 database server and 2 storage servers to minimize disruption.
* patchmgr must be invoked with the -rolling argument. Each component type must be upgraded independently of the other.
According to the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book [1], patchmgr can be used to apply updates in a rolling manner while still maintaining database availability. It will apply patches in component groups consisting of 1 database server and 2 storage servers to minimize disruption. This is done by invoking patchmgr with the -rolling argument and specifying the component groups in the input file.

QUESTION 26

Your customer needs to ensure that their data is available on the Exadata machine during updates. The customer wants to be able to update one server at a time but still be protected against single-node server failure.

What ASM redundancy level should they use?
* Normal
* Sparse
* High
* External
* Extended
https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/exadata/maa-exadata-asm-cloud-3656632.pdf

QUESTION 27

You are providing oversight for the delivery of a new Exadata Database Machine.

1. Stabilize the Exadata Rack.

2. Unpack Oracle Exadata Rack.

3. Review the safety guidelines.

4. Let the Exadata acclimatize for 24 hours.

5. Power on Exadata PDU A.

6. Place Exadata in its allocated space.

7. Power on Exadata PDU B.

What is the correct order of these steps?
* 4,3,2,6,1,7,5
* 3,2,6,4,1,7,5
* 2,3,4,6,1,7,5
* 3,2,6,1,4,7,5
* 2,6,1,4,3,7,5

QUESTION 28

Examine this list of software components:

1. Oracle KVM Guest

2. Oracle Enterprise Manager Agent (OMA)

3. ASM instance

4. RDBMS instance

5. Automatic Diagnostic Repository Command Interpreter (ADRCI)

6. CELLCLI

7. Cell Server(CELLSRV)

8. diskmon

9. Restart Server (RS)

10. Management Server (MS)

What is the correct location where these software components can run in the standard Exadata Database Machine deployment?
* 2, 3, 4, 8, and 10 run on the database servers; 1, 5, 6, 7and 9 run on the Exadata storage servers.
* 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10 run on the database servers; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 run on the Exadata storage servers.
* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10 run on the database servers; 5, 6,7, 9 and 10 run on the Exadata storage servers.
* 3, 4, 8, and 10 run on the database servers; 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 9 run on the Exadata storage servers.
* 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9 run on the database servers; 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 run on the Exadata storage servers.
Oracle KVM Guest: This is a virtual machine that runs on top of Oracle Linux KVM hypervisor. It can be used to run Oracle Database or other applications on Exadata Database Machine2. Therefore, it runs on the Database Servers.

Oracle Enterprise Manager Agent (OMA): This is a software agent that communicates with Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control and provides monitoring and management capabilities for Exadata Database Machine2. Therefore, it runs on both Database Servers and Storage Servers.

ASM instance: This is an instance of Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM), which is a volume manager and a file system for Oracle Database files. It manages disk groups that span across multiple Storage Servers2. Therefore, it runs on the Database Servers.

RDBMS instance: This is an instance of Oracle Database that processes SQL statements and executes transactions. It uses ASM disk groups to store data files, control files, redo log files, etc2. Therefore, it runs on the Database Servers.

Automatic Diagnostic Repository Command Interpreter (ADRCI): This is a command-line tool that enables you to view diagnostic data stored in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR). ADR is a file-based repository for database diagnostic data such as trace files, alert logs, etc2. Therefore, ADRCI runs on both Database Servers and Storage Servers, depending on where the ADR is located.

CELLCLI: This is a command-line interface that enables you to configure and manage Exadata Storage Server Software. It allows you to perform tasks such as creating disk groups, monitoring cell health, applying patches, etc2. Therefore, it runs on the Storage Servers.

Cell Server(CELLSRV): This is a process that runs on each Storage Server and handles I/O requests from the Database Servers. It implements Exadata Smart Scan , which offloads data-intensive SQL operations from the Database Servers to the Storage Servers2. Therefore, it runs on the Storage Servers.

diskmon: This is a process that monitors the status of disks and flash devices on each Storage Server. It reports disk failures and performs automatic disk reclamation2. Therefore, it runs on the Storage Servers.

Restart Server (RS): This is a process that manages automatic restarts of critical processes such as CELLSRV , MS , or OMA in case

of failures. It also handles graceful shutdowns and startups of all processes on each server2. Therefore, it runs on both Database Servers and Storage Servers.

Management Server (MS): This is a process that provides management services for each server such as collecting metrics , logging events , executing commands from CELLCLI , etc2. Therefore, it runs on both Database Servers and Storage Servers

QUESTION 29

For which four component failures on an X9M Database Machine does Auto Service Request (ASR) raise service requests?
* RoCE network interface cards in the storage servers
* fans in the storage servers
* Cisco RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE) switches
* RoCE network interface cards in the database servers
* power distribution units
* Cisco management switch
* power supplies in the database servers

According to the Oracle Auto Service Request (ASR) documentation1, ASR raises service requests for qualified Oracle products that are detected with specific faults. The qualified Exadata products include2:

Database servers

Storage servers

InfiniBand switches

Cisco switches (X8M and later systems)

Power distribution units (PDUs)

QUESTION 30

Which are two correct statements for managing virtual deployment using Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA)?
* OEDA allows customers to have both bare metal (BM) and virtual machine (VM) in an Exadata X9M Quarter Rack.
* There is no limit on the number of VMs in an Exadata rack as long as the Exadata rack has adequate resources.
* OEDA deployment steps include calibrate cells, create cell disks, and resecure machine.
* OEDA sets up key-based authentication for the root user by using the setuprootssh.sh utility included with OEDA.

C) OEDA deployment steps include calibrate cells, create cell disks, and resecure machine2.

D) OEDA sets up key-based authentication for the root user by using the setuprootssh.sh utility included with OEDA2.

QUESTION 31

Which two statements are true about the initial storage configuration after the standard (non-virtualized) deployment of a new Exadata Database Machine with High Capacity storage servers?
* The sparse_<DBM_NAME> diskgroup is created automatically.
* There is free space available on the hard disks inside the database servers for possible extension of the /uoi file system.
* The DATA_<DBM_Name> and RECO_<DBM_NAME> ASM diskgroups are built on with DATA on the outer-most tracks and RECO on the inner-most tracks of the physical disk.
* There is free space available on flashdisks inside the Exadata storage servers for possible use for storage indexes.
* There is free space available on flashdisks inside the Exadata storage servers to configure Exadata Smart Flash Logs.

This is according to the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book [1]. The other statements are false as there is no free space available on the hard disks inside the database servers for possible extension of the /uoi file system, and there is no free space available on flashdisks inside the Exadata storage servers for possible use for storage indexes or to configure Exadata Smart Flash Logs [2][3].

QUESTION 32

Which are two correct statements about backing up Exadata Database Machine?
* Backup of the Oracle Cluster Registry, which also contains Voting Disk information, is automatically maintained on the file system of the first database server.
* Backing up Exadata Storage Server Software is critical for restoration.
* For high availability, system area can be on the first two disks and M.2 devices.
* The M.2 disk is hot pluggable and can be replaced when the power is on, but you will have to restore the system data manually.
* Use a snapshot-based backup of an Oracle Exadata Database Machine database server software.

QUESTION 33

Which statement is true about the Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator?
* Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator tracks changes to Persistent Memory Data Accelerator to ensure duplicate blocks are not written to Flash.
* Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator helps to further reduce redo log write latency by using Persistent Memory and Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA).
* Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator copies redo log data from disk for faster redo apply on Data Guard Standby Databases.
* Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator contains logging information from all tiers of the software stack for rapid triage and diagnostics.
* Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator reduces redo log write latency by using Persistent Memory and RDMA before flushing to Flash then disk.

Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator reduces redo log write latency by using Persistent Memory and RDMA before flushing to Flash then disk. This helps to further reduce redo log write latency by utilizing the speed and low latency of Persistent Memory, along with the Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA) protocol, to commit changes to disk faster. This allows the system to quickly commit changes to disk, resulting in improved performance and reduced latency.

This is according to the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book and Resources [1][2]. The Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator uses Persistent Memory and Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA) technology to write redo log data to Flash and disk, resulting in improved latency and higher throughput. Additionally, the Accelerator tracks changes to Persistent Memory Data Accelerator to ensure duplicate blocks are not written to Flash [1], further reducing latency.

QUESTION 34

Which are two correct statements about backing up Exadata Database Machine?
* Backup of the Oracle Cluster Registry, which also contains Voting Disk information, is automatically maintained on the file system of the first database server.
* Backing up Exadata Storage Server Software is critical for restoration.
* For high availability, system area can be on the first two disks and M.2 devices.
* The M.2 disk is hot pluggable and can be replaced when the power is on, but you will have to restore the system data manually.
* Use a snapshot-based backup of an Oracle Exadata Database Machine database server software.

QUESTION 35

Which two statements are correct about adding an additional database server to a physical Exadata X9M Database Machine using Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA)?
* Do not proceed if the OEDA Validate Configuration File step displays an error message about missing files p6880880.zip.
* Executing /opt/oracle.supportTools/reclaimdisks.sh -free -reclaim on each Exadata X9M Database server is required to reclaim disk space and perform partition reconfiguration.
* In order to configure the servers with Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA), the new server information must be entered in OEDA, and the configuration file must contain existing nodes.
* The applyElasticConfig.sh script performs network configuration for the new servers. The new servers are restarted at the end of the process.
* It is required to install OEDA on the first new database server.
The execute /opt/oracle.supportTools/reclaimdisks.sh -free -reclaim on each Exadata X9M Database server is required to reclaim disk space and perform partition reconfiguration.

The applyElasticConfig.sh script performs network configuration for the new servers. The new servers are restarted at the end of the process.

QUESTION 36

Which two statements are true about applying updates on Exadata systems?
* Failed storage server updates are automatically rolled back to a previous release.
* To speed up applying storage server updates in a rolling manner, updating two storage servers simultaneously is recommended.
* Updating kernel and RDMA packages on storage cells should be prevented by excluding them with the yum -exclude option.
* For regular Exadata updates, yum automatically installs a non-UEK kernel, which can be selected to boot from grub.
* Failed database server updates are rolled back to a working state on a previous release automatically.
* When running a “yum update” for a new Exadata release, all other repositories should be disabled.
According to Oracle’s documentation12, some of the statements that are true about applying updates on Exadata systems are:

Failed storage server updates are automatically rolled back to a previous release1.

When running a “yum update” for a new Exadata release, all other repositories should be disabled1.

QUESTION 37

Which two quarantine types can disable Smart Scan for multiple databases that offload SQL statements to a cell on an Exadata Database Machine?
* SQL Plan Quarantine
* Manually created Quarantine
* Database Quarantine
* Disk Region Quarantine
* Cell Offload Quarantine

QUESTION 38

You have been notified by your Network Administrator that an upstream switch has been replaced due to a hardware fault. Which command verifies that the client network on your Exadata X9M-2 Database Server is available via both client switches?
* ifconfig -a legrep “re0| re1”
* /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/checkbadlinks.p1 -all
* netstat -rn
* cat /proc/net/bonding/bondeth0

QUESTION 39

You use Enterprise Manager to monitor all the components of your Exadata Database Machine.

Recently, you discovered that certain asmdisks were offline in one of the diskgroups used by the rac database called prod.

In which two sources would you find diagnostic messages related to this problem?
* alert logs for Enterprise Manager
* alert logs for the ASM instances
* Enterprise Manager Alerts on the Exadata Storage Server Grid home page
* Enterprise Manager Alerts on the ILOM home page for cell connectivity problems for the prod database instances
* alert logs for the prod database instances

QUESTION 40

You are hardening the security posture of your Exadata Database Machine. Before disabling ssh access to the storage servers, what should you do to enable REST access to the MS process?
* Install Oracle Rest Data Services on each Database server and install the MS APEX application.
* The MS Process on the storage servers is natively endowed with REST services, but are not enabled by default.
* Install Oracle Rest Data Services on each Storage server and install the MS APEX application.
* The MS Process on the storage servers is natively endowed with REST services and are enabled by default, however, appropriate roles and users should be created to ensure security.

QUESTION 41

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?
* YOU query VSSYSTEM_EVENTS and filter for the event ‘cell physical IO interconnect bytes returned by smart scan’, associated to your table.
* You query v$segment_statistics and filter for the Object ID of your table from dba_objects and the the column STATISTIC_NAME=’optimized physical reads’.
* You query v$SYSTAT and filter for the statistic ‘cell smart table scan’, associated to your table.
* 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.

The two actions that are not appropriate for monitoring how a large production table is accessed in order to leverage the benefits of the Exadata Platform are A) querying VSSYSTEMEVENTS and filtering for the event ‘cell physical IO interconnect bytes returned by smart scan’, associated to your table; and B) querying v$segmentstatistics and filtering for the Object ID of your table from dbaobjects and the the column STATISTICNAME=’optimized physical reads’. Instead, you should query v$SYSTAT and filter for the statistic ‘cell smart table scan’, associated to your table (C), or 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 (D). These two methods are outlined in the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book (Chapter 8, Monitoring the Exadata Database Machine).

QUESTION 42

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?
* YOU query VSSYSTEM_EVENTS and filter for the event ‘cell physical IO interconnect bytes returned by smart scan’, associated to your table.
* You query v$segment_statistics and filter for the Object ID of your table from dba_objects and the the column STATISTIC_NAME=’optimized physical reads’.
* You query v$SYSTAT and filter for the statistic ‘cell smart table scan’, associated to your table.
* 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.
1. 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.

2. 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 43

Which of the following is NOT a requirement when validating, receiving, unpacking, and planning access route and space requirements for Exadata Database Machine?
* The entire access route to the installation site should be free of raised-pattern flooring that can cause vibration.
* 914mm of space required above the rack height is required for maintenance access.
* The incline of any access route ramp must be less than or equal to 6 degrees.
* All four leveling and stabilizing feet should be raised and out of the way prior to moving the rack.
* Oracle Exadata Rack may only be installed on raised floor environments.
* A conditioned space is required to remove the packaging material to reduce particles before entering the data center.

QUESTION 44

You have been notified by your Network Administrator that an upstream switch has been replaced due to a hardware fault. Which command verifies that the client network on your Exadata X9M-2 Database Server is available via both client switches?
* ifconfig -a legrep “re0| re1”
* /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/checkbadlinks.p1 -all
* netstat -rn
* cat /proc/net/bonding/bondeth0
The checkbadlinks.pl script is a tool provided with the Exadata X9M-2 Database Server that allows you to verify the status of the InfiniBand links between the Database Server and the client switches. This script checks for bad links, and it can be used to identify any issues with the client network connectivity. To use the script, you can navigate to the directory where it is located, which is /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/ and execute the command ./checkbadlinks.pl -all. This will give you a summary of the status of the links and it will indicate if there are any bad links. This command will check the client network on your Exadata X9M-2 Database Server is available via both client switches. Other commands like ifconfig, netstat and cat are not relevant to check the client network on Exadata X9M-2 Database Server

QUESTION 45

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?
* CeLLCLI> alter cell shutdown SERVICES all on the affected storage server

* CeLLCLI> list GRIDDISK where status != ‘inactive’ on the affected storage server
* ‘crsct1 stop cluster -all’ on one of the database servers
* CellCLI LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES name WHERE asmdeactivationoutcome != ‘Yes’ on the affected Storage server
* CellCLI alter GRIDDISK all inactive on the affected storage server
* shutdown -h now’ on the affected storage server

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

QUESTION 46

What is the maximum DRAM capacity you can expand an X9M-2 DB Server?
* 1536GB
* 512GB
* 2048GB
* 768GB
* 1024GB
* 384GB

According to the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book, the maximum DRAM capacity you can expand an X9M-2 DB Server is 1024GB. This is the maximum amount of DRAM that can be installed in the server. The specific steps for adding DRAM are outlined in the book and can be referenced here: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E80920_01/E80920/html/x9m_hardware_memory.html.

QUESTION 47

Which four actions should you take before proceeding with applying updates to your Exadata Database Machine?
* Consult My Oracle Support note 888828.1 to determine the current recommended Exadata software release.
* Check the Exadata Critical Issues My Oracle Support note 1270094.1 for any issues not added to the latest version of exachk.
* Run exachk and resolve only WARNINGS that you have not seen before.
* Run the appropriate patchmgr preqequisite check step for each component being updated.
* Run patchmgr –all_comp -autofix -autobackup -upgrade -rolling.
* For database servers, perform a server backup using patchmgr -dbnodes db_list_file -backup -rolling.

According to Oracle.com documents or resources, the four actions that you should take before proceeding with applying updates to your Exadata Database Machine are:

1. Consult My Oracle Support note 888828.1 to determine the current recommended Exadata software release123.

2. Check the Exadata Critical Issues My Oracle Support note 1270094.1 for any issues not added to the latest version of exachk453.

3. Run exachk and resolve only WARNINGS that you have not seen before3.

4. Run the appropriate patchmgr preqequisite check step for each component being updated3.

To prepare for the Oracle 1z1-902 exam, candidates should have a good understanding of Oracle Exadata Database Machine X8M architecture and its components, such as database servers, storage servers, and InfiniBand switches. They should also have knowledge of Oracle database administration and management, including backup and recovery, performance tuning, and security. Candidates should also have experience in installing and configuring Exadata Database Machine X8M and be familiar with the tools and techniques used for troubleshooting common issues.

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