1Z0-902 Q&As

Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials

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QUESTION 1

You are planning the monitoring configuration for your Exadata X9M Database Machine.

Which three components are monitored directly through the use of Exadata-specific Enterprise Manager Plug-Ins?

A. ASM instances

B. Hybrid Columnar Compression (HCC) ratios on Extended (XT) storage servers

C. the storage server ILOM

D. the Power Distribution Units (PDUs)

E. Oracle clusterware on the database server

F. the RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE) switches

Correct Answer: CDF

According to Oracle\\'s documentation12, the components that are monitored directly through the use of Exadata-specific Enterprise Manager Plug-Ins are: The storage server ILOM2 The Power Distribution Units (PDUs)2 The RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE) switches3

QUESTION 2

Which two statements are correct about adding an additional database server to a physical Exadata X9M Database Machine using Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA)?

A. Do not proceed if the OEDA Validate Configuration File step displays an error message about missing files p6880880.zip.

B. Executing /opt/oracle.supportTools/reclaimdisks.sh -free -reclaim on each Exadata X9M Database server is required to reclaim disk space and perform partition reconfiguration.

C. 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.

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

E. It is required to install OEDA on the first new database server.

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation: https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/21/ladbi/db-on- exadata.html

QUESTION 3

For which four component failures on an X9M Database Machine does Auto Service Request (ASR) raise service requests?

A. RoCE network interface cards in the storage servers

B. fans in the storage servers

C. Cisco RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE) switches

D. RoCE network interface cards in the database servers

E. power distribution units

F. Cisco management switch

G. power supplies in the database servers

Correct Answer: ACEG

Explanation: 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 4

Which statement is true about the Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator?

A. Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator tracks changes to Persistent Memory Data Accelerator to ensure duplicate blocks are not written to Flash.

B. Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator helps to further reduce redo log write latency by using Persistent Memory and Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA).

C. Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator copies redo log data from disk for faster redo apply on Data Guard Standby Databases.

D. Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator contains logging information from all tiers of the software stack for rapid triage and diagnostics.

E. Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator reduces redo log write latency by using Persistent Memory and RDMA before flushing to Flash then disk.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/exadata-database- machine/dbmso/new-features-exadata-system-software-release-23.html

QUESTION 5

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?

A. 2, 3, 4, 8, and 10 run on the database servers; 1, 5, 6, 7and 9 run on the Exadata storage servers.

B. 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.

C. 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.

D. 3, 4, 8, and 10 run on the database servers; 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 9 run on the Exadata storage servers.

E. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9 run on the database servers; 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 run on the Exadata storage servers.

Correct Answer: C

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 diskgroups 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