

## 1Z0-902<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

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) documentation<sup>1</sup>, ASR raises service requests for qualified Oracle products that are detected with specific faults. The qualified Exadata products include<sup>2</sup>:

Database servers

Storage servers

InfiniBand switches

Cisco switches (X8M and later systems)

Power distribution units (PDUs)

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**QUESTION 2**

You are adding a disk expansion kit to a running Exadata X8M Database Machine's Database Servers, and have a filesystem layout that includes:

Filesystem	Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1	/
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVar1	/var
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbHome	/home
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbTmp	/tmp
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVarLog	/var/log
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOra1	/u01
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVarLogAudit	/var/log/audit

After running the following commands, which command needs to be run to add 20G of space to the filesystem mounted on /u01?

```
# parted -s /dev/sda mkpart primary 240132160s 8189439966s
# parted -s /dev/sda set 3 lvm on
# lvm pvcreate --force /dev/sda3
# lvm vgextend VGExaDb /dev/sda3
```

- A. # lvextend -L +20G --verbose /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOral
- B. # xfs\_growfs /u01 +20G
- C. # resize2fs +20G /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOral
- D. # lvextend -L +20G --verbose /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOral

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: After running the commands above, the filesystem mounted on /u01 is on the logical volume /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOral. So, to add 20G of space to the filesystem mounted on /u01, the command that needs to be run is: lvextend -L +20G --verbose /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOral. This command will extend the logical volume /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOral by 20 GB of space. It is important to note that the option --verbose is used to display the progress of the operation.

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### QUESTION 3

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 documentation<sup>1</sup>, 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 threshold<sup>2</sup>. 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 server<sup>1</sup>

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### QUESTION 4

Which two sections of the AWR report shows statistics for X9M Persistent Memory Cache?

- A. PMEM Pool cache Read Hits in the Cache Sizes portion of the Report Summary
- B. PMEM Pool Misses in the Exadata Outlier Summary
- C. cell PMEM cache Read Hits in the Database IOs portion of the Performance Summary

D. PMEM Cache section within Memory Statistics

E. PMEM Cache section within Exadata Smart Statistics

Correct Answer: CE

Option C shows the number of read hits from PMEM cache on storage servers which indicates how much data was served from PMEM instead of flash or disk1. Option E shows detailed information about PMEM cache such as size, utilization, hit ratio, read latency and write latency2.

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## 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, 7 and 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 Machine<sup>2</sup>. 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 Machine<sup>2</sup>. 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 Servers<sup>2</sup>. 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, etc<sup>2</sup>. 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, etc<sup>2</sup>. 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, etc<sup>2</sup>. 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 Servers<sup>2</sup>. 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 reclamation<sup>2</sup>. 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 server<sup>2</sup>. 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, etc<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, it runs on both Database Servers and Storage Servers.

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