



1Z0-902^{Q&As}

Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials

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QUESTION 1

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/dbmsso/exadata-introduction.html>

QUESTION 2

You must drop all celldisks on all the storage servers in an X9M-2 quarter rack as part of a reconfiguration project.

Which three statements describe the account on the storage servers which you should use and the tool that may be used to drop the celldisks?

- A. to the CELLADMIN account by calling CELLCLI on all cells using DCLI
- B. to an administrator-created storage server user with appropriate privileges on celldisk objects by calling CELLCLI on all cells using exadcli
- C. to the CELLMONITOR account using cellcli interactively on each storage server
- D. to an administrator-created storage server user with appropriate privileges on celldisk objects by calling EXACLI on all cells using exadcli
- E. to the CELLMONITOR account calling CELLCLI on all cells using DCLI
- F. to the CELLADMIN account using cellcli interactively on each storage server

Correct Answer: ABF

Explanation: To drop all celldisks on all the storage servers in an X9M-2 quarter rack, you should use the CELLADMIN account, which has the necessary privileges to perform this task. You can use the CELLCLI command-line interface to drop the celldisks. The best way to do this is by calling CELLCLI on all cells using DCLI (Oracle Database Command Line Interface) which allows you to run commands on multiple servers at once. Alternatively, you can use an



administrator-created storage server user with appropriate privileges on celldisk objects by calling CELLCLI on all cells using exadcli. It is not recommended to use the CELLMONITOR account, as it has a more limited set of privileges. It is also important to note that EXACLI is not a valid tool for this task <https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/exadata-database-machine/dbmmn/maintaining-exadata-storage-servers.html>

QUESTION 3

What are two recommended configuration best practices for backup and recovery on Exadata?

- A. Placing the backup network on dedicated switches installed in the top of the rack (ToR) has the benefits of isolating the backup network from other workloads and providing a greater level of control.
- B. Even if the backup was limited to writing to four tape drives, eight channels could be specified to expedite the restore process.
- C. The internal Recovery Appliance backup and restore processing is optimized when the RMAN FILESPERSET parameter is set to 1 for the level 1 incremental backup set.
- D. When off-site long-term backup retention is needed, use Oracle Database Backup Cloud Service as a low-cost, offsite scalable storage for a disaster recovery solution.

Correct Answer: AD

According to the Oracle Exadata Database Machine documentation¹², two recommended configuration best practices for backup and recovery on Exadata are:

- A. Placing the backup network on dedicated switches installed in the top of the rack (ToR) has the benefits of isolating the backup network from other workloads and providing a greater level of control.
- D. When off-site long-term backup retention is needed, use Oracle Database Backup Cloud Service as a low-cost, offsite scalable storage for a disaster recovery solution.

QUESTION 4

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 5

What is the maximum DRAM capacity you can expand an X9M-2 DB Server?

- A. 1536GB
- B. 512GB
- C. 2048GB
- D. 768GB
- E. 1024GB
- F. 384GB

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: According to 1, Exadata X9M-2 Database Servers are based on Intel Xeon Platinum 8368Y processors with 32 cores and 768 GB of DRAM memory per server. This memory can be expanded up to 1.5 TB per server by adding 24 x 32 GB DIMMs. The DRAM memory is used for buffer cache, PGA, and other database purposes¹. Exadata X9M-2 Database Servers also have 25.6 TB of Persistent Memory Acceleration (PMEM) per server, which is used for log writes and columnar data caching¹. PMEM is a new type of memory that combines the speed of DRAM with the persistence of flash². Exadata X9M- 2 Database Servers are designed to run Oracle Database workloads with high performance, scalability, and reliability²

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