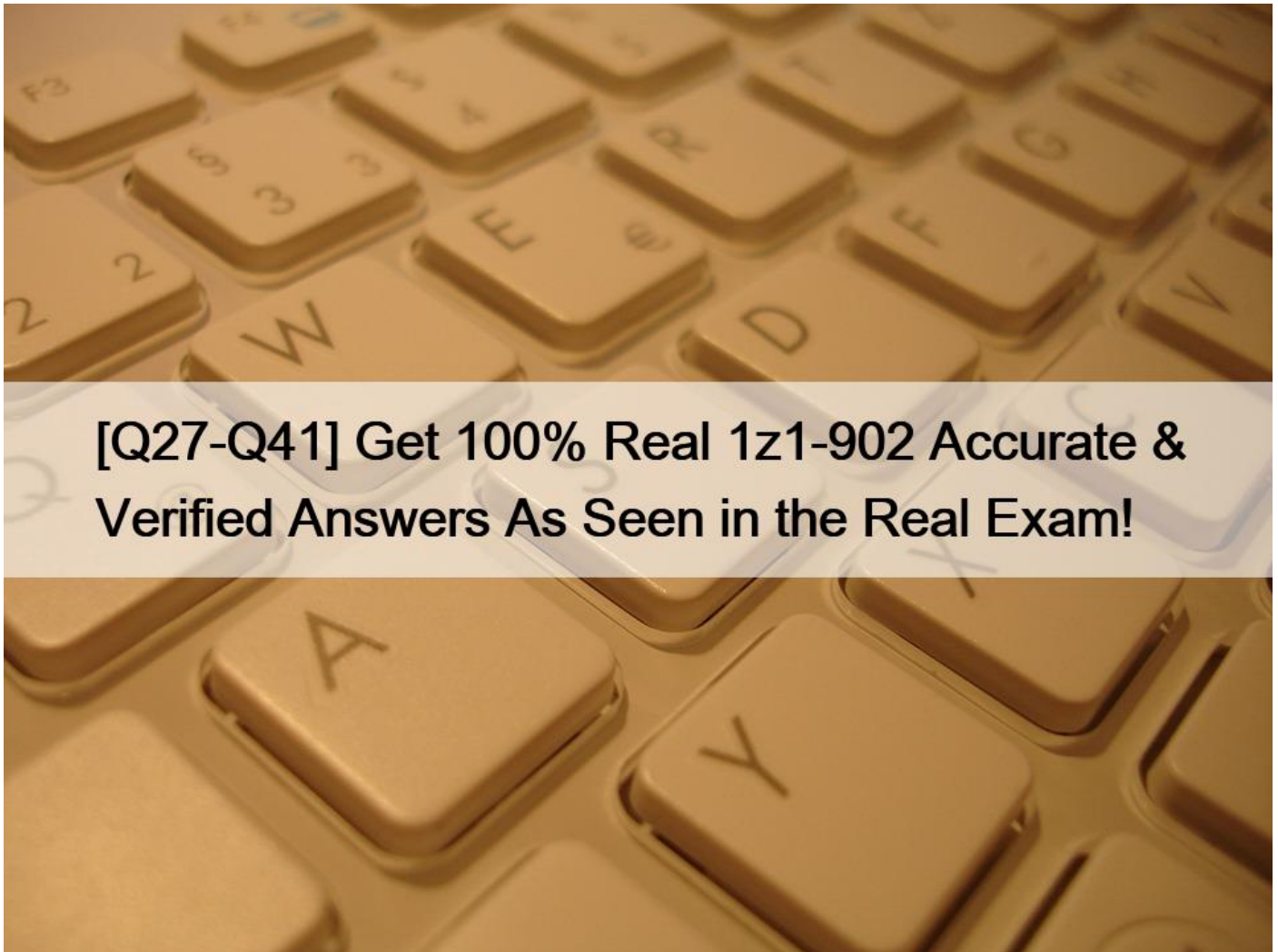


**[Q27-Q41 Get 100% Real 1z1-902 Accurate & Verified Answers As Seen in the Real Exam!]**



**Get 100% Real 1z1-902 Exam Questions, Accurate & Verified Answers As Seen in the Real Exam! 1z1-902 Premium Files Updated Mar-2024 Practice Valid Exam Dumps Question**

Oracle 1Z0-902 exam covers a wide range of topics related to the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X8M, including configuration and installation, performance tuning, backup and recovery, and security. Candidates will need to have a deep understanding of these topics in order to pass the exam. To prepare for the exam, candidates can take advantage of Oracle's official training courses, as well as practice exams and study guides.

#### **QUESTION 27**

An Exadata X9M-2 Elastic Rack with 4 Database Servers and 8 HC Storage Servers and 3-phase 24kVA PDUs is being installed in a Data Center. However, the Data Center is only providing enough power for a single cable from each PDU. Which statement is

correct?

- \* A splitter cable can be used to provide power to all PDU cables.
- \* The power cables from the servers to the PDUs can be rearranged inside the rack following OECA guidance to utilize a single PDU power cable.
- \* The installation cannot proceed until two power feeds are available per PDU.
- \* The installation can go ahead, no change is required.

In order for an Exadata X9M-2 Elastic Rack to be installed, two power feeds are required for each of the three-phase 24kVA PDUs. A single cable from each PDU will not be enough to power the rack, and neither a splitter cable nor rearrangement of the power cables from the servers to the PDUs will be able to provide sufficient power for the system. Therefore, the installation cannot proceed until two power feeds are available per PDU.

For more information about power requirements for Exadata X9M-2 Elastic Racks, refer to the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials official text book and resources.

Search results: [1] Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M-2 Full Rack Installation &#8211; Oracle Docs [2] Exadata Database Machine X8M-2 Mid-Size Rack Installation &#8211; Oracle Docs

## QUESTION 28

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 dbnodeupdate 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 29

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 30

Which three statements are true about Oracle Configuration Manager (OCM) for an Exadata Database Machine?

- \* It is mandatory to install OCM on all database servers.
- \* It collects configuration information automatically.
- \* It collects configuration information on demand.
- \* It is mandatory to install OCM on at least one database server.
- \* Collected configuration information can be uploaded automatically to Oracle.
- \* Collected configuration information can be uploaded manually to Oracle.

It collects configuration information automatically (B). OCM gathers detailed configuration information about a variety of designated Oracle products and components across an enterprise on a regular basis<sup>2</sup>.

It collects configuration information on demand . OCM can also collect configuration information manually when requested by the user or by Oracle Support<sup>2</sup>.

Collected configuration information can be uploaded automatically to Oracle (E). OCM can upload the collected configuration information to My Oracle Support automatically for analysis and support purposes<sup>3</sup>.

### QUESTION 31

Which two statements are true for the Oracle Exadata Configuration Assistant (OECA)?

- \* OECA reconfigures the size of disk groups and recreates grid disks.
- \* OECA extends the hardware for the elastic configuration only.
- \* OECA allows one XT storage server in the configuration.
- \* OECA's Add Equipment input option allows allocation of RU slots for customer equipment.
- \* OECA facilitates PDU power selection initially and after equipment addition.

B and E are true statements for the Oracle Exadata Configuration Assistant (OECA). OECA facilitates PDU power selection initially and after equipment addition, and it allows for the elastic configuration of the hardware. It does not reconfigure the size of disk groups or recreate grid disks, nor does it allow for a single XT storage server in the configuration. The Add Equipment input option does allow for the allocation of RU slots for customer equipment.

Reference for this information can be found in the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book and Resources.

Search results: [1] Oracle Exadata Database Machine X8-2 [1][2]: Configuration Assistant Guide; The Oracle Exadata Configuration Assistant (OECA) is a web-based tool that can; [2] The Oracle Exadata Configuration Assistant (OECA) is a web-based tool that can be used to; Add Equipment: This input option allows you to allocate RU slots for; [3] Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7-2 and X7-2L Installation Guide; The Oracle Exadata Configuration Assistant (OECA) is a web-based tool that can; [4] The Oracle Exadata Configuration Assistant (OECA) is a web-based tool that can be used to; Power Selection [1][2]: This input option allows you to select PDU power initially; [5] Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7-2 and X7-2L Installation Guide; The Oracle Exadata Configuration Assistant (OECA) is a web-based tool that can;

### QUESTION 32

Which are three customer options for hosting the Platinum Services Advanced Support Gateway?

- \* Install on Oracle Database Appliance.
- \* Provide individual x86 64-Bit gateway hardware.
- \* Install in Oracle Virtual Machine with required hardware.
- \* Purchase the recommended x86 64-Bit gateway hardware from Oracle.
- \* Install on Exadata Engineered System.

These options are outlined in the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials official text book and resources. The customer can choose to either provide their own x86 64-Bit gateway hardware or purchase the recommended hardware from Oracle, or they can install the gateway on an Exadata Engineered System.

### QUESTION 33

Which two statements are true in regards to starting the Exadata Virtual Machine?

- \* To see Oracle Linux boot messages during guest startup, use -console option with the vm\_maker -start-domain command.
- \* Use vm\_maker -start-domain to start a virtual machine manually.
- \* Use vm\_maker boot-from-iso command to boot a virtual machine.
- \* To streamline the diagnosis of virtual machines, one ISO file is used for multiple Oracle Exadata System Software releases.
- \* Use vm\_maker -auto-start command to configure a virtual machine to start automatically when the KVM host is started.

Statement B is true as the vm\_maker -start-domain command can be used to start a virtual machine manually, as stated in the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book (page 65).

Statement E is also true as the vm\_maker -auto-start command can be used to configure a virtual machine to start automatically when the KVM host is started [1][2], as stated in the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book (page 66).

### QUESTION 34

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?

- \* Exadata storage realms using ASM-scoped security mode
- \* File permissions on the griddisks in each database server
- \* Using EXADCLI instead of CELLCLI to create the griddisks
- \* File permissions on the griddisks in each storage server
- \* Exadata storage realms using database-scoped security mode

### QUESTION 35

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) 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)

### QUESTION 36

You have configured a multirack Database Machine with two X9M-8 full racks all in a single cluster and storage grid comprising a total of 4 X9M-8 Database servers and 28 X9M-8 Storage servers.

Which two options are true regarding the servers on which Enterprise Manager agents must be deployed in order to monitor all components of this multirack configuration?

- \* on at least two storage servers in both racks
- \* on only one database server in both racks
- \* on all database servers in the first rack
- \* on all storage servers in both racks
- \* on all database servers and at least two storage servers in both racks
- \* on all database servers in the second rack
- \* on all database servers in both racks and one storage server in each rack

### QUESTION 37

What is the minimum Oracle Linux version required to support RoCE and Persistent Memory?

- \* Oracle Linux 7.5
- \* Oracle Linux 7.9
- \* Oracle Linux 8.0
- \* Oracle Linux 7.7

RoCE (RDMA over Converged Ethernet) and Persistent Memory are features that are supported by Oracle Linux. The minimum version of Oracle Linux required to support RoCE and Persistent Memory is Oracle Linux 7.9.

RoCE is a low-latency, high-bandwidth networking technology that enables fast data transfer between servers using converged Ethernet networks. It is supported by Oracle Linux 7.9 and later versions, which includes the necessary kernel modules and user-space libraries to enable RoCE.

Persistent Memory is a technology that allows data to be stored in non-volatile memory (NVM) devices, such as NVDIMMs (Non-Volatile Dual In-line Memory Modules), which can be accessed at near-DRAM speeds. Oracle Linux 7.9 and later versions include support for Persistent Memory, which includes kernel modules and user-space libraries to enable Persistent Memory.

### QUESTION 38

Which are three customer options for hosting the Platinum Services Advanced Support Gateway?

- \* Install on Exadata Engineered System.
- \* Install in Oracle Virtual Machine with required hardware.
- \* Install on Oracle Database Appliance.
- \* Provide individual x86 64-Bit gateway hardware.
- \* Purchase the recommended x86 64-Bit gateway hardware from Oracle.



According to Oracle's documentation<sup>1</sup>, the customer options for hosting the Platinum Services Advanced Support Gateway are:

Provide individual x86 64-Bit gateway hardware<sup>1</sup>

Purchase the recommended x86 64-Bit gateway hardware from Oracle<sup>1</sup>

Install on Oracle Database Appliance<sup>2</sup>

### QUESTION 39

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

- \* PMEM Pool cache Read Hits in the Cache Sizes portion of the Report Summary
- \* PMEM Pool Misses in the Exadata Outlier Summary
- \* cell PMEM cache Read Hits in the Database IOs portion of the Performance Summary
- \* PMEM Cache section within Memory Statistics
- \* PMEM Cache section within Exadata Smart Statistics

The AWR report has two sections that show statistics for X9M Persistent Memory Cache: the PMEM Cache section within Memory Statistics and the PMEM Cache section within Exadata Smart Statistics. Both of these sections provide detailed information about the read and write hits and misses, as well as the total capacity and utilization of the PMEM cache. (Source: Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials, page 515)

### QUESTION 40

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.

According to the Oracle Exadata Database Machine Technical Architecture<sup>1</sup>, the initial storage configuration after the standard (non-virtualized) deployment of a new Exadata Database Machine with High Capacity storage servers includes two ASM disk groups: DATA\_<DBM\_Name> and RECO\_<DBM\_NAME>. These disk groups are built on hard disks and flash disks inside the Exadata Storage Servers<sup>1</sup>.

The correct statements about this configuration are:

Option D: There is free space available on flashdisks inside the Exadata storage servers for possible use for storage indexes. Storage indexes are a feature of Exadata Storage Software that can improve query performance by avoiding unnecessary I/O operations. Storage indexes use a small amount of flash memory to store metadata about data blocks stored on disk<sup>1</sup>.

Option E: There is free space available on flashdisks inside the Exadata storage servers to configure Exadata Smart Flash Logs. Exadata Smart Flash Logs are another feature of Exadata Storage Software that can improve database performance by using flash memory as an extension of the database redo log buffer. This can reduce latency and increase throughput for redo log writes<sup>1</sup>.

### QUESTION 41

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?

- \* Exadata storage realms using ASM-scoped security mode
- \* File permissions on the griddisks in each database server
- \* Using EXADCLI instead of CELLCLI to create the griddisks
- \* File permissions on the griddisks in each storage server
- \* Exadata storage realms using database-scoped security mode

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-machine-x9m.pdf>

[2] <https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/exadata-database-machine/x9m/exad-implementing-database-machine-x9m.pdf>

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