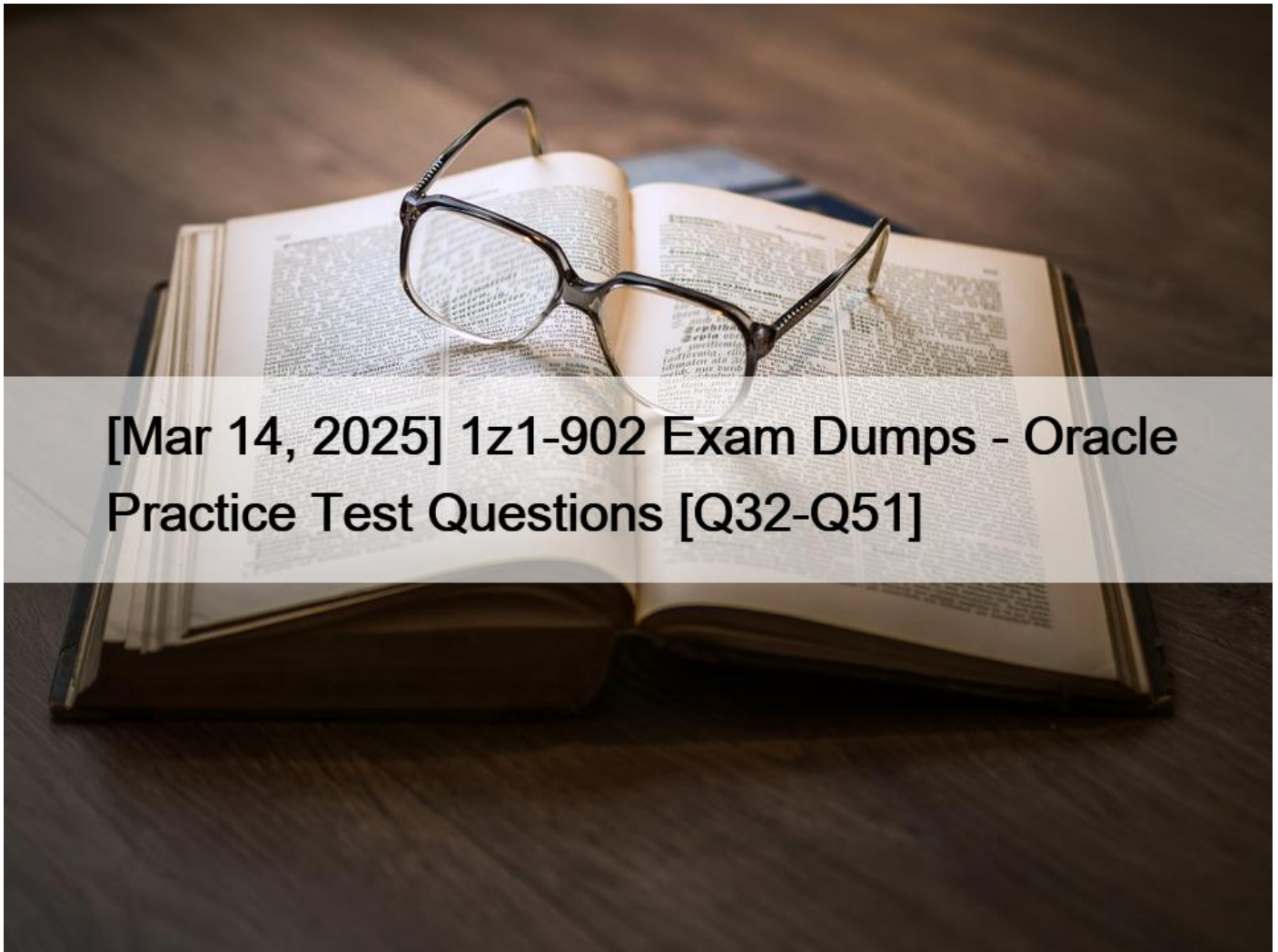


## [Mar 14, 2025 1z1-902 Exam Dumps - Oracle Practice Test Questions [Q32-Q51]



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New Real 1z1-902 Exam Dumps Questions

Oracle 1z1-902 certification exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions, which must be completed within 105 minutes. Candidates who pass the exam will receive the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X8M Implementation Essentials certification, which is a valuable credential that demonstrates their expertise in managing this powerful database machine.

**NO.32** Which two of the following network connection types can be deployed on the client network ports of an Exadata X9M-2 Database Server?

- \* 2x 25Gb ports on eth1 and eth2 using SFP28 transceivers and OM4 fiber cable for backup network, and 2x 25Gb ports on eth5 and eth6 using SFP28 transceivers and OM4 fiber cable for client network
- \* 2x 25Gb ports on eth1 and eth2 using SFP28 transceivers and OM4 fibre cable for client network, and 2x 10Gb ports on eth9 and eth10 using RJ45 cat6 cable for backup network

- \* 2x 10Gb ports on eth1 and eth2 using FU45 cat6 cable for client network, and 2x 25Gb ports on eth11 and eth12 using SFP28 transceivers and OM4 fiber cable for backup network
- \* 2x 25Gb ports on eth1 and eth2 using SFP28 transceivers and OM4 fiber cable for backup network, and 2x 10Gb ports on eth3 and eth4 using RJ45 cat6 cable for client network

Statement D is true as the Exadata X9M-2 Database Server has two 25Gb ports on eth1 and eth2 using SFP28 transceivers and OM4 fiber cable for backup network, and two 10Gb ports on eth3 and eth4 using RJ45 cat6 cable for client network, as stated in the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book (page 24).

Statement B is also true as the Exadata X9M-2 Database Server has two 25Gb ports on eth1 and eth2 using SFP28 transceivers and OM4 fibre cable for client network [1][2], and two 10Gb ports on eth9 and eth10 using RJ45 cat6 cable for backup network, as stated in the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book (page 24).

**NO.33** 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

**NO.34** Which three steps are required to expand an Exadata X9M-2 Database Server with the lowest memory configuration available to the highest memory configuration?

- \* Add 12x 32GB DIMMs.
- \* Add 12x 64GB DIMMs.
- \* Shutdown the Database Server if running.
- \* Add 16x 32GB DIMMs.
- \* Add 16x 64GB DIMMs.
- \* Memory cannot be expanded on Exadata X9M-2 Database Servers.
- \* Remove existing memory modules.
- \* Add 32x 64GB DIMMs.
- \* Add 24x 32GB DIMMs.

1. Remove existing memory modules: Before adding new memory modules, the existing memory modules should be removed.

2. Add 16x 64GB DIMMs: The new DIMMs should be added, in this case is 16 DIMMs of 64GB each, which will expand the memory to the highest configuration available.

3. Shutdown the Database Server if running: The Database Server should be shutdown before adding new memory modules in order to prevent any possible data loss or corruption.

**NO.35** You have been asked to investigate why an Exadata Database Server stopped communicating on the client network for 10 minutes over the past weekend.

Which command would help investigate this?

- \* `$(ORACLE_HOME)/suptools/tfa/release/tfa_home/bin/tfact1 -from <Fridays_Date>_17:00:00 -to <Sundays_Date>_23:59:00`
- \* `# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/netcheck/runDiagnostics.pm -from <Fridays_Date>_17:00:00 -to <Sundays_Date>_23:59:00`
- \* `# /opt/oracle.ExaWatcher/GetExaWatcherResults.sh -from <Fridays_Date>_17:00:00 -to <Sundays_Date>_23:59:00`
- \* `# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/exachk/exachk -from <Fridays_Date>_17:00:00 -to <Sundays_Date>_23:59:00`

**NO.36** 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.

To enable REST access to the MS process, you need to manually enable the REST services on each storage server by running the command `cellcli -e 'ALTER CELL ENABLE REST';` and then configure authentication and authorization to ensure secure access. This is described in detail in the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book (Chapter 8, Securing the Exadata Database Machine).

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/exadata-cloud/csexa/access-rest-api.html>

**NO.37** 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.

**NO.38** 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 `V$SYSTEM_EVENTS` and filter for the event `'cell physical IO interconnect bytes returned by smart scan'`, associated to your table.
- \* You query `v$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`.

A) YOU query `V$SYSTEM_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 Scan.

C) 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 session.

<https://www.databasejournal.com/oracle/monitoring-smart-scans-in-oracle-exadata/>

**NO.39** 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.

References 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 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 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

**NO.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 Architecture1, 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 Servers1.

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 disk1.

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 writes1.

**NO.41** 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 | grep re0| re1`
- \* `/opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/checkbadlinks.pl -all`
- \* `netstat -rn`
- \* `cat /proc/net/bonding/bondeth0`

According to Oracle's documentation1, the client network on Exadata X9M-2 Database Server is used for client access to the database servers using Single Client Access Name (SCAN) and Oracle RAC Virtual IP (VIP) addresses. To verify that the client network is available via both client switches, you can use the command:

```
cat /proc/net/bonding/bondeth0
```

This command displays information about the bondeth0 interface, which is used for the client network on Exadata X9M-2 Database Server2. You can check if both interfaces (eth0 and eth1) are active and connected to different switches3.

**NO.42** 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.

Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) enables customers to deploy Oracle Exadata Database Machine in virtualized environments and it support both bare metal and virtual machine deployment in an Exadata X9M Quarter Rack.

OEDA allows customers to have both bare metal (BM) and virtual machine (VM) in an Exadata X9M Quarter Rack, and it sets up key-based authentication for the root user by using the setuprootssh.sh utility included with OEDA. According to the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book [1][2], OEDA deployment steps include setup, configure, deploy, and manage. The number of VMs in an Exadata rack is limited by the available resources in the rack, such as CPU, Memory, and Storage.

**NO.43** Which two activities are supported on the storage servers in an Exadata Database Machine?

- \* changing the root password
- \* upgrading a device driver for hard disks when inserting a replacement disk after a hard disk failure
- \* installing an alternative package manager
- \* upgrading the Storage Server software package using rpm
- \* configuring secure shell user equivalency for the cellmonitor user

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:

1. changing the root password
2. configuring secure shell user equivalency for the cellmonitor user

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/exadata-database-machine/dbms/exadata-introduction.html>

**NO.44** 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?

- \* to the CELLADMIN account by calling CELLCLI on all cells using DCLI
- \* to an administrator-created storage server user with appropriate privileges on celldisk objects by calling CELLCLI on all cells using exadcli
- \* to the CELLMONITOR account using cellcli interactively on each storage server
- \* to an administrator-created storage server user with appropriate privileges on celldisk objects by calling EXACLI on all cells using exadcli
- \* to the CELLMONITOR account calling CELLCLI on all cells using DCLI
- \* to the CELLADMIN account using cellcli interactively on each storage server

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

**NO.45** How many 128GB Persistent Memory DIMMS are included in Exadata X9M-2 Extended (XT) Storage Servers?

- \* 0
- \* 2
- \* 8
- \* 12

The Exadata X9M-2 Extended (XT) Storage Server does not include any Persistent Memory (PMEM) DIMMs. The XT server configuration primarily serves as a cost-effective archival storage option and lacks the performance features available in the HC (High Capacity) and EF (Extreme Flash) storage servers. This configuration does not include Persistent Memory, which is leveraged in other models for accelerating OLTP workloads and providing extremely low-latency data access.

**NO.46** 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.

**NO.47** What is the minimum Exadata System Software version required for Exadata X9M?

- \* 20.1.1.0.0
- \* 19.2.1 0.0
- \* 21.2.0.0.0
- \* 19.3.0.0.0
- \* 18.1.3.0.0
- \* 21.3.0.0.0

The minimum Exadata System Software version required to support Oracle Exadata X9M is 21.2.0.0.0. This version introduced various enhancements and capabilities tailored for the X9M series, including optimizations for the RoCE network fabric and support for new hardware components .

**NO.48** Which three of the following options are available for database consolidation on Exadata?

- \* Multiple pluggable databases in one or more container databases on a Virtual Machine or Bare Metal cluster
- \* Bare Metal deployment with one database per database server
- \* A single database with one or more schema per application
- \* Multiple databases spanning a Bare Metal and Virtual Machine cluster to provide resource isolation and consolidation concurrently
- \* Multiple Databases on a cluster
- \* Multiple Virtual Machine clusters supporting a single database for greatest resource isolation

According to Oracle.com documents or resources, the three options that are available for database consolidation on Exadata are:

1. Multiple pluggable databases in one or more container databases on a Virtual Machine or Bare Metal cluster123.
2. A single database with one or more schema per application12.
3. Multiple Databases on a cluster12.

<https://blogs.oracle.com/exadata/post/database-consolidation-why-and-how>

**NO.49** 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.

**NO.50** 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.

**NO.51** 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 all database servers in the second rack
- \* on at least two storage servers in both racks
- \* on all database servers in both racks and one storage server in each rack
- \* 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 only one database server in both racks

In order to monitor all components of this multirack configuration, Enterprise Manager agents must be deployed on at least two storage servers in both racks and all database servers in both racks. This is according to the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials official text book [1], in which it states [To monitor all components of the multirack configuration, you must deploy agents on all database servers and at least two storage servers in each rack](#); (page 6-15).

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