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Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials

Oracle 1z0-902

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

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?

A. YOU query VSSYSTEM_EVENTS and filter for the event 'cell physical IO interconnect bytes returned by smart scan', associated to your table.

B. 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'.

C. You query v$SYSTAT and filter for the statistic 'cell smart table scan', associated to your table.

D. 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.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 2

Which statement is true about the patching features provided in Platinum Services?

A. Oracle Platinum Service covers Exadata storage software and firmware patching, but customers must perform the database patching.

B. Patching services are available for the full software stack up to twice per year.

C. The rolling and complete down time approaches are two options to patching.

D. Patching is done automatically during business hours.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Oracle Platinum Services provides patching features for the full software stack, which includes operating systems, virtualization, storage software and firmware, and databases. This service is typically performed up to twice per year, allowing customers to schedule the patching at their convenience. The patching is usually done to keep the software and firmware up-to-date and to fix any known security vulnerabilities. It's important to note that patching services are not done automatically during business hours, customer's involvement and schedule is needed, and the rolling and complete downtime approaches are options to minimize the impact on the system during patching.

The correct statement about the patching features provided in Platinum Services is that patching services are available for the full software stack up to twice per year. Oracle Platinum Service covers Exadata storage software and firmware patching,

and customers must also perform the database patching. The rolling and complete down time approaches are two options for patching, and patching should be scheduled for times when the system is not being heavily used. Patching is not done automatically during business hours. This is covered in section 4.13 of the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book and Resources [1].

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

Search results: [1] Oracle Exadata Storage Server Patching [1][2]. Oracle Exadata Storage Server patching is performed by a team of Oracle engineers [3][2], and includes the latest Oracle… [2] Patching and Upgrades. Oracle Database Machine provides automated patching and upgrades for the full Exadata software stack, up to twice a year, with… [3] Virtualized Exadata. Oracle Database Machine X9M-2 comes with a choice of two patching approaches to accommodate different customer needs: Rolling… [4] Jan 10, 2017 … Exadata Patching Process. Oracle Exadata Storage Server patching is performed by a team of Oracle engineers [3][2], and includes the latest…

QUESTION NO: 3

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

ANSWER: A E

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:

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

QUESTION NO: 4

How do ASM failure groups provide redundancy?

A. Failure groups are created for each grid disk to ensure mirror copies are written to the same storage server for faster recovery after a physical disk failure.

B. Failure groups contain all ASM disks in a single storage server preventing mirror copies being written to the same storage server.

C. They ensure that the ASM Flex instances are enabled on a maximum of two database servers or VMs per cluster.

D. Extended Redundancy mirrors data across data centers providing the highest levels of data protection.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

According to Oracle's documentation12, ASM failure groups provide redundancy by storing mirror copies of data on different disks or storage servers. When ASM allocates an extent for a normal redundancy file, ASM allocates a primary copy and a secondary copy. ASM chooses the disk on which to store the secondary copy so that it is in a different failure group than the primary copy1. This way, if one disk or storage server fails, ASM can still access the data from another failure group2.

Therefore, the statement that is true about how ASM failure groups provide redundancy is:

QUESTION NO: 5

Your system administrator reports an amber, non-blinking light on one of your Exadata storage disks. You immediately execute the 'list physicaldisk where diskType=HardDisk and status=failed DETAIL' command on the Exadata storage system and the specified disk is indeed reported as failed. Platinum Support has not been enabled for this system. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is monitoring the system.

What is the next step that you should perform before you do anything else?

A. Ask the system administrator to replace the broken disk with a spare.

B. Check the database to see if any rebalance operations are active.

C. Call Oracle Support and make an appointment so that the drive can be replaced.

D. Wait for the email of the failure that Exadata or Enterprise Manager will send.

E. Download and run the latest exadiag tool.

F. Wait for a blue light to appear on the disk if the rebalance operation is running.

ANSWER: F

Explanation:

According to Oracle documentation1, Exadata Storage software has a complete set of automated operations for hard disk maintenance, when a hard disk has failed or has been flagged as a problematic disk. It will initiate a rebalance operation to redistribute data across other disks and mark the failed disk with an amber light.

QUESTION NO: 6

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.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 7

You have been tasked with replacing a memory module of an Exadata Storage Server and need to power off the affected storage server. Which two commands must you execute to safely power off the storage server in an Exadata X9M Database Machine?

A. CeLLCLI> alter cell shutdown SERVICES all on the affected storage server

B. CeLLCLI> list GRIDDISK where status != 'inactive' on the affected storage server

C. 'crsct1 stop cluster -all' on one of the database servers

D. CellCLI LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES name WHERE asmdeactivationoutcome != 'Yes' on the affected Storage server

E. CellCLI alter GRIDDISK all inactive on the affected storage server

F. shutdown -h now' on the affected storage server

ANSWER: E F

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/exadata-database-machine/dbmmn/maintaining-exadata-storage-servers.html#GUID-AE16A1DA-53C6-4E80-94E5-963AA65373AB

The two commands that must be executed to safely power off the storage server in an Exadata X9M Database Machine are E and F.

Command E, CellCLI alter GRIDDISK all inactive, will deactivate all of the GRIDDISKS on the affected storage server. This will ensure that no data is lost during the power-off process.

Command F, shutdown -h now, will shut down the storage server. This will ensure that the storage server is completely powered off and no data is lost.

For more information on how to properly power off an Exadata Storage Server, refer to the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials official text book and resources [1][2].

https://support.oracle.com/knowledge/Oracle%20Database%20Products/1188080_1.html

QUESTION NO: 8

Which dbmcli command is NOT valid on Exadata X9M?

A. dbmcli -e "LIST METRICHISTORY WHERE name LIKE 'DS_.*'"

B. dbmcli -e "LIST METRICCURRENT WHERE name = 'DS_TEMP' "

C. dbmcli -e "LIST IBPORT DETAIL"

D. dbmcli -e "LIST ALERTHISTORY WHERE ageInMinutes < 15"

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The dbmcli -e "LIST IBPORT DETAIL" command is not valid on Exadata X9M. According to the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials Official Text Book [1][2], this command is only valid on Exadata X3 and X4 models. The other three commands are valid on Exadata X9M.

https://forums.oracle.com/ords/apexds/map/tech/apps-infra/discussion/4342715/monitoring-roce-performance

QUESTION NO: 9

I/O performance of the prod database on your Exadata Database Machine has degraded slightly over the past month. The database has been allocated to the OLTP I/O Resource Management (IORM) category.

Which two monitoring tools might be useful in examining I/O performance for the prod database?

A. OS I/O metrics using Enterprise Manager host pages for the storage servers

B. OS I/O metrics using OS tools such as iostat on the database servers

C. I/O-specific dynamic performance views such as v$iostat_fiie, v$iostat_function, and v$iostat_consumer_group from the prod
database instances using SQL *p1us

D. cellcli (or exacli/exadcli) to examine storage server metrics such as database, category, ceiidisk, and griddisk

E. OS I/O metrics using OS tools such as iostat on the storage servers

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

According to the Oracle documentation1, two monitoring tools that might be useful in examining I/O performance for the prod database are:

QUESTION NO: 10

Which two statements are true about applying updates on Exadata systems?

A. Failed storage server updates are automatically rolled back to a previous release.

B. To speed up applying storage server updates in a rolling manner, updating two storage servers simultaneously is recommended.

C. Updating kernel and RDMA packages on storage cells should be prevented by excluding them with the yum —exclude option.

D. For regular Exadata updates, yum automatically installs a non-UEK kernel, which can be selected to boot from grub.

E. Failed database server updates are rolled back to a working state on a previous release automatically.

F. When running a "yum update" for a new Exadata release, all other repositories should be disabled.

ANSWER: A F

Explanation:

According to Oracle's documentation12, some of the statements that are true about applying updates on Exadata systems are: