



1Z0-902^{Q&As}

Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M Implementation Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

You are going to create an ACFS Filesystem for use as a staging area for data loads. Examine the following commands:

```
1) /usr/sbin/mkfs -t acfs /dev/asm/acfs_dataload_vol-123
2) asmcmd volinfo -G data acfs_dataload_vol | grep Device
3) acfsutil size +250G -d /dev/asm/acfs_dataload_vol-123 /mnt/acfs_dataload_vol/
4) sudo /u01/app/19.0.0.0/grid/bin/srvctl start filesystem -device /dev/asm/acfs_dataload_vol-123
5) sudo chown -R oracle:dba /mnt/acfs_dataload_vol
6) asmcmd volcreate -G data -s 1024G acfs_dataload_vol
7) /sbin/acfsutil snap create -w data_load /mnt/acfs_dataload_vol
8) /u01/app/19.0.0.0/grid/bin/srvctl add filesystem -device /dev/asm/acfs_dataload_vol-123 -path /mnt/acfs_dataload_vol -
user oracle
9) sudo /u01/app/19.0.0.0/grid/bin/srvctl stop filesystem -device /dev/asm/acfs_dataload_vol-123
```

What steps and in which order should they be executed?

- A. 6, 2, 1, 8, 4, 5
- B. 6, 8, 3, 4, 2, 1
- C. 6, 3, 1, 9, 7, 8
- D. 6, 1, 2, 7, 5, 8

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The steps and the order in which they should be executed to create an ACFS Filesystem for use as a staging area for data loads are: `asmcmd volcreate -G data -s 1024G acfs_dataload_vol` : This command creates a new volume in the data diskgroup, with a size of 1024 GB, and named `acfs_dataload_vol`. `asmcmd vol info -G data acfs_dataload_vol | grep Device`: This command will show the device name of the newly created volume `/usr/sbin/mkfs -t acfs /dev/asm/acfs_dataload_vol-123`: This command creates a new ACFS filesystem on the volume created in step 1 `sudo /u01/app/19.0.0.0/grid/bin/srvctl start filesystem -device /dev/asm/acfs_dataload_vol-123`: This command starts the filesystem created in step 3 `sudo chown -R oracle:dba /mnt/acfs_dataload_vol`: This command changes the ownership of the `/mnt/acfs_dataload_vol` to the `oracle:dba` user. `/sbin/acfsutil snap create -v data_load /mnt/acfs_dataload_vol`: This command creates a snapshot of the filesystem to be used as a staging area. `acfsutil size +250G -d /dev/asm/acfs_dataload_vol-123 /mnt/acfs_dataload_vol/` : This command increases the size of the filesystem by 2GB `/u01/app/19.0.0.0/grid/bin/srvctl add filesystem -device /dev/asm/acfs_dataload_vol-`

QUESTION 2

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?

- A. Install Oracle Rest Data Services on each Database server and install the MS APEX application.
- B. The MS Process on the storage servers is natively endowed with REST services, but are not enabled by default.
- C. Install Oracle Rest Data Services on each Storage server and install the MS APEX application.



D. 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.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: 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/csex/a/access-rest-api.html>

QUESTION 3

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 4

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?

- A. `$ ${ORACLE_HOME}/suptools/tfa/release/tfa_home/bin/tfact1 --from _17:00:00 --to _23:59:00`
- B. `# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/netcheck/runDiagnostics.pm --from _17:00:00 --to _23:59:00`



C. # /opt/oracle.ExaWatcher/GetExaWatcherResults.sh --from _17:00:00 --to _23:59:00

D. # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/exachk/exachk --from _17:00:00 --to _23:59:00

Correct Answer: ABCD

Explanation: To investigate why an Exadata Database Server stopped communicating on the client network for 10 minutes over the past weekend, you can use the GetExaWatcherResults.sh script to collect and analyze ExaWatcher data for

a specified time range1.

Therefore, the command that you should use to investigate this is:

/opt/oracle.ExaWatcher/GetExaWatcherResults.sh --from _17:00:00 --to _23:59:00

QUESTION 5

Which four actions should you take before proceeding with applying updates to your Exadata Database Machine?

- A. Consult My Oracle Support note 888828.1 to determine the current recommended Exadata software release.
- B. Check the Exadata Critical Issues My Oracle Support note 1270094.1 for any issues not added to the latest version of exachk.
- C. Run exachk and resolve only WARNINGS that you have not seen before.
- D. Run the appropriate patchmgr prerequisite check step for each component being updated.
- E. Run patchmgr --all_comp --autofix --autobackup --upgrade --rolling.
- F. For database servers, perform a server backup using patchmgr --dbnodes db_list_file --backup --rolling.

Correct Answer: ABCD

Explanation: According to Oracle.com documents or resources, the four actions that you should take before proceeding with applying updates to your Exadata Database Machine are:

- A. Consult My Oracle Support note 888828.1 to determine the current recommended Exadata software release123.
- B. Check the Exadata Critical Issues My Oracle Support note 1270094.1 for any issues not added to the latest version of exachk453.
- C. Run exachk and resolve only WARNINGS that you have not seen before3.
- D. Run the appropriate patchmgr prerequisite check step for each component being updated3.

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