

# 100% Pass 2026 1z0-1093-25: Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional–High Hit-Rate Brain Exam



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## Oracle 1z0-1093-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Database Management Service: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cloud Operations Analyst and provides insight into Oracle's Database Management Service on OCI. It focuses on enabling the service for databases, monitoring their performance, and performing diagnostic and tuning activities. It also covers tasks related to the administration of databases running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NoSQL Database Service Technical Overview: This section of the exam measures the skills of a NoSQL Developer and explores Oracle's NoSQL Database Service. It includes understanding the basics of NoSQL architecture, handling table-level security, rate limiting, and data modeling. It also covers concepts like provisioned throughput and the usage of language SDKs for interacting with NoSQL services on Oracle Cloud.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Base Database Service - VM (BaseDB): This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cloud Database Administrator and covers the foundational elements of Oracle's Base Database Service. It includes understanding what the BaseDB service is, how to provision and manage it, and lifecycle operations such as backups, recovery, patching, and upgrades. It also tests familiarity with monitoring and management interfaces used to control and observe the BaseDB environment.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MySQL HeatWave Technical Overview: This section of the exam measures the skills of a MySQL Cloud Specialist and introduces MySQL HeatWave, Oracle's high-performance analytics engine for MySQL. It includes provisioning, migrating existing MySQL databases to HeatWave, and working with its analytical and machine-learning capabilities. It also covers day-to-day operational activities within the MySQL HeatWave environment.</li></ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exadata Database Service (ExaDB): This section of the exam measures the skills of a Database Infrastructure Engineer and focuses on the advanced Exadata Database Service. It includes the provisioning of Exadata systems, management of Exadata Cloud Infrastructure, and VM Cluster administration. It also evaluates knowledge of lifecycle management tasks and how to interact with various Exadata management utilities and interfaces.</li> </ul>
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## Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

### NEW QUESTION # 34

What is the primary processing paradigm employed by the HeatWave query accelerator for analytical workloads?

- A. Key-value pair processing
- B. Disk-based processing
- C. Index-based processing
- D. Row-based processing
- E. Columnar processing

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

HeatWave's Processing Model:

HeatWave uses columnar in-memory processing to optimize analytical workloads. Storing data in columns rather than rows allows HeatWave to process large datasets efficiently, reducing the volume of data scanned and improving query performance. This is crucial for OLAP operations that involve aggregating and analyzing data.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- \* A: Row-based processing is typical for OLTP workloads, not analytical.
- \* B: HeatWave operates primarily in memory, not disk.
- \* D: Indexing enhances performance but is not the primary processing paradigm.
- \* E: Key-value processing is typical in NoSQL databases, not analytical systems.

### NEW QUESTION # 35

Before migrating to MySQL HeatWave, what is the MOST important action to take regarding user accounts and privileges?

- A. Merge all user accounts into a single 'admin' account.
- B. Ensure all user accounts and privileges are compatible with MySQL 8.0, and recreate any incompatible accounts on the target instance.
- C. Reset all user passwords to default values.
- D. Migrate all user accounts to use external authentication (e.g., LDAP).
- E. Delete all user accounts except for the root account.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

B: Ensure all user accounts and privileges are compatible with MySQL 8.0:

- \* MySQL HeatWave is based on MySQL 8.0, so compatibility is crucial.
- \* User accounts and privileges must be updated to match the security and syntax requirements of MySQL 8.0.
- \* If any incompatibility is detected, the accounts should be recreated on the target HeatWave instance.
- \* Typical issues include changes in password hashing algorithms, privilege structure, and role management.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- \* A. Resetting passwords to default: Risky from a security perspective and unnecessary.
- \* C. Deleting user accounts except root: This drastically limits access and disrupts database operations.
- \* D. External authentication (LDAP): Not mandatory or relevant to compatibility with HeatWave.
- \* E. Merging accounts into a single 'admin': Violates best practices for user management and security.

### NEW QUESTION # 36

Which of the following is a proactive strategy to avoid encountering table rate limits in Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service?

- A. Disabling data encryption to reduce the overhead of read/write operations.
- B. Regularly increasing the table's storage capacity to accommodate future growth.
- C. Consolidating all data into a single large table to simplify management.
- **D. Carefully designing the table schema and indexes to optimize query performance and minimize the number of read/write operations required.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

B: Optimizing schema and indexes:

- \* Efficient schema design reduces the number of read/write operations.
- \* Proper indexing reduces the need to scan large data volumes, minimizing the number of read capacity units (RCUs) consumed.
- \* This proactive approach helps stay within the provisioned rate limits, avoiding throttling.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- \* A. Increasing storage capacity: Does not address the rate of operations, only storage volume.
- \* C. Disabling encryption: Unwise due to security risks and does not significantly impact rate limits.
- \* D. Consolidating data into one table: Likely increases the rate of operations, worsening the problem.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

How does HeatWave address the challenges of Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) compared to traditional row-based database systems?

- A. HeatWave automatically shards the database to distribute the workload across multiple nodes.
- **B. HeatWave employs a columnar data format in memory, enabling faster scans and aggregations for complex queries.**
- C. HeatWave leverages a distributed caching mechanism to store frequently accessed data.
- D. HeatWave leverages AI-powered indexing to optimize the data retrieval.
- E. HeatWave uses a specialized indexing technique to speed up data retrieval.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

HeatWave's Columnar Processing:

HeatWave improves OLAP performance by storing data in a columnar format in memory. This format is particularly efficient for analytical queries because:

- \* It minimizes the amount of data read by only scanning the necessary columns.
- \* Columnar storage supports vectorized processing, which significantly speeds up aggregation operations.
- \* Being in-memory, it eliminates disk I/O bottlenecks, crucial for high-speed analytics.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- \* A: Indexing is useful, but columnar storage is the primary driver of speed.
- \* C: Caching improves access times but does not address the fundamental OLAP challenge of processing large datasets.
- \* D: HeatWave distributes workload using parallel processing, not simple sharding.
- \* E: AI-powered indexing is not a core feature of HeatWave.

Which two of the following options are valid statements regarding the management of the operating system on a Base Database Service Virtual Machine DB System?

- Answer: A,E**

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