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Oracle 1z0-1093-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

Topic 5	• 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.

Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58
When deploying Exadata Database Service, what is the PRIMARY benefit of using the "Cloud Tooling" deployment option versus manually configuring an on-premises Exadata system?

- A. "Cloud Tooling" completely eliminates the need for any database administrator intervention.
- B. "Cloud Tooling" allows using older versions of Oracle Database that are no longer supported on- premises.
- C. "Cloud Tooling" automates the provisioning, patching, and lifecycle management of the Exadata infrastructure.
- D. "Cloud Tooling" offers significantly more granular control over the underlying hardware configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:
B: Automation of provisioning and management:
* Cloud Tooling automates key tasks such asprovisioning, patching, scaling, and maintenance.
* Reduces manual configuration errors and saves time.
* Ensures consistency in setup and updates, minimizing downtime.
* Greatly simplifies lifecycle management, making cloud deployments more efficient than on-premises.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A. More granular hardware control:Cloud tooling abstracts low-level hardware management.
* C. No DBA intervention:While reduced, DBAs still handle application-specific configurations and performance tuning.
* D. Using older database versions:Exadata Cloud Service supportsonly supported versions, not deprecated ones.

NEW QUESTION # 59
Which statement accurately reflects the impact of applying an Oracle-provided patch to the operating system on an Exadata Database Service instance using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) console?

- A. The OCI console-initiated patch process updates the database software and the OS, allowing for a rolling update strategy on the database nodes, minimizing downtime. Storage nodes are updated separately.
- B. The OCI console-initiated patch process only updates the database software, leaving the underlying OS untouched.
- C. The OCI console-initiated patch process automatically updates both the database software and the underlying operating system on all compute and storage nodes concurrently.
- D. The OCI console-initiated patch process only patches the storage servers; database nodes require manual OS patching.

Answer: A

Explanation:
OCI Patching Process:
The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console simplifies the patching process by integrating bothdatabase software and OS patching. Therolling update strategyensures that one node at a time is patched, reducing the downtime associated with updating the entire cluster. The storage nodes are updated in a separate process to ensure data integrity and availability.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A:The OCI console updates both the OS and database software.
* B:Updates are performed in a rolling fashion, not concurrently.
* D:The OCI console handles OS patching for both compute and storage nodes.

NEW QUESTION # 60
Which two prerequisites are required before you can provision a MySQL HeatWave DB system?

- A. A Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) with appropriately configured subnets.
- B. An OCI Compute instance to act as a client for the MySQL DB system.
- C. A MySQL Enterprise Edition license.
- D. A pre-configured MySQL database dump for initial data loading.
- E. A configured OCI Vault with encryption keys for database security.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
VCN Requirement (B):
AVirtual Cloud Network (VCN)with appropriate subnets is essential to providenetwork connectivity and isolationfor the HeatWave DB system. It ensures secure data flow within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.
License Requirement (E):
Since HeatWave is anenterprise feature, it requires aMySQL Enterprise Edition license.Without this license, the HeatWave functionalities cannot be utilized.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A:Data loading can be performed post-provisioning.
* C:While encryption can be configured, it is not a prerequisite.
* D:An OCI Compute instance may be used as a client but is not mandatory for provisioning.

NEW QUESTION # 61
Which of the following best describes the primary purpose of table rate limiting within Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service?

- A. To prevent a single table from consuming excessive resources, ensuring fair allocation and preventing performance degradation for other tables and users.
- B. To automatically optimize table schema design for improved query performance.
- C. To restrict the total amount of storage space a table can consume.
- D. To enforce strict data consistency across all table partitions, ensuring ACID compliance.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Table Rate Limiting:
Table rate limiting ensures that no single table monopolizes system resources, maintainingoverall stability and performancein a multi-tenant environment. This feature is crucial for cloud services where numerous applications may share the same database infrastructure. It helps maintain fair access by capping the number of read/write operations per second.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A:ACID compliance is achieved through consistency settings, not rate limiting.
* C:Schema optimization is not related to rate limiting.
* D:Rate limiting controls IOPS (Input/Output Operations Per Second), not storage space.

NEW QUESTION # 62
When provisioning a new BaseDB VM, which statement BEST describes the relationship between the available Database Versions and the selected Operating System image?

- A. The Database Version determines the Operating System image that will be used, irrespective of the initially selected image.
- B. Only Database Versions compatible with the underlying Operating System image are presented as options during provisioning.
- C. All Database Versions are compatible with all Operating System images available in the OCI Marketplace.
- D. The chosen Operating System image is automatically upgraded to the latest version compatible with the selected Database Version after provisioning.

Answer: B

Explanation:
B: Only compatible Database Versions are presented:
* The provisioning process filters out incompatible combinations, presenting only database versions that match the chosen OS image.
* This ensures that the database software can run properly on the selected OS.
* This compatibility check prevents deployment failures and ensures system stability.

Why the other options are incorrect:
* A. All Database Versions are compatible:Incorrect; some versions are OS-specific.
* C. Automatic OS upgrade:OCI does not automatically upgrade the OS for compatibility.
* D. Database version determines OS image:The OS image is selected independently, with the system ensuring compatibility.

NEW QUESTION # 63
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