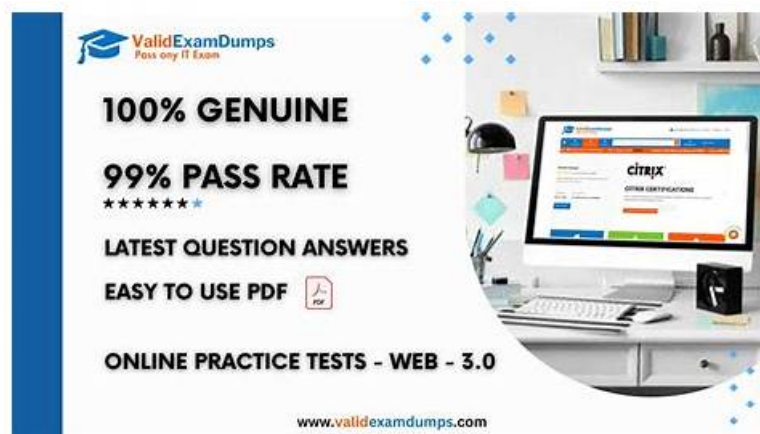


1z0-1093-25 Test Prep & 1z0-1093-25 Questions



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Oracle 1z0-1093-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	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.
Topic 3	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 4	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 5	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.

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Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

When enabling Database Management Service for a cloud database, which of the following is typically NOT a configurable parameter specific to the Database Management Service itself?

- A. The specific metrics that are collected from the database.
- B. The maximum amount of storage space allocated for collected metrics.
- **C. The database version.**
- D. The frequency at which performance metrics are collected.

Answer: C

Explanation:

D: The database version:

- * The database version is not configurable through the Database Management Service.
- * The version is determined during the database instance provisioning and is independent of the management service.
- * The management service can monitor and manage databases of various versions, but it does not control or alter the version itself.

Why the other options are configurable:

- * A. Frequency of metric collection: Can be adjusted to balance performance and data granularity.
- * B. Specific metrics collected: Can be customized based on monitoring requirements.
- * C. Storage space for metrics: Some configurations allow defining the retention and storage capacity for collected data.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which aspect of NoSQL Database Cloud Service is LEAST impacted by the choice of SDK used in an application?

- **A. Underlying database architecture and scalability characteristics.**
- B. Syntax for querying data.
- C. Method for authenticating with the service.
- D. Error handling mechanisms.

Answer: A

Explanation:

C: Underlying database architecture and scalability characteristics:

- * The architecture and scalability of Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service are inherent to the platform and do not change based on the SDK.
- * SDKs are designed to provide language-specific interfaces for data interaction but do not alter the core architecture.
- * Whether using Java, Python, or another SDK, the database's sharding, replication, and consistency characteristics remain constant.

Why the other options are impacted:

- * A. Query syntax: SDKs may offer different syntax or query formats.
- * B. Authentication method: Varies between SDKs, e.g., API keys vs. IAM tokens.
- * D. Error handling: Each SDK may implement error handling differently, influencing how exceptions are processed.

NEW QUESTION # 45

When cloning a BaseDB database for development and testing, which of the following considerations is MOST critical to ensure compliance with data privacy regulations?

- **A. Masking or anonymizing sensitive data in the cloned database.**
- B. Maintaining the same network security group (NSG) rules as the production database.
- C. Ensuring the compute shape of the cloned database is identical to the production database.
- D. Using the same database version as the production database.
- E. Scheduling the cloning operation during off-peak hours.

Answer: A

Explanation:

B: Masking or anonymizing sensitive data:

* Data privacy regulations (like GDPR, HIPAA) mandate that personally identifiable information (PII) is protected, even in non-production environments.

* Cloning a database without masking sensitive data could expose confidential information to unauthorized users.

* Techniques include:

* Data masking: Replacing real data with realistic, but non-sensitive values.

* Data anonymization: Irreversibly removing personally identifiable information.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A. Matching compute shape: Relevant to performance, not privacy.

* C. Using the same database version: Important for compatibility, but not related to data privacy.

* D. Same NSG rules: Important for network security, but does not directly address data exposure.

* E. Off-peak scheduling: Minimizes disruption but does not address data protection.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which of the following is the recommended approach for migrating a large, mission-critical database from an on-premises Exadata system to Exadata Database Service with minimal downtime?

- A. Using SQL Developer to copy the data over a VPN connection.
- B. Traditional export/import using Data Pump over a public network.
- C. Performing a full backup and restore to a new Exadata Database Service instance.
- **D. Creating a physical standby database using Data Guard and switching over to the standby in OCI.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

B: Using Data Guard for physical standby and switchover:

* This method enables minimal downtime migration.

* Steps:

* Configure Data Guard to synchronize the standby database with the primary on-premises database.

* Once synchronized, perform a switchover to make the standby the new primary.

* Downtime is limited to the switchover duration.

* This approach leverages real-time replication to minimize disruption.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A. Export/Import with Data Pump: Too time-consuming for large databases.

* C. Full backup and restore: High downtime due to the time required for data transfer and restoration.

* D. Copying via SQL Developer: Not feasible for mission-critical and large databases due to slow transfer speeds.

NEW QUESTION # 47

When provisioning an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Base Database Service (BaseDB) on a virtual machine (VM), what is a primary factor that distinguishes it from using a Bare Metal database service?

- **A. The underlying hardware is dedicated solely to your instance.**
- B. The ability to create multiple database homes on a single server.
- C. The ability to choose your own hypervisor for virtualization.
- D. The database software binaries are always pre-installed.

Answer: A

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