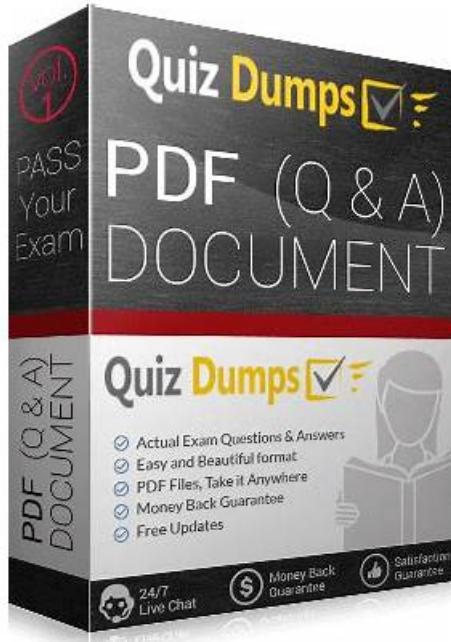


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Oracle 1z0-1093-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76

In comparing NoSQL databases with relational databases, what constitutes a fundamental difference in their approach to data relationships?

- A. Relational databases offer no mechanism for defining relationships between different data sets.
- B. NoSQL databases universally lack the ability to represent relationships between data elements.
- C. NoSQL databases exclusively use foreign keys to establish relationships, similar to relational database models.
- D. Relational databases primarily rely on foreign keys to define relationships, while NoSQL databases often embed related data within a single document or use application-level links.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

B: Relational vs. NoSQL data relationships:

* Relational Databases: Use foreign keys to establish relationships between tables, maintaining referential integrity.

* NoSQL Databases: Typically do not enforce relationships through foreign keys. Instead, they:

* Embed related data within a single document (common in document stores like MongoDB).

* Use application-level joins to link related data (common in key-value or column-family stores).

* Graph databases (a type of NoSQL) use edges to explicitly represent relationships between nodes.

- * This difference highlights the flexibility vs. consistency trade-off between NoSQL and relational databases.
- Why the other options are incorrect:
 - * A. NoSQL databases lack relationships: Incorrect; they handle relationships differently.
 - * C. NoSQL using foreign keys exclusively: NoSQL databases generally do not enforce such relationships.
 - * D. Relational databases lack relationship mechanisms: Incorrect as relational databases are designed around relationships.

NEW QUESTION # 77

When migrating a MySQL instance to MySQL HeatWave, which method generally provides the MINIMAL downtime for large databases?

- A. Using a third-party ETL tool to extract, transform, and load the data into the HeatWave instance.
- B. Creating a physical backup using MySQL Enterprise Backup and restoring it to the HeatWave instance.
- C. Using mysqldump to create a logical backup and restoring it to the HeatWave instance.
- **D. Utilizing MySQL replication to replicate data to the HeatWave instance and then performing a switchover.**
- E. Copying the data files directly from the source instance to the HeatWave instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using MySQL Replication for Minimal Downtime:

Replication allows for real-time synchronization between the source MySQL instance and the HeatWave instance. Once the replication catches up, performing a switchover to the HeatWave instance ensures minimal disruption.

- * This method is especially effective for large databases, as data is continuously synchronized during the migration process.
- * The switchover itself incurs minimal downtime as the applications are redirected to the new instance.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A: mysqldump and restore are time-consuming for large datasets.
- * B: Physical backup and restore are faster than logical, but still involve significant downtime.
- * C: Direct data file copying is risky and may cause data corruption.
- * E: ETL processes are typically slow and prone to data consistency issues.

NEW QUESTION # 78

Which two statements accurately describe the Database Management's Autonomous Database monitoring capability?

- A. Database Management does not support monitoring Autonomous Databases without enabling advanced features in the Autonomous Database itself.
- B. Database Management provides real-time and historical performance data, but is limited to monitoring CPU utilization on Autonomous Databases.
- **C. Database Management offers comprehensive performance monitoring for Autonomous Databases, including CPU utilization, I/O statistics, active session history, and SQL performance analysis.**
- **D. Database Management can monitor Autonomous Databases, however, the retention period for performance data is shorter compared to that of non-Autonomous Databases.**

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive Monitoring (C):

Database Management supports detailed performance monitoring for Autonomous Databases, including metrics like CPU usage, I/O statistics, and SQL performance data.

Data Retention Limitation (D):

The retention period for performance data on Autonomous Databases is typically shorter than that of manually managed databases due to automated data management policies.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A: Database Management covers more than just CPU monitoring.
- * B: Monitoring does not require enabling additional features on the Autonomous Database.

NEW QUESTION # 79

Which two options correctly describe methods for accessing and managing the Exadata Infrastructure?

- A. Customers have direct access to the Exadata storage cells, allowing them to modify storage configurations.
- B. **Exadata Infrastructure management is solely managed by Oracle and is not directly accessible to customers.**
- C. **Management of the Exadata Infrastructure is primarily performed through the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) console and APIs.**
- D. The dbcli utility, used for database administration on VM DB Systems, can also be used to manage the Exadata Infrastructure.
- E. Direct SSH access to the Exadata Infrastructure compute nodes is permitted for customers with root privileges.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Managing Exadata Infrastructure:

* OCI Console and APIs (B):The primary method for managing Exadata Infrastructure is through the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console and associated APIs. This includes provisioning, scaling, patching, and monitoring the Exadata environment.

* Oracle-Managed Infrastructure (E):Exadata Infrastructure management is fully handled by Oracle, which means customers do not have direct access to the underlying hardware. This managed approach ensures high availability and security.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A:Customers do not have root access to Exadata compute nodes to ensure security and system integrity.
- * C:The dbcli utility is designed for VM DB Systems, not Exadata Infrastructure management.
- * D:Exadata storage cells are managed by Oracle, and customers cannot directly modify storage configurations.

NEW QUESTION # 80

When provisioning an Exadata Database Service, which two networking components are mandatory?

- A. A Service Gateway to allow access to Oracle Services without traversing the public internet.
- B. A public subnet for the Exadata Infrastructure to allow external access for monitoring.
- C. A NAT Gateway for each VM within the VM Cluster to allow outbound internet access for patching.
- D. **A private subnet for database backups to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage.**
- E. A private subnet for the client network to ensure secure database access.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

C: Private subnet for client network:

* Essential for secure access to the databases hosted on the Exadata Database Service instance.

* Ensures that client connections are restricted and managed through private IPs.

E: Private subnet for database backups:

* Used to securely connect to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage for storing backups.

* Enables data protection without exposing the backup traffic to the public internet.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Public subnet for monitoring:Not required; secure access can be configured through private subnets.
- * B. Service Gateway:Optional, used for connecting to Oracle services without using the public internet.
- * D. NAT Gateway:Not mandatory unless specific outbound connectivity is required.

NEW QUESTION # 81

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