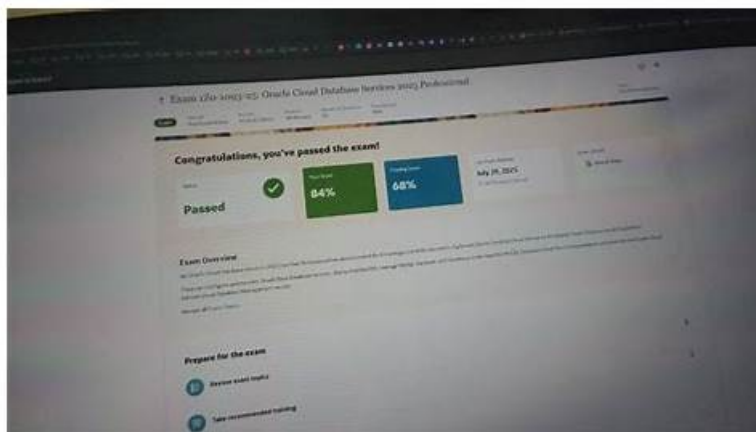


新版1z0-1093-25考古題|100%通過|最新問題



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來吧，讓暴風雨來得更猛烈些吧！那些想通過IT認證的考生面臨那些考前準備將束手無策，但是又不得不準備，從而形成了那種急躁不安的心理狀態。不過，自從有了PDFExamDumps Oracle的1z0-1093-25考試認證培訓資料，那種心態將消失的無蹤無影，因為有了PDFExamDumps Oracle的1z0-1093-25考試認證培訓資料，他們可以信心百倍，不用擔心任何考不過的風險，當然也可以輕鬆自如的面對考試了，這不僅是心理上的幫助，更重要的是通過考試獲得認證，幫助他們拼一個美好的明天。

Oracle 1z0-1093-25 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<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.
主題 2	<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.
主題 3	<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.
主題 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.
主題 5	<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.

新版1z0-1093-25考古題：Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional 100%通過考試，Oracle 1z0-1093-25 認證

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最新的 Oracle Cloud 1z0-1093-25 免費考試真題 (Q84-Q89):

問題 #84

What are the two primary dimensions typically governed by table rate limits in Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service?

- A. Read throughput and write throughput.
- B. Number of indexes and query complexity.
- C. CPU utilization and memory consumption.
- D. Storage capacity and network bandwidth.

答案：A

解題說明：

Rate Limiting in NoSQL:

In Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service, rate limiting primarily controls read and write throughput. This means defining the maximum number of read and write operations per second that a table can handle.

The goal is to prevent a single table from consuming excessive resources, ensuring fair allocation and system stability.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A: Storage capacity is managed via quotas, not rate limits.
- * C: CPU and memory are related to system resources, not table operations.
- * D: Indexing and query complexity are managed differently, often via query optimization.

問題 #85

Which two are valid mechanisms for accessing OS-level metrics on a Base Database Service Virtual Machine?

- A. The only way to access OS-level metrics is through a custom monitoring agent installed directly on the VM.
- B. Access OS metrics programmatically via the OCI Monitoring APIs, which allow retrieval of metrics collected by the Oracle Cloud Agent.
- C. All OS metrics are automatically pushed to the Cloud Exadata Service Dashboard, and are not available outside of this service.
- D. Utilize the vmcli utility, which allows access to OS-level metrics specific to the DB System.
- E. Access OS metrics using the OCI Metrics Explorer within the OCI Console leveraging the Oracle Cloud Agent.

答案：B,E

解題說明：

B: Access OS metrics using the OCI Metrics Explorer within the OCI Console leveraging the Oracle Cloud Agent.

- * OCI Metrics Explorer is part of the OCI Monitoring service.
- * The Oracle Cloud Agent collects OS-level metrics and makes them available through the OCI Console.
- * Users can view metrics like CPU usage, memory utilization, and disk I/O.

E: Access OS metrics programmatically via the OCI Monitoring APIs:

- * The Oracle Cloud Agent collects OS metrics and exposes them via OCI Monitoring APIs.
- * This approach allows for automated data retrieval and integration with external monitoring tools.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. vmcli utility: This is not a standard tool for accessing OS-level metrics on Base Database Service VMs.

- * C. Custom monitoring agent: While possible, it is not the primary or only method. Oracle Cloud Agent is the default tool.
- * D. Automatically pushed to the Cloud Exadata Service Dashboard: This statement is incorrect as OS metrics are available through OCI Monitoring.

問題 #86

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

答案: C

解題說明:

Primary Distinction:

The primary difference between BaseDB on a VM and Bare Metal is how the underlying hardware is allocated:

* BaseDB on VM: The infrastructure is shared among multiple tenants, using virtualization to isolate instances.

* Bare Metal Database Service: The server's physical hardware is dedicated exclusively to a single tenant, offering maximum performance and isolation.

* This exclusive access to hardware in Bare Metal allows for better performance and control compared to VM-based instances.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A: Binaries are not always pre-installed in both cases; it depends on the configuration.

* B: Oracle handles hypervisor configuration, not the user.

* D: Both VM and Bare Metal allow multiple database homes if configured properly.

問題 #87

A critical query running on your HeatWave cluster is experiencing significant performance degradation. Which tool or service should you use to identify and analyze the specific query causing the bottleneck?

- A. OCI Events for tracking query start and end times.
- B. OCI Bastion for secure access to the query execution environment.
- C. MySQL Slow Query Log and OCI Logging Analytics.
- D. OCI Network Visualizer for analyzing network latency.
- E. OCI Vault for auditing query execution.

答案: C

解題說明:

MySQL Slow Query Log:

The MySQL Slow Query Log records queries that exceed a specified execution time threshold. It is essential for identifying long-running queries that may be causing performance bottlenecks.

OCI Logging Analytics:

By integrating the slow query log with OCI Logging Analytics, users can visualize query performance patterns, generate alerts, and identify the root cause of slow performance. This combination is powerful for detecting and addressing query-specific issues.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A: OCI Vault is used for managing encryption keys, not query performance.

* B: OCI Events track general occurrences, not detailed query performance.

* D: Network latency analysis is useful but not directly related to query analysis.

* E: OCI Bastion provides secure access, not performance analytics.

問題 #88

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

- A. HeatWave leverages a distributed caching mechanism to store frequently accessed data.

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