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Oracle 1z0-1093-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
Which two requirements must be met before you can create an Exadata Database Service VM Cluster?

- A. A Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) with necessary subnets for client access and backups.
- B. A configured Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Vault and Key.
- C. A configured Exadata Cloud@Customer infrastructure.
- D. A valid support identifier (SI) associated with the OCI account.
- E. An Exadata Infrastructure resource must be created first.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
* B. VCN and Subnets:Exadata Database Service VM Clusters require a VCN to provide network connectivity for database instances, client access, and backups. Proper subnets are essential for this network setup.
* E. Exadata Infrastructure Resource:Before creating a VM Cluster, an Exadata Infrastructure resource must be provisioned. The VM Cluster resides within this infrastructure.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A:OCI Vault and Key are used for encryption but not mandatory for VM Cluster creation.
* C:A valid SI is needed for support but not a technical requirement for VM cluster creation.
* D:Exadata Cloud@Customer is a separate service from Exadata Database Service.

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which characteristic is MOST indicative of an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Base Database Service (BaseDB) virtual machine (VM) deployment compared to using Autonomous Database?

- A. Shared Exadata infrastructure with other tenants for cost optimization.
- B. Automated patching and upgrades handled by Oracle.
- C. Automatic scaling of compute and storage resources based on workload demands.
- D. Direct control over the operating system and database configuration.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Direct Control in BaseDB VM:
In aBaseDB VM deployment, users haveroot-level access to the operating systemand can directly manage the database configuration. This contrasts withAutonomous Database, where Oracle handles most administrative tasks, including patching and resource scaling.

* BaseDB VM offers flexibility for custom configurations and control over OS-level operations.
* This is particularly useful for environments requiring custom scripts, configurations, or database tuning.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A:Autonomous Database features automatic patching, not BaseDB VM.
* B:Exadata infrastructure is typically associated with Autonomous Database rather than VM-based BaseDB.
* D:Automatic scaling is a feature of Autonomous Database, not BaseDB.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which database lifecycle management operation in BaseDB requires the creation of a new database home and is non-reversible after completion?

- A. Upgrading the Oracle Grid Infrastructure.
- B. Scaling the compute shape of the VM.
- C. Enabling Automatic Storage Management (ASM).
- D. Upgrading the Oracle Database software version.
- E. Applying an operating system patch.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Database Software Upgrade:
When upgrading the Oracle Database software version on a BaseDB VM, a new Oracle Home is created to house the upgraded software. Once the database is moved to this new home, the process is not easily reversible.
* Rolling back would require downgrading, which is a complex and risky process.
* The new Oracle Home ensures that the upgraded database environment is isolated from the previous version, preventing compatibility conflicts.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A:Grid Infrastructure upgrades can be managed independently of the database upgrade.
* B:Scaling VMs is a reversible operation.
* D:OS patches do not impact the Oracle Home directly.
* E:ASM configuration changes are reversible.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 17

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 choose your own hypervisor for virtualization.
- C. The ability to create multiple database homes on a single server.
- D. The underlying hardware is dedicated solely to your instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Primary Distinction:
The primary difference betweenBaseDB on a VMandBare Metalis how the underlying hardware is allocated:
* BaseDB on VM:The infrastructure issharedamong multiple tenants, using virtualization to isolate instances.
* Bare Metal Database Service:The server'sphysical hardware is dedicatedexclusively to a single tenant, offeringmaximum performance and isolation.
* This exclusive access to hardware in Bare Metal allows forbetter performanceand 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.

NEW QUESTION # 18
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