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Oracle 1z0-1093-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 4	• 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 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.

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Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49
If the provisioned read capacity units (RCUs) are consistently underutilized for a NoSQL Database Cloud Service table, what is the MOST direct consequence?

- A. Improved query performance.
- B. Reduced data durability.
- C. Unnecessary cost expenditure.
- D. Increased storage efficiency.

Answer: C

Explanation:
C: Unnecessary cost expenditure:
* In Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service, you pay for the provisioned RCUs regardless of actual usage.
* Consistently underutilized RCUs mean that you are incurring costs without fully utilizing the allocated resources.
* Proper capacity planning is crucial to optimize costs.
* To reduce expenses, monitor utilization and adjust RCUs accordingly.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A. Improved query performance:While having adequate RCUs prevents throttling, over-provisioning does not inherently enhance performance.
* B. Increased storage efficiency:Storage is independent of RCUs, which relate to read throughput.
* D. Reduced data durability:Durability is not impacted by underutilized read capacity.

NEW QUESTION # 50
During the provisioning of an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Base Database Service (BaseDB) virtual machine (VM), what is the PRIMARY purpose of specifying the database name (DB Name)?

- A. To create the initial database instance and its associated files.
- B. To select the character set for the operating system.
- C. To define the hostname for the database server.
- D. To determine the operating system user account used for database administration.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Database Name (DB Name):
When provisioning a BaseDB VM, the database name is used to create the initial instance. It specifies how the database will be identified and helps in creating associated system files, such as control files, redo log files, and datafiles. This name is crucial for database instance management and connectivity within the OCI environment.
The DB name becomes part of the DB System resource identifier in OCI, which is used in automation and management tasks.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A:The hostname is specified independently during network configuration.
* B:OS user accounts are configured separately.
* D:The character set is chosen during database configuration, not based on the DB name.

NEW QUESTION # 51
Which two of the following statements are true regarding security considerations for managing Exadata Cloud Infrastructure and VM Clusters?

- A. Customers are responsible for configuring and maintaining the security of the operating system and database software within the VM Clusters.
- B. Customers have full access to the Exadata Infrastructure's hypervisor and can implement custom security policies.
- C. Oracle manages all security aspects of the Exadata Infrastructure, relieving customers of any security responsibilities.
- D. Customers are responsible for configuring host-based firewalls on the Exadata Infrastructure to protect against unauthorized access.
- E. Network Security Groups (NSGs) can be used to control network traffic to and from VM Clusters, enhancing security.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
B: Network Security Groups (NSGs) for traffic control:
* NSGs allow customers to define ingress and egress rules to control network traffic.
* Enhances security by restricting access to only authorized IP ranges and protocols.
* Applied at the VM Cluster level to manage connectivity efficiently.
E: Responsibility for OS and database security:
* While Oracle manages the infrastructure layer, customers are responsible for securing the operating system and database within the VM Clusters.
* This includes applying security patches, configuring firewalls, and implementing user access controls.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A. Host-based firewalls on Exadata Infrastructure:Oracle, not the customer, configures the infrastructure-level security.
* C. Oracle managing all security:Incorrect, as customers manage VM-level security.
* D. Access to hypervisor:Customers do not have hypervisor-level access for security configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 52
During the provisioning of a Base Database Service (BaseDB) virtual machine (VM), what is the significance of the "Compute Shape" selection?

- A. It specifies the pre-installed database software version.
- B. It defines the CPU, memory, and network bandwidth allocated to the VM.
- C. It determines the maximum number of databases that can be created on the VM.
- D. It dictates the availability domain in which the VM will be created.

Answer: B

Explanation:
C: Defines CPU, memory, and network bandwidth:

* TheCompute Shapespecifies the resources allocated to the VM.
* Shapes vary in the number ofOCPUs, amount ofRAM, andnetwork performance.
* Selecting an appropriate shape ensures the database has enough computational power and memory to meet workload demands.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A. Number of databases:Limited by storage and resource capacity, not the shape itself.
* B. Availability domain:Chosen separately during provisioning.
* D. Pre-installed software version:The shape does not determine the database version.

NEW QUESTION # 53
Which two statements are accurate regarding the lifecycle management of an Exadata VM Cluster?

* A. The VM Cluster can be terminated independently, allowing reuse of the Exadata Infrastructure for a different VM Cluster.
* B. Modifying the shape of the Exadata Infrastructure automatically scales the VM Cluster resources proportionally.
* C. The VM Cluster can be independently stopped and started without impacting the underlying Exadata Infrastructure.
* D. Patching the Exadata Infrastructure automatically patches the VM Cluster and databases.
* E. The VM Cluster's CPU core count can be dynamically scaled up or down without requiring a reboot.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
A:Exadata VM Clusters can be managed independently from the Exadata Infrastructure. This means you can start or stop the cluster without affecting the infrastructure, which provides flexibility for maintenance and performance tuning.
E:The VM Cluster can be terminated without impacting the Exadata Infrastructure. This feature is useful when you want to reassign the infrastructure resources to a new or different cluster.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* B:While some adjustments might not need a reboot, core count scaling often requires restarting.
* C:Patching the infrastructure and the VM Cluster are separate processes.
* D:Changing the infrastructure shape does not automatically adjust VM Cluster resources. Manual reconfiguration is needed.

NEW QUESTION # 54
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Answers

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