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This is the online version of the Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional (1z0-1093-25) practice test software. It is also very useful for situations where you have free time to access the internet and study. Our web-based Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional (1z0-1093-25) practice exam is your best option to evaluate yourself, overcome mistakes, and pass the Oracle 1z0-1093-25 Exam on the first try. You will see the difference in your preparation after going through 1z0-1093-25 practice exams.

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">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	<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"> 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.

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Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

How does the HeatWave Lakehouse capability extend the analytical capabilities of MySQL HeatWave?

- A. By automatically replicating the MySQL database to a disaster recovery site.
- B. By creating a separate data warehouse in the cloud to store historical data.
- C. By providing a graphical user interface for managing the MySQL database.
- **D. By enabling HeatWave to query data directly from object storage (e.g., Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage, Amazon S3) in various formats without requiring data loading.**
- E. By providing a built-in ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) tool for data integration.

Answer: D

Explanation:

B: Querying data directly from object storage without data loading:

* HeatWave Lakehouse extends MySQL HeatWave by allowing direct query execution on data stored in external object storage.

* Supports formats such as CSV, Parquet, and Avro.

* Eliminates the need for data import, making the process faster and more efficient for large datasets.

* Enhances HeatWave's capability to act as a Lakehouse by unifying data warehousing and data lake functionalities.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A. GUI for database management: Not related to analytical extension.

* C. Disaster recovery replication: Not related to Lakehouse functionality.

* D. Built-in ETL tool: Lakehouse focuses on query capability, not ETL.

* E. Separate data warehouse: HeatWave Lakehouse queries data in-place, not creating a separate warehouse.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which two functionalities can be accomplished using the Performance Hub within Database Management for monitoring?

- A. Directly modify database initialization parameters.
- B. Upgrade the database to a newer version.
- **C. Execute ADDM (Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor) analysis on a historical workload.**
- **D. Identify blocking sessions that are impacting database performance.**

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

A: Execute ADDM (Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor) analysis on a historical workload:

- * Performance Hub allows users to analyze performance data collected over time.
- * ADDM analysis provides insights into performance bottlenecks and recommendations for tuning.

C: Identify blocking sessions that are impacting database performance:

- * Performance Hub helps identify active blocking sessions, enabling quick resolution of performance issues.
- * It provides real-time and historical data for better troubleshooting.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * B. Modify database parameters: Performance Hub does not have the ability to change database configurations directly.
- * D. Upgrade the database: Upgrades are managed through other tools, such as Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA).

NEW QUESTION # 23

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

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

Answer: E

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.
- * D: 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 # 24

In the context of MySQL HeatWave, what is the purpose of the HeatWave AutoPilot feature?

- A. To automatically detect and prevent security vulnerabilities in the MySQL database.
- B. To automatically scale the number of MySQL instances based on transactional workload demands.
- **C. To automate various aspects of HeatWave management, such as data placement, node sizing and resource allocation, and query scheduling.**
- D. To automatically back up and restore the MySQL database to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage.
- E. To automatically generate reports on MySQL performance and usage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

C: To automate various aspects of HeatWave management, such as data placement, node sizing and resource allocation, and query scheduling.

HeatWave AutoPilot Automation:

- * HeatWave AutoPilot is designed to simplify and optimize the management of HeatWave.
- * It automates critical tasks like:
 - * Data placement: Optimizing where data is stored in the HeatWave cluster for efficient query processing.
 - * Node sizing and resource allocation: Dynamically adjusting the size of the HeatWave cluster and allocating resources based on workload demands.
 - * Query scheduling: Optimizing the execution of queries for maximum performance.

* Enhanced Performance:By automating these tasks, HeatWave AutoPilot helps to ensure optimal performance and resource utilization.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A. Automatically detecting and preventing security vulnerabilities:This is not the primary function of HeatWave AutoPilot.

* B. Automatically scaling MySQL instances based on transactional workload:HeatWave is focused on analytical workloads, not transactional scaling.

* D. Automatically generating performance reports:While monitoring is important, this isnot the main purpose of AutoPilot.

* E. Automatically backing up to OCI Object Storage:Backup and restore are separate functions and not part of AutoPilot's core functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 25

The concept of 'schema-less' in the context of NoSQL databases primarily refers to what?

- A. All data stored within the database must conform to a single, universally defined schema for consistency.
- B. Data is stored in a binary format, eliminating the need for any schema or data interpretation.
- C. Data is stored in a highly structured format, mirroring the tabular structure of relational databases with predefined columns and data types.
- **D. The database automatically infers the schema from the data being inserted, without requiring any explicit schema definition beforehand.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Schema-less in NoSQL:

This means you don't need to define a rigid, fixed structure before data insertion. Each record can have its own structure, allowing flexibility for evolving data models. This is useful for unstructured or semi-structured data.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* B:This describes relational databases.

* C:This describes the structured nature of SQL databases.

* D:While binary formats may be used, schema-less refers to the logical, not physical, structure.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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