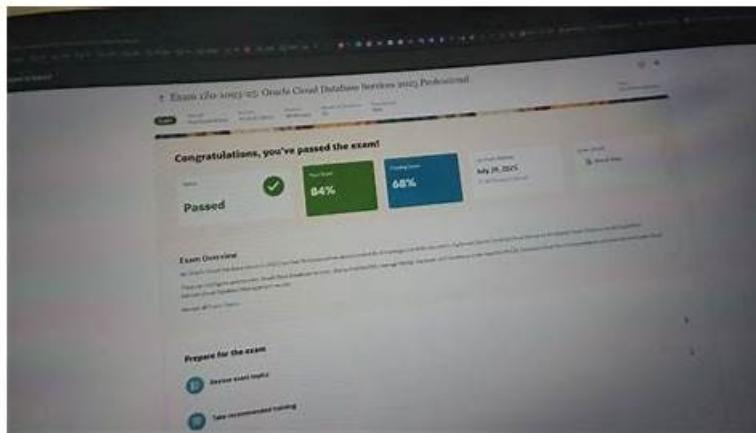


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Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

What is the MOST effective method to minimize the recovery time objective (RTO) for a BaseDB database in the event of a complete DB system failure, assuming both cost and complexity are important considerations?

- A. Relying solely on regular full database backups.
- B. Using Oracle Data Guard with asynchronous replication to a different availability domain within the same region.
- C. Using Oracle Data Guard with synchronous replication to a remote region.
- D. Implementing a custom script to regularly copy data files to a secondary block volume.
- E. Performing frequent incremental backups with block change tracking enabled.

Answer: B

Explanation:

C: Using Oracle Data Guard with asynchronous replication to a different availability domain within the same region.

Asynchronous Replication:

- * Minimizes performance impact while ensuring data protection.
- * Placing standby in the same region reduces latency and cost.
- * Fast switchover reduces RTO.

Why the other options are less effective:

- * A. Full backups: Time-consuming for recovery.
- * B. Synchronous to a remote region: Increases latency and cost.
- * D. Incremental backups: Slower recovery process.
- * E. Custom script: Complex and less reliable than Data Guard.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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. Utilizing MySQL replication to replicate data to the HeatWave instance and then performing a switchover.**
- C. Using mysqldump to create a logical backup and restoring it to the HeatWave instance.
- D. Copying the data files directly from the source instance to the HeatWave instance.
- E. Creating a physical backup using MySQL Enterprise Backup and restoring it to the HeatWave instance.

Answer: B

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 # 60

Within an IAM policy for Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service, what is the purpose of the "resource" element when defining table access permissions?

- **A. To define the specific NoSQL table or tables to which the policy's permissions apply.**
- B. To determine the geographical region where the NoSQL database is located.
- C. To set the expiration date for the IAM policy.
- D. To specify the IAM group that the policy applies to.

Answer: A

Explanation:

B: Define specific NoSQL table permissions:

- * The "resource" element specifies which Oracle NoSQL tables the IAM policy will apply to.
- * It allows fine-grained access control by linking specific tables to permission statements.
- * This ensures that only authorized users or groups can perform operations on specified tables.

Example IAM Policy Syntax:

```
{
  "action": "nosql:table:read",
  "resource": "ocid1.nosqltable.oc1..exampleuniqueID",
  "effect": "allow"
}
```

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Specify IAM group: Groups are defined in the "subject" element, not the "resource" element.

- * C. Geographical region: The region is usually part of the OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier), not directly specified in the resource element.
- * D. Set expiration date: Expiry is not defined within the "resource" element.

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which two actions must you undertake when configuring the networking to provide network connectivity for a MySQL HeatWave DB System instance?

- A. Deploy the MySQL HeatWave DB System to a public subnet to allow external connectivity for users.
- **B. Create ingress security rules in the VCN security list or Network Security Groups (NSGs) to allow traffic to the MySQL HeatWave DB System.**
- C. Create egress security rules in the VCN security list or Network Security Groups (NSGs) to block access from the MySQL HeatWave DB System to any outside network.
- **D. Ensure the subnet used has a Service Gateway to Oracle Services, such as Object Storage, so that patching can be applied.**
- E. Configure a dynamic routing gateway for inter-VCN connectivity.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

A: Service Gateway for Oracle Services:

- * Ensures the HeatWave DB System can access Oracle Services like Object Storage without using the public internet.
- * Essential for tasks such as patching and backups.

C: Ingress security rules:

- * Allows necessary traffic to reach the HeatWave DB System.
- * Typically, rules will permit MySQL port (3306) and any application-specific ports.
- * Configured using VCN security lists or NSGs.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * B. Public subnet deployment: Exposes the database to the internet, which is a security risk.
- * D. Dynamic routing gateway: Not mandatory unless inter-VCN connectivity is specifically required.
- * E. Blocking egress entirely: Restricting all outbound traffic can prevent necessary updates and communication with Oracle services.

NEW QUESTION # 62

While operating a MySQL HeatWave cluster, you need to resize the HeatWave cluster to accommodate an increased workload. Which method is the most efficient and recommended way to scale the HeatWave cluster?

- A. Recreating the HeatWave cluster with the desired size.
- B. Manually altering the `innodb_buffer_pool_size` and restarting the MySQL server.
- C. Performing a manual data export and import into a new, larger MySQL Database System.
- D. Modifying the underlying VM shapes of the MySQL Database System.
- **E. Using the OCI CLI or Console to adjust the HeatWave cluster's shape and node count.**

Answer: E

Explanation:

Scaling HeatWave Efficiently:

The OCI CLI or Console provides a streamlined way to scale the HeatWave cluster. You can easily change the shape and node count through the console without significant downtime. The system handles the necessary data redistribution and configuration updates automatically.

- * This method minimizes disruption and is significantly faster than manual reconfiguration.
- * OCI's automated scaling ensures that the cluster maintains optimal performance throughout the operation.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A: Adjusting buffer size affects memory, not cluster size.
- * C: Changing VM shapes does not directly affect HeatWave.
- * D: Recreating the cluster is inefficient and time-consuming.
- * E: Manual export/import introduces downtime and is not efficient for scaling.

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