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Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

Which two of the following describe capabilities of the Database Management service in relation to database parameter management?

- A. Database Management facilitates comparing parameter settings between different databases or across different points in time for a single database.
- B. Database Management can automatically detect and correct parameter settings that deviate from Oracle- recommended best practices, regardless of the database edition.
- C. Database Management provides recommendations for parameter tuning based on historical performance data.
- D. Database Management does not offer parameter management capabilities due to security concerns.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

B: Recommendations for parameter tuning:

* Database Management analyzes historical performance data and provides tuning recommendations.

* These recommendations align with Oracle best practices to optimize database performance.

C: Comparison of parameter settings:

* The service allows users to compare parameter configurations between different databases or across time points for a single database.

* This is useful for identifying changes or discrepancies that could impact performance.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A. Automatic correction of parameters: Database Management does not automatically correct parameters; changes require manual intervention.

* D. Lack of parameter management: Incorrect statement, as the service does offer parameter management features.

NEW QUESTION # 11

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 12

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which of the following DOES NOT directly contribute to the calculation of provisioned read capacity units (RCUs) required for a NoSQL Database Cloud Service table?

- A. Number of reads expected per second.
- **B. Complexity of the security roles defined on the table.**
- C. Data consistency requirements.
- D. Average record size being read.

Answer: B

Explanation:

RCU Calculation:

Read Capacity Units (RCUs) are determined based on data size (average record size), read frequency (number of reads per second), and consistency level (eventual vs. strong consistency). Complex security roles do not impact the calculation because they do not directly influence the amount of data read or the frequency of access.

Why the other options are correct:

- * A: Larger record sizes increase RCU requirements.
- * B: Higher read frequency demands more RCUs.
- * D: Strong consistency requires more read operations compared to eventual consistency.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which aspect of NoSQL Database Cloud Service is LEAST impacted by the choice of SDK used in an application?

- **A. Underlying database architecture and scalability characteristics.**
- B. Syntax for querying data.
- C. Method for authenticating with the service.
- D. Error handling mechanisms.

Answer: A

Explanation:

C: Underlying database architecture and scalability characteristics:

* The architecture and scalability of Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service are inherent to the platform and do not change based on the SDK.

* SDKs are designed to provide language-specific interfaces for data interaction but do not alter the core architecture.

* Whether using Java, Python, or another SDK, the database's sharding, replication, and consistency characteristics remain constant.

Why the other options are impacted:

- * A. Query syntax: SDKs may offer different syntax or query formats.
- * B. Authentication method: Varies between SDKs, e.g., API keys vs. IAM tokens.
- * D. Error handling: Each SDK may implement error handling differently, influencing how exceptions are processed.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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