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Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

C . Using Oracle Data Guard for a switchover operation: A switchover is a planned role reversal between the primary and standby databases. Zero data loss: Since both databases are synchronized, it minimizes downtime. Ideal for planned maintenance: The primary database is switched to the standby, allowing maintenance on the original primary without downtime. Data Guard Switchover: sql>CopyId ALTER DATABASE SWITCHOVER TO standby_db; Why the other options are incorrect: A . Full backup with RMAN: Backup does not ensure availability during maintenance. B . In-place upgrade: Typically involves downtime. D . Quarterly patch: Patching often requires database restarts, causing downtime. E . Resizing block volume: Does not maintain availability if the database requires restarting. Reference: Oracle Data Guard Documentation: Switchover Operations

QUESTION: 5

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

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. Reference: Oracle Database Upgrade Guide

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Oracle 1z0-1093-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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"> 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 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 (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which two of the following options are valid statements regarding the management of the operating system on a Base Database Service Virtual Machine DB System?

- A. Customers are responsible for the security and maintenance of the operating system, including applying necessary patches and updates.
- B. Oracle manages the underlying operating system patching and updates, ensuring the system remains secure and compliant.
- C. Customers are responsible for the initial OS installation, but then patching is controlled entirely by Oracle.
- D. Customers have full root access to the underlying operating system of the Virtual Machine DB System, allowing for customization and installation of custom software.
- E. Direct SSH access to the underlying VM is restricted, and all OS-level operations must be performed through the Web Console.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

B: Full root access:

- * Customers have root-level access to manage the OS, install custom software, and configure settings.
- * This provides flexibility to meet specific application requirements.

D: Responsibility for OS security:

- * With root access, customers must manage OS security, including updates and patches.
- * Oracle provides tools to facilitate patching, but the responsibility lies with the customer.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Restricted SSH access: SSH access is allowed for VM DB systems.
- * C. Oracle-managed OS patching: Oracle does not automatically patch the OS; this is a customer responsibility.
- * E. Initial OS installation by customers: The OS is pre-installed, but ongoing maintenance is customer-driven.

NEW QUESTION # 74

Before migrating to MySQL HeatWave, what is the MOST important action to take regarding user accounts and privileges?

- A. Delete all user accounts except for the root account.
- B. Reset all user passwords to default values.
- C. Merge all user accounts into a single 'admin' account.
- **D. Ensure all user accounts and privileges are compatible with MySQL 8.0, and recreate any incompatible accounts on the target instance.**
- E. Migrate all user accounts to use external authentication (e.g., LDAP).

Answer: D

Explanation:

B: Ensure all user accounts and privileges are compatible with MySQL 8.0:

- * MySQL HeatWave is based on MySQL 8.0, so compatibility is crucial.
- * User accounts and privileges must be updated to match the security and syntax requirements of MySQL 8.0.
- * If any incompatibility is detected, the accounts should be recreated on the target HeatWave instance.
- * Typical issues include changes in password hashing algorithms, privilege structure, and role management.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Resetting passwords to default: Risky from a security perspective and unnecessary.
- * C. Deleting user accounts except root: This drastically limits access and disrupts database operations.
- * D. External authentication (LDAP): Not mandatory or relevant to compatibility with HeatWave.
- * E. Merging accounts into a single 'admin': Violates best practices for user management and security.

NEW QUESTION # 75

Which statement accurately describes the inherent trade-offs often associated with choosing a NoSQL database over a traditional relational database?

- **A. NoSQL databases typically sacrifice strict data consistency (ACID) to gain horizontal scalability and higher availability.**
- B. NoSQL databases provide simplified querying capabilities using standard SQL, enhancing developer productivity and reducing the learning curve.
- C. NoSQL databases offer superior data integrity and reduced operational overhead compared to relational databases, making them ideal for transactional systems.
- D. NoSQL databases universally guarantee stronger data consistency than relational databases, but at the expense of increased operational complexity.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Trade-offs with NoSQL Databases:

NoSQL databases are designed to scale horizontally by adding more nodes rather than scaling vertically by increasing hardware capacity. To achieve this scalability and high availability, NoSQL systems often adopt the BASE model (Basically Available, Soft state, Eventually consistent) rather than the strict ACID model (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability) typical of relational databases.

- * This means that data consistency may be relaxed (eventual consistency) to allow faster reads and writes.
 - * These characteristics make NoSQL suitable for large-scale, distributed systems but less ideal for applications requiring immediate consistency, such as banking systems.
- Why the other options are incorrect:
- * A: NoSQL does not guarantee stronger consistency than relational databases.
 - * C: NoSQL typically does not offer superior data integrity for transactional workloads.
 - * D: SQL-based querying is usually not available in NoSQL, as they often have their own query mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION # 76

Which of the following is a proactive strategy to avoid encountering table rate limits in Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service?

- A. Consolidating all data into a single large table to simplify management.
- B. Regularly increasing the table's storage capacity to accommodate future growth.
- C. Disabling data encryption to reduce the overhead of read/write operations.
- **D. Carefully designing the table schema and indexes to optimize query performance and minimize the number of read/write operations required.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

B: Optimizing schema and indexes:

- * Efficient schema design reduces the number of read/write operations.
- * Proper indexing reduces the need to scan large data volumes, minimizing the number of read capacity units (RCUs) consumed.
- * This proactive approach helps stay within the provisioned rate limits, avoiding throttling.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Increasing storage capacity: Does not address the rate of operations, only storage volume.
- * C. Disabling encryption: Unwise due to security risks and does not significantly impact rate limits.
- * D. Consolidating data into one table: Likely increases the rate of operations, worsening the problem.

NEW QUESTION # 77

How does HeatWave address the challenges of Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) compared to traditional row-based database systems?

- **A. HeatWave employs a columnar data format in memory, enabling faster scans and aggregations for complex queries.**
- B. HeatWave uses a specialized indexing technique to speed up data retrieval.
- C. HeatWave leverages AI-powered indexing to optimize the data retrieval.
- D. HeatWave automatically shards the database to distribute the workload across multiple nodes.
- E. HeatWave leverages a distributed caching mechanism to store frequently accessed data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

HeatWave's Columnar Processing:

HeatWave improves OLAP performance by storing data in a columnar format in memory. This format is particularly efficient for analytical queries because:

- * It minimizes the amount of data read by only scanning the necessary columns.
- * Columnar storage supports vectorized processing, which significantly speeds up aggregation operations.
- * Being in-memory, it eliminates disk I/O bottlenecks, crucial for high-speed analytics.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A: Indexing is useful, but columnar storage is the primary driver of speed.
- * C: Caching improves access times but does not address the fundamental OLAP challenge of processing large datasets.
- * D: HeatWave distributes workload using parallel processing, not simple sharding.
- * E: AI-powered indexing is not a core feature of HeatWave.

NEW QUESTION # 78

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