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Oracle 1z0-1093-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.

Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

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

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which two are valid mechanisms for accessing OS-level metrics on a Base Database Service Virtual Machine?

- A. The only way to access OS-level metrics is through a custom monitoring agent installed directly on the VM.
- B. All OS metrics are automatically pushed to the Cloud Exadata Service Dashboard, and are not available outside of this service.
- C. Utilize the `vmcli` utility, which allows access to OS-level metrics specific to the DB System.
- D. Access OS metrics programmatically via the OCI Monitoring APIs, which allow retrieval of metrics collected by the Oracle Cloud Agent.
- E. Access OS metrics using the OCI Metrics Explorer within the OCI Console leveraging the Oracle Cloud Agent.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

B: Access OS metrics using the OCI Metrics Explorer within the OCI Console leveraging the Oracle Cloud Agent.

* OCI Metrics Explorer is part of the OCI Monitoring service.

* The Oracle Cloud Agent collects OS-level metrics and makes them available through the OCI Console.

* Users can view metrics like CPU usage, memory utilization, and disk I/O.

E: Access OS metrics programmatically via the OCI Monitoring APIs:

* The Oracle Cloud Agent collects OS metrics and exposes them via OCI Monitoring APIs.

* This approach allows for automated data retrieval and integration with external monitoring tools.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A. `vmcli` utility: This is not a standard tool for accessing OS-level metrics on Base Database Service VMs.

* C. Custom monitoring agent: While possible, it is not the primary or only method. Oracle Cloud Agent is the default tool.

* D. Automatically pushed to the Cloud Exadata Service Dashboard: This statement is incorrect as OS metrics are available through OCI Monitoring.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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

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

Answer: D

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 is not 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 # 23

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

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

Answer: A,C

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 # 24

Which two statements are accurate regarding the lifecycle management of an Exadata VM Cluster?

- A. Modifying the shape of the Exadata Infrastructure automatically scales the VM Cluster resources proportionally.
- B. The VM Cluster's CPU core count can be dynamically scaled up or down without requiring a reboot.
- 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 can be terminated independently, allowing reuse of the Exadata Infrastructure for a different VM Cluster.

Answer: C,E

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 # 25

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