

1z0-1093-25最新関連参考書 & 1z0-1093-25受験対策解説集

1Z0-1093-25

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 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲

トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.
トピック 4	• 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.
トピック 5	• 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.

>> 1z0-1093-25最新関連参考書 <<

1z0-1093-25受験対策解説集 & 1z0-1093-25試験合格攻略

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Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional 認定 1z0-1093-25 試験問題 (Q87-Q92):

質問 # 87

Which of the following is a TRUE statement regarding the storage options typically available when launching an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Base Database Service (BaseDB) virtual machine (VM)?

- A. File Storage is mandatory for database backups.
- B. Local NVMe storage is always the default for BaseDB.
- C. Object Storage is the default storage option for database datafiles.
- D. Block Volumes provide the primary storage and are directly attached to the VM.

正解: D

解説:

A: Block Volumes provide the primary storage and are directly attached to the VM.

Block Volumes:

- * These are persistent, durable block storage volumes that are attached to the VM instance.
- * Used to store database datafiles, redo logs, and other database-related files.
- * Standard and most common way to provision storage for BaseDB VMs.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* B. Object Storage as the default for database datafiles: Object Storage is used for backups and unstructured data, not the primary database files.

* C. Local NVMe as the default: Local NVMe provides high performance but is not always the default.

Block Volumes are standard.

* D. File Storage is mandatory for backups: Not mandatory. Block Volumes or Object Storage can also be used.

質問 # 88

Which two options correctly describe methods for accessing and managing the Exadata Infrastructure?

- A. Direct SSH access to the Exadata Infrastructure compute nodes is permitted for customers with root privileges.
- B. The dbcli utility, used for database administration on VM DB Systems, can also be used to manage the Exadata Infrastructure.
- C. Exadata Infrastructure management is solely managed by Oracle and is not directly accessible to customers.
- D. Management of the Exadata Infrastructure is primarily performed through the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) console and APIs.
- E. Customers have direct access to the Exadata storage cells, allowing them to modify storage configurations.

正解: C、D

解説:

Managing Exadata Infrastructure:

* OCI Console and APIs (B): The primary method for managing Exadata Infrastructure is through the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console and associated APIs. This includes provisioning, scaling, patching, and monitoring the Exadata environment.

* Oracle-Managed Infrastructure (E): Exadata Infrastructure management is fully handled by Oracle, which means customers do not have direct access to the underlying hardware. This managed approach ensures high availability and security.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A: Customers do not have root access to Exadata compute nodes to ensure security and system integrity.

* C: The dbcli utility is designed for VM DB Systems, not Exadata Infrastructure management.

* D: Exadata storage cells are managed by Oracle, and customers cannot directly modify storage configurations.

質問 # 89

Which statement accurately reflects the impact of applying an Oracle-provided patch to the operating system on an Exadata Database Service instance using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) console?

- A. The OCI console-initiated patch process only updates the database software, leaving the underlying OS untouched.
- B. The OCI console-initiated patch process only patches the storage servers; database nodes require manual OS patching.
- C. The OCI console-initiated patch process automatically updates both the database software and the underlying operating system on all compute and storage nodes concurrently.
- D. The OCI console-initiated patch process updates the database software and the OS, allowing for a rolling update strategy on the database nodes, minimizing downtime. Storage nodes are updated separately.

正解: D

解説:

OCI Patching Process:

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console simplifies the patching process by integrating both database software and OS patching. The rolling update strategy ensures that one node at a time is patched, reducing the downtime associated with updating the entire cluster. The storage nodes are updated in a separate process to ensure data integrity and availability.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A: The OCI console updates both the OS and database software.

* B: Updates are performed in a rolling fashion, not concurrently.

* D: The OCI console handles OS patching for both compute and storage nodes.

質問 # 90

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

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

正解: E

解説:

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.

質問 # 91

Which statement best describes the principle of least privilege as it applies to table security management in Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service?

- A. Regularly backing up all tables and storing the backups in a publicly accessible location.
- B. Granting all users full administrative access to all tables to simplify management.
- C. Granting users only the minimum set of permissions required to perform their assigned tasks on specific tables.
- D. Encrypting all tables with the highest level of encryption, regardless of the sensitivity of the data.

正解: C

解説:

Principle of Least Privilege:

The principle of least privilege states that users should only be granted the minimum permissions necessary to perform their tasks. This reduces the risk of accidental or malicious actions that could compromise data integrity or security.

In the context of Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service, implementing this principle involves configuring Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies to precisely define which users or groups can perform specific actions (such as read, write, delete) on particular tables. By limiting access, the system minimizes potential attack vectors and the impact of compromised accounts.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A: Granting full administrative access violates the least privilege principle and increases security risks.
- * C: Encryption is important, but it addresses data confidentiality, not access control.
- * D: Backing up data is good practice, but storing backups in a publicly accessible location is insecure.

質問 # 92

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