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## Oracle 1z0-1093-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • 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. |

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|---|---|
| Topic 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. |
| Topic 3 | • 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 4 | • 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 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. |

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# Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

**NEW QUESTION # 99**
When migrating a MySQL instance to MySQL HeatWave, which method generally provides the MINIMAL downtime for large databases?

- A. Copying the data files directly from the source instance to 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. Creating a physical backup using MySQL Enterprise Backup and restoring it to the HeatWave instance.
- E. Using a third-party ETL tool to extract, transform, and load the data into 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 # 100**

In a BaseDB environment configured with automatic backups, what happens to the automatic backups when the DB system is terminated?

* A. The most recent automatic backup is retained, while older backups are deleted.
* B. All automatic backups are immediately and permanently deleted from object storage.
* C. The retention of automatic backups after DB system termination is configurable during DB system creation.
* D. All automatic backups are retained in object storage for a period determined by the original backup retention policy.
* E. Automatic backups are migrated to a lower-cost archive storage tier.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Backup Retention Policy:
When a BaseDB system is terminated, automatic backups are not immediately deleted. Instead, they remain stored in OCI Object Storage for the duration specified by the backup retention policy that was configured at the time of database creation.
* This approach ensures that data can be recovered even after the database instance itself is terminated.
* Administrators can manually delete backups if they are no longer needed, but they are not automatically purged.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A:Backups are not deleted instantly upon termination.
* B:All backups are retained as per the policy, not just the most recent.
* D:No automatic migration to archive tier occurs.
* E:Backup retention settings are defined during provisioning, but not dynamically configurable after termination.

**NEW QUESTION # 101**

Which of the following actions would typically require the highest level of IAM permissions on a NoSQL table within Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service?

* A. Dropping the entire table.
* B. Updating an existing row in the table.
* C. Inserting a new row into the table.
* D. Performing a simple read operation on a single row.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
D: Dropping the entire table:
* Deleting a table is a destructive operation that permanently removes the data.
* Requires the highest level of permissions due to the potential for data loss and disruption.
* Usually restricted to administrators or highly privileged users.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A. Simple read operation:Basic permission, often granted to most users.
* B. Inserting a row:Requires write permissions, but not as critical as table deletion.
* C. Updating a row:Similar to insertion, modifies existing data but does not destroy the table.

**NEW QUESTION # 102**

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

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 103

Which two actions can be performed using the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) within Database Management to diagnose cloud database performance?

- A. Automatically create indexes to improve query performance.
- B. Generate recommendations for SQL plan baselines.
- C. Automatically apply all ADDM recommendations to the database.
- D. Identify root causes of performance bottlenecks, such as excessive I/O or CPU contention.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:
A: Generate recommendations for SQL plan baselines:
* ADDM analyzes historical data andSQL execution plans, suggesting baseline adjustments to optimize performance.
* Recommendations may includeusing an existing baselineor creating a new one.
C: Identify performance bottlenecks:
* ADDM pinpoints issues related to:
* I/O contention
* CPU utilization
* Memory bottlenecks
* Locking issues
* Helps DBAs understand which database components are causing slowdowns.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* B. Automatically applying recommendations:ADDM only suggests actions; DBAs must manually review and implement them.
* D. Creating indexes:ADDM does not create indexes automatically; it may suggest them, but implementation requires DBA action.

## NEW QUESTION # 104

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