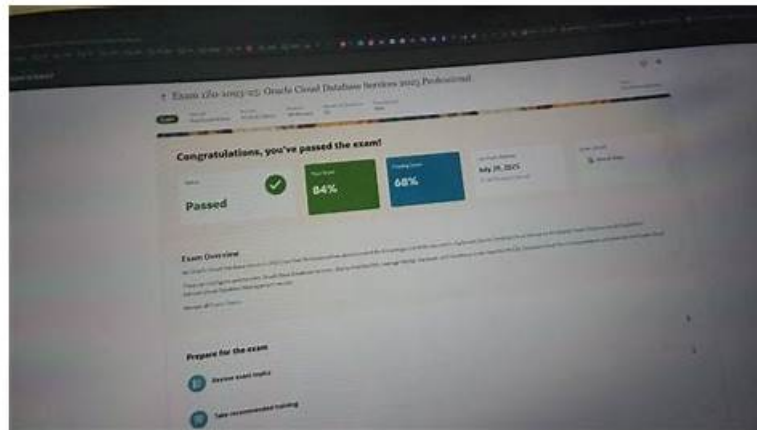


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Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which two tools can you use to create a HeatWave MySQL Database Service System?

- A. OCI Command Line Interface
- B. MySQL Shell on OCI Compute
- C. OCI Bastion Server
- D. OCI SQL Developer
- E. OCI Console

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

OCI Console:

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console is the primary graphical interface for creating and managing MySQL HeatWave Database Service Systems. It provides a user-friendly environment for configuring database instances and integrating HeatWave.

OCI CLI:

The OCI Command Line Interface allows for automation and scripting of database service creation. It is useful when managing multiple instances or performing bulk operations.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * C:OCI Bastion Server is used for secure SSH access, not for database creation.
- * D:MySQL Shell is a client tool for interacting with databases, not for provisioning them.
- * E:OCI SQL Developer is a database management tool, not a service provisioning tool.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which characteristic is MOST indicative of an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Base Database Service (BaseDB) virtual machine (VM) deployment compared to using Autonomous Database?

- **A. Direct control over the operating system and database configuration.**
- B. Automatic scaling of compute and storage resources based on workload demands.
- C. Shared Exadata infrastructure with other tenants for cost optimization.
- D. Automated patching and upgrades handled by Oracle.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Direct Control in BaseDB VM:

In a BaseDB VM deployment, users have root-level access to the operating system and can directly manage the database configuration. This contrasts with Autonomous Database, where Oracle handles most administrative tasks, including patching and resource scaling.

* BaseDB VM offers flexibility for custom configurations and control over OS-level operations.

* This is particularly useful for environments requiring custom scripts, configurations, or database tuning.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A:Autonomous Database features automatic patching, not BaseDB VM.

* B:Exadata infrastructure is typically associated with Autonomous Database rather than VM-based BaseDB.

* D:Automatic scaling is a feature of Autonomous Database, not BaseDB.

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which statement BEST describes the primary architectural distinction between Exadata Database Service and a traditional Oracle Database deployed on virtual machines in the cloud?

- A. Exadata Database Service utilizes only virtualized compute nodes, while traditional deployments use bare metal.
- **B. Exadata Database Service integrates specialized, high-performance storage servers and a high-bandwidth, low-latency RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE) network, optimized for database workloads, which are not present in typical cloud VM deployments.**
- C. Exadata Database Service exclusively supports Oracle RAC, while traditional cloud deployments can support both single-instance and RAC databases.
- D. Exadata Database Service uses a completely different SQL parsing engine compared to a traditional Oracle Database.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Exadata's Unique Architecture:

Exadata Database Service is engineered specifically for Oracle Database workloads. The architecture leverages specialized storage servers that perform data-intensive operations at the storage level (such as filtering and aggregation), reducing the amount of data sent to the compute nodes.

The RoCE network (RDMA over Converged Ethernet) provides high-bandwidth, low-latency connectivity between compute and storage nodes, significantly enhancing I/O performance. This architecture is optimized for both OLTP and OLAP workloads, making Exadata a superior choice for performance-critical applications.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A: Exadata combines both virtualized and bare metal compute nodes.
- * C: Both Exadata and traditional cloud deployments can support Oracle RAC, but Exadata is optimized for it.
- * D: Exadata uses the same Oracle Database SQL parsing engine; the difference lies in the optimized hardware.

NEW QUESTION # 39

Which two actions must you undertake when configuring the networking to provide network connectivity for a MySQL HeatWave DB System instance?

- A. Configure a dynamic routing gateway for inter-VCN connectivity.
- B. Create egress security rules in the VCN security list or Network Security Groups (NSGs) to block access from the MySQL HeatWave DB System to any outside network.
- C. Deploy the MySQL HeatWave DB System to a public subnet to allow external connectivity for users.
- D. Ensure the subnet used has a Service Gateway to Oracle Services, such as Object Storage, so that patching can be applied.
- E. Create ingress security rules in the VCN security list or Network Security Groups (NSGs) to allow traffic to the MySQL HeatWave DB System.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

A: Service Gateway for Oracle Services:

- * Ensures the HeatWave DB System can access Oracle Services like Object Storage without using the public internet.
- * Essential for tasks such as patching and backups.

C: Ingress security rules:

- * Allows necessary traffic to reach the HeatWave DB System.
- * Typically, rules will permit MySQL port (3306) and any application-specific ports.
- * Configured using VCN security lists or NSGs.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * B. Public subnet deployment: Exposes the database to the internet, which is a security risk.
- * D. Dynamic routing gateway: Not mandatory unless inter-VCN connectivity is specifically required.
- * E. Blocking egress entirely: Restricting all outbound traffic can prevent necessary updates and communication with Oracle services.

NEW QUESTION # 40

What is the primary processing paradigm employed by the HeatWave query accelerator for analytical workloads?

- A. Row-based processing
- B. Disk-based processing
- C. Key-value pair processing
- D. Columnar processing
- E. Index-based processing

Answer: D

Explanation:

HeatWave's Processing Model:

HeatWave uses columnar in-memory processing to optimize analytical workloads. Storing data in columns rather than rows allows HeatWave to process large datasets efficiently, reducing the volume of data scanned and improving query performance. This is crucial for OLAP operations that involve aggregating and analyzing data.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A: Row-based processing is typical for OLTP workloads, not analytical.
- * B: HeatWave operates primarily in memory, not disk.
- * D: Indexing enhances performance but is not the primary processing paradigm.
- * E: Key-value processing is typical in NoSQL databases, not analytical systems.

NEW QUESTION # 41

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