Oracle 1Z0-1093-25 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When cloning a BaseDB database for development and testing, which of the following considerations is MOST critical to ensure compliance with data privacy regulations?

Options:

A- Ensuring the compute shape of the cloned database is identical to the production database.
B- Masking or anonymizing sensitive data in the cloned database.
C- Using the same database version as the production database.
D- Maintaining the same network security group (NSG) rules as the production database.
E- Scheduling the cloning operation during off-peak hours.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

B . Masking or anonymizing sensitive data:

Data privacy regulations (like GDPR, HIPAA) mandate that personally identifiable information (PII) is protected, even in non-production environments.

Cloning a database without masking sensitive data could expose confidential information to unauthorized users.

Techniques include:

Data masking: Replacing real data with realistic, but non-sensitive values.

Data anonymization: Irreversibly removing personally identifiable information.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Matching compute shape: Relevant to performance, not privacy.

C . Using the same database version: Important for compatibility, but not related to data privacy.

D . Same NSG rules: Important for network security, but does not directly address data exposure.

E . Off-peak scheduling: Minimizes disruption but does not address data protection.

Oracle Database Security Documentation: Data Masking Techniques

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which technology within the Exadata Database Service provides intelligent data offloading and processing capabilities directly within the storage tier?

Options:

A- Oracle Data Guard
B- Exadata Smart Scan
C- Oracle Active Data Guard
D- Exadata Smart Flash Cache

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Exadata Smart Scan:

This technology is a core feature of Exadata storage servers. It allows the storage servers to perform data filtering, projection, and other processing tasks directly within the storage tier before sending the results to the database compute nodes. This significantly reduces the amount of data transferred over the network, leading to improved query performance.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Oracle Data Guard: Used for disaster recovery and high availability, not for in-storage processing.

C . Oracle Active Data Guard: Allows read-only access to a standby database, but doesn't provide in-storage processing.

D . Exadata Smart Flash Cache: Used for caching frequently accessed data in flash memory to improve I/O performance. While it enhances performance, it does not provide intelligent data offloading and processing within the storage tier.

Oracle Exadata Database Service Documentation

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following components is responsible for automatically offloading suitable queries from MySQL to the HeatWave accelerator?

Options:

A- MySQL Query Optimizer
B- HeatWave AutoPilot
C- MySQL Router
D- MySQL Shell
E- Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Load Balancer

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A . MySQL Query Optimizer:

The MySQL Query Optimizer determines whether a query can benefit from HeatWave's in-memory, columnar processing.

If a query is deemed suitable, it is automatically offloaded to the HeatWave cluster.

This process significantly improves the execution speed of complex analytical queries.

Why the other options are incorrect:

B . HeatWave AutoPilot: Manages workload optimization but does not directly offload queries.

C . MySQL Router: Manages connection routing, not query offloading.

D . MySQL Shell: Primarily used for administrative tasks, not query optimization.

E . OCI Load Balancer: Manages network traffic distribution, unrelated to database query processing.

Oracle MySQL HeatWave Documentation: Query Offloading

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What primary security mechanism within Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service governs access to individual tables, dictating which users or groups can perform specific actions?

Options:

A- Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) security lists
B- Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies
C- Database Vault
D- Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)

Answer:

B

Explanation:

IAM Policies:

Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service uses OCI IAM policies to control access to tables. These policies specify who (user or group) can perform what actions (read, write, delete) on specific database resources. This centralized approach allows for granular permission control, supporting the principle of least privilege.

IAM policies are configured at the OCI tenancy level and can be customized to define access based on users, groups, and dynamic groups. They are essential for maintaining secure data access, especially in multi-tenant environments.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A: VCN security lists control network traffic, not table-level access.

C: Database Vault is for fine-grained access control within traditional Oracle Databases, not NoSQL.

D: TDE handles data encryption, not access management.

Oracle NoSQL Database Security Documentation

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

C

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.

Oracle BaseDB Backup Management

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

C

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.

Oracle MySQL HeatWave Documentation: HeatWave AutoPilot Overview

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In a column-family NoSQL database, What is the purpose of a "super column"?

Options:

A- To represent a single value associated with a row key.
B- To group related columns together, providing a level of hierarchy within the column family.
C- To define the primary key for the entire database.
D- To store large binary objects (BLOBs).

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Super Columns in Column-Family Databases:

A super column is a higher-level construct used in column-family NoSQL databases (like Apache Cassandra). It groups related columns together under a single name, forming a two-level hierarchy within a column family.

This structure is useful when storing data that naturally fits a nested or hierarchical format.

For example, a user profile might contain super columns like 'Address' (with sub-columns like 'Street', 'City', 'ZIP') and 'Contacts' (with sub-columns like 'Phone', 'Email').

Why the other options are incorrect:

A: A regular column represents a single value associated with a row key.

C: Primary keys are defined at the row level, not using super columns.

D: While BLOBs can be stored, the primary role of a super column is to group related columns, not store binary data.

Apache Cassandra Data Model Documentation

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are responsible for managing the storage configuration of an Exadata Database Service (ExaDB). You need to use the cellcli utility to modify the IORM (I/O Resource Management) settings to prioritize critical database workloads. Specifically, you want to adjust the share allocation for a specific database. Which cellcli command will accomplish this?

Options:

A- cellcli alter iormplan database dbname shares=value
B- cellcli configure iormplan database dbname shares=value
C- cellcli modify iormplan database dbname shares=value
D- cellcli change iormplan database dbname shares=value

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A . cellcli alter iormplan database dbname shares=value

CellCLI Utility:

cellcli is a command-line interface used to manage Exadata storage cells.

The alter command is used to modify existing configurations, including IORM plans.

IORM (I/O Resource Management):

Helps control how I/O resources are allocated among databases.

The shares parameter adjusts the relative priority of I/O requests.

Correct syntax for adjusting IORM:

bash

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cellcli -e 'alter iormplan database dbname shares=value'

Why the other options are incorrect:

B . configure iormplan: Used for creating or setting up new IORM plans, not for modification.

C . modify iormplan: modify is not a valid command in CellCLI for IORM.

D . change iormplan: No such command exists in CellCLI.

Oracle Exadata Documentation: IORM Configuration

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Within an IAM policy for Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service, what is the purpose of the "resource" element when defining table access permissions?

Options:

A- To specify the IAM group that the policy applies to.
B- To define the specific NoSQL table or tables to which the policy's permissions apply.
C- To determine the geographical region where the NoSQL database is located.
D- To set the expiration date for the IAM policy.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

B . Define specific NoSQL table permissions:

The 'resource' element specifies which Oracle NoSQL tables the IAM policy will apply to.

It allows fine-grained access control by linking specific tables to permission statements.

This ensures that only authorized users or groups can perform operations on specified tables.

Example IAM Policy Syntax:

{

'action': 'nosql:table:read',

'resource': 'ocid1.nosqltable.oc1..exampleuniqueID',

'effect': 'allow'

}

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Specify IAM group: Groups are defined in the 'subject' element, not the 'resource' element.

C . Geographical region: The region is usually part of the OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier), not directly specified in the resource element.

D . Set expiration date: Expiry is not defined within the 'resource' element.

Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service Documentation: IAM Policies

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the two main dimensions typically governed by table rate limits in Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service?

Options:

A- Storage capacity and network bandwidth.
B- Read throughput and write throughput.
C- CPU utilization and memory consumption.
D- Number of indexes and query complexity.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Rate Limiting in NoSQL:

In Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service, rate limiting primarily controls read and write throughput. This means defining the maximum number of read and write operations per second that a table can handle.

The goal is to prevent a single table from consuming excessive resources, ensuring fair allocation and system stability.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A: Storage capacity is managed via quotas, not rate limits.

C: CPU and memory are related to system resources, not table operations.

D: Indexing and query complexity are managed differently, often via query optimization.

Oracle NoSQL Database Service Rate Limiting

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the MOST appropriate method for patching an Exadata Database Service infrastructure, including both database and storage servers, to maintain the latest security updates and bug fixes?

Options:

A- Manually downloading and applying patches to each individual component.
B- Utilizing the automated patching capabilities provided by the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) console or API.
C- Relying on the default OS auto-update features to handle all necessary patching.
D- Only patching the database nodes and ignoring the storage servers unless a specific issue arises.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

B . Automated Patching via OCI Console/API:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers automated patching tools specifically designed for Exadata Database Service.

These tools coordinate patching across database and storage servers, ensuring consistency.

Features include rolling patching to minimize downtime.

Automation significantly reduces human error and ensures that both database and storage servers are patched efficiently.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Manual patching: Prone to errors and time-consuming, especially for complex Exadata environments.

C . Default OS auto-update: Insufficient for comprehensive patching of Exadata components.

D . Ignoring storage servers: Unsafe and could lead to security vulnerabilities.

Oracle Exadata Documentation: Patching Guide

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Ensure the subnet used has a Service Gateway to Oracle Services, such as Object Storage, so that patching can be applied.
B- Deploy the MySQL HeatWave DB System to a public subnet to allow external connectivity for users.
C- Create ingress security rules in the VCN security list or Network Security Groups (NSGs) to allow traffic to the MySQL HeatWave DB System.

D- Configure a dynamic routing gateway for inter-VCN connectivity.
E- 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.

Answer:

A, C

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.

Oracle MySQL HeatWave Documentation: Network Configuration Guidelines

Question 13

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which component aids in assessing the readiness of a MySQL instance for migration to MySQL HeatWave, specifically identifying potential compatibility issues?

Options:

A- MySQL Enterprise Monitor
B- Oracle SQL Developer
C- MySQL Shell Upgrade Checker Utility
D- Oracle Cloud Advisor
E- MySQL Workbench

Answer:

C

Explanation:

C . MySQL Shell Upgrade Checker Utility:

The utility analyzes MySQL instances for compatibility with newer versions, such as MySQL 8.0 used by HeatWave.

It checks for:

Syntax differences

Data type mismatches

Deprecated features

The tool outputs a report highlighting issues that may impact migration to HeatWave.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . MySQL Enterprise Monitor: Focuses on monitoring performance, not compatibility.

B . Oracle SQL Developer: Primarily used for database development, not upgrade checks.

D . Oracle Cloud Advisor: Provides cloud optimization recommendations, not MySQL compatibility checks.

E . MySQL Workbench: A visual tool for database design and administration, not specifically for upgrade assessment.

MySQL Shell Documentation: Upgrade Checker Utility

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