

Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-1093-25

Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 2

Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service supports operations on data based on keys. Which of the following best describes how data is primarily accessed and retrieved within this model?

- A. Data is accessed using structured query language (SQL) with joins and complex filtering conditions.
- B. Data is retrieved by traversing relationships between interconnected nodes in a graph structure.
- C. Data is primarily accessed using the unique key associated with the desired data item.
- D. Data is searched based on the content of the values using full-text indexing and complex search queries.
- E. Data is accessed through a predefined schema that dictates how data is organized and queried.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

What is the primary purpose of the AutoML feature within MySQL HeatWave?

- A. To automatically tune the MySQL server parameters for optimal transactional performance.
- B. To automate the process of building, training, and deploying machine learning models directly within the database.
- C. To automatically generate SQL queries based on natural language input.
- D. To automatically back up and restore the MySQL database to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage.
- E. To automatically generate data visualization to present database insights.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

Which of the following best describes the primary purpose of table rate limiting within Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service?

- A. To enforce strict data consistency across all table partitions, ensuring ACID compliance.
- B. To prevent a single table from consuming excessive resources, ensuring fair allocation and preventing performance degradation for other tables and users.
- C. To automatically optimize table schema design for improved query performance.
- D. To restrict the total amount of storage space a table can consume.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

What is the MOST effective method to minimize the recovery time objective (RTO) for a BaseDB database in the event of a complete DB system failure, assuming both cost and complexity are important considerations?

- A. Relying solely on regular full database backups.
- B. Using Oracle Data Guard with synchronous replication to a remote region.
- C. Using Oracle Data Guard with asynchronous replication to a different availability domain within the same region.
- D. Performing frequent incremental backups with block change tracking enabled.
- E. Implementing a custom script to regularly copy data files to a secondary block volume.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

Before migrating to MySQL HeatWave, what is the MOST important action to take regarding user accounts and privileges?

- A. Reset all user passwords to default values.
- B. Ensure all user accounts and privileges are compatible with MySQL 8.0, and recreate any incompatible accounts on the target instance.
- C. Delete all user accounts except for the root account.
- D. Migrate all user accounts to use external authentication (e.g., LDAP).
- E. Merge all user accounts into a single 'admin' account.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

What is the PRIMARY benefit of using Recovery Manager (RMAN) with block change tracking enabled in a BaseDB environment for incremental backups?

- A. It eliminates the need for full backups.
- B. It significantly reduces the time required for incremental backups by only backing up changed blocks.
- C. It automatically encrypts all backups with a user-defined key.
- D. It allows for point-in-time recovery to any SCN (System Change Number) without restoring a full backup.
- E. It automatically validates the integrity of full backups during the backup process.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

In comparing NoSQL databases with relational databases, what constitutes a fundamental difference in their approach to data relationships?

- A. NoSQL databases universally lack the ability to represent relationships between data elements.
- B. Relational databases primarily rely on foreign keys to define relationships, while NoSQL databases often embed related data within a single document or use application-level links.
- C. NoSQL databases exclusively use foreign keys to establish relationships, similar to relational database models.
- D. Relational databases offer no mechanism for defining relationships between different data sets.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 11

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

- 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

NEW QUESTION 15

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 16

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

- 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

NEW QUESTION 20

When considering autoscaling for provisioned throughput in NoSQL Database Cloud Service, which metric is LEAST relevant for determining when to scale up the capacity units?

- A. CPU utilization of the compute instances hosting the database.
- B. Number of rejected read requests due to insufficient RCUs.
- C. Number of rejected write requests due to insufficient WCUs.
- D. Latency of read and write operations.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25

Which statement accurately describes the function of the HeatWave service in relation to a standard MySQL database?

- A. HeatWave is a standalone database system that replaces MySQL, offering enhanced security features.
- B. HeatWave provides an in-memory, massively parallel query accelerator to MySQL, improving analytical query performance.
- C. HeatWave is a specialized version of MySQL designed solely for transactional workloads, optimized for high concurrency.
- D. HeatWave acts as a caching layer in front of MySQL, speeding up access to frequently accessed data.
- E. HeatWave is a clustering solution, where a single MySQL instance is split into multiple parts.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27

When enabling Database Management Service for a cloud database, which of the following is typically NOT a configurable parameter specific to the Database Management Service itself?

- A. The frequency at which performance metrics are collected.
- B. The specific metrics that are collected from the database.
- C. The maximum amount of storage space allocated for collected metrics.
- D. The database version.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 31

Which of the following characteristics is most indicative of a NoSQL database's focus on scalability and availability over strict consistency?

- A. Support for complex joins and transactions across multiple tables.
- B. Enforcement of strict referential integrity constraints.
- C. Partitioning and replication of data across multiple nodes.
- D. Reliance on a centralized, single-instance architecture.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 35

When upgrading the Oracle Database software version on a BaseDB VM system, what is the primary responsibility of the database administrator (DBA) regarding the underlying operating system?

- A. The DBA is responsible for initiating and managing the operating system upgrade process through the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console.
- B. The DBA must ensure the operating system is compatible with the target Oracle Database software version before initiating the database upgrade.
- C. The DBA has no direct responsibility for the operating system as it is fully managed by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.
- D. The DBA should manually update the operating system packages after the database upgrade is successfully completed.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 37

Which BaseDB lifecycle management activity is MOST directly associated with ensuring the continued availability of a database instance during a planned maintenance window?

- A. Taking a full database backup using RMAN.
- B. Performing an in-place upgrade of the database software.
- C. Using Oracle Data Guard for a switchover operation.
- D. Applying a quarterly security patch.
- E. Resizing the block volume storage.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 40

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

- 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

NEW QUESTION 45

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