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**NEW QUESTION: 1**
Which statement is true about MySQL Database Service?
**A.** It is a public cloud service built on MySQL Community Edition.
**B.** It supports MySQL Enterprise Edition version 5.7 with InnoDB Storage Engine.
**C.** It is a fully managed Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (QCI) native service.
**D.** Its users are responsible for database and operating system patching tasks.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 2**
Which two use cases can be used by the Oracle database with Object Storage in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)? (Choose two.)
**A.** Database data files
**B.** Database backups
**C.** Database log files
**D.** Database binaries
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Oracle database with Object Storage in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) can be used for the following use cases:
* Database backups: Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN) is an Oracle Database client that performs Oracle database backup and recovery. It automates the administration of Oracle backup strategies and greatly simplifies backing up, restoring, and recovering database files. RMAN can use OCI Object Storage as a backup destination, which offers reliable and cost-efficient data durability1.
* Database log files: Oracle Database can use OCI Object Storage as a destination for archiving redo log files, which are generated during normal database operation and contain a record of the changes made to the database. Archiving redo log files to OCI Object

Storage can help reduce the storage costs and improve the availability and disaster recovery of the database2.
The other two options are not valid use cases for Oracle database with Object Storage in OCI:
* Database data files: Oracle Database cannot use OCI Object Storage as a storage option for data files, which store the actual data of the database. Data files require block storage, which provides low latency and high performance. OCI Object Storage is an object storage service, which provides high scalability and durability, but not low latency and high performance3.
* Database binaries: Oracle Database cannot use OCI Object Storage as a storage option for database binaries, which are the executable files and libraries that make up the Oracle Database software.
* Database binaries require a file system, which provides a hierarchical structure and metadata for files and directories. OCI Object Storage is an object storage service, which provides a flat namespace and metadata for objects3.
References: 1: Backing Up to Object Storage 2: Archiving Redo Log Files to Object Storage 3: Object Storage Overview

**NEW QUESTION: 3**
What is the maximum number of DDL operations per minute allowed by the NoSQL Database Cloud Service?
**A.** 2
**B.** 10
**C.** 5
**D.** 1
**E.** 4
**Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)**
According to the Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service documentation, the maximum supported rate of DDL operations is 4 DDL operations per minute1. This limit applies to the creation, alteration, and deletion of tables and indexes. If you exceed this limit, you may encounter an OperationThrottlingException2. Therefore, option E is the correct answer and the rest are incorrect. References: 1: Plan your service - Oracle Help Center 2: Oracle NoSQL cloud service - Stack Overflow

**NEW QUESTION: 4**
You have a group called Database Admins and you need to allow them to create Exadata Database Services.
Which is the correct IAM policy to use?
**A.** Allow tenancy DatabaseAdmins to manage database-family in group
**B.** Allow databases in tenancy to be managed by DatabaseAdmins
**C.** Allow group DatabaseAdmins to manage database-family in tenancy

**D.** Allow group DatabaseAdmins to create database-family in tenancy
**E.** Allow group DatabaseAdmins to manage databases in tenancy
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
The correct IAM policy to use to allow a group called DatabaseAdmins to create Exadata Database Services is to allow the group to manage the database-family resource type in the tenancy. The database-family resource type includes all the resources related to Oracle Database services, such as DB systems, databases, backups, patches, and Exadata infrastructure1. The syntax for the policy statement is as follows2:
Allow group DatabaseAdmins to manage database-family in tenancy
This policy statement grants the DatabaseAdmins group the permission to perform any action on any resource in the database-family resource type within the tenancy. This includes creating, updating, deleting, and viewing Exadata Database Services and other database resources12.
The other options are not correct IAM policies to use for this purpose. Option A is not a valid syntax, as the tenancy cannot be used as a target for a policy statement. Option B is not a valid syntax, as the databases cannot be used as a principal for a policy statement. Option D is not sufficient, as it only grants the permission to create database-family resources, but not to manage them. Option E is not comprehensive, as it only grants the permission to manage databases, but not other database-family resources, such as Exadata infrastructure12. References:
* Resource Types - Oracle Help Center
* Policy Syntax - Oracle Help Center

**NEW QUESTION: 5**
Which statement is FALSE related to loading a table into HeatWave?
**A.** Data is distributed among analytics nodes by slicing tables by vertically.
**B.** Data is read from InnoDB using batched, multi-threaded reads.
**C.** Data is partitioned by primary key unless data placement keys are defined.
**D.** Data is converted into columnar format and sent over the network.
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
The statement that is false related to loading a table into HeatWave is that data is distributed among analytics nodes by slicing tables vertically. This is false, because HeatWave distributes data among analytics nodes by slicing tables horizontally, not vertically1. Horizontal slicing means that each analytics node stores a subset of the table rows, while vertical slicing means that each analytics node stores a subset of the table columns1. Horizontal slicing enables parallel processing of queries across analytics nodes, while vertical slicing would require data shuffling and communication between analytics nodes1.
The statements that are true related to loading a table into HeatWave are:

* Data is read from InnoDB using batched, multi-threaded reads. This is true, because HeatWave loads data with batched, multi-threaded reads from InnoDB, which improves the performance and efficiency of the data loading process2.
* Data is partitioned by primary key unless data placement keys are defined. This is true, because HeatWave partitions data by the table primary key, which determines how the table rows are distributed among analytics nodes1. However, you can also define data placement keys for a table, which override
* the primary key and enable you to control the data distribution based on your query patterns.
* Data is converted into columnar format and sent over the network. This is true, because HeatWave converts the data into columnar format, which optimizes the data for analytical queries and reduces the storage footprint1. HeatWave then sends the data over the network to distribute it among analytics nodes in horizontal slices2.
References:
* MySQL :: MySQL HeatWave User Guide :: 2.1 HeatWave Architecture
* MySQL :: MySQL HeatWave User Guide :: 2.2 Loading Data
* [MySQL :: MySQL HeatWave User Guide :: 2.7.2 Defining Data Placement Keys]

**NEW QUESTION: 6**
You define a maintenance window for your MySQL DB systems.
When the automatic maintenance process takes place, which two activities does the system perform while its status is set to UPDATING?
**A.** It upgrades the associated compute instance to the latest Linux operating system version.
**B.** It analyzes, rebuilds, and optimizes MySQL database tables and indexes.
**C.** It patches the MySQL server itself along with any underlying hardware.
**D.** It patches the underlying operating system of the MySQL database.
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 7**
Which statement is true about MySQL Database Service?
**A.** It is a public cloud service built on MySQL Community Edition.
**B.** Its users are responsible for database and operating system patching tasks.
**C.** It is a fully managed Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (QCI) native service.
**D.** It supports MySQL Enterprise Edition version 5.7 with InnoDB Storage Engine.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
The statement that is true about MySQL Database Service is that it is a fully managed Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) native service1. This means that MySQL Database Service is developed, managed, and supported by the MySQL team in Oracle, and that Oracle automates tasks such as backup and recovery, and database and operating system

patching1. You are responsible solely for managing your data, schema designs, and access policies1.
The statements that are false about MySQL Database Service are:
* It is a public cloud service built on MySQL Community Edition. This is false, because MySQL Database Service is built on MySQL Enterprise Edition, which includes advanced features, tools, and support that are not available in MySQL Community Edition2. MySQL Database Service also includes the ability to use HeatWave, an integrated, high-performance, in-memory query accelerator that is not part of MySQL Community Edition3.
* Its users are responsible for database and operating system patching tasks. This is false, because Oracle handles the database and operating system patching tasks for MySQL Database Service, as part of the fully managed service offering1. You do not need to worry about applying patches or updates to your MySQL Database Service instances, as Oracle will do it for you automatically and transparently1.
* It supports MySQL Enterprise Edition version 5.7 with InnoDB Storage Engine. This is false, because MySQL Database Service supports MySQL Enterprise Edition version 8.0 with InnoDB Storage Engine2. MySQL 8.0 is the latest and most advanced version of MySQL, which offers many improvements and enhancements over MySQL 5.72. MySQL Database Service does not support MySQL 5.7 or any other previous versions of MySQL2.
References:
* Overview of MySQL Database Service
* MySQL Database Service Versions
* Overview of MySQL HeatWave Service

**NEW QUESTION: 8**
You use the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console to create a MySQL DB system. You give it the name "mysql" and set the administrator username to "mysql.sys." You give it a data storage size of 50 GB and set the host name to "mysql-host." You do not specify a Maintenance Window start day and time.
Which action causes an error?
**A.** Username "mysql.sys" is reserved.
**B.** Maintenance Window start time is required.
**C.** Storage size is too small.
**D.** Host name should contain only letters.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 9**
What statement is FALSE regarding the differences between the Exadata Cloud@Customer X8M and X8 Infrastructure?
**A.** X8M has more total OCPUs available than an equivalent X8 configuration.
**B.** Both X8M and X8 Exadata System models use InfiniBand for their internal network fabric.

**C.** X8M uses Persistent Memory (PMEM).
**D.** X8 uses InfiniBand for its internal network fabric whereas X8M uses RoCE.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 10**
You have permanently deleted your MySQL database system.
What happens to the two backups that are associated with the deleted database system?
**A.** They are archived and moved to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure file storage.
**B.** They are retained for their retention periods.
**C.** They are automatically deleted along with the database system.
**D.** They are moved to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage.
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
When you permanently delete a MySQL database system, the backups that are associated with the deleted database system are not automatically deleted. They are retained for their retention periods, which are specified when you create the backup policy for the database system. You can view, restore, or delete the backups from the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console or the API1. References: 1: MySQL Database Service Backups

**NEW QUESTION: 11**
Which is NOT an Oracle best practice for updating Virtual Machine DB System databases?
**A.** Run the grecheck operation before you apply any update.
**B.** Ensure all servers and database instances are stopped before applying patch to your DB system to avoid data corruption.
**C.** Patch the DB System before updating a database for DB Systems with Grid Infrastructure/ASM storage management.
**D.** Back up your databases before you apply any updates to your system.
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 12**
After you have provisioned a virtual machine (VM) database (DB) system, what action can you take to meet changes in block storage requirements?
**A.** After you have provisioned a VM DB system, you cannot increase or decrease block storage.
**B.** If a VM DB system requires more block storage, you can increase the storage at any time without impacting the system.
**C.** If you want to increase or decrease the storage, you must change the shape of the VM DB system.
**D.** If a VM DB system has different requirements for block storage, you can increase or decrease the storage at any time without impacting the system.
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

A VM DB system database uses OCI block storage instead of local storage. You specify a storage size when you create the DB system, and you can scale up the storage as required at any time1. Scaling the storage does not affect the availability or performance of the database2. You can use the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console or the API to scale the storage of a VM DB system1.
The other options are incorrect because:
* A. After you have provisioned a VM DB system, you cannot increase or decrease block storage. This is false because you can increase or decrease the storage of a VM DB system at any time1.
* C. If you want to increase or decrease the storage, you must change the shape of the VM DB system. This is false because changing the shape of a VM DB system affects the number of CPU cores, not the storage3. You can scale the storage independently of the shape1.
* D. If a VM DB system has different requirements for block storage, you can increase or decrease the storage at any time without impacting the system. This is partially true, but not the best answer. You can increase or decrease the storage at any time, but there is a limitation if you are scaling from a value less
* than 10,240 GB (10 TB) to a value exceeding 10,240 GB. In that case, you must perform the scaling in two operations2.
References: 1: Scale the DB System 2: About Virtual Machine DB Systems 3: [Change the Shape of a DB System]

**NEW QUESTION: 13**
Which statement is true about rebooting a virtual machine (VM) DB system node using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console?
**A.** The VM DB system nodes cannot be rebooted individually For multinode DB systems, you have to act on all the VM nodes concurrently.
**B.** The VM DB system can be rebooted only from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure REST APIs or dbcli
**C.** Under Database, click Bare Metal, VM, and Exadata; select the DB system you want to reboot; and then click Stop and Start after a few minutes under the Actions (three dots) menu.
**D.** On the VM DB system details page, find the node that you want to reboot, click the Actions (three dots) menu for that node, and then click Reboot.
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
The statement that is true about rebooting a virtual machine (VM) DB system node using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console is D. On the VM DB system details page, find the node that you want to reboot, click the Actions (three dots) menu for that node, and then click Reboot. This is the procedure that is described in the official documentation12. It allows you to reboot a single node of a multi-node DB system individually, which may be

necessary in some cases, such as scheduled maintenance1. The node is shut down and then restarted, and the floating IP address may take some time to be updated1.
A is incorrect, because the VM DB system nodes can be rebooted individually, as explained above. B is incorrect, because the VM DB system can be rebooted from the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console, as well as from the REST APIs or dbcli1. C is incorrect, because this is not the correct way to reboot a VM DB system node. Stopping and starting the DB system affects all the nodes, not just one, and it also stops and starts the database instances. This is different from rebooting a node, which does not affect the database instances1.
References: 1: Reboot a DB System 2: Reboot a DB System : Stop and Start a DB System

**NEW QUESTION: 14**
Which statement is true about scaling storage for a Virtual Machine DB System?
**A.** You can independently scale the storage used by the VM DB System but the Available Data storage size cannot be decreased, whereas the Recovery Area storage size can be decreased.
**B.** You can independently scale the storage used by the VM DB System but the Available Data storage size and Recovery Area storage size cannot be decreased.
C You must concurrently scale up the storage used by the VM DB System for the Available Data storage size and the Recovery Area storage size
**C.** You must concurrently scale up or down the storage used by the VM DB System for the Available Data storage size and the Recovery Area storage size.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
You can independently scale the storage used by the VM DB System but the Available Data storage size and Recovery Area storage size cannot be decreased. This is because the VM DB System uses block volumes to store the database data files and the recovery area files, and the block volumes cannot be downsized1. However, you can increase the storage size of the block volumes at any time, either individually or together, to accommodate the growth of your database1. You can also scale the compute resources of the VM DB System independently of the storage resources, by adding or removing CPU cores or changing the shape of the VM DB System1. Scaling the storage or compute resources of the VM DB System does not affect the availability of the database, as the scaling operations are performed online1. References:
* 1: Scaling a Virtual Machine DB System - Oracle Help Center
* Independent Scaling: Oracle VM DB Systems allow you to scale the Available Data storage (the main storage for your database) and the Recovery Area storage (used for backups, Flashback logs, etc.) separately.expand_more This provides flexibility.
* No Decreasing Storage: Once provisioned or scaled up, neither the Available Data storage nor the Recovery Area storage can be scaled pen_spark down.exclamation This is likely to protect data integrity.

**NEW QUESTION: 15**
Which two tools are used to monitor Exadata Database Service? (Choose two.)
**A.** Oracle Enterprise Manager
**B.** Oracle Management Cloud
**C.** Oracle Cloud Monitor
**D.** Oracle Internet Monitoring Suite (IMS)
**E.** Service Console
**Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Oracle Enterprise Manager and Service Console are two tools that can be used to monitor Exadata Database Service. Oracle Enterprise Manager is a comprehensive management solution that provides a single interface for monitoring and managing all Exadata, ExaDB-D and ExaDB-C@C systems, along with any other targets1. Oracle Enterprise Manager enables you to visualize storage and compute data, view performance metrics of your Exadata components, and perform administrative tasks such as patching, backup, and recovery1. Service Console is a web-based user interface that allows you to monitor and manage your Exadata Cloud Service instances2. Service Console provides information about the status, configuration, and utilization of your Exadata systems, and enables you to perform operations such as scaling, patching, backup, and restore2.
The other options are not valid tools for monitoring Exadata Database Service because:
* B. Oracle Management Cloud is a suite of cloud services that provides integrated monitoring, management, and analytics for applications, databases, middleware, and infrastructure3. Oracle Management Cloud is not specific to Exadata Database Service, and does not provide the same level of functionality and integration as Oracle Enterprise Manager4.
* C. Oracle Cloud Monitor is not a real tool, but a fictitious name. There is no such tool as Oracle Cloud Monitor in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure or Oracle Cloud Services.
* D. Oracle Internet Monitoring Suite (IMS) is also not a real tool, but a fictitious name. There is no such tool as Oracle Internet Monitoring Suite in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure or Oracle Cloud Services.

**NEW QUESTION: 16**
Which statement is true about rebooting a virtual machine (VM) DB system node using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console?
**A.** The VM DB system nodes cannot be rebooted individually For multinode DB systems, you have to act on all the VM nodes concurrently.
**B.** On the VM DB system details page, find the node that you want to reboot, click the Actions (three dots) menu for that node, and then click Reboot.
**C.** The VM DB system can be rebooted only from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure REST APIs or dbcli

**D.** Under Database, click Bare Metal, VM, and Exadata; select the DB system you want to reboot; and then click Stop and Start after a few minutes under the Actions (three dots) menu.
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**



**NEW QUESTION: 17**
Which two statements are true about cloning a Virtual Machine DB System? (Choose two.)
**A.** When creating a clone of the Virtual Machine DB system, you need to specify a new SSH key and admin password.
**B.** Cloning creates a copy of a source Virtual Machine DB system as it exists at the time of the cloning operation, including the storage configuration software and database volumes.
**C.** When creating a clone, you must use the same SSH key and admin password as the source Virtual Machine DB system.
**D.** Cloning only creates a copy of a source Virtual Machine DB system as it exists at the time of the cloning operation, but does not include the storage configuration software and database volumes.
**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
The statements that are true about cloning a Virtual Machine DB System are:
* When creating a clone of the Virtual Machine DB system, you need to specify a new SSH key and admin password1. This is because the clone is a new DB system that requires its own credentials for security and access purposes1.
* Cloning creates a copy of a source Virtual Machine DB system as it exists at the time of the cloning operation, including the storage configuration software and database volumes12. This means that the clone will have the same database software, patches, configuration, and data as the source DB system at the time of cloning12.
The statements that are false about cloning a Virtual Machine DB System are:
* When creating a clone, you must use the same SSH key and admin password as the source Virtual Machine DB system. This is false, as explained above, you need to specify a new SSH key and admin password for the clone1.
* Cloning only creates a copy of a source Virtual Machine DB system as it exists at the time of the cloning operation, but does not include the storage configuration software and

database volumes. This is false, as explained above, cloning includes the storage configuration software and database volumes of the source DB system12.
References:
* Clone a DB System
* Virtual machine DB system cloning available for single-node systems using LVM storage management

**NEW QUESTION: 18**
The /u02 directory containing Oracle Homes (OH) is 80% utilized and you need to free up space in it. You own two Oracle Homes OH193_A and OH193_B with test databases 193A and 193B, respectively. You decide to consolidate both databases into a single Oracle Home (OH193_A) to free up space.
Which two actions must you perform? (Choose two.)
**A.** Schedule a downtime window with the team using the 193B database.
**B.** Copy the sqlnet.ora and spfile from OH193_B to OH193_A and restart PDBs.
**C.** Create a new container database under OH193B and migrate the Pluggable Databases (PDBs) from
193B to 193A.
**D.** Use the Move Database option from the console to relocate the database to the target Oracle Home.
**Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
To consolidate two databases into a single Oracle Home, you need to perform the following actions1:
* Schedule a downtime window with the team using the 193B database. This is necessary because you need to stop the database service and detach the pluggable databases (PDBs) from the source Oracle Home before moving them to the target Oracle Home2.
* Use the Move Database option from the console to relocate the database to the target Oracle Home. This is the easiest and fastest way to move the database and its PDBs to a different Oracle Home. You can use the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console or the API to initiate the move operation, which will automatically copy the required files, update the configuration, and restart the database service in the target Oracle Home3.
Therefore, statements A and D are correct, and statements B and C are incorrect. Copying the sqlnet.ora and spfile from OH193_B to OH193_A and restarting PDBs is not sufficient to move the database to a different Oracle Home, as it does not update the Oracle Inventory, the Oracle Restart configuration, or the database registry4. Creating a new container database under OH193B and migrating the PDBs from 193B to 193A is not necessary, as you can move the existing PDBs directly to the target Oracle Home without creating a new container database5. References: 1: Oracle Base Database Services 2023 Professional, Section 4.2.2: Moving a Database to a Different Oracle Home 2: Base Database Service, Section 4.2.2.1: Prerequisites for Moving a Database to a Different Oracle Home 3: Base Database Service, Section 4.2.2.2: Moving a Database to a Different

Oracle Home 4: [Oracle Database Administrator's Guide], Section 2.4.1: Moving Oracle Database to a New Oracle Home 5: [Oracle Database Administrator's Guide], Section 19.1.1: Overview of Pluggable Database Migration

**NEW QUESTION: 19**
You enable automatic backups on your Exadata Cloud@Customer.
Which type of file is NOT backed up by default and is the customer's responsibility to back up?
**A.** database archiveloq files
**B.** Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) keystore (wallet)
**C.** server parameter file
**D.** database control files
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 20**
Which two statements are true when creating the Cloud Exadata Infrastructure Resource? (Choose two.)
**A.** After provisioning an Exadata X8M Infrastructure Resource, you can scale the Exadata Database Service deployment online as needed by adding additional database compute and storage servers.
**B.** After provisioning an Exadata X8 Infrastructure Resource, you can scale the Exadata Database Service deployment online as needed by adding additional database and storage servers.
**C.** You pick the desired hardware model and a default VCN is created for you with a default subnet for Client and Backup traffic.
**D.** When creating the Cloud Exadata Infrastructure Resource, you must pick an Exadata system model, a system configuration shape, and Availability Domain.
**E.** You must pick an Exadata system model, a system configuration shape, and a license model.
**Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
* Core Exadata Setup: When provisioning an Exadata Cloud Infrastructure resource, you must specify:
* Exadata System Model: (e.g., X8, X8M, Quarter Rack, Half Rack, Full Rack)
* Configuration Shape: Determines the resources (CPU, memory, storage)
* Availability Domain: The physical location within an OCI region.
* VCN Creation: The system automatically sets up a default Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) and subnet to handle Exadata network traffic.
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**NEW QUESTION: 21**

Your MySQL Database Service system is automatically backed up between midnight and 1 AM.
What must you do to change the starting time to 4 AM?
**A.** Edit the OCI MySQL DB System Details to set the Enable Automatic Backups time to 4 AM.
**B.** Use the mysqlbackup command to establish a 4 AM backup start time.
**C.** Select Backup Window from the Edit MySQL DB System Details page and set the start time to 4 AM.
**D.** Update the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (QCI) MySQL DB System Details page to specify the 4 AM backup window start time.
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 22**
What is the NoSQLHandle interface NOT used for?
**A.** to get dynamic information on a table
**B.** to access multiple tables
**C.** to gets rows from a table
**D.** to set the row retention time
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 23**
You are designing an Exadata Database Service-based architecture for a customer who has a requirement that all maintenance, including database upgrades, be completed with as little downtime as possible.
Which technology should be used?
**A.** Application Continuity
**B.** ASM instead of LVM
**C.** RMAN
**D.** Multitenant
**E.** Active Data Guard
**Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Active Data Guard is a technology that can be used to minimize downtime for maintenance, including database upgrades, on Exadata Database Service. Active Data Guard enables a physical standby database to be open for read-only access while it is synchronized with the primary database. This allows the standby database to serve as a reporting or backup database, as well as a disaster recovery solution. Active Data Guard also supports rolling upgrades, which allow the primary and standby databases to run different Oracle Database versions or patch levels during the upgrade process. This reduces the downtime required for the upgrade, as the standby database can be upgraded first and then switched over to become the primary database, while the original primary database is upgraded in the background12.

The other options are not technologies that can be used to minimize downtime for maintenance on Exadata Database Service. Application Continuity is a technology that enables the replay of in-flight database requests in case of outages or planned maintenance, but it does not eliminate the downtime itself3. ASM (Automatic Storage Management) is a technology that provides storage management and performance optimization for Oracle Database, but it does not reduce the downtime for maintenance4. RMAN (Recovery Manager) is a tool that provides backup and recovery capabilities for Oracle Database, but it does not reduce the downtime for maintenance5. Multitenant is a technology that enables the consolidation of multiple databases into a single container database, but it does not reduce the downtime for maintenance. References:
* Oracle Active Data Guard - Oracle Help Center
* Oracle Database 19c Upgrade Guide - Oracle Help Center
* Application Continuity - Oracle Help Center
* Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) - Oracle Help Center
* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide - Oracle Help Center
* [Oracle Multitenant - Oracle Help Center]

**NEW QUESTION: 24**
What capability in the OCI Database Management Service is available using Database Groups?
**A.** Execute a SQL query for the databases.
**B.** View database log events.
**C.** Predict long-term capacity trends for the databases.
**D.** Install patches for the databases.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
One of the capabilities that the OCI Database Management Service provides using Database Groups is to execute a SQL query for the databases. Database Groups allow you to group your critical Oracle Databases, which reside across compartments, into a Database Group, and monitor them1. You can also create and schedule SQL jobs to perform administrative operations on a single Oracle Database or Database Group2. For example, you can run user-defined SQL jobs on database groups, such as conducting pre-release checks to databases under test3. Therefore, option A is the correct answer and the rest are incorrect. References: 1: Database Management for Oracle Databases - Oracle Help Center 2: Create and Execute Jobs on a Database Group (3:44) 3: Database Management Cloud | Oracle

**NEW QUESTION: 25**
What information is required to connect to the NoSQL Database Cloud Service?
**A.** User ID, tenancy ID. component ID
**B.** Tenancy ID, passphrase. handshake key
**C.** API signing key, admin ID, user ID

**D.** Signing key fingerprint. API signing key. tenancy OCID
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 26**
Which two statements are true about cloning a Virtual Machine DB System? (Choose two.)
**A.** Cloning creates a copy of a source Virtual Machine DB system as it exists at the time of the cloning operation, including the storage configuration software and database volumes.
**B.** When creating a clone, you must use the same SSH key and admin password as the source Virtual Machine DB system.
**C.** Cloning only creates a copy of a source Virtual Machine DB system as it exists at the time of the cloning operation, but does not include the storage configuration software and database volumes.
**D.** When creating a clone of the Virtual Machine DB system, you need to specify a new SSH key and admin password.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 27**
NoSQL Database Cloud Service supports all three types of big data.
Which is NOT considered big data?
**A.** structured data
**B.** semi-structured data
**C.** unstructured data
**D.** free-structured data
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Big data is a term that refers to large and complex data sets that are beyond the capacity of traditional data processing systems. Big data can be classified into three types based on the structure and format of the data1:
* Structured data: This is data that has a predefined schema and can be easily stored, queried, and analyzed in relational databases. Examples of structured data include customer records, sales transactions, product catalogs, etc.
* Semi-structured data: This is data that does not have a fixed schema, but has some elements of structure that can be extracted and processed. Examples of semi-structured data include XML, JSON, HTML, log files, etc.
* Unstructured data: This is data that has no structure or format and cannot be easily stored or analyzed in relational databases. Examples of unstructured data include text, images, audio, video, social media
* posts, etc.
Therefore, statement D is incorrect, and statements A, B, and C are correct. Free-structured data is not a valid term for describing big data types. NoSQL Database Cloud Service supports all three types of big data by providing a flexible and scalable data model

that can store and query data in various formats, such as JSON, key-value, or fixed-schema2. References: 1: [Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation], Big Data 2: [Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation], NoSQL Database Cloud Service Overview

**NEW QUESTION: 28**
What statement is FALSE regarding the differences between the Exadata Cloud@Customer X8M and X8 Infrastructure?
**A.** X8 uses InfiniBand for its internal network fabric whereas X8M uses RoCE.
**B.** Both X8M and X8 Exadata System models use InfiniBand for their internal network fabric.
**C.** X8M has more total OCPUs available than an equivalent X8 configuration.
**D.** X8M uses Persistent Memory (PMEM).
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
The statement that both X8M and X8 Exadata System models use InfiniBand for their internal network fabric is false. X8 uses InfiniBand for its internal network fabric whereas X8M uses RoCE (Remote Direct Memory Access over Converged Ethernet)12. RoCE is a faster and more efficient network fabric that reduces latency and increases throughput2. X8M also uses Persistent Memory (PMEM) as an additional tier of storage, which boosts performance by allowing direct access to data in memory123. X8M has more total OCPUs available than an equivalent X8 configuration because it supports more database servers and storage servers per rack13.
References:
* Overview of X8M and X9M Scalable Exadata Infrastructure
* Exadata X8 vs X8M - oracle-mosc - Oracle Community
* Exadata Cloud@Customer X8M: The Best "In Datacenter" Database Cloud Platform
* Exadata Cloud Service X8M-No Database Workload is Too Large
* Oracle Exadata Database Service on Exadata Cloud@Customer X8M

**NEW QUESTION: 29**
Which two statements are true when creating the Cloud Exadata Infrastructure Resource? (Choose two.)
**A.** You must pick an Exadata system model, a system configuration shape, and a license model.
**B.** You pick the desired hardware model and a default VCN is created for you with a default subnet for Client and Backup traffic.
**C.** After provisioning an Exadata X8 Infrastructure Resource, you can scale the Exadata Database Service deployment online as needed by adding additional database and storage servers.
**D.** When creating the Cloud Exadata Infrastructure Resource, you must pick an Exadata system model, a system configuration shape, and Availability Domain.

**E.** After provisioning an Exadata X8M Infrastructure Resource, you can scale the Exadata Database Service deployment online as needed by adding additional database compute and storage servers.
**Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 30**
How many IPs are required for the Backup Subnet supporting an Exadata Database Service with six Database Compute Servers?
**A.** 12
**B.** 9
**C.** 16
**D.** 24
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Oracle Exadata Database Service has specific network requirements for the backup subnet.expand_more Here's the calculation:
* IPs per Database Compute Server: Each server requires 3 IP addresses on the backup subnet.expand_more
* Additional Reserved IPs: The Networking service within Exadata reserves 3 IP addresses in the backup subnet.expand_more
* Total Calculation:
* (6 database servers * 3 IPs/server) + 3 reserved IPs = 21 IPs
* It's wise to allocate a few extra IPs for potential expansion, so 24 is the safest choice.
References:
* Oracle Exadata Cloud Service (ExaCS) - Network
Setup: https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/exadatacloud/exacs/ecs-network-setup.html
* Specifically, look for the section detailing IP address requirements for the backup subnet.

**NEW QUESTION: 31**
You want to check if cloud tools are up-to-date in Exadata Database Service.
Which two steps should you perform to obtain the current version of cloud tooling on a database server?
(Choose two.)
**A.** You must first connect to Exadata Cloud Service as the oracle user.
**B.** Run the dbaascli patch tools list command.
**C.** You must first connect to Exadata Cloud Service as opc and sudo to the root user.
**D.** Run the rpm -qa|grep -i dbaastools_exadata command.
**Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
To check if cloud tools are up-to-date in Exadata Database Service, you need to perform the following two steps1:
* You must first connect to Exadata Cloud Service as opc and sudo to the root user. This is because the cloud tools are installed and updated by the root user on the database

servers1. The opc user is the default administrative user that has sudo privileges to run commands as root1. The oracle user is the default database user that owns the Oracle software and the database files, but it does not have access to the cloud tools1.
* Run the rpm -qa|grep -i dbaastools_exadata command. This command will list the installed packages that match the dbaastools_exadata pattern, which is the name of the cloud tooling package for Exadata Database Service1. The output will show the current version of the cloud tooling package, such as dbaastools_exadata-20.4.1-1.el7.x86_641. You can compare this version with the latest version available from the Oracle Base Database Service documentation1.
The other option, running the dbaascli patch tools list command, is incorrect because it is not a valid command for Exadata Database Service. The dbaascli utility is a command-line interface that provides various functions for managing the database service, such as patching, backup, recovery, and encryption1. However, the patch tools subcommand is not supported for Exadata Database Service, as the cloud tools are automatically updated by Oracle1. Therefore, the correct answer is C and D. References:
* 4: About Oracle Base Database Service - Oracle Help Center



**NEW QUESTION: 32**
The /u02 directory containing Oracle Homes (OH) is 80% utilized and you need to free up space in it. You own two Oracle Homes OH193_A and OH193_B with test databases 193A and 193B, respectively. You decide to consolidate both databases into a single Oracle Home (OH193_A) to free up space.
Which two actions must you perform? (Choose two.)
**A.** Create a new container database under OH193B and migrate the Pluggable Databases (PDBs) from 193B to 193A.
**B.** Copy the sqlnet.ora and spfile from OH193_B to OH193_A and restart PDBs.
**C.** Use the Move Database option from the console to relocate the database to the target Oracle Home.
**D.** Schedule a downtime window with the team using the 193B database.
**Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 33**

Which statement is FALSE about updating your Virtual Machine DB System database?
**A.** Updating the DB System does NOT update the operating system.
**B.** Updating the DB system updates the Grid Infrastructure for two-node RAC DB Systems with Automatic Storage Management (ASM) storage management software.
**C.** Updating the DB System also updates the operating system.
**D.** Ensuring/uOl has 15 GB of free space.
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 34**
What three capabilities does the database fleet summary provide? (Choose three.)
**A.** Execute a DDL command on the databases.
**B.** View database log entries.
**C.** Migrate databases to OCI.
**D.** View the current database resource usage.
**E.** View the status of the databases.
**F.** Compare database performance metrics overtime.
**Answer: D,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 35**
NoSQL Database Cloud Service supports all three types of big data.
Which is NOT considered big data?
**A.** structured data
**B.** unstructured data
**C.** semi-structured data
**D.** free-structured data
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 36**
Which of the following resources can be scaled up and down on your VM cluster on Exadata Cloud@Customer?
**A.** CPU, Grid Infrastructure Bandwidth, Memory, Local Storage, and Exadata Storage
**B.** CPU, Memory, Local Storage, and Exadata Storage
**C.** CPU, Memory, Local Storage, and Network
**D.** CPU, Memory, Local Storage, and Flash Storage
**E.** CPU, Persistent Memory (PMEM), Local Storage, and Exadata Storage
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**