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Exam : **1z0-1093-23**

Title : Oracle Base Database Services 2023 Professional

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 You used the "Stop" option from the Console of an Exadata Database Service virtual machine within a VM cluster.
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. Billing for the CPU stops but billinq for the Exadata Infrastructure continues.
B. The stopped VM is not available to any other database deployment.
C. All the VMs in the cluster are stopped.
D. All the databases in the VM cluster are stopped.
E. Billing for the OCPU and Infrastructure are stopped until the VM restarts.
Answer: A B
Explanation:
v When you use the "Stop" option from the Console of an Exadata Database Service virtual machine within a VM cluster, the following two statements are true1:
* Billing for the CPU stops but billing for the Exadata Infrastructure continues. This is because the "Stop" option only stops the virtual machine (VM) and releases the OCPU resources allocated to it, but does not terminate the VM or delete the associated block volumes1. Therefore, you are not charged for the OCPU usage of the stopped VM, but you are still charged for the Exadata Infrastructure and the block volume storage1. You can resume the billing for the OCPU by restarting the VM from the Console1.
* The stopped VM is not available to any other database deployment. This is because the "Stop" option only stops the VM and does not delete it or detach it from the VM cluster1. Therefore, the stopped VM remains associated with the original database deployment and cannot be used by any other database deployment1. You can make the VM available again by restarting it from the Console1.
The other statements are false because1:
* The "Stop" option only stops the selected VM and does not affect the other VMs in the cluster. You can stop or start individual VMs in the cluster as needed, without impacting the availability of the other VMs1.
* The "Stop" option only stops the databases running on the selected VM and does not affect the databases running on the other VMs in the cluster. You can stop or start individual databases in the cluster as needed, without impacting the availability of the other databases1.
* The "Stop" option does not stop the billing for the OCPU and Infrastructure until the VM restarts. As explained above, the "Stop" option only stops the billing for the OCPU, but not for the Infrastructure or the block volume storage. The billing for the OCPU resumes when the VM restarts1.
References:
* 4: Manage VM Clusters - Oracle Help Center

NO.2 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

Explanation:
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

NO.3 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: C

Explanation:
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

NO.4 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
Explanation:
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

NO.5 In which case can you fast provision a virtual machine (VM) database (DB) systems, using Logical Volume Manager (LVM) for storage management?
A. Oracle Database versions 18c and greater
B. Oracle Database versions 12.2 and greater
C. Oracle Databases that could use Automatic Storage Management

D. any currently supported release of the Oracle Database

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can fast provision a virtual machine (VM) database (DB) system, using Logical Volume Manager (LVM) for storage management, only for Oracle Database versions 12.2 and greater1. This is because LVM is a new feature introduced in Oracle Base Database Service to enable faster provisioning of single-node VM DB systems1. LVM allows you to create logical volumes from physical disks and manage them more easily and efficiently1. LVM also reduces the storage overhead and improves the performance of the VM DB system1. LVM is not available for Oracle Database versions lower than 12.2, or for multi-node VM DB systems, or for bare metal DB systems1. For these cases, you must use Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storage management, which is the default and recommended option for Oracle Base Database Service1. ASM provides high availability, scalability, and performance for Oracle databases by managing the disk groups and data files1. Therefore, the correct answer is B. References:

* 3: About Oracle Base Database Service - Oracle Help Center

NO.6 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

Explanation:

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]