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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement best describes the principle of least privilege as it applies to table security management in Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service?

Options:

A- Granting all users full administrative access to all tables to simplify management.
B- Granting users only the minimum set of permissions required to perform their assigned tasks on specific tables.
C- Encrypting all tables with the highest level of encryption, regardless of the sensitivity of the data.
D- Regularly backing up all tables and storing the backups in a publicly accessible location.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Principle of Least Privilege:

The principle of least privilege states that users should only be granted the minimum permissions necessary to perform their tasks. This reduces the risk of accidental or malicious actions that could compromise data integrity or security.

In the context of Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service, implementing this principle involves configuring Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies to precisely define which users or groups can perform specific actions (such as read, write, delete) on particular tables. By limiting access, the system minimizes potential attack vectors and the impact of compromised accounts.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A: Granting full administrative access violates the least privilege principle and increases security risks.

C: Encryption is important, but it addresses data confidentiality, not access control.

D: Backing up data is good practice, but storing backups in a publicly accessible location is insecure.

Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service Security

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

C

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.

OCI Base Database Service Documentation

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two prerequisites are required before you can provision a MySQL HeatWave DB system?

Options:

A- A pre-configured MySQL database dump for initial data loading.
B- A Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) with appropriately configured subnets.
C- A configured OCI Vault with encryption keys for database security.
D- An OCI Compute instance to act as a client for the MySQL DB system.
E- A MySQL Enterprise Edition license.

Answer:

B, E

Explanation:

VCN Requirement (B):

A Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) with appropriate subnets is essential to provide network connectivity and isolation for the HeatWave DB system. It ensures secure data flow within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

License Requirement (E):

Since HeatWave is an enterprise feature, it requires a MySQL Enterprise Edition license. Without this license, the HeatWave functionalities cannot be utilized.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A: Data loading can be performed post-provisioning.

C: While encryption can be configured, it is not a prerequisite.

D: An OCI Compute instance may be used as a client but is not mandatory for provisioning.

Oracle MySQL HeatWave Provisioning Guide

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements accurately describe the Database Management's Autonomous Database monitoring capability?

Options:

A- Database Management provides real-time and historical performance data, but is limited to monitoring CPU utilization on Autonomous Databases.
B- Database Management does not support monitoring Autonomous Databases without enabling advanced features in the Autonomous Database itself.
C- Database Management offers comprehensive performance monitoring for Autonomous Databases, including CPU utilization, I/O statistics, active session history, and SQL performance analysis.
D- Database Management can monitor Autonomous Databases, however, the retention period for performance data is shorter compared to that of non-Autonomous Databases.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

Comprehensive Monitoring (C):

Database Management supports detailed performance monitoring for Autonomous Databases, including metrics like CPU usage, I/O statistics, and SQL performance data.

Data Retention Limitation (D):

The retention period for performance data on Autonomous Databases is typically shorter than that of manually managed databases due to automated data management policies.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A: Database Management covers more than just CPU monitoring.

B: Monitoring does not require enabling additional features on the Autonomous Database.

Oracle Autonomous Database Monitoring Documentation

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service's key-value model is well-suited for certain types of

applications. Which of the following application scenarios would most directly benefit from the key-value data model's characteristics?

Options:

A- An application requiring complex analytical queries and joins across multiple related datasets.
B- A social media platform needing to store and retrieve individual user profiles and their associated data quickly.
C- A financial system requiring strict transactional integrity and complex relationships between accounts and transactions.
D- A content management system needing to enforce a rigid schema for all documents and their metadata.
E- An enterprise resource planning (ERP) system managing intricate relationships between various business entities.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

B . Social Media Platform:

Social media applications require quick retrieval of user profiles based on unique IDs.

The key-value model supports fast lookups and simple data associations, ideal for user-centric data.

The flexibility of storing user attributes in a single document enhances performance and scalability.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Complex analytical queries: Relational or analytical databases are better suited.

C . Financial systems: Require ACID compliance and complex joins, not suitable for key-value models.

D . Content management: Typically requires a more structured approach, better handled by document databases.

E . ERP systems: Need relational integrity and complex schema support.

Oracle NoSQL Database Documentation: Key-Value Model

Question 6

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 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

C

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.

Oracle MySQL HeatWave Documentation

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