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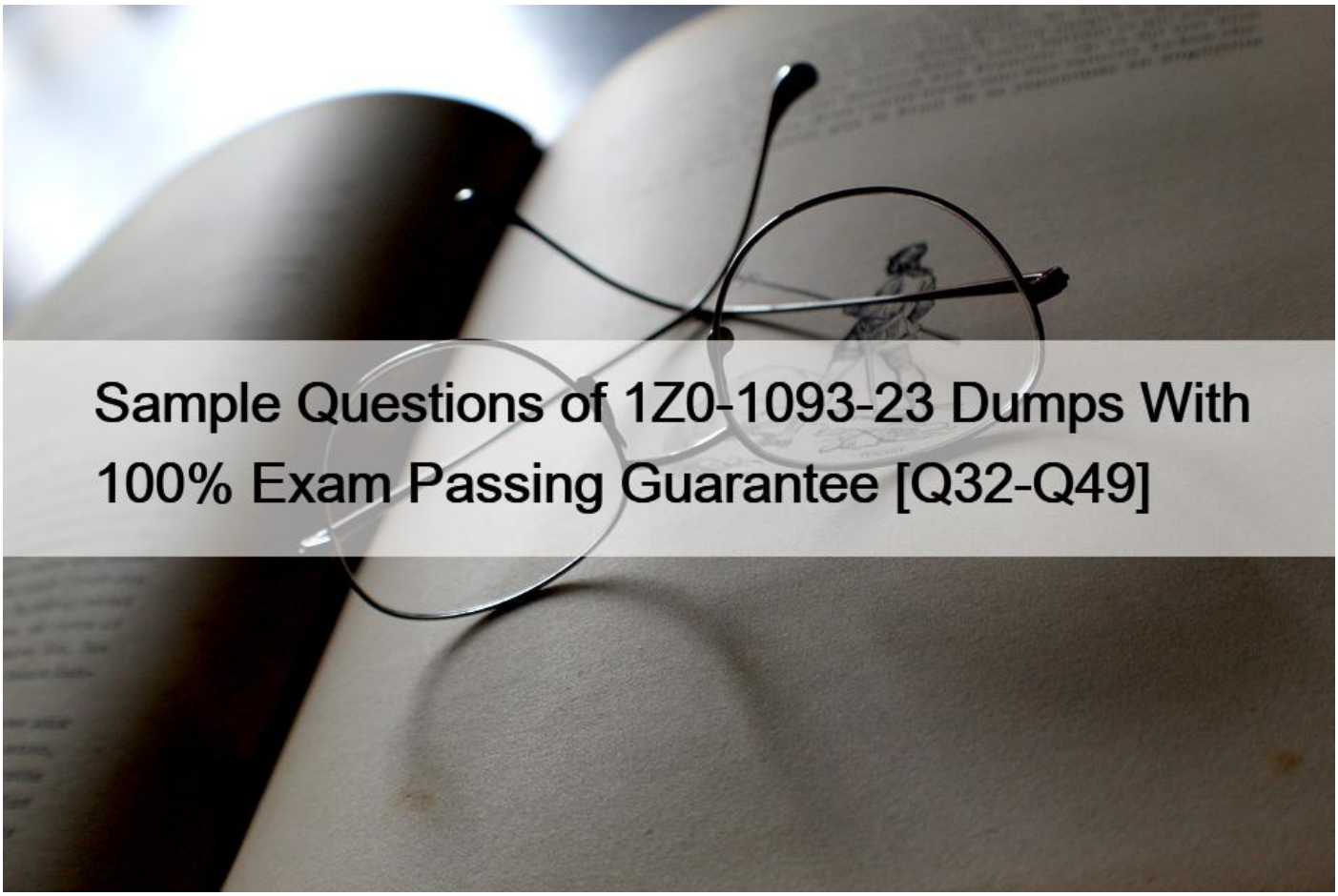

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QUESTION 32

Which two use cases can be used by the Oracle database with Object Storage in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)? (Choose two.)
* Database data files
* Database backups
* Database log files
* Database binaries
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

QUESTION 33

Which tool can be used to monitor a storage server in Exadata Database Service?
* dbaascli
* exacli
* OCI CLI
* ocpucli

QUESTION 34

While configuring a Virtual Machines (VM) database (DB) system, the next step after selecting a shape for the DB system is to select storage options and configuration.

Which two configurations should you select and use? (Choose two.)
* Use Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for the storage management software of single and two-node VM deployments.
* Use Object Storage buckets for DATA, redo logs, and archive logs.
* Use Logical Volume Manager (LVM) for the storage management of single-node VM deployments.
* Configure storage to assign 40% to DATA and the rest to redo logs and archive logs.

The two configurations that you should select and use while configuring a Virtual Machines (VM) database (DB) system are:

* Use Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for the storage management software of single and two-node VM deployments1. ASM is a feature of Oracle Database that provides a volume manager and a file system for Oracle data files, control files, and log files2. ASM simplifies the administration of Oracle Database files by managing the disk space allocation and optimizing the I/O performance2. ASM is the recommended storage management software for Oracle Database on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure1.

* Use Logical Volume Manager (LVM) for the storage management of single-node VM deployments1. LVM is a tool that allows you to create, resize, and delete logical volumes on your disks3. LVM provides more flexibility and control over your storage configuration than using raw partitions3. LVM is the default storage management software for single-node VM deployments on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure1.

The configurations that you should not select or use are:

* Use Object Storage buckets for DATA, redo logs, and archive logs. Object Storage is a service that provides scalable and durable

storage for unstructured data such as images, videos, or backups4. Object Storage is not suitable for storing Oracle Database files that require high performance and low latency4.

Object Storage is mainly used for backup and recovery purposes for Oracle Database on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

* Configure storage to assign 40% to DATA and the rest to redo logs and archive logs. This is not a recommended configuration because it does not take into account the actual storage requirements and performance characteristics of your database workload1. You should plan your storage capacity and performance based on the size, growth rate, and I/O patterns of your data, log, and tempdb files1. You should also use separate disks or disk groups for each file type to avoid contention and optimize I/O throughput1.

References:

* Storage Configuration for Virtual Machine DB Systems

* Overview of Automatic Storage Management (ASM)

* Logical Volume Manager Administration

* Overview of Object Storage

* [Backing Up a Database to Object Storage by Using RMAN]

QUESTION 35

Which two statements are true about using a Service Gateway? (Choose two.)
* The Service Gateway with a private subnet can be used to access Object Storage.
* The Service Gateway can connect to services in the same region of its VCN.
* The Service Gateway can connect to services in other regions outside of the VCN.
* The Service Gateway can be used to connect to the Internet.
* The Service Gateway with a public subnet can be used to access Object Storage.

QUESTION 36

What statement is FALSE regarding the differences between the Exadata Cloud@Customer X8M and X8 Infrastructure?
* X8M uses Persistent Memory (PMEM).
* X8M has more total OCPUs available than an equivalent X8 configuration.
* Both X8M and X8 Exadata System models use InfiniBand for their internal network fabric.
* X8 uses InfiniBand for its internal network fabric whereas X8M uses RoCE.

QUESTION 37

After you have provisioned a virtual machine (VM) database (DB) system, what action can you take to meet changes in block storage requirements?
* After you have provisioned a VM DB system, you cannot increase or decrease block storage.
* If a VM DB system requires more block storage, you can increase the storage at any time without impacting the system.
* If you want to increase or decrease the storage, you must change the shape of the VM DB system.
* 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.

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]

QUESTION 38

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?
* Storage size is too small.
* Username “mysql.sys” is reserved.
* Host name should contain only letters.
* Maintenance Window start time is required.

The action that causes an error when creating a MySQL DB system is using the username “mysql.sys”. This is because “mysql.sys” is a reserved username for the MySQL system schema, which contains views and stored procedures that implement server functionality1. You cannot create a user with the same name as the system schema, as it would cause conflicts and errors1. You should choose a different username for the administrator of the MySQL DB system, such as “mysql.admin” or “mysql.user”.

The other actions do not cause errors, but they may have some implications:

* Storage size of 50 GB is not too small, but it may not be enough for your database workload and growth. You can choose a storage size from 50 GB to 16 TB when creating a MySQL DB system2. You can also scale up the storage size later if needed2.

* Host name of “mysql-host” is valid, but it should be unique within the subnet where the DB system is deployed2. You can use letters, numbers, and hyphens in the host name, but it must start and end with a letter or a number2.

* Maintenance Window start day and time is not required, but it is recommended to specify a preferred time for applying maintenance updates to the DB system2. If you do not specify a Maintenance Window, Oracle will assign a random day and time for the maintenance updates2.

References:

* MySQL :: MySQL 8.0 Reference Manual :: 5.6 The mysql System Schema

* MySQL :: MySQL Database Service User Guide :: 3.1 Creating a MySQL DB System

QUESTION 39

What permissions do you need to perform actions on a NoSQL table?
* NOSQL_ROWS_READ, NOSQL_ROWS_DELETE
* NOSQL_TABLE_INSPECT, NOSQL_TABLE_UPDATE
* NOSQL_TABLE_DESTROY, NOSQL_TABLE_ALTER
* NOSQL_TABLE_WRITE, NOSQL_ROWS_INSERT

To perform actions on a NoSQL table, such as creating, updating, deleting, or querying rows, you need to have the appropriate permissions granted by an IAM policy. The permissions are defined by the combination of the verb and the resource type. For example, the NOSQL_TABLE_WRITE permission allows you to create or update a table, and the NOSQL_ROWS_INSERT permission allows you to insert rows into a table1.

The other options are not correct permissions to perform actions on a NoSQL table. The NOSQL_ROWS_READ and NOSQL_ROWS_DELETE permissions only allow you to read or delete rows from a table, but not to insert or update them1. The NOSQL_TABLE_INSPECT and NOSQL_TABLE_UPDATE permissions only allow you to list or modify the properties of a table, but not to create or delete it1. The NOSQL_TABLE_DESTROY and NOSQL_TABLE_ALTER permissions only allow you to drop or alter a table, but not to create or update it1. References:

* Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service Policies Reference

QUESTION 40

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?
* Select Backup Window from the Edit MySQL DB System Details page and set the start time to 4 AM.
* Use the mysqlbackup command to establish a 4 AM backup start time.
* Update the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (QCI) MySQL DB System Details page to specify the 4 AM backup window start time.
* Edit the OCI MySQL DB System Details to set the Enable Automatic Backups time to 4 AM.

To change the backup window start time for a MySQL Database Service system, you need to select Backup Window from the Edit MySQL DB System Details page and set the start time to 4 AM. This option allows you to specify the time range during which automatic backups are performed. You can also enable or disable automatic backups from this page. The other options are incorrect because they do not apply to MySQL Database Service systems. The mysqlbackup command is a tool for backing up and restoring MySQL databases, but it is not used to configure the backup window for MySQL Database Service systems. The OCI MySQL DB System Details page does not have an option to specify the backup window start time or to enable automatic backups. The Enable Automatic Backups time is not a valid setting for MySQL Database Service systems. References:

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

* 4: Back Up and Recovery in Base Database Service – Oracle Help Center

* 5: About Oracle Base Database Service – Oracle Help Center

QUESTION 41

After you have provisioned a virtual machine (VM) database (DB) system, what action can you take to meet changes in block storage requirements?
* After you have provisioned a VM DB system, you cannot increase or decrease block storage.
* If a VM DB system requires more block storage, you can increase the storage at any time without impacting the system.
* If you want to increase or decrease the storage, you must change the shape of the VM DB system.
* 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.

QUESTION 42

NoSQL Database Cloud Service supports all three types of big data.

Which is NOT considered big data?
* structured data
* semi-structured data
* unstructured data
* free-structured data

QUESTION 43

Which characteristic is NOT a factor that impacts the capacity units for provisioning a NoSQL Database Cloud Service table?
* Record size
* Durability level
* Data model
* Query pattern

QUESTION 44

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

Oracle recommends that you do not stop any servers or database instances before applying a patch to your DB system. Stopping the servers or instances can cause the patching process to fail or take longer than expected.

Instead, you should run the precheck operation before you apply any update to verify that your DB system meets the patching prerequisites. You should also back up your databases before you apply any updates to your system, and patch the DB system before updating a database for DB systems with Grid Infrastructure/ASM storage management. Therefore, statement D is not an Oracle best practice and the rest are. References:

* 3: In-Place Upgrade for Database Cloud Service (DBCS) VM DB Systems

* 4: Update a DB System – Oracle Help Center

QUESTION 45

Which is NOT an Oracle best practice for updating Virtual Machine DB System databases?
* Run the grecheck operation before you apply any update.
* Patch the DB System before updating a database for DB Systems with Grid Infrastructure/ASM storage management.

* Back up your databases before you apply any updates to your system.
* Ensure all servers and database instances are stopped before applying patch to your DB system to avoid data corruption.

QUESTION 46

Which two external databases can be monitored by the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Database Management Service? (Choose two.)
* Oracle 18c Database deployed on Oracle Exadata Cloud@Customer
* Oracle Autonomous Database 19c deployed on an OCI Tenant
* Oracle 12cR1 Database deployed on an Oracle Exadata Database Machine
* Oracle 11gR2 Database deployed on an Oracle Private Cloud

QUESTION 47

NoSQL Database Cloud Service supports all three types of big data.

Which is NOT considered big data?
* structured data
* semi-structured data
* unstructured data
* free-structured data

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

QUESTION 48

How many IPs are required for the Backup Subnet supporting an Exadata Database Service with six Database Compute Servers?
* 12
* 9
* 16
* 24

QUESTION 49

Which two statements are true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Management Interfaces? (Choose two.)
* Terraform is an OCI Management interface that allows for programmatic access via https for secure application integration.
* OCI CLI and dbcli (database CLI) are command-line interfaces that can be used with virtual machine DB systems.
* OCI CLI and VMCLI are command-line interfaces that can be used with virtual machine DB systems.

VMCLI is a command-line interface that is available only on virtual machine DB systems and must be run on the host.
* dbcli is available only on virtual machine DB systems and must be run on the host.
* Virtual Machine DB Systems cannot be managed from the Web Console and must use the provided Cloud REST APIs.
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Management Interfaces are the various ways that you can interact with OCI resources and services. Some of the OCI Management Interfaces are:

* Terraform: Terraform is an open-source tool that allows you to define and provision infrastructure as code. You can use Terraform to create, modify, and delete OCI resources and services using a declarative configuration language. Terraform communicates with OCI via HTTPS for secure application integration1.

* OCI CLI: OCI CLI is a command-line interface that you can use to perform most OCI tasks. You can install OCI CLI on your local machine or use it from the Cloud Shell in the OCI Console. OCI CLI uses REST APIs to send requests and receive responses from OCI2.

* dbcli: dbcli is a command-line interface that is available only on virtual machine DB systems and must be run on the host. dbcli allows you to perform various lifecycle and administration operations on the database, such as creating, deleting, starting, stopping, patching, and backing up the database3.

Therefore, option A and B are true statements and the rest are false. Option C is false because there is no such thing as VMCLI in OCI. Option D is false because dbcli is also available on bare metal DB systems, not just on virtual machine DB systems4. Option E is false because virtual machine DB systems can be managed from the Web Console, as well as from the Cloud REST APIs5. References: 1: Terraform Provider for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2: Command Line Interface (CLI) – Oracle Help Center 3: dbcli Command Reference – Oracle Help Center 4: dbcli Command Reference – Oracle Help Center 5: Managing DB Systems – Oracle Help Center