



Oracle

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Oracle MySQL HeatWave Implementation Associate Rel 1

Questions & Answers PDF

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Question: 1

Your inbound replication is set up, but you're experiencing delays and data inconsistencies. What could be the cause of these issues?

Choose three

- A. The HeatWave channel configuration might be pointing to incorrect log files on the source database server.
- B. The network connection between OCI and your on-premises database might have high latency or packet loss.
- C. The HeatWave instance is overloaded with other workloads, impacting its ability to process replication data efficiently.
- D. The source database server might be experiencing slowdowns or encountering errors during log generation.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

- A. Incorrect log file settings (option A) can lead to the HeatWave channel not finding or properly reading the change logs, causing delays and inconsistencies.
 - B. Network issues (option B) can cause data transfer delays and potential data loss due to dropped packets.
 - C. HeatWave overload (option C) might affect overall performance but wouldn't necessarily lead to specific data inconsistencies.
 - D. Source database issues (option D) can directly impact the quality and timing of change logs, which can manifest as delays and inconsistencies in the HeatWave replica.
- Investigating the HeatWave channel configuration, network connectivity, and potential source database problems is crucial for resolving the observed replication issues.

Question: 2

You're importing a large dataset (100GB) of JSON files into MySQL HeatWave. You prioritize speed and efficient resource utilization. Which approach is MOST suitable?

- A. Use a single, high-performance HeatWave Instance with parallel loading.
- B. Leverage multiple HeatWave Instances with a distributed loading framework like Spark.
- C. Implement a staged approach with external tables and materialized views for incremental updates.
- D. Rely solely on HeatWave's built-in JSON parsing capabilities for bulk import

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A: While powerful, a single instance can become a bottleneck for large datasets. Parallel loading within one instance offers limited performance improvement.
- B: Distributing the load across multiple HeatWave Instances via Spark optimizes parallel processing and resource utilization.
- C: Staged approach works well for smaller datasets and incremental updates, but not ideal for initial bulk import.
- D: HeatWave's JSON parsing is efficient, but for large imports, a dedicated framework like Spark scales better.

Question: 3

You have successfully created and configured your read replic

- a. However, you notice delayed replication and inconsistencies between the primary and read instances. What could be the cause of this issue?
- A. Network latency between the primary and read instance locations.
- B. Insufficient bandwidth allocated for the replication traffic.
- C. The read replica is not properly configured to use the HeatWave Secondary Engine.
- D. The primary instance is experiencing high write workload, causing replication backlog.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A. Network latency (option A) can contribute to delays but wouldn't necessarily lead to inconsistencies.
- B. Insufficient bandwidth (option B) could cause replication delays, but not necessarily inconsistencies unless data packets are dropped.
- High write workload on the primary (option D) can overwhelm the replication process, leading to a backlog and inconsistencies between the instances.
- Using the HeatWave Secondary Engine (option C) is relevant for read replicas, but an incorrect configuration wouldn't explain inconsistencies.

Question: 4

You have provisioned a MySQL HeatWave instance on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and want to connect to it using OCI Cloud Shell. Which of the following commands would you use to establish a connection?

Answer Choices:

- A. `sqlplus <username>/<password>@<hostname>:<port>/<service_name>`
- B. `oci sql connect <username>/<password>@<hostname>:<port>/<service_name>`
- C. `oci db connect <username>/<password>@<hostname>:<port>/<service_name>`
- D. `oci db sql connect <username>/<password>@<hostname>:<port>/<service_name>`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The oci sql connect command is the recommended method for connecting to Oracle Database instances in OCI Cloud Shell. The other options are either incorrect or outdated.

The sqlplus command is a general-purpose SQL client that can be used to connect to various Oracle Database environments, including those running on OCI. However, it is not specifically designed for use with OCI Cloud Shell.

The oci db connect command is an older syntax for connecting to Oracle Database instances in OCI. It has been superseded by the oci sql connect command.

The oci db sql connect command is a typo. The correct command is oci sql connect.

Question: 5

Which three are prerequisites when enabling high availability of an existing standalone DB system?

Response:

- A. All tables must have a primary key.
- B. The region must have three available domains.
- C. All tables must have a foreign key.
- D. Crash recovery must be enabled.
- E. The DB system must be active.
- F. Point-in-time recovery is enabled.

Answer: A,D,E

Question: 6

You export the data of a MySQL server with the MySQL Shell util.dumpInstance() method. Which option ensures that the exported data is compatible with a DB system?

Response:

- A. ocimds: true
- B. dataOnly:true
- C. dialect: csv
- D. ociParManifest: true
- E. consistent: true

Answer: A

Question: 7

Which SQL statement grants all privileges to dba2 user on a DB system?

Response:

- A. GRANT ALL ON *.* TO dba2 WITH GRANT OPTION;
- B. GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, CREATE, ALTER, DROP ON *.* TO dba2 WITH GRANT OPTION;
- C. GRANT SUPER ON *.* TO dba2 WITH GRANT OPTION;
- D. GRANT administrator ON *.* TO dba2 WITH GRANT OPTION;

Answer: D

Question: 8

You are migrating a large production database (5TB) from MySQL Enterprise Edition to MySQL HeatWave. You want to minimize downtime and ensure data consistency throughout the migration. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective?

- A. Use MySQL HeatWave Service replication with a cloud storage offload.
- B. Implement a continuous log shipping and near real-time data ingestion pipeline.
- C. Perform a full database export and import using pt-migr.
- D. Leverage MySQL HeatWave's in-memory capabilities for bulk loading.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A: While replication is helpful, it doesn't minimize downtime and may not guarantee consistency during the switch. Cloud storage offload adds complexity.
- B: Continuous log shipping captures changes in real-time, minimizing downtime. Near real-time data ingestion ensures data consistency.
- C: A full export/import incurs significant downtime and can be error-prone for large databases.
- D: Bulk loading is fast but unsuitable for continuous migrations. It also has limited consistency guarantees.

Question: 9

You are tasked with securely managing SSH access to your MySQL HeatWave Service instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Which of the following methods is recommended for this purpose?

- A. Configuring SSH access directly on the MySQL HeatWave Service instances
- B. Using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Cloud Shell to manage SSH access
- C. Implementing Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Bastion for secure SSH access
- D. Utilizing Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Resource Manager to manage SSH access

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Implementing Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Bastion for secure SSH access.

OCI Bastion is a cloud-based security service that provides secure remote access to your MySQL HeatWave Service instances without exposing them directly to the public internet. It acts as a jump host, allowing you to connect to your instances from a secure environment using SSH.

- A. Configuring SSH access directly on the MySQL HeatWave Service instances: Exposing SSH ports directly on the instances increases the attack surface and exposes them to potential unauthorized access. OCI Bastion provides a more secure alternative.
- B. Using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Cloud Shell to manage SSH access: Cloud Shell provides a web-based terminal environment, but it is not specifically designed for managing SSH access to MySQL HeatWave Service instances. OCI Bastion offers more granular control and security for SSH connections.
- D. Utilizing Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Resource Manager to manage SSH access: Resource Manager is primarily for managing cloud resources, not for controlling SSH access. OCI Bastion provides a dedicated solution for secure SSH access management.

Question: 10

You manage two HeatWave instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) configured for different workloads. Instance A is optimized for real-time analytics with high concurrency, while Instance B is designed for batch processing large datasets. Which of the following factors should you prioritize when comparing the configurations of these instances to understand their performance differences?

- A. Number of CPU cores and memory size.
- B. In-Memory Analytics (IMA) usage and cache sizes.
- C. Storage type (NVMe, HDD) and HeatWave Cluster deployment.
- D. Network configuration and security policies.

Answer: C

Explanation:

While CPU and memory (option A) are important, their impact varies depending on the workload. Analyzing both instances in this context would be necessary.

In-Memory Analytics (IMA) usage and cache sizes are crucial for real-time analytics (Instance A), while less relevant for batch processing (Instance B). Comparing their configurations in this aspect reveals significant performance differences.

Storage type and HeatWave Cluster (option C) directly affect data access speeds and distributed processing capabilities, impacting both instances but in different ways.

Network configuration and security policies (option D) might influence performance, but they are not the primary differentiators between these specific workload-oriented configurations.

Evaluating IMA usage, cache sizes, storage types, and HeatWave Cluster deployment provides the most insightful comparison for understanding the performance variations between the two HeatWave instances.



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