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37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

OceanBase

OBAE3

OBCA V3 Exam English Version

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

ISSUED

September 3, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for OceanBase **OBAE3**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **OBAE3**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are core architectural features of OceanBase Database? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** A distributed architecture based on Paxos-consensus replicas
- ☐ **B** A single-master in-memory-only storage engine
- ☒ **C** Native support for multi-tenancy with resource isolation
- ☐ **D** A mandatory dependency on Oracle-compatible PL/SQL packages

ANSWER A - C

WHY OceanBase Database uses a natively distributed architecture with multi-replica groups that rely on the Paxos consensus protocol, and it provides multi-tenancy through resource isolation. It is not in-memory-only (it uses a write-optimized LSM-tree-based engine with persistent storage) and it does not depend on Oracle PL/SQL packages — its compatibility layer is for compatibility, not a dependency.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following statements about OBProxy in OceanBase Database are correct? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** OBProxy is the recommended entry point for client applications connecting to OceanBase
- ☐ **B** OBProxy is required in order to use the OceanBase JDBC driver
- ☒ **C** OBProxy can route SQL requests to the appropriate OBServer node
- ☐ **D** OBProxy replaces the need for a separate load balancer and a separate SQL parser at the server

ANSWER A - C

WHY OBProxy is OceanBase's recommended reverse-proxy / SQL routing component and is the typical connection entry point used by clients; it routes each SQL request to the correct OBServer. It is not strictly required by the JDBC driver, and it does not replace SQL parsing at the server — OBProxy mainly handles routing, connection management and lightweight parsing, while full parsing and execution still happen on the OBServer.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

In OceanBase Database, which component is responsible for storing data and executing SQL transactions?

- ☐ A OBProxy
- ☒ B OServer
- ☐ C OCP
- ☐ D OMS

ANSWER B

WHY OServer is the data-serving node in OceanBase Database that stores data, processes SQL, and executes transactions. OBProxy is the proxy/router in front of it, OCP is the OceanBase Cloud Platform for management, and OMS is the OceanBase Migration Service.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which consensus protocol is used by OceanBase Database to keep replicas consistent and to provide automatic leader election?

- ☐ A Raft
- ☒ B Paxos
- ☐ C Two-phase commit (2PC)
- ☐ D Zab

ANSWER B

WHY OceanBase Database uses the Paxos protocol for replicating log entries across the members of a replica group and for automatic leader election when the current leader fails. While Paxos and Raft are conceptually similar, OceanBase's distributed election mechanism is explicitly based on Paxos, not Raft or Zab (the ZooKeeper protocol).

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

In OceanBase Database, what is a 'tenant'?

- ☐ A A physical host that runs an OBServer process
- ☒ B A logical database instance that contains its own users, databases, and resources
- ☐ C A backup file stored in OSS
- ☐ D The network port on which OBProxy listens

ANSWER B

WHY In OceanBase, a tenant is a logical database instance — its own unit of resource allocation and isolation, containing its own users, databases, tables, and even its own SQL execution environment. Multiple tenants can co-exist on a single OceanBase cluster, which is the basis of OceanBase's multi-tenant architecture.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following compatibility modes is officially supported by OceanBase Database?

- ☐ A MySQL-compatible mode only
- ☐ B Oracle-compatible mode only
- ☐ C PostgreSQL-compatible mode only
- ☒ D Both MySQL-compatible mode and Oracle-compatible mode

ANSWER D

WHY OceanBase Database supports both MySQL-compatible and Oracle-compatible tenants. A tenant is created in one of these compatibility modes and exposes a SQL dialect and protocol appropriate to the chosen mode, allowing applications written for MySQL or Oracle to migrate more easily.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

In an OceanBase cluster deployed with three full replicas in three different zones, what happens automatically when the zone hosting the leader replica becomes unavailable?

- ☐ A All in-flight transactions are lost and the cluster stops serving writes until a DBA manually restarts it
- ☒ B The remaining replicas elect a new leader and continue to serve both reads and writes
- ☐ C The cluster automatically drops the failed zone from the cluster and continues with two zones
- ☐ D The cluster switches into read-only mode and waits for the failed zone to come back

ANSWER B

WHY OceanBase uses Paxos-based leader election across zones. When the leader's zone becomes unavailable, the surviving replicas in the other zones automatically elect a new leader (typically within seconds) and continue serving both reads and writes, provided the Paxos majority (majority of replicas) is still available.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the primary role of OBProxy in an OceanBase Database deployment?

- ☐ A To store user table data durably across zones
- ☒ B To route client SQL requests to the correct OBServer and to manage client connections
- ☐ C To perform scheduled full backups of tenant data
- ☐ D To replace the need for any application-level retry logic

ANSWER B

WHY OBProxy's primary role is to sit between clients and the OBServers: it accepts client connections, performs lightweight parsing, and routes each SQL request to the appropriate OBServer node (for example, the leader of the target partition). It also handles connection management and load balancing. It does not store table data, perform backups, or replace application-level retry logic.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Which storage engine does OceanBase Database use as its underlying data store?

- ☐ A InnoDB (B+tree)
- ☒ B A log-structured merge-tree (LSM-tree) based engine
- ☐ C A columnar-only engine with no row store
- ☐ D A pure in-memory row store with no on-disk persistence

ANSWER B

WHY OceanBase Database uses a write-optimized, log-structured merge-tree (LSM-tree) based storage engine. New writes go into in-memory MemTables and are then flushed and compacted into on-disk SSTables. This design gives OceanBase high write throughput and strong compression while keeping data persistent on disk.