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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Supply Side is data that is passive and means something. What two models and libraries are included in the supply side?

Options:

A- Business rules
B- Domain objects
C- Technical definitions of business terms
D- Reports

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

In the Oracle Data Platform, the 'Supply Side' refers to foundational data elements that are passively collected and structured to provide meaning within the data ecosystem. According to Oracle's official documentation, the supply side includes 'Business rules' (A), which define the logic and policies governing data usage, ensuring consistency and compliance, and 'Domain objects' (B), which represent structured entities or concepts within a business domain, forming the backbone of data modeling. 'Technical definitions of business terms' (C) pertain to metadata management, and 'Reports' (D) are outputs rather than core supply-side models. Oracle's Data Platform Foundations emphasize business rules and domain objects as key components of the supply side for data integration and processing.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true when deciding which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) region to register an Exadata Cloud@Customer infrastructure in?

Options:

A- Consider any business policies or regulations that preclude the use of a particular region
B- Exadata Cloud@Customer is hosted in a customer data center so the Exadata infrastructure is not registered in an OCI region
C- The Exadata Cloud@Customer region can be changed after the infrastructure is created
D- Consider the physical proximity of the region you register the infrastructure into your data center

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

When registering 'Exadata Cloud@Customer' in an OCI region, you must 'consider any business policies or regulations that preclude the use of a particular region' (A), as compliance (e.g., data residency laws) dictates region selection. You should also 'consider the physical proximity of the region you register the infrastructure into your data center' (D), as proximity reduces latency for control plane interactions. Option B is false because, despite being hosted on-premises, Exadata Cloud@Customer is registered in an OCI region for management. Option C is incorrect, as the region cannot be changed post-creation without significant reconfiguration. Oracle's documentation highlights these considerations for region selection.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In order to support multicloud strategies, what is offered as an industry first by Oracle?

Options:

A- Private and public cloud network
B- Cloud databases
C- Oracle FastConnect
D- Dedicated cloud region

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Oracle offers a 'Dedicated cloud region' (D) as an industry-first feature to support multicloud strategies. This allows customers to run a fully managed OCI region within their own data center or a partner cloud, integrating with other providers like Azure or AWS. 'Private and public cloud network' (A) is vague, 'Cloud databases' (B) are common across vendors, and 'Oracle FastConnect' (C) is a connectivity service, not unique to multicloud. Oracle's documentation highlights the Dedicated Region as a pioneering multicloud solution.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which feature allows you to logically group and isolate your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources?

Options:

A- Identity and Access Management Groups
B- Compartments
C- Tenancy
D- Availability Domain

Answer:

B

Explanation:

'Compartments' (B) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) allow you to logically group and isolate resources for organization, access control, and billing. 'Identity and Access Management Groups' (A) organize users, not resources. 'Tenancy' (C) is the root container for all resources, not a grouping mechanism, and 'Availability Domain' (D) is a physical data center division, not a logical grouping tool. Oracle's OCI documentation identifies Compartments as the primary feature for resource isolation and management.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What three typical data types/models are covered by Oracle's Converged Database?

Options:

A- Events
B- Spatial
C- Terraform
D- Graph
E- Relational

Answer:

B, D, E

Explanation:

Oracle's 'Converged Database' supports multiple data types/models, including 'Spatial' (B) for geospatial data, 'Graph' (D) for relationship analytics, and 'Relational' (E) for traditional structured data. 'Events' (A) is not a distinct data model but a use case, and 'Terraform' (C) is an infrastructure tool, not a data type. Oracle's documentation lists Spatial, Graph, and Relational among others (e.g., JSON, XML) as core converged capabilities.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The DBA has determined that the number of OCPU assigned to an Autonomous Database does not provide sufficient performance. Which option does the DBA have in this case?

Options:

A- Plan for a one-hour downtime and increase the number of OCPU while database is offline
B- Call Oracle Cloud Support and raise a request to increase number of OCPU. Expect a downtime of approximately one hour
C- Open the database in OCI Console and increase the number of OCPU. No downtime required
D- No downtime is required as number of OCPU can be increased from OCI console, but users have to be informed that they must not use any application for at least one hour

Answer:

C

Explanation:

For an 'Autonomous Database,' the DBA can 'Open the database in OCI Console and increase the number of OCPU. No downtime required' (C). Autonomous Database supports dynamic scaling of OCPUs online, with no service interruption, leveraging its self-managing capabilities. Options A and B involve unnecessary downtime, and D adds an unneeded user restriction. Oracle's documentation confirms zero-downtime OCPU scaling as a key feature.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three are required for provisioning an Oracle Autonomous Database instance?

Options:

A- Number of CPUs
B- Number of Tablespaces
C- Backup Location FRA Size
D- Workload Type

Answer:

A, C, D

Explanation:

Provisioning an 'Oracle Autonomous Database' requires 'Number of CPUs' (A) to define compute resources and 'Workload Type' (D) (e.g., Transaction Processing, Data Warehouse) to configure the instance's purpose. 'Number of Tablespaces' (B) is not specified (managed automatically), and 'Backup Location FRA Size' (C) is not a user-defined parameter (backups are handled by Oracle). Oracle's provisioning documentation lists CPUs and workload type as mandatory.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which migration type uses Datapump and GoldenGate tools?

Options:

A- Physical Migration
B- Logical Migration
C- Direct Connection
D- Indirect Connection

Answer:

B

Explanation:

'Logical Migration' (B) uses 'Datapump' for exporting/importing database objects and 'GoldenGate' for real-time replication, focusing on data and schema transfer rather than physical structures. 'Physical Migration' (A) involves moving entire database files (e.g., RMAN), while 'Direct Connection' (C) and 'Indirect Connection' (D) are not standard migration types. Oracle's migration guides associate Datapump and GoldenGate with logical methods.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Identity and Access Management (IAM) capability helps you to organize multiple users into teams?

Options:

A- Groups
B- Policies
C- Users
D- Roles

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In OCI Identity and Access Management (IAM), 'Groups' (A) is the capability that helps organize

multiple users into teams. Groups allow administrators to assign permissions collectively to a set of users, simplifying access management. 'Policies' (B) define permissions but don't organize users, 'Users' (C) are individual accounts, and 'Roles' (D) are not a distinct IAM construct in OCI (unlike other clouds). Oracle's IAM documentation identifies Groups as the mechanism for team-based organization.

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