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Question: 1

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

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

What does ORDS stand for?

A. Oracle REST Data Services
B. Oracle Resilient Data Security
C. Oracle Rapid Data Systems
D. Oracle REAP Diagnosis Systems

Answer: A

Explanation:
ORDS stands for "Oracle REST Data Services," a middleware component provided by Oracle to enable RESTful access to Oracle Database and related services. It allows developers to expose SQL queries, database objects, and stored procedures as REST APIs, facilitating integration with modern applications. Options B ("Oracle Resilient Data Security"), C ("Oracle Rapid Data

Systems"), and D ("Oracle REAP Diagnosis Systems") are not recognized terms in Oracle's official documentation. ORDS is extensively documented in Oracle's cloud and database resources as a critical tool for RESTful services, particularly in environments like Autonomous Database and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

Question: 3

What security control area determines if there is sensitive data in a system?

A. Users
B. Detect
C. Assess
D. Protect

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Oracle's security framework, the "Assess" security control area (C) is responsible for determining whether sensitive data exists within a system. This phase involves data discovery, classification, and risk analysis to identify sensitive information such as PII or financial data. "Users" (A) relates to access management, "Detect" (B) focuses on identifying threats or breaches, and "Protect" (D) involves implementing safeguards—none of these directly address the initial identification of sensitive data. Oracle's Data Safe and OCI security documentation highlight "Assess" as the key stage for sensitive data discovery, often leveraging tools like Data Catalog or Data Safe.

Question: 4

Which Lakehouse service should you use for serverless Spark processing?

A. Oracle Analytics Cloud
B. OCI Object Storage
C. OCI Data Flow
D. OCI Data Catalog

Answer: C

Explanation:
For serverless Spark processing in Oracle's Lakehouse architecture, "OCI Data Flow" (C) is the designated service. OCI Data Flow is a fully managed, serverless platform that enables users to run Apache Spark applications without managing infrastructure, making it ideal for big data processing tasks like ETL, machine learning, and analytics. "Oracle Analytics Cloud" (A) is an

analytics and visualization tool, not a Spark processing engine. "OCI Object Storage" (B) provides scalable storage but lacks processing capabilities, and "OCI Data Catalog" (D) is for metadata management, not Spark job execution. Oracle's OCI documentation confirms OCI Data Flow as the primary service for serverless Spark workloads in the Lakehouse.

Question: 5

Oracle Data Lakehouse streamlines the integration, storage, and processing of data. Which two services are used for persistence of the data in Lakehouse?

A. OCI Data Catalog
B. Autonomous Database
C. OCI GoldenGate
D. OCI Object Storage

Answer: B, D

Explanation:
In Oracle's Data Lakehouse architecture, data persistence refers to the storage layer where data is durably maintained. "Autonomous Database" (B) provides a managed, self-tuning relational database for structured data persistence, supporting SQL-based workloads. "OCI Object Storage" (D) offers scalable, durable storage for unstructured and semi-structured data, such as files, images, and logs, serving as the data lake component of the Lakehouse. "OCI Data Catalog" (A) is a metadata management service, not a persistence layer, and "OCI GoldenGate" (C) handles data replication and integration, not direct storage. Oracle's Lakehouse documentation identifies Autonomous Database and OCI Object Storage as the primary persistence services.

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