Réussir l'Examen Oracle Cloud 2025 : Guide et Données Sur les Services de Base de Données

Introduction

L'examen **Oracle Cloud 2025** est une étape cruciale pour ceux qui souhaitent se certifier dans les *services de base de données* Oracle. Cette certification peut ouvrir de nombreuses portes professionnelles en vous permettant de démontrer vos compétences en gestion de bases de données dans le cloud.

Pourquoi Choisir Oracle Cloud ?

Oracle Cloud offre des solutions innovantes et robustes pour gérer les données. En vous certifiant, vous prouverez votre capacité à utiliser ces services de manière efficace. Cela augmentera votre valeur sur le marché du travail.

Les Services de Base de Données Oracle

Les services de base de données d'Oracle, comme **Oracle Autonomous Database**, sont idéaux pour le traitement des données à grande échelle. Ces outils sont conçus pour la performance et la sécurité, ce qui les rend incontournables pour les entreprises modernes. Pour plus de détails sur la certification, consultez les ressources disponibles ici.

Un Examen Structuré

L'examen est divisé en plusieurs sections. Chaque section teste vos connaissances sur différents aspects des services cloud d'Oracle. Il est donc essentiel de bien se préparer en comprenant la structure de l'examen.

Comment Se Préparer ?

- **Formation Oracle :** Participer à des cours de formation peut vous aider à acquérir des connaissances spécifiques pour l'examen.
- **Étude des Ressources :** Utilisez les manuels et les guides de l'utilisateur pour vous familiariser avec les concepts clés.

- **Pratique avec des Tests Blancs :** Effectuez des tests pratiques pour évaluer votre niveau de préparation et identifier les domaines à améliorer.

Les Avantages de la Certification Oracle

Être certifié Oracle peut propulser votre carrière. Cela témoigne non seulement de vos **compétences techniques**, mais aussi de votre engagement à rester à jour dans votre domaine. Pour des conseils sur la préparation à l'examen, explorez les informations supplémentaires ici.

Devenir Un Expert en Solutions Cloud

Avec la certification, vous pouvez devenir un expert dans les *solutions cloud*. Cela peut vous permettre d'accéder à des postes de leadership dans le domaine technologique.

Conclusion

Réussir l'examen Oracle Cloud 2025 vous permettra de vous démarquer dans le monde professionnel. Par les formations appropriées et une bonne préparation, vous serez prêt à profiter des opportunités offertes par cette certification.

Oracle

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Oracle Cloud Database Services 2025 Professional

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Question: 1

Which technology within the Exadata Database Service provides intelligent data offloading and processing capabilities directly within the storage tier?

A. Oracle Data Guard

B. Exadata Smart Scan

C. Oracle Active Data Guard

D. Exadata Smart Flash Cache

Answer: B

Explanation:

Exadata Smart Scan:

This technology is a core feature of Exadata storage servers. It allows the storage servers to perform data filtering, projection, and other processing tasks directly within the storage tier before sending the results to the database compute nodes. This significantly reduces the amount of data transferred over the network, leading to improved query performance.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Oracle Data Guard: Used for disaster recovery and high availability, not for in-storage processing.

C . Oracle Active Data Guard: Allows read-only access to a standby database, but doesn't provide in-storage processing.

D . Exadata Smart Flash Cache: Used for caching frequently accessed data in flash memory to improve I/O performance. While it enhances performance, it does not provide intelligent data offloading and processing within the storage tier.

Reference:

Oracle Exadata Database Service Documentation

Question: 2

Which two requirements must be met before you can create an Exadata Database Service VM Cluster?

A. A configured Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Vault and Key.

B. A Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) with necessary subnets for client access and backups.

C. A valid support identifier (SI) associated with the OCI account.

D. A configured Exadata Cloud@Customer infrastructure.

E. An Exadata Infrastructure resource must be created first.

Answer: B, E

Explanation:

B . VCN and Subnets:

Exadata Database Service VM Clusters require a VCN to provide network connectivity for database instances, client access, and backups. Proper subnets are essential for this network setup.

E . Exadata Infrastructure Resource:

Before creating a VM Cluster, an Exadata Infrastructure resource must be provisioned. The VM Cluster resides within this infrastructure.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A: OCI Vault and Key are used for encryption but not mandatory for VM Cluster creation.

C: A valid SI is needed for support but not a technical requirement for VM cluster creation.

D: Exadata Cloud@Customer is a separate service from Exadata Database Service.

Reference:

Oracle Exadata VM Cluster Documentation

Question: 3

Which statement accurately describes the primary function of a NoSQL Database Cloud Service SDK?

A. To define the physical storage layout of the database.

B. To provide a programming interface for interacting with the database, abstracting away low-level API details.

C. To manage the underlying infrastructure hosting the NoSQL database.

D. To configure network security policies for accessing the database.

Answer: B

Explanation:

SDK Function:

An SDK simplifies database interaction by providing libraries and tools that abstract away the

complexities of the underlying API. This allows developers to use familiar programming languages and constructs to interact with the database.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A: Physical storage layout is managed by the database service, not the SDK.

C: Infrastructure management is handled by cloud providers, not the SDK.

D: Network security policies are managed via OCI console or infrastructure tools, not the SDK.

Reference:

Oracle NoSQL Database Service Documentation

Question: 4

Which two statements accurately describe the relationship between Database Management and metrics collected in OCI Monitoring service?

A. Database Management retrieves performance data exclusively from the OCI Monitoring service and does not directly query the database.

B. Database Management directly queries the database for detailed performance data and supplements it with metrics from the OCI Monitoring service.

C. Database Management's data collection is completely independent of the OCI Monitoring service.

D. Database Management relies on custom metrics uploaded to OCI Monitoring by the user in order to provide its monitoring features.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

B: Database Management directly queries the database to gather performance data, such as SQL performance and active session history. It also integrates with OCI Monitoring for infrastructure-level

metrics like CPU, memory, and storage utilization.

C: Database Management can function independently of OCI Monitoring since it has its own data collection mechanisms.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A: Database Management does not rely solely on OCI Monitoring.

D: It does not require custom metrics from the user.

Reference:

Oracle Database Management Service Documentation

Question: 5

The concept of 'schema-less' in the context of NoSQL databases primarily refers to what?

A. The database automatically infers the schema from the data being inserted, without requiring any explicit schema definition beforehand.

B. All data stored within the database must conform to a single, universally defined schema for consistency.

C. Data is stored in a highly structured format, mirroring the tabular structure of relational databases with predefined columns and data types.

D. Data is stored in a binary format, eliminating the need for any schema or data interpretation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Schema-less in NoSQL:

This means you don't need to define a rigid, fixed structure before data insertion. Each record can have

its own structure, allowing flexibility for evolving data models. This is useful for unstructured or semi-structured data.

Why the other options are incorrect:

B: This describes relational databases.

C: This describes the structured nature of SQL databases.

D: While binary formats may be used, schema-less refers to the logical, not physical, structure.

Reference:

Oracle NoSQL Database Service Overview

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