

Certification Oracle Data Platform et Examen 1Z0-1195-25 : Tout ce que vous devez savoir

Si vous souhaitez obtenir la **certification Oracle Data Platform**, l'examen [1Z0-1195-25](#) est un élément essentiel de votre préparation. Cet examen teste vos compétences et connaissances fondamentales dans le domaine, surtout pour ceux qui souhaitent devenir des experts en données. Voici un guide simple pour vous aider à mieux comprendre cet examen.

Qu'est-ce que l'examen 1Z0-1195-25 ?

L'examen [1Z0-1195-25](#) vise à évaluer vos connaissances et votre compréhension des **fondamentaux Oracle 2025**. Il est conçu pour vous préparer à travailler efficacement avec les outils et technologies d'*Oracle*.

Pourquoi choisir la formation Oracle Data Platform ?

Suivre une **formation Oracle Data Platform** vous permet d'acquérir les compétences requises pour maîtriser les technologies de données actuelles. Cette formation couvre divers aspects, notamment *la gestion des données, l'analyse et la mise en œuvre des systèmes de données*.

Comment se préparer pour l'examen ?

- **Étudiez le contenu de l'examen** : Familiarisez-vous avec le sujet. Les compétences en *données Oracle* sont cruciales pour réussir.
- **Exercices pratiques** : Appliquez vos connaissances à travers des *projets réels* ou des *simulations*.
- **Rejoignez des groupes d'étude** : Collaborer avec d'autres candidats peut enrichir votre apprentissage.

Les bénéfices de la certification

Obtenir la **certification Oracle Data Platform** ouvre de nombreuses portes dans le monde professionnel. Cela peut améliorer votre *CV*, augmenter vos opportunités d'emploi et potentiellement offrir un *meilleur salaire*.

Conclusion

La préparation à l'examen **1Z0-1195-25** exige du temps et des efforts, mais avec la bonne formation et des ressources adaptées, vous pouvez réussir. N'attendez plus, commencez dès aujourd'hui votre parcours vers la **certification Oracle Data Platform** !



Oracle

1Z0-1195-25 Exam

Oracle Data Platform 2025 Foundations Associate

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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.

Reference: Oracle Data Platform 2025 Foundations Associate documentation, Section on Data Supply Side Models.

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).

Reference: Oracle REST Data Services Documentation, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Integration Guides.

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.

Reference: Oracle Data Safe Documentation, OCI Security Best Practices.

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.

Reference: OCI Data Flow Documentation, Oracle Lakehouse Architecture Guide.

Question: 5

Oracle Data Lakehouse streamlines the integration, storage, and processing of data

a. 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.

Reference: Oracle Data Lakehouse Overview, OCI Storage and Database Services Documentation.

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