

# Oracle Data Platform 2026 Foundations Associate

**Oracle 1z0-1195-25**

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### QUESTION NO: 1

What self-service tools are available with the Autonomous Database?

- A. Business Objects
- B. Oracle Machine Learning
- C. Low-Code App Dev, APEX
- D. Encryption only in Object Storage

**ANSWER: B C**

#### Explanation:

Oracle Machine Learning and Low-Code App Dev, APEX are self-service capabilities provided with Oracle Autonomous Database. Oracle Machine Learning enables data scientists, analysts, and developers to build, train, evaluate, and deploy machine-learning models where the data resides. Its in-database approach supports SQL, Python, AutoML, notebooks, and model lifecycle tasks without requiring users to move large data sets to a separate machine-learning platform. This makes advanced analytics more accessible to teams working directly with Autonomous Database.

Low-Code App Dev, APEX refers to Oracle APEX, Oracle's low-code development platform that is included with Autonomous Database. It enables users to rapidly create secure, data-driven web applications using browser-based development tools, declarative components, SQL, and REST integrations. Because APEX runs close to the database and is managed as part of the Oracle cloud service, it supports self-service application delivery while reducing administration and infrastructure work. Oracle identifies both machine learning and low-code application development as key Autonomous Database capabilities. See [Oracle Autonomous Database](#) and [Oracle APEX](#).

### QUESTION NO: 2

A company is designing a highly available OCI deployment and must also comply with a policy requiring data to remain in an approved geography. Which two statements are correct? (Choose two)

- A. OCI region selection should consider data residency and regulatory requirements
- B. Deploying across multiple Availability Domains can protect against an Availability Domain failure
- C. An Availability Domain is a separate OCI geographic region
- D. Placing all resources in one Availability Domain provides Availability Domain fault isolation

**ANSWER: A B**

#### Explanation:

**OCI region selection should consider data residency and regulatory requirements** because regions are geographic locations and organizational policies can restrict where cloud resources and service-related data may be located. **Deploying across multiple Availability Domains can protect against an Availability Domain failure** when the selected region offers multiple Availability Domains and the service supports that deployment design.

An Availability Domain is not a geographic region, and placing all workload resources in one Availability Domain does not provide protection from an Availability Domain-wide failure.

### QUESTION NO: 3

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure storage platform is used by MySQL Database Service for all data storage?



- A. Object Storage
- B. Flash Local Storage
- C. File Storage
- D. Block Volume Storage

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

Block Volume Storage is used by MySQL Database Service for its database data storage. OCI Block Volume provides persistent, network-attached block devices designed for low-latency and high-performance transactional workloads such as MySQL. The service uses this storage layer for the MySQL data files and associated persistent database contents, allowing storage to remain durable independently of the underlying compute host and supporting operational capabilities such as backups and recovery. This design aligns with the requirements of a managed relational database service, where data must be reliably persisted while the service manages the database infrastructure. Oracle's MySQL HeatWave documentation describes the DB System storage configuration in terms of allocated data storage, and OCI's Block Volume documentation identifies block volumes as persistent storage that can be attached to compute instances and used for database workloads. These characteristics make Block Volume Storage the OCI storage platform used for all MySQL Database Service data storage. See the [Oracle MySQL HeatWave DB System configuration documentation](#) and the [OCI Block Volume overview](#).

**QUESTION NO: 4**

What are two typical reasons why customers CANNOT move their database into the public cloud?

- A. Putting data in the cloud would break data residency rules
- B. Regulations that prevent moving data into the public cloud
- C. Total Cost of Ownership in public cloud is higher than on-premises
- D. Public cloud does not provide storage for more than 10TB

**ANSWER: A B**

**Explanation:**

"Putting data in the cloud would break data residency rules" is a typical constraint because data-residency or data-sovereignty obligations can require particular categories of information to remain within a specified country, jurisdiction, or customer-controlled environment. Before moving a database, an organization must establish that the selected cloud region, replication design, backup location, and operational access model meet those obligations. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure supports geographically distributed regions and provides information to help customers evaluate regional service availability and data-location requirements.

"Regulations that prevent moving data into the public cloud" is also correct because some organizations operate under legal, contractual, government, or sector-specific rules that restrict use of multitenant public-cloud services for certain data or workloads. These requirements may require an approved cloud authorization, a particular assurance level, or a deployment model with additional isolation and control. Such restrictions can make public-cloud migration unavailable until the organization changes its architecture, obtains approvals, or uses an alternative deployment approach. Oracle documents its compliance programs and cloud controls so customers can assess whether OCI meets applicable regulatory requirements. See [Oracle Cloud Regions](#) and [Oracle Cloud Compliance](#).

**QUESTION NO: 5**

A company runs operational applications on MySQL Database Service and wants analysts to run interactive analytics on current MySQL data without exporting the data to a separate analytics platform. Which capability should the company use?

- A. MySQL Shell

- B. MySQL Router
- C. MySQL HeatWave
- D. OCI Data Catalog

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

**MySQL HeatWave** is correct because it provides an in-memory query accelerator for MySQL workloads and enables high-performance analytics on MySQL data. This supports real-time analysis without requiring a separate ETL process to move operational data to another database platform.

MySQL Shell is a client tool, MySQL Router is used for routing application connections, and OCI Data Catalog provides metadata discovery and governance rather than in-memory MySQL analytics.

**QUESTION NO: 6**

An application stores flexible JSON product descriptions but must also use relational transactions and SQL reporting over order data. The team wants to avoid operating separate document and relational database products. Which Oracle Database approach best meets this requirement?

- A. Use Oracle Database as a converged database for JSON and relational data
- B. Store all product descriptions only in spreadsheet files
- C. Replace relational tables with OCI Archive Storage objects
- D. Use Oracle Data Catalog as the transactional database

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

A **converged database** approach is correct because Oracle Database supports JSON alongside relational data and other data models in one database platform. The application can use document-oriented access where appropriate while retaining SQL, transactions, security, and relational reporting capabilities. Deploying a separate document database would introduce an additional data platform and integration boundary that the stated requirement seeks to avoid.

**QUESTION NO: 7**

Which statement is not the responsibility of the customer in a simple cloud management model?

- A. Manage database servers and VM hosts
- B. Subscribe to database servers
- C. Everything inside of the database
- D. Control access to customer VMs

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

**Manage database servers and VM hosts** is not a customer responsibility in Oracle's simple cloud management model because Oracle operates the underlying cloud infrastructure that runs the database service. This provider-operated scope includes the physical servers, virtualization layer, host operating environment, and the lifecycle activities required to keep those platform components available, maintained, and secured. By taking responsibility for these infrastructure layers,

Oracle enables customers to focus on using the database service and administering the resources and information exposed within their service boundary rather than performing host-level administration.

This allocation reflects the cloud shared-responsibility approach: responsibility is divided according to who controls each layer. Oracle controls and manages the foundational infrastructure and managed-service platform, while the customer retains responsibility for the configuration, data, identities, and access decisions within the services they use. Oracle describes this division in its [Cloud Shared Security Model](#). Its database cloud documentation also explains that Oracle Cloud database services are operated as managed services, with Oracle handling the underlying service infrastructure; see the [Oracle Base Database Service documentation](#).