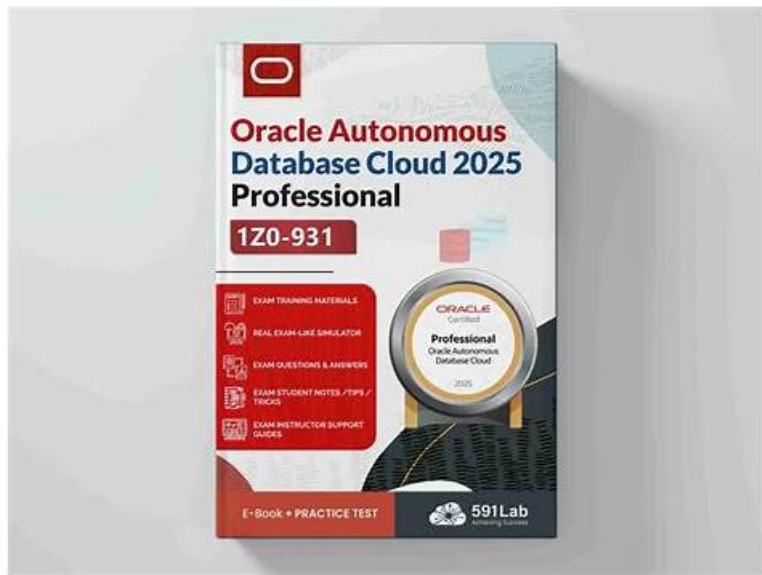


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Oracle 1Z0-931-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Getting Started with Autonomous Database: This section of the exam measures the skills of Database Administrators and covers the architecture and key features of Oracle Autonomous Database. It explains how the database integrates within the Oracle ecosystem and provides an overview of different Autonomous Database offerings and their licensing models, helping administrators understand how to deploy and manage these cloud-based databases efficiently.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Autonomous Database Shared: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Engineers and focuses on creating and managing shared Autonomous Database instances. It includes provisioning, scaling, and starting or stopping instances, as well as database consolidation with Elastic Resource Pools. It also covers user management, cloning, database migration, monitoring, backup and restore processes, and introduces Data Guard for high availability, ensuring cloud engineers can maintain optimal database performance.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Autonomous Database Tools: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Analysts and covers the tools available within Autonomous Databases for advanced data processing and analytics. It includes Oracle Machine Learning, APEX, and SQL Developer Web for database development, as well as data transformation, business model creation, data insights, and data analysis, allowing analysts to extract valuable insights from large datasets.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing and Maintaining Autonomous Database: This section of the exam measures the skills of Database Administrators and focuses on the ongoing management and maintenance of Autonomous Database instances. It includes using REST APIs and OCI CLI for automation, configuring access control lists and private endpoints, monitoring performance, setting up notifications, utilizing features like auto-indexing and data safe, handling connectivity through wallets and service handles, and configuring disaster recovery using Data Guard to ensure business continuity.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing on Autonomous Database: This section of the exam measures the skills of Application Developers and focuses on developing and extending applications using Autonomous Database. It covers using generative AI for natural language queries, Autonomous JSON Database, Oracle Text for document search, location-based analysis with Autonomous Spatial, Autonomous Graph for data relationships, and integration with Object Storage, enabling developers to build intelligent, scalable applications.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrating to Autonomous Database: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Migration Specialists and covers strategies for migrating existing databases to Autonomous Database. It includes understanding migration considerations, and available options, and using Oracle Data Pump to transfer data seamlessly while minimizing downtime, ensuring smooth transitions to Oracle Cloud infrastructure.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Lake Analytics with Autonomous Database: This section of the exam measures the skills of Big Data Engineers and explores how Autonomous Database can be used for analytics in data lake environments. It includes data ingestion, query optimization, and leveraging cloud-native analytics services, ensuring engineers can efficiently process and analyze large volumes of structured and unstructured data.

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Oracle Autonomous Database Cloud 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

NEW QUESTION # 92

What are three methods to load data into the Autonomous Database? (Choose three.)

- A. RMAN Restore
- B. Oracle GoldenGate
- C. SQL*Loader
- D. Oracle Data Pump
- E. Transportable Tablespace

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Autonomous Database supports multiple methods for loading data, tailored to its cloud-managed nature. The three correct methods are:

Oracle Data Pump (A): Data Pump is a versatile tool for importing data into Autonomous Database. You export data from a source database (e.g., using expdp), upload the dump files to OCI Object Storage, and then use the DBMS_CLOUD package (e.g., DBMS_CLOUD.COPY_DATA) to import it. It's ideal for bulk data migration, supporting complex schemas and large datasets. For example, a DBA might export a schema from an on-premises database, upload it to a bucket, and import it into ADB with minimal downtime.

Oracle GoldenGate (C): GoldenGate enables real-time data replication from source databases (on-premises or cloud) to Autonomous Database. It's perfect for continuous data loading or synchronization, supporting both initial loads and ongoing change

data capture. For instance, you could replicate transactional data from an OLTP system to ADB using GoldenGate's CDC (Change Data Capture) capabilities, ensuring near-zero latency.

SQL*Loader (E): SQL*Loader loads data from flat files (e.g., CSV, text) into Autonomous Database. You upload files to OCI Object Storage and use DBMS_CLOUD procedures (e.g., DBMS_CLOUD.LOAD_DATA) to process them. It's efficient for structured data imports, like loading a CSV of customer records, with options to handle errors and transformations.

The incorrect options are:

RMAN Restore (B): Recovery Manager (RMAN) is for backups and restores, not general data loading. While it can restore an ADB from a backup, it's not a method for loading new data into an existing instance.

Transportable Tablespace (D): This method moves tablespaces between databases by copying data files, but it's not supported in Autonomous Database due to its managed architecture, which restricts direct file-level operations.

These methods cater to different use cases: Data Pump for migrations, GoldenGate for replication, and SQL*Loader for file-based loads.

NEW QUESTION # 93

Which statement is true about OCPUs and storage when you choose to scale your Autonomous Database?

- A. Increasing OCPUs will automatically increase storage
- **B. OCPUs and storage can be scaled independently**
- C. OCPUs and storage must remain in sync
- D. Use auto scaling to increase storage

Answer: B

Explanation:

Scaling resources in Autonomous Database offers flexibility. The true statement is:

OCPUs and storage can be scaled independently (A): In Autonomous Database, you can adjust the number of OCPUs (compute resources) and storage capacity (in terabytes) separately via the OCI console or CLI. For example, you might provision an ADB with 2 OCPUs and 1 TB of storage. Later, you could scale to 4 OCPUs without changing storage, or increase storage to 2 TB without touching OCPUs. This decoupling allows tailored resource allocation—e.g., more compute for a CPU-intensive workload or more storage for growing data—without over-provisioning. Scaling is online, with no downtime, and status shows "SCALING IN PROGRESS" during the operation.

The incorrect options are:

Use auto scaling to increase storage (B): Auto scaling applies to OCPUs only, allowing up to 3x the base CPU allocation dynamically. Storage scaling is manual; you specify a new size (e.g., via oci db autonomous-database update), not via auto scaling.

Increasing OCPUs will automatically increase storage (C): There's no automatic linkage between OCPU and storage scaling. They are independent parameters, and increasing one does not affect the other unless explicitly requested.

OCPUs and storage must remain in sync (D): No such synchronization is required. You can have 1 OCPU with 10 TB or 10 OCPUs with 1 TB, depending on workload needs.

This independence is a hallmark of Autonomous Database's elasticity.

NEW QUESTION # 94

Which method does NOT permit you to change the database ADMIN user's password of an Oracle Autonomous Database on Shared Infrastructure?

- **A. OS command line from the database server**
- B. SQL Developer
- C. OCI CLI
- D. Admin page of the Cloud Service Console

Answer: A

Explanation:

Changing the ADMIN user's password in an Autonomous Database on Shared Infrastructure is restricted to specific managed methods due to its serverless nature:

Correct Answer (C): "OS command line from the database server" is not permitted because Autonomous Database is fully managed by Oracle. Users do not have direct access to the underlying operating system or server, eliminating this as a viable option.

Valid Methods:

A: The Admin page in the OCI Console allows password changes via the "Change Administrator Password" option, a user-friendly GUI method.

B: The OCI CLI supports password updates using commands like `oci db autonomous-database update` with the `--admin-password` parameter.

D: SQL Developer can change the password using an `ALTER USER ADMIN IDENTIFIED BY <new_password>` command, provided the user has appropriate credentials.

This restriction ensures security and consistency in a managed environment.

NEW QUESTION # 95

Which two statements are true about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)? (Choose two.)

- A. Regions are dependent on other regions and must be located within 5 thousand kilometers of each other.
- B. An OCI region is a localized geographic area, and an availability domain is one or more data centers located within a region.
- C. A single fault domain can be associated with multiple regions and availability domains.
- D. Because availability domains do not share infrastructure such as power or cooling, or the internal availability domain network, a failure at one availability domain within a region is unlikely to impact the availability of the others within the same region.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) is designed with a hierarchical structure to ensure high availability and fault tolerance:

Correct Answer (B): "An OCI region is a localized geographic area, and an availability domain is one or more data centers located within a region" accurately describes OCI's architecture. A region is a standalone geographic area (e.g., US East), and availability domains (ADs) are isolated data centers within that region, enhancing resilience.

Correct Answer (D): "Because availability domains do not share infrastructure such as power or cooling, or the internal availability domain network, a failure at one availability domain within a region is unlikely to impact the availability of the others within the same region" reflects OCI's design for fault isolation. ADs are physically separate, minimizing the risk of cascading failures.

Incorrect Options:

A: Regions are independent, not dependent, and there's no 5,000-kilometer restriction; they are globally distributed for latency and redundancy purposes.

C: Fault domains are subdivisions within an AD, not across regions or ADs, ensuring resource isolation within a single AD.

This structure supports robust disaster recovery and high availability.

NEW QUESTION # 96

Which statement is true when the Autonomous Database has auto scaling enabled?

- A. Enables the database to use up to 3x CPU/IO resources immediately when needed by the workload
- B. Scales the PGA and SGA size when needed for the workload
- C. Increases the number of sessions available to the database
- D. Database concurrency is scaled up when needed by the workload

Answer: A

Explanation:

When auto scaling is enabled in Oracle Autonomous Database, it dynamically adjusts resources to handle workload demands. The correct answer is:

Enables the database to use up to 3x CPU/IO resources immediately when needed by the workload (D): Auto scaling allows the database to automatically scale its CPU and I/O resources up to three times the base number of OCPUs provisioned, without manual intervention. This ensures the database can handle sudden spikes in demand efficiently, reverting to the base level when the workload decreases. This feature applies to both Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) and Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW).

The incorrect options are:

Increases the number of sessions available to the database (A): Auto scaling does not directly increase session limits; session capacity is tied to the service level (e.g., LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH) and not dynamically adjusted by auto scaling.

Scales the PGA and SGA size when needed for the workload (B): The Program Global Area (PGA) and System Global Area (SGA) are memory structures managed automatically by Oracle, but auto scaling specifically adjusts CPU and I/O resources, not memory allocation directly.

Database concurrency is scaled up when needed by the workload (C): While increased CPU/IO resources can improve concurrency indirectly, auto scaling does not explicitly manage concurrency levels; this is more related to connection service settings.

This capability enhances performance elasticity for unpredictable workloads.

NEW QUESTION # 97

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