

1Z0-931-25유효한덤프자료 & 1Z0-931-25시험대비인증 공부자료



참고: KoreaDumps에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2025 Oracle 1Z0-931-25 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FI_CpbKpc_I8KQm7XLXdgR7nLGO60OSm

KoreaDumps는 고객님의 IT자격증취득의 작은 소원을 이루어지게 도와드리는 IT인증시험덤프를 제공해드리는 전문적인 사이트입니다. KoreaDumps 표 Oracle인증 1Z0-931-25시험덤프가 있으면 인증시험걱정을 버리셔도 됩니다. KoreaDumps 표 Oracle인증 1Z0-931-25덤프는 시험출제 예상문제를 정리해둔 실제시험문제에 가장 가까운 시험준비 공부자료로서 공을 들이지않고도 시험패스가 가능합니다.

KoreaDumps의Oracle 1Z0-931-25시험자료의 문제와 답이 실제시험의 문제와 답과 아주 비슷합니다. 우리의 짧은 학습가이드로 빠른 시일 내에 관련지식을 터득하여 응시준비를 하게 합니다. 우리는 우리의Oracle 1Z0-931-25인증시험덤프로 시험패스를 보장합니다.

>> 1Z0-931-25유효한 덤프자료 <<

1Z0-931-25유효한 덤프자료 시험 최신 덤프공부

KoreaDumps에서 출시한 Oracle인증 1Z0-931-25 덤프는 시험문제점유율이 가장 높은 시험대비자료입니다. 실제 Oracle인증 1Z0-931-25시험문제유형과 같은 형식으로 제작된Oracle인증 1Z0-931-25 시험공부자료로서KoreaDumps 덤프의 실용가치를 자랑하고 있습니다.덤프를 공부하여 시험불합격하시면 덤프비용은 환불처리해드립니다.

Oracle 1Z0-931-25 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	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.
주제 2	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.
주제 3	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.

주제 4	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.
------	--

최신 Oracle Autonomous Database 1Z0-931-25 무료샘플문제 (Q12-Q17):

질문 # 12

Which two license types does the customer need to benefit from BYOL when leveraging on-premise Enterprise Database licenses in Oracle Autonomous Database?

- A. Multitenant
- B. Active Data Guard
- C. Real Application Clusters (RAC), but only when scaling beyond 16 OCPUs
- D. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)
- E. Exadata

정답: A,C

설명:

Full Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Bring Your Own License (BYOL) allows using existing on-premises Oracle licenses in the cloud:

A: False. Exadata is included in Autonomous Database; no separate license is needed.

B: False. Active Data Guard is an optional feature, not required for BYOL.

C: True. RAC is needed for BYOL when scaling beyond 16 OCPUs, as Autonomous Database uses RAC for high availability in larger deployments.

D: True. Multitenant is mandatory, as Autonomous Database uses a multitenant architecture (CDB/PDB).

E: False. TDE is included by default, not a BYOL requirement.

질문 # 13

When working with an Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure supporting Autonomous Databases, where do you go to view the maintenance history of the Exadata?

- A. Under Core Infrastructure then Autonomous Exadata
- B. Under Solutions and Platforms then Platform Services then Autonomous Exadata
- C. Under Core Infrastructure then Compute then Autonomous Exadata
- D. Under Database then Autonomous Transaction Processing then Autonomous Exadata

정답: B

설명:

Viewing the maintenance history of Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure (AEI) requires navigating the OCI console correctly. The correct path is:

Under Solutions and Platforms then Platform Services then Autonomous Exadata (C): In the OCI console, AEI is categorized under "Solutions and Platforms" (a section for integrated services), then "Platform Services" (covering cloud platform offerings), and finally "Autonomous Exadata." Here, you select your AEI instance (e.g., by name or OCID), and the details page displays a "Maintenance History" section listing past events (e.g., patching dates, durations, and statuses like "Completed on 2025-03-01"). For example, a quarterly RU applied on January 15 might show "Patch Applied: RU 23.1" with start/end times. This path reflects AEI's role as a dedicated platform supporting Autonomous Container Databases (ACDs) and Autonomous Databases (ADB).

The incorrect options are:

Under Core Infrastructure then Compute then Autonomous Exadata (A): "Core Infrastructure" > "Compute" is for virtual machines or bare metal hosts, not Exadata infrastructure. AEI isn't a compute instance; it's a database platform.

Under Database then Autonomous Transaction Processing then Autonomous Exadata (B): "Database" > "Autonomous Transaction Processing" focuses on ATP instances, not the underlying Exadata infrastructure. AEI maintenance is separate from specific ADB types.

Under Core Infrastructure then Autonomous Exadata (D): "Core Infrastructure" doesn't directly list AEI; it's too broad and lacks the

"Platform Services" context needed for Exadata-specific management.
This navigation ensures you access AEI-specific maintenance details efficiently.

질문 # 14

For someone that is not a service administrator to use SQL Developer Web, what package would you need to use to give them access?

- A. SQLDEV_ADMIN.GRANT_SCHEMA
- B. ORDS_ADMIN.GRANT_SCHEMA
- C. ORDS_PRIV.ENABLE_SCHEMA
- **D. ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_SCHEMA**

정답: D

설명:

SQL Developer Web in Autonomous Database relies on Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) for access. The correct package is: ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_SCHEMA (B): To allow a non-admin user (e.g., ANALYST1) to use SQL Developer Web, the ADMIN user executes ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_SCHEMA to enable the schema for ORDS access. This procedure activates the schema for RESTful services, granting privileges like CONNECT and SELECT implicitly for web-based SQL execution.

Example:

```
BEGIN
ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_SCHEMA(p_schema => 'ANALYST1');
END;
```

After this, the user accesses SQL Developer Web via a URL (e.g., https://<adb-host>/ords/analyst1/_sdw), logging in with their database credentials. This is necessary because SQL Developer Web runs on ORDS, and only enabled schemas can interact with it. For instance, an analyst might query `SELECT * FROM sales` in the web interface post-enablement, without needing full admin rights.

The incorrect options are:

ORDS_ADMIN.GRANT_SCHEMA (A): No such procedure exists in ORDS_ADMIN. Granting is handled via database roles/privileges (e.g., GRANT CONNECT), not a specific ORDS grant function.

ORDS_PRIV.ENABLE_SCHEMA (C): There's no ORDS_PRIV package; this might confuse with ORDS_ADMIN. The correct package is ORDS_ADMIN for schema enablement.

SQLDEV_ADMIN.GRANT_SCHEMA (D): No SQLDEV_ADMIN package exists. SQL Developer Web access is managed through ORDS, not a separate SQL Developer-specific package.

ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_SCHEMA is the standard, secure way to enable non-admin access to this tool in ADB.

질문 # 15

Which two statements apply to the Autonomous Database service on Dedicated Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- A. Patching occurs on the first Sunday of each quarter
- **B. You, as the customer, are responsible for all patching operations**
- C. You can set maintenance windows for an Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure
- **D. You can set maintenance windows for each individual Autonomous Container Database**

정답: B,D

설명:

Autonomous Database on Dedicated Infrastructure offers more control than shared infrastructure. The two correct statements are: You, as the customer, are responsible for all patching operations (A): In dedicated infrastructure, customers manage patching for Autonomous Container Databases (ACDs) and Autonomous Databases (ADB), unlike shared infrastructure where Oracle handles it. You choose when to apply Release Updates (RUs) or skip them (up to two quarters), using the OCI console or API (e.g., `oci db autonomous-container-database update`). For example, you might schedule an RU for an ACD on a Saturday night, downloading the patch from Oracle and applying it manually to minimize downtime. This responsibility comes with the dedicated model's flexibility. You can set maintenance windows for each individual Autonomous Container Database (C): Dedicated infrastructure allows setting specific maintenance windows per ACD, not just at the Exadata Infrastructure level. In the OCI console, under each ACD's details, you configure a preferred time (e.g., "Sundays, 02:00-04:00 UTC"), ensuring patches or upgrades align with your schedule. For instance, ACD1 might patch Sundays, while ACD2 patches Tuesdays, tailoring downtime to different workloads.

The incorrect options are:

You can set maintenance windows for an Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure (B): Maintenance windows are set at the ACD level,

not the broader Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure (AEI) level. AEI maintenance (e.g., hardware updates) is Oracle-managed, with notification but no customer scheduling.

Patching occurs on the first Sunday of each quarter (D): There's no fixed schedule like "first Sunday." In dedicated mode, you control patching timing within a quarter, notified by Oracle of available RUs, unlike shared infrastructure's Oracle-driven schedule. These statements highlight dedicated infrastructure's customer-driven management.

질문 # 16

Which Oracle package is used to load data to an Autonomous Database from object storage?

- A. DBMS_MIGRATE
- **B. DBMS_CLOUD**
- C. DBMS_RPC
- D. DBMS_LOAD

정답: B

설명:

Loading data into Autonomous Database from object storage (e.g., OCI Object Storage) relies on a specific PL/SQL package. The correct answer is:

DBMS_CLOUD (D): The DBMS_CLOUD package is Oracle's cloud-native tool for interacting with external data sources, including object storage, in Autonomous Database. It provides procedures like DBMS_CLOUD.COPY_DATA to load data from files (e.g., CSV, JSON, Parquet) stored in OCI Object Storage buckets into ADB tables. For example, to load a CSV file sales.csv from a bucket, you'd:

BEGIN

```
DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_CREDENTIAL(credential_name => 'OBJ_STORE_CRED', username => 'oci_user', password =>
'auth_token'); DBMS_CLOUD.COPY_DATA(table_name => 'SALES', credential_name => 'OBJ_STORE_CRED', file_uri_list
=> 'https://objectstorage.region.oraclecloud.com/n/namespace/b/bucket/o/sales.csv', format => json_object('type' value 'csv'));
```

END; This package handles authentication (via OCI credentials), file parsing, and data insertion, supporting formats like text, Avro, and ORC. It's integral to ADB's cloud integration, abstracting low-level operations and ensuring security (e.g., via IAM auth).

The incorrect options are:

DBMS_RPC (A): This package doesn't exist in Oracle Database. It might be a typo or confusion with remote procedure calls, unrelated to data loading.

DBMS_LOAD (B): No such package exists. It might confuse with SQL*Loader, but that's a separate utility, not a PL/SQL package, and isn't used directly in ADB for object storage.

DBMS_MIGRATE (C): This doesn't exist either. It might be a misnomer for DBMS_DATAPUMP (for Data Pump), but that's for database migration, not object storage loading.

DBMS_CLOUD is purpose-built for ADB's cloud-first architecture, making data ingestion seamless and efficient.

질문 # 17

.....

KoreaDumps는 IT업계 전문가들이 그들의 노하우와 몇 년간의 경험 등으로 자료의 정확도를 높여 응시자들의 요구를 만족시켜 드립니다. 우리는 꼭 한번에 Oracle 1Z0-931-25 시험을 패스할 수 있도록 도와드릴 것입니다. 여러분은 Oracle 1Z0-931-25 시험자료 구매로 제일 정확하고 또 최신시험버전의 문제와 답을 사용할 수 있습니다. Pass4Tes의 인증시험적중률은 아주 높습니다. 때문에 많은 IT인증시험준비중인분들에게 많은 편리를 드릴수 있습니다. 100% 정확도 100% 신뢰. 여러분은 마음편히 응시하시면 됩니다.

1Z0-931-25 시험대비 인증 공부자료 : https://www.koreadumps.com/1Z0-931-25_exam-braindumps.html

- 시험패스 가능한 1Z0-931-25 유효한 덤프자료 공부문제 ☐ > kr.fast2test.com ☐ 을(를) 열고 【 1Z0-931-25 】 를 입력하고 무료 다운로드를 받으십시오 1Z0-931-25 최신덤프문제
- 1Z0-931-25 인기덤프공부 ☐ 1Z0-931-25 시험대비덤프 ☐ 1Z0-931-25 시험대비덤프 ☐ { www.itdumpskr.com } 웹사이트를 열고 「 1Z0-931-25 」 를 검색하여 무료 다운로드 1Z0-931-25 인증덤프공부자료
- 1Z0-931-25 유효한 덤프자료 덤프는 PDF, 테스트 엔진, 온라인버전 세가지 버전으로 제공 ☐ > www.dumptop.com < 을 통해 쉽게 ☐ 1Z0-931-25 ☐ 무료 다운로드 받기 1Z0-931-25 유효한 최신버전 덤프
- 1Z0-931-25 유효한 덤프자료 최신버전 덤프샘플문제 다운 ☐ ➡ www.itdumpskr.com ☐ 웹사이트를 열고 《 1Z0-931-25 》 를 검색하여 무료 다운로드 1Z0-931-25 최신 시험대비 공부자료
- 1Z0-931-25 유효한 공부 ☐ 1Z0-931-25 퍼펙트 덤프 샘플문제 다운 ☐ 1Z0-931-25 시험패스 가능한 공부자료 ☐ 무료 다운로드를 위해 지금 > kr.fast2test.com ☐ 에서 ➡ 1Z0-931-25 ☐ ☐ ☐ 검색 1Z0-931-25 최신덤프문제

