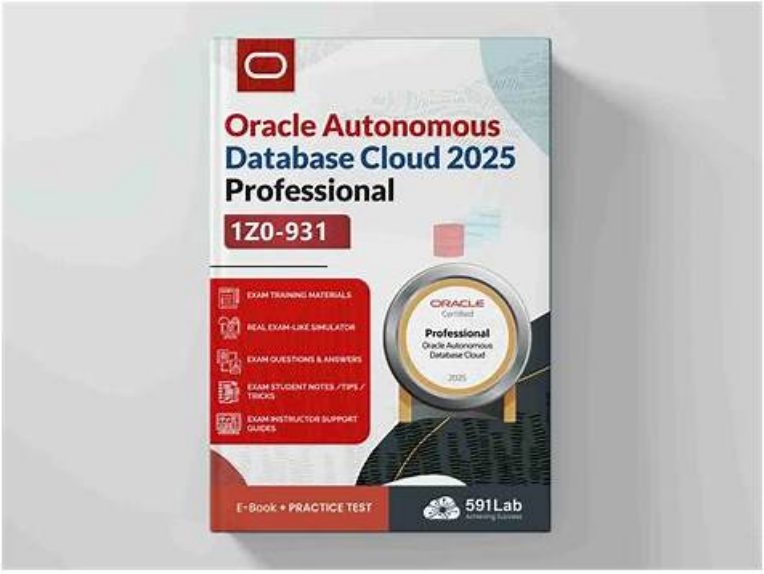
Utilizing The 1Z0-931-25 Reliable Test Syllabus, Pass The Oracle Autonomous Database Cloud 2025 Professional



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Oracle 1Z0-931-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Autonomous Database Dedicated: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Architects and explores the workflows and functionality of Autonomous Database Dedicated and Autonomous Database Cloud@Customer. It includes provisioning dedicated resources, setting up OCI policies, monitoring infrastructure, scheduling maintenance tasks such as patching, and managing encryption keys for enhanced security. IT Architects will learn how to integrate dedicated database environments within their cloud strategy.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 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.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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.

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Oracle Autonomous Database Cloud 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59
Oracle Data Safe is a unified control center for your Oracle databases that helps you understand the sensitivity of your data, evaluate risks to data, mask sensitive data, implement and monitor security controls, assess user security, monitor user activity, and address data security compliance requirements. Which statement is FALSE?

- A. Oracle Data Safe helps you assess the security of your cloud database configurations by analyzing database configurations.
- B. Oracle Data Safe only supports Autonomous Databases.
- C. Oracle Data Safe evaluates user types, how users are authenticated, and the password policies assigned to each user.
- D. Oracle Data Safe helps you find sensitive data in your database by inspecting the actual data in your database and its data dictionary.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Full Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Oracle Data Safe enhances database security across various deployments. Let's evaluate:
A: True. Data Safe assesses cloud database configurations for vulnerabilities.
B: True. It evaluates user authentication, types, and password policies.
C: False. Data Safe supports Autonomous Databases, Exadata Cloud Service, OCI VMs, and on-premises Oracle databases, not just Autonomous Databases.
D: True. It scans data and metadata to identify sensitive information.
Option C is the false statement, as Data Safe's scope extends beyond Autonomous Databases.

NEW QUESTION # 60
Which Autonomous Database Service is NOT used to connect to an Autonomous Transaction Processing instance?

- A. TPURGENT
- B. MEDIUM
- C. LOW
- D. HIGH
- E. TPPERFORMANT

Answer: E

Explanation:
Full Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) supports specific service names for connectivity:
TPURGENT: High-priority service with 200 concurrent statements per OCPU and parallelism.
MEDIUM: Balanced service for moderate workloads.
HIGH: Optimized for reporting/batch jobs with high parallelism.
LOW: Low-priority service for minimal resource use.
TP: General-purpose transactional service.
TPPERFORMANT is not a recognized service name in ATP documentation, making A the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 61
Your company has a .NET application and wants to deploy it on Autonomous Database (ADB). What software is used to connect to ADB from the .NET application?

- A. You cannot use .NET with ADB
- B. Oracle Data Access Components for Windows
- C. Java
- D. SQL*Plus

Answer: B

Explanation:
Connecting a .NET application to Autonomous Database (ADB) requires a specific client library compatible with Oracle's database connectivity standards. The correct software is:
Oracle Data Access Components for Windows (D): Oracle Data Access Components (ODAC) for Windows is the recommended software for .NET applications to connect to ADB. ODAC includes the Oracle Data Provider for .NET (ODP.NET), which supports ADO.NET interfaces for database access. It enables .NET developers to use familiar APIs (e.g., OracleConnection, OracleCommand) to interact with ADB over Oracle Net Services, leveraging the secure TLS connection required by ADB (via the client wallet). For example, a .NET app might use ODAC to execute SELECT * FROM customers against an ADB instance, authenticating with a wallet downloaded from the OCI console. ODAC supports both managed and unmanaged modes: the managed ODP.NET is lightweight and assembly-based, while the unmanaged version integrates with Oracle Client libraries. To set it up, developers install ODAC (e.g., via NuGet or Oracle's download site), configure the wallet (e.g., tnsnames.ora), and write code like:
csharp
CollapseWrapCopy
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
string connString = "User Id=USER1;Password=pwd;Data Source=adb_high";
using (OracleConnection conn = new OracleConnection(connString)) {
conn.Open();
// Query execution here
}
This ensures seamless integration with ADB's managed environment, supporting features like connection pooling and high performance.
The incorrect options are:
SQL*Plus (A): SQL*Plus is a command-line tool for SQL execution and administration, not a programmatic library for .NET applications. It's unsuitable for embedding in a .NET app, as it lacks API integration and is meant for manual use (e.g., running scripts like SELECT * FROM table;).
You cannot use .NET with ADB (B): This is false. .NET is fully supported via ODAC, allowing applications (e.g., ASP.NET web apps or Windows services) to connect to ADB just like any Oracle database, provided the wallet and credentials are configured.

Java (C): Java uses JDBC (e.g., Oracle JDBC Driver) for database connectivity, not .NET. While JDBC works with ADB for Java apps, it's irrelevant for a .NET environment, where ODAC is the standard.
ODAC's robust support for .NET makes it the definitive choice, bridging Microsoft's ecosystem with Oracle's cloud database.

NEW QUESTION # 62
Which two statements are true about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)? (Choose two.)

- A. A single fault domain can be associated with multiple regions and availability domains.
- B. Regions are dependent on other regions and must be located within 5 thousand kilometers of each other.
- C. 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.
- D. An OCI region is a localized geographic area, and an availability domain is one or more data centers located within a region.

Answer: C,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 # 63
What are two advantages of using Data Pump to migrate your Oracle databases to Autonomous Database? (Choose two.)

- A. Data Pump is faster to migrate database than using RMAN
- B. Data Pump is platform-independent - it can migrate Oracle databases running on any platform
- C. Data Pump can exclude migration of objects like indexes and materialized views that are not needed by Autonomous Database
- D. Data Pump creates the tablespaces used by your Autonomous Database

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Oracle Data Pump is a powerful tool for migrating databases to Autonomous Database (ADB). The two correct advantages are:
Data Pump can exclude migration of objects like indexes and materialized views that are not needed by Autonomous Database (C): True. Data Pump's EXCLUDE parameter allows skipping objects like indexes and materialized views during export (e.g., expdp ... EXCLUDE=INDEX,MATERIALIZED_VIEW). In ADB, these objects are often redundant because the database automatically creates and manages them based on workload (e.g., auto-indexing). For example, exporting a schema with EXCLUDE=INDEX from an on-premises database reduces migration overhead, as ADB recreates necessary indexes post-import, optimizing for its managed environment. This flexibility minimizes unnecessary data transfer and speeds up the process.
Data Pump is platform-independent - it can migrate Oracle databases running on any platform (D): True. Data Pump uses a platform-agnostic dump file format (.dmp), enabling migration from any Oracle Database (e.g., on Linux, Windows, or Solaris) to ADB in the cloud. For instance, you could export from an Oracle 12c database on AIX, upload the dump to OCI Object Storage, and import it into ADB using DBMS_CLOUD.COPY_DATA, regardless of endianness or OS differences (handled by Data Pump's conversion). This universality makes it ideal for heterogeneous migrations.
The incorrect options are:
Data Pump is faster to migrate database than using RMAN (A): False. Speed depends on context-RMAN (Recovery Manager) is faster for physical migrations (e.g., restoring backups) of entire databases, especially large ones, due to block-level copying. Data Pump, a logical migration tool, extracts and loads data row-by-row, which can be slower for massive datasets but offers more

control (e.g., schema selection). No universal speed advantage exists; it's workload-specific.
Data Pump creates the tablespaces used by your Autonomous Database (B): False. In ADB, tablespaces are fully managed by Oracle (e.g., DATA tablespace), and Data Pump doesn't create them. It imports data into existing, pre-allocated storage, ignoring source tablespace definitions. E.g., a source tablespace USERS is mapped to ADB's default storage, not recreated.
These advantages make Data Pump a versatile, tailored migration solution for ADB.

NEW QUESTION # 64
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