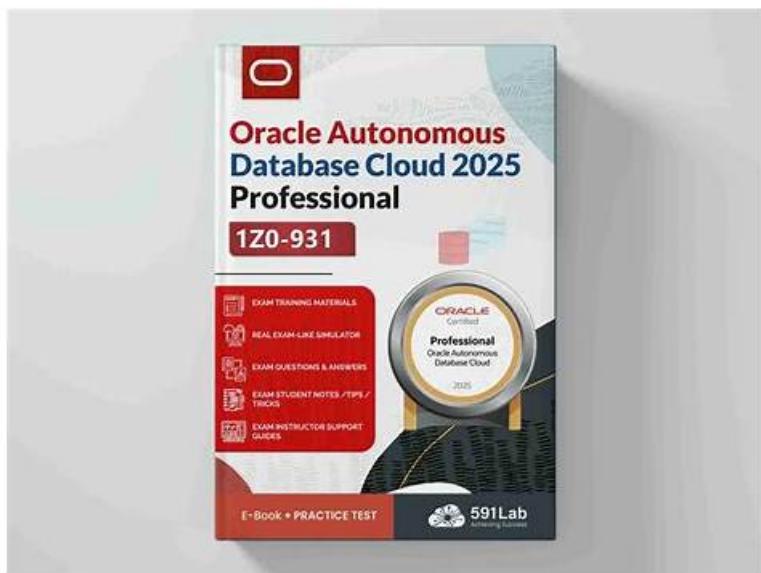


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Oracle 1Z0-931-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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"> 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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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.

Oracle Autonomous Database Cloud 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

An Autonomous Database user with an instance wallet has left the company. The user had shared a database user ID with other users when accessing the Autonomous Database. Other than changing the shared user password, what can an administrator do to protect the instance?

- A. Delete the user
- B. Trust the user who left not to access the database
- C. Rotate the instance wallet and share the new wallet with the remaining users
- D. Shutdown and restart the instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Securing an Autonomous Database after a user departs involves:

Correct Answer (C): "Rotate the instance wallet and share the new wallet with the remaining users" invalidates the old wallet's credentials (e.g., certificates in ewallet.p12). Since the wallet secures client connections, rotating it ensures the departed user's access is revoked, even if they retained a copy.

Incorrect Options:

A: Trusting the user is a security risk, not a solution.

B: Deleting the database user ID doesn't address wallet-based access if credentials were shared externally.

D: Shutting down and restarting doesn't revoke wallet access; it's a temporary disruption.

This enhances security beyond password changes.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which are two available options when creating an Autonomous Database? (Choose two.)

- A. Autonomous JSON Database on Dedicated Infrastructure
- B. APEX Service on Shared Infrastructure
- C. Autonomous JSON Database on Shared Infrastructure
- D. APEX Service on Dedicated Infrastructure

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Creating an Autonomous Database offers specific deployment options. The two correct ones are:

APEX Service on Dedicated Infrastructure (A): This option provisions an Autonomous Database on dedicated Exadata infrastructure with Oracle Application Express (APEX) pre-installed and optimized. It's ideal for APEX-based apps (e.g., custom web forms) requiring isolated resources. In the OCI console, you select "Dedicated Infrastructure" and "APEX Service" as the workload type, specifying OCPUs and storage. For example, a company might deploy an APEX app for internal reporting on a dedicated ACD, ensuring performance isolation from other tenants.

Autonomous JSON Database on Shared Infrastructure (C): This creates a schema-less, JSON-centric ADB on shared infrastructure, optimized for document storage (e.g., { "order_id": 123, "items": [...] }). It's provisioned via the OCI console under "Shared Infrastructure," selecting "JSON Database" as the workload type. For instance, a mobile app might use it to store user data, leveraging SQL/JSON queries like SELECT JSON_VALUE(doc, '\$.order_id'). It's cost-effective and fully managed, sharing Exadata resources.

The incorrect options are:

APEX Service on Shared Infrastructure (B): There's no distinct "APEX Service" workload type on shared infrastructure. APEX is available within ATP or ADW on shared infra, but it's not a standalone option—you'd provision ATP and enable APEX manually, not as a dedicated "APEX Service." Autonomous JSON Database on Dedicated Infrastructure (D): JSON Database is only offered on shared infrastructure, not dedicated. Dedicated options include ATP, ADW, and APEX Service, but JSON Database leverages shared resources for simplicity and cost.

These options cater to specific app development (APEX) and NoSQL (JSON) needs.

NEW QUESTION # 37

As a database architect, you are tasked with configuring a high concurrency, production OLTP (EXAM) application to connect to an Autonomous Transaction Processing database with a requirement to have some reporting queries run in parallel mode. Which connection service is appropriate for such a workload?

- A. MEDIUM
- B. TPURGENT
- C. TP
- D. HIGH

Answer: D

Explanation:

Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) provides predefined connection services to optimize different workload types. For a high-concurrency OLTP application with parallel reporting queries, the appropriate service is:

HIGH (C): The HIGH connection service in ATP is designed for workloads requiring high concurrency and throughput, making it ideal for a production OLTP application like "EXAM" that handles many simultaneous transactions (e.g., user requests).

Additionally, HIGH supports parallel query execution, which is critical for running reporting queries efficiently during off-peak times. It allocates more resources (e.g., OCPUs and I/O) compared to other services, ensuring performance for both transactional and analytical tasks. For example, the OLTP app might use HIGH to process thousands of concurrent user requests, while a nightly report leverages parallel processing to aggregate data quickly. In the wallet's tnsnames.ora, the HIGH service might look like exam_high = (DESCRIPTION=...), offering the best balance for this mixed workload.

The incorrect options are:

TPURGENT (A): The TPURGENT service prioritizes low-latency, time-critical transactions (e.g., sub-second response times for

single-user actions). It's optimized for latency-sensitive operations, not high concurrency or parallel reporting, and would underperform for the broader OLTP and reporting needs here. For instance, it's better suited for a single critical transaction than a multi-user system.

TP (B): The TP (Transaction Processing) service is a general-purpose option for OLTP workloads, offering moderate concurrency and latency. However, it's not optimized for high concurrency or parallel query execution, making it less suitable for a production app with reporting demands. It's a middle ground, not a top-tier performer like HIGH.

MEDIUM (D): The MEDIUM service balances performance and resource usage for moderate workloads. It supports some concurrency but lacks the resource allocation and parallel execution capabilities of HIGH, making it inadequate for a high-concurrency OLTP system with reporting requirements.

The HIGH service's ability to handle both high transactional volume and parallel reporting aligns perfectly with the scenario's strict performance needs, all within ATP's zero-maintenance framework.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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

Answer: C

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 # 39

Which statement is true when you provision an Autonomous Database using the cloning method?

- A. You can clone a database in a security zone to create a database that isn't in a security zone.
- B. There is only one type of cloning option available in Autonomous Database.
- C. A clone database source can be from a point-in-time backup that is less than 2 hours old.
- **D. A clone database source can be a running database instance.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloning in Autonomous Database creates a new instance from an existing source:

Correct Answer (A): "A clone database source can be a running database instance" is true. You can clone from a live, running Autonomous Database instance (full clone), capturing its current state, including data and configuration, without needing to stop it.

Incorrect Options:

B: There are multiple cloning types: full clone (from a running instance) and refreshable clone (a read-only copy that syncs with the source), plus cloning from backups.

C: Cloning from a backup requires the backup to be at least 2 hours old for consistency, not less, making this false.

D: Security zone rules prevent cloning a database from a security zone to a non-security zone due to compliance restrictions.

This flexibility supports rapid provisioning from active databases.

NEW QUESTION # 40

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