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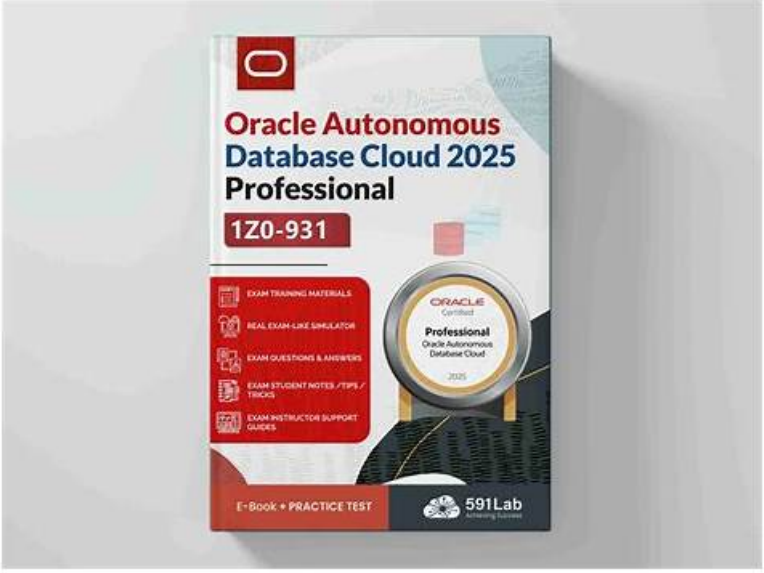

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Oracle 1Z0-931-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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	• 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	• 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.
Topic 6	• 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 7	• 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.

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Oracle Autonomous Database Cloud 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

NEW QUESTION # 106
Where can a user's public SSH key be added on the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console in order to execute API calls?

- A. Navigate to Identity, select Users panel on the console and select "Add Public Key"
- B. SSH keys are not required in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
- C. SSH keys cannot be added from console. They have to be added using REST APIs only
- D. On the Autonomous Database Console

Answer: A

Explanation:
SSH keys in OCI are used for secure access, but their role in API calls needs clarification. The correct answer is:
Navigate to Identity, select Users panel on the console and select "Add Public Key" (D): This is the correct process, but with a caveat-it's about API authentication, not SSH for API calls per se. In OCI, API calls are authenticated using API keys (RSA key pairs), not SSH keys directly. To enable API access for a user, you generate a public/private key pair (e.g., using openssl), then add the public key in the OCI console:
Go to "Identity & Security" > "Users."

Select the user (e.g., john.doe).
Under "API Keys," click "Add API Key."
Upload the public key (e.g., ~/.oci/oci_api_key_public.pem).
This associates the key with the user, allowing API calls (e.g., oci db autonomous-database list) authenticated via the private key and config file (e.g., ~/.oci/config). The question's phrasing ("SSH key") likely misuses terminology, intending "API key," as SSH keys are for compute instance access, not APIs. For example, a user might add a key to call the ADB API, securing requests with a signature.
The incorrect options are:
On the Autonomous Database Console (A): The ADB console manages database-specific settings (e.g., wallets), not user API keys, which are handled at the tenancy level under Identity.
SSH keys are not required in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (B): False in general-SSH keys are needed for compute instances-but misleading here, as API calls use API keys, not SSH keys. Authentication (e.g., via tokens or keys) is required for APIs.
SSH keys cannot be added from console. They have to be added using REST APIs only (C): False. The console supports adding API keys under the Users panel; REST APIs (e.g., CreateApiKey) are an alternative, not the only method.
The correct path reflects OCI's user management for API access, despite the SSH terminology confusion.

NEW QUESTION # 107
Which of the following two statements regarding Data Transforms are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Workflows for Data Transforms are only available on the ODI Web Edition
- B. Data Transforms provides access to Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) Web Edition
- C. Data Transforms allows you to design data transformations in the form of data loads, data flows, and workflows
- D. All capabilities to transform data in ODI Classic are available with ODI Web Edition

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Data Transforms is a feature in Autonomous Database for designing data transformations. The two correct statements are:
Data Transforms allows you to design data transformations in the form of data loads, data flows, and workflows (B): True. Data Transforms provides a graphical interface to create data loads (importing data), data flows (transforming data), and workflows (sequencing operations), simplifying ETL processes within ADB.
All capabilities to transform data in ODI Classic are available with ODI Web Edition (D): True. Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) Web Edition, which integrates with Data Transforms, retains the full transformation capabilities of ODI Classic, adapted for a web-based interface.
The incorrect statements are:
Data Transforms provides access to Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) Web Edition (A): False. Data Transforms is a distinct tool within ADB; while it leverages ODI under the hood, it does not directly provide access to ODI Web Edition as a standalone product.
Workflows for Data Transforms are only available on the ODI Web Edition (C): False. Workflows are part of Data Transforms itself, not exclusive to ODI Web Edition.
These features enhance data integration in ADB.

NEW QUESTION # 108
Given the steps:
Create Oracle Machine Learning User
Create Projects
Create Workspaces
Create Notebooks
Run SQL Scripts
Which two steps are out of order when working with Oracle Machine Learning?

- A. Create Workspaces
- B. Create Oracle Machine Learning User
- C. Run SQL Scripts
- D. Create Notebooks
- E. Create Projects

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Full Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
The correct sequence for Oracle Machine Learning (OML) is:
Create Oracle Machine Learning User: First step to enable OML access.
Create Workspaces: Containers for organizing projects.
Create Projects: Groups for related notebooks within a workspace.
Create Notebooks: Environments for coding and analysis.
Run SQL Scripts: Executed within notebooks.
In the given list, Create Projects (2) comes before Create Workspaces (3), which is reversed. Workspaces must exist before projects. Thus, C and D are out of order.

NEW QUESTION # 109
Data Guard is enabled for your Autonomous Database and the Lifecycle State field for the primary database indicates that it is Stopped. Which statement is true?

- A. Standby database is also stopped.
- B. Failover is automatically initiated.
- C. Switchover is automatically initiated.
- D. Standby database is terminated.

Answer: A

Explanation:
With Autonomous Data Guard enabled, the primary and standby databases are tightly coupled:
Correct Answer (C): "Standby database is also stopped" is true. When the primary database is stopped (e.g., via OCI Console), the standby database is also stopped to maintain consistency and alignment between the two. This ensures the standby remains a viable replica when the primary restarts.
Incorrect Options:
A: Switchover (role reversal) requires manual initiation and an active primary; it doesn't occur automatically on stop.
B: The standby is not terminated; it remains configured but stopped.
D: Failover (standby promotion) is not automatic on a planned stop; it's triggered only by primary failure.
This behavior preserves Data Guard functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 110
Which two actions can you perform with Autonomous Data Guard enabled on Autonomous Database on Shared Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- A. Reinstate
- B. View Apply Lag
- C. Switchover
- D. Change Protection Mode
- E. Failover

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
Autonomous Data Guard on Shared Infrastructure enhances ADB availability with standby databases. The two correct actions are:
Switchover (C): A switchover swaps roles between the primary and standby databases in a planned manner, with no data loss (RPO = 0). You initiate this via the OCI console (e.g., "Switchover" button on the primary ADB's Data Guard section) or API (e.g., oci db autonomous-database switchover). For example, before maintenance on the primary, you switch to the standby in another region (e.g., from us-ashburn-1 to us-phoenix-1), taking ~2 minutes (RTO ≈ 2 min). This ensures continuity without downtime, as the standby becomes primary seamlessly.
Failover (D): A failover promotes the standby to primary during an unplanned outage (e.g., primary region failure), also with RPO = 0 due to synchronous replication. Trigger it via the OCI console (e.g., "Failover" on the standby) or API (e.g., oci db autonomous-database failover). For instance, if us-ashburn-1 crashes, the standby in us-phoenix-1 takes over in ~2 minutes, preserving all committed transactions. It's automatic in some cases (e.g., severe failure), but manual initiation is supported too.
The incorrect options are:
View Apply Lag (A): While relevant in traditional Data Guard (measuring replication delay), Autonomous Data Guard on shared ADB uses synchronous replication (zero lag), and apply lag isn't a user-actionable metric exposed in the UI-monitoring focuses on role status, not lag.

Reinstate (B): Reinstatement (restoring a failed primary as a standby) isn't a user action in shared infrastructure. Oracle manages post-failover recovery, and users can't manually reinstate; a new standby might be provisioned instead.
Change Protection Mode (E): Traditional Data Guard offers modes (e.g., Maximum Availability), but in Autonomous Data Guard on shared infrastructure, the mode is fixed (synchronous, akin to Maximum Availability), and users can't modify it-control is limited to switchover/failover.
These actions ensure high availability with user-initiated role changes.

NEW QUESTION # 111
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