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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">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 3	<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 4	<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.

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"> 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 (Q114-Q119):

NEW QUESTION # 114

During the provisioning of an Autonomous Database on dedicated hardware, what should the database administrator select to determine where the Autonomous Database is created on the dedicated infrastructure?

- A. The compartment of the dedicated infrastructure because each compartment only runs one dedicated environment.
- B. The Listener endpoint where the Autonomous Database should register on.
- C. The Client Credentials wallet, which is used to connect to the Autonomous Database.
- D. The container database in which the Autonomous instance should run.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Full Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

When provisioning an Autonomous Database (ADB) on dedicated infrastructure, the placement within the infrastructure is critical:

A . Listener endpoint: Incorrect. This is for connectivity, not placement.

B . Client Credentials wallet: Incorrect. This is for secure connections, not determining location.

C . The container database in which the Autonomous instance should run: Correct. On dedicated infrastructure, an Autonomous Container Database (ACD) hosts multiple ADB instances. Selecting the ACD during provisioning determines where the ADB resides, affecting resource allocation and isolation.

D . The compartment: Incorrect. Compartments organize resources in OCI, but multiple ACDs can exist within a compartment, so this doesn't pinpoint the exact location.

Choosing the ACD is a key provisioning step for dedicated deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 115

Which command can you use to create an Autonomous Database?

- A. POST /20160918/createautonomousDatabases
- B. POST /20160918/autonomousDatabases

- C. POST /20160918/createADB
- D. POST /20160918/createDatabases

Answer: B

Explanation:

Creating an Autonomous Database (ADB) via OCI's REST API involves a specific endpoint. The correct command is:

POST /20160918/autonomousDatabases (D): This is the official REST API endpoint to create an ADB instance. The POST request to /20160918/autonomousDatabases (versioned at API 20160918) submits a JSON payload defining the database (e.g., compartment, name, workload type). Example:

```
curl -X POST "https://database.us-ashburn-1.oraclecloud.com/20160918/autonomousDatabases" \
-H "Authorization: Bearer <token>" \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
-d '{
  "compartmentId": "ocid1.compartment.oc1..example",
  "dbName": "MYADB",
  "cpuCoreCount": 1,
  "dataStorageSizeInTBs": 1,
  "dbWorkload": "OLTP",
  "adminPassword": "Secure#123"
}'
```

This creates an ATP instance named MYADB with 1 OCPU and 1 TB storage. The response includes an OCID (e.g., ocid1.autonomousdatabase.oc1..example), and provisioning starts asynchronously, visible in the OCI console as

"PROVISIONING." The endpoint's plural form (autonomousDatabases) reflects the resource collection, consistent with OCI API conventions.

The incorrect options are:

POST /20160918/createADB (A): No such endpoint exists. OCI APIs use resource-based paths (e.g., /autonomousDatabases), not action-specific ones like createADB.

POST /20160918/createautonomousDatabases (B): Incorrect syntax- APIs don't prepend "create" to resource paths, and "autonomousDatabases" is lowercase here, matching the real endpoint.

POST /20160918/createDatabases (C): Too generic; it doesn't specify "autonomous" databases, and no such endpoint exists for ADB creation.

This REST command is a programmatic alternative to console-based provisioning, ideal for automation.

NEW QUESTION # 116

You want to enable automatic indexing in a database, but any new auto indexes should be created as invisible indexes, so that they cannot be used in SQL statements. Which command will you use?

- A. EXEC DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.CONFIGURE('AUTO_INDEX_MODE','INVISIBLE')
- B. EXEC DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.CONFIGURE('AUTO_INDEX_MODE','IMPLEMENT')
- C. EXEC DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.CONFIGURE('AUTO_INDEX_MODE','REPORT ONLY')
- D. EXEC DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.CONFIGURE('AUTO_INDEX_MODE','OFF')

Answer: C

Explanation:

Oracle's automatic indexing feature, available in Autonomous Database, optimizes query performance by creating and managing indexes. The requirement here is to enable it but ensure new indexes are invisible (not used by the optimizer unless explicitly made visible). The correct command is:

EXEC DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.CONFIGURE('AUTO_INDEX_MODE','REPORT ONLY') (C): The REPORT ONLY mode enables automatic indexing, where the database identifies and creates candidate indexes based on workload analysis. However, these indexes are created as invisible by default, meaning the optimizer does not use them in SQL execution plans unless a DBA manually makes them visible (e.g., via ALTER INDEX ... VISIBLE). This mode is ideal for testing or validation without impacting production queries. For example, if a query frequently filters on a column, an invisible index might be created, but it won't affect performance until explicitly activated.

The incorrect options are:

EXEC DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.CONFIGURE('AUTO_INDEX_MODE','IMPLEMENT') (A): The IMPLEMENT mode fully enables automatic indexing, creating and maintaining visible indexes that the optimizer uses immediately. This contradicts the requirement for invisible indexes.

EXEC DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.CONFIGURE('AUTO_INDEX_MODE','OFF') (B): The OFF mode disables automatic indexing

entirely, so no indexes (visible or invisible) are created, failing the requirement to enable it.

EXEC DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.CONFIGURE('AUTO_INDEX_MODE','INVISIBLE') (D): There is no INVISIBLE mode in DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.CONFIGURE. While indexes can be set as invisible individually, this is not a valid configuration option for the auto-indexing feature.

The REPORT ONLY mode provides a controlled approach, allowing index creation for analysis without immediate deployment.

This is particularly useful in Autonomous Database, where automation is balanced with DBA oversight.

NEW QUESTION # 117

What two actions can you do when a refreshable clone passes the refresh time limit? (Choose two.)

- A. You can extend the refresh time limit
- B. You can disconnect from the source to make the database a read/write database
- C. You can manually refresh the clone
- D. You can use the instance as a read-only database

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

A refreshable clone in Autonomous Database is a read-only copy of a source database that syncs periodically, but it has a refresh time limit (typically 7 days). Once this limit is exceeded, specific actions are available. The two correct options are:

You can disconnect from the source to make the database a read/write database (B): After the refresh time limit passes, the clone can no longer sync with the source. You can "disconnect" it (via the OCI console or API, e.g., `oci db autonomous-database update --is-refreshable-clone false`), converting it into an independent, read/write Autonomous Database. This requires a new license and incurs full costs, but it allows modifications (e.g., INSERT or UPDATE) that were blocked in read-only mode. For example, a test clone might be disconnected to become a production instance after testing.

You can use the instance as a read-only database (C): Even after the refresh limit, the clone remains functional as a read-only database, retaining its last refreshed state. You can query it (e.g., `SELECT * FROM sales`) for analysis or reporting without further refreshes, though it won't reflect source updates. This is useful if ongoing read-only access suffices without needing write capabilities. The incorrect options are:

You can manually refresh the clone (A): False. Once the refresh time limit (e.g., 7 days) is exceeded, manual refreshes are not possible. The clone's refresh capability expires, and it can't sync again unless recreated. This is a fixed constraint to manage resource usage in ADB.

You can extend the refresh time limit (D): False. The refresh period (set during clone creation, max 7 days) cannot be extended after provisioning. You'd need to create a new clone with a longer limit if needed, but post-expiry, no extension is allowed.

These options provide flexibility post-expiry, balancing read-only continuity and full database conversion.

NEW QUESTION # 118

Which two objects are imported when using Data Pump to migrate your Oracle database to Autonomous Database? (Choose two.)

- A. Report
- B. Schemas
- C. Data
- D. Tablespaces

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Oracle Data Pump is a key tool for migrating databases to Autonomous Database. The two objects imported are:

Data (B): Data Pump imports the actual data from the source database into the target Autonomous Database. This includes rows from tables, LOBs, and other data types stored in the dump file (e.g., .dmp). For example, if you export a table CUSTOMERS with 1 million rows, Data Pump imports all that data into ADB using DBMS_CLOUD.COPY_DATA after uploading the dump to OCI Object Storage. This ensures the content of your database is transferred intact.

Schemas (C): Data Pump imports schema definitions, including tables, views, indexes, triggers, and other objects owned by the schema. For instance, exporting a schema HR with tables like EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS will recreate those objects in ADB, preserving their structure. The impdp utility or DBMS_CLOUD handles schema metadata, though some objects (e.g., indexes) may be recreated automatically by ADB's optimization.

The incorrect options are:

Tablespaces (A): Tablespaces are not imported directly. In Autonomous Database, storage is fully managed, and tablespaces are abstracted away. Data Pump imports data and schemas into ADB's managed tablespaces (e.g., DATA), not user-defined ones from

