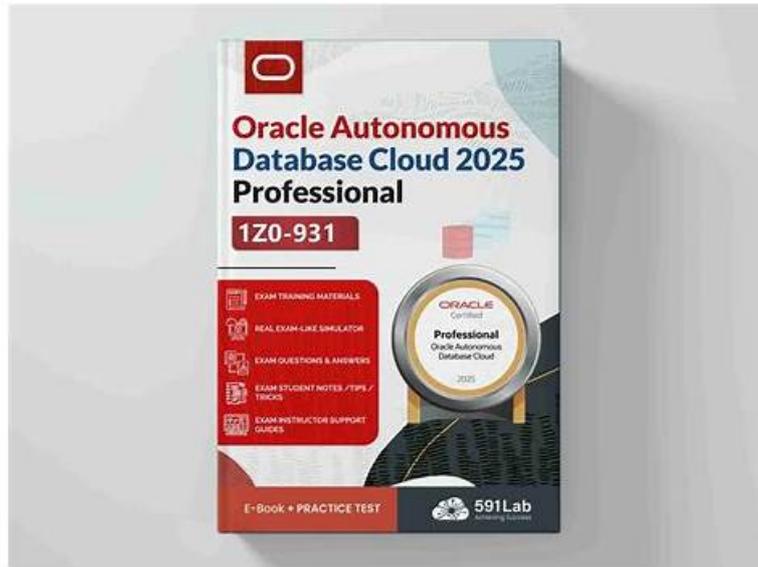


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Oracle 1Z0-931-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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.

Oracle Autonomous Database Cloud 2025 Professional Sample Questions (Q110-Q115):

NEW QUESTION # 110

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

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

Answer: A,B

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 # 111

Which three of the following data sources are available when using the Data Load page on Database Actions?

- A. Files in Oracle Cloud Storage
- B. Local Files
- C. REST endpoints
- D. Files in AWS S3 Storage
- E. Backup files in block storage

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Full Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

The Data Load page in Database Actions supports loading data from:

- A . Local Files: True. Users can upload files from their local device.
 - B . Files in Oracle Cloud Storage: True. OCI Object Storage is a supported source.
 - C . REST endpoints: False. REST is not a direct data source for Data Load; it's used for programmatic access.
 - D . Files in AWS S3 Storage: True. Integration with AWS S3 is supported for cloud flexibility.
 - E . Backup files in block storage: False. Block storage backups are not accessible via Data Load.
- A, B, and D are the correct options per Oracle's documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 112

Who, and in which order, provisions dedicated Exadata Infrastructure resources?

- A. The Database Administrator provisions the Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure. Then, the Fleet Administrator provisions the Autonomous Container DB and then the Autonomous DB
- B. The Fleet Administrator provisions the Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure and then the Autonomous Container DB and then, the Database Administrator provisions the Autonomous DB
- C. The Database Administrator provisions the Autonomous Container DB and the Autonomous DB. Then, the Fleet Administrator provisions the Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure
- D. The Fleet Administrator provisions the Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure. Then, the Database Administrator provisions the Autonomous Container DB and then the Autonomous DB

Answer: B

Explanation:

Provisioning dedicated Exadata Infrastructure resources for Autonomous Database follows a strict hierarchical order, reflecting roles and dependencies. The correct sequence is:

The Fleet Administrator provisions the Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure and then the Autonomous Container DB and then, the Database Administrator provisions the Autonomous DB (A):

Fleet Administrator provisions Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure (AEI): The Fleet Admin, responsible for infrastructure management, starts by provisioning the AEI via the OCI console (e.g., "Create Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure"). This sets up the physical Exadata hardware, networking (e.g., VCN, subnets), and initial configuration (e.g., 2 racks, 4 nodes). For example, they might specify a compartment and region (e.g., us-ashburn-1), taking 1-2 hours for provisioning.

Fleet Administrator provisions Autonomous Container DB (ACD): Within the AEI, the Fleet Admin creates the ACD (e.g., "Create Autonomous Container Database"), a lightweight container hosting multiple ADBs. They set parameters like version (e.g., 19c) and maintenance windows (e.g., Sundays 02:00 UTC), ensuring the container is ready. This step might take 15-30 minutes.

Database Administrator provisions Autonomous DB (ADB): Finally, the DBA provisions individual ADBs within the ACD (e.g., "Create Autonomous Database"), choosing workload type (ATP/ADW), OCPUs (e.g., 4), and storage (e.g., 1 TB). For instance, they might create an ATP instance named PRODDB for a transactional app, completing setup in 5-10 minutes.

The incorrect options are:

B: The DBA can't provision the ACD or ADB before the AEI exists, as the infrastructure is foundational. The Fleet Admin must act first.

C: The DBA doesn't provision AEI—that's an infrastructure task beyond their scope. The Fleet Admin handles hardware setup.

D: The DBA can't provision the ACD; that's a Fleet Admin task within the AEI. Roles are distinct: Fleet Admin for infra, DBA for

databases.

This order ensures proper infrastructure setup before database creation, aligning with OCI's role-based workflow.

NEW QUESTION # 113

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

Answer: B

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 # 114

What are three methods to load data into the Autonomous Database? (Choose three.)

- A. RMAN Restore
- B. Oracle GoldenGate
- C. Transportable Tablespace
- D. SQL*Loader
- E. Oracle Data Pump

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

Autonomous Database supports multiple methods for loading data, tailored to its cloud-managed nature. The three correct methods are:

Oracle Data Pump (A): Data Pump is a versatile tool for importing data into Autonomous Database. You export data from a source database (e.g., using expdp), upload the dump files to OCI Object Storage, and then use the DBMS_CLOUD package (e.g., DBMS_CLOUD.COPY_DATA) to import it. It's ideal for bulk data migration, supporting complex schemas and large datasets. For example, a DBA might export a schema from an on-premises database, upload it to a bucket, and import it into ADB with minimal downtime.

Oracle GoldenGate (C): GoldenGate enables real-time data replication from source databases (on-premises or cloud) to Autonomous Database. It's perfect for continuous data loading or synchronization, supporting both initial loads and ongoing change data capture. For instance, you could replicate transactional data from an OLTP system to ADB using GoldenGate's CDC (Change Data Capture) capabilities, ensuring near-zero latency.

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