

# 1Z0-931-25유효한최신덤프, 1Z0-931-25덤프샘플문제



그 외, DumpTOP 1Z0-931-25 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nzD6031ZLQZIOfGwrwAeyTY9\\_mje48fk](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nzD6031ZLQZIOfGwrwAeyTY9_mje48fk)

요즘같이 시간인즉 금이라는 시대에 시간도 절약하고 빠른 시일 내에 학습할 수 있는 DumpTOP의 덤프를 추천합니다. 귀중한 시간절약은 물론이고 한번에 Oracle 1Z0-931-25인증시험을 패스함으로 여러분의 발전공간을 넓혀줍니다.

## Oracle 1Z0-931-25 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

## 주제 6

- 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.

>> 1Z0-931-25유 효한 최신덤프 <<

## 1Z0-931-25덤프샘플문제, 1Z0-931-25시험대비 덤프 최신자료

DumpTOP은 오래된 IT인증시험덤프를 제공해드리는 전문적인 사이트입니다. DumpTOP의 Oracle인증 1Z0-931-25덤프는 업계에서 널리 알려진 최고품질의 Oracle인증 1Z0-931-25시험대비자료입니다. Oracle인증 1Z0-931-25덤프는 최신 시험문제의 시험범위를 커버하고 최신 시험문제유형을 포함하고 있어 시험패스율이 거의 100%입니다. DumpTOP의 Oracle인증 1Z0-931-25덤프를 구매하시면 밝은 미래가 보입니다.

## 최신 Oracle Autonomous Database 1Z0-931-25 무료샘플문제 (Q130-Q135):

### 질문 # 130

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

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

정답: A,D

### 설명:

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.

### 질문 # 131

What is the difference between Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) and Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) databases?

- A. Only ATP manages optimizer statistics.
- B. Only ATP supports automatic backups.
- C. Only ADW supports autoscaling
- D. Only ADW uses columnar compression by default.

정답: D

### 설명:

ADW and ATP are tailored for different workloads:

Correct Answer (C): "Only ADW uses columnar compression by default" is true. ADW employs Hybrid Columnar Compression (HCC) for analytics, optimizing storage and query performance, while ATP uses row-based storage for transactional workloads (though HCC can be enabled manually).

Incorrect Options:

A: Both ADW and ATP manage optimizer statistics automatically.

B: Autoscaling is supported by both ADW and ATP.

D: Automatic backups are standard for both.

This reflects their design focus: ADW for analytics, ATP for transactions.

### 질문 # 132

Which index type is designed to index catalog information?

- A. CONTEXT
- B. CTXRULE
- C. CTXCAT
- D. CONSTRAINTS

정답: C

### 설명:

Oracle provides specialized index types for different data indexing needs. The correct answer is:

CTXCAT (B): The CTXCAT index type is specifically designed for indexing catalog information, such as product catalogs or structured data with short text fields. It supports fast queries on structured data combined with text search, making it ideal for applications like e-commerce catalogs.

The incorrect options are:

CONTEXT (A): The CONTEXT index is used for full-text search on large unstructured text data (e.g., documents), not specifically for catalog information.

CTXRULE (C): The CTXRULE index is designed for rule-based classification of text, not for catalog indexing.

CONSTRAINTS (D): This appears to be a typo (likely meant "CONSTRAINTS"), but constraints are not index types; they enforce data integrity rules, not indexing.

CTXCAT enhances performance for catalog-style queries, distinguishing it from other text index types.

### 질문 # 133

Which statement is true about OCPUs and storage when you choose to scale your Autonomous Database?

- A. OCPUs and storage must remain in sync
- B. OCPUs and storage can be scaled independently
- C. Increasing OCPUs will automatically increase storage
- D. Use auto scaling to increase storage

정답: B

### 설명:

Scaling resources in Autonomous Database offers flexibility. The true statement is:

OCPUs and storage can be scaled independently (A): In Autonomous Database, you can adjust the number of OCPUs (compute resources) and storage capacity (in terabytes) separately via the OCI console or CLI. For example, you might provision an ADB with 2 OCPUs and 1 TB of storage. Later, you could scale to 4 OCPUs without changing storage, or increase storage to 2 TB without touching OCPUs. This decoupling allows tailored resource allocation—e.g., more compute for a CPU-intensive workload or more storage for growing data—without over-provisioning. Scaling is online, with no downtime, and status shows "SCALING IN PROGRESS" during the operation.

The incorrect options are:

Use auto scaling to increase storage (B): Auto scaling applies to OCPUs only, allowing up to 3x the base CPU allocation dynamically. Storage scaling is manual; you specify a new size (e.g., via oci db autonomous-database update), not via auto scaling.

Increasing OCPUs will automatically increase storage (C): There's no automatic linkage between OCPU and storage scaling. They are independent parameters, and increasing one does not affect the other unless explicitly requested.

OCPUs and storage must remain in sync (D): No such synchronization is required. You can have 1 OCPU with 10 TB or 10 OCPUs with 1 TB, depending on workload needs.

This independence is a hallmark of Autonomous Database's elasticity.

### 질문 # 134

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

정답: B

#### 설명:

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.

### 질문 # 135

.....

일반적으로 1Z0-931-25 인증 시험은 IT업계 전문가들이 끊임없는 노력과 지금까지의 경험으로 연구하여 만들어낸 제일 정확한 시험문제와 답들이니. 마침 우리 DumpTOP 의 문제와 답들은 모두 이러한 과정을 걸쳐서 만들어진 아주 완벽한 시험대비 문제집들입니다. 우리의 문제집으로 여러분은 충분히 안전이 시험을 패스하실 수 있습니다. 우리 DumpTOP 의 문제집들은 모두 100% 보장 도를 자랑하며 만약 우리 DumpTOP 의 제품을 구매하였다면 Oracle 1Z0-931-25 관련 시험패스와 자격증 취득은 근심하지 않으셔도 됩니다. 여러분은 IT업계에서 또 한층 업그레이드 될 것입니다.

1Z0-931-25 덤프 샘플 문제: <https://www.dumpstop.com/Oracle/1Z0-931-25-dump.html>

- 1Z0-931-25 유효한 최신 덤프 자료는 Oracle Autonomous Database Cloud 2025 Professional 최고의 시험대비 자료 □ “www.passtip.net” 웹사이트를 열고 ▷ 1Z0-931-25 ◁ 를 검색하여 무료 다운로드 1Z0-931-25 시험대비 공부

## 하기

그 외, DumpTOP 1Z0-931-25 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다: <https://drive.google.com/open>

id=1nzD6031ZLQZIOfGwrwAeyTY9\_mje48fk