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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is correct with respect to the required action to move Oracle Autonomous Database resources to a different compartment?

Options:

- A- Moving an Autonomous Database instance does not include its automatic backups.
- B- You do not require sufficient access permissions on the compartment that the resource is being moved to.
- C- Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure instances and Autonomous Container Databases have no dependent resources that move with them. Associated (non-dependent) resources remain in their current compartments.
- D- Moving the compartment of the Autonomous Database also moves the Autonomous Container Database and Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Moving resources between compartments in OCI has specific rules:

Correct Answer (C): "Autonomous Exadata Infrastructure instances and Autonomous Container Databases have no dependent resources that move with them. Associated (non-dependent) resources remain in their current compartments" is correct. For dedicated deployments, moving these resources leaves related items (e.g., backups, network configurations) in their original compartments unless explicitly moved.

Incorrect Options:

A: Backups move with the database instance in shared infrastructure, not dedicated.

B: Permissions are required for both source and target compartments.

D: Moving an Autonomous Database doesn't automatically move its container or infrastructure in dedicated setups.

This reflects OCI's compartmental resource management.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- A- A clone database source can be a running database instance.
- 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- You can clone a database in a security zone to create a database that isn't in a security zone.

Answer:

A

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.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two infrastructure types support deployment of Oracle Autonomous Database? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Virtual Machines on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
- B- Dedicated Exadata Infrastructure
- C- Oracle Bare Metal Servers
- D- Shared Exadata Infrastructure

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Oracle Autonomous Database is designed to run on specific infrastructure optimized for its managed capabilities:

Correct Answer (B): Dedicated Exadata Infrastructure provides a fully dedicated Exadata system for a single tenant, offering maximum isolation, performance, and customization (e.g., maintenance scheduling).

Correct Answer (D): Shared Exadata Infrastructure allows multiple Autonomous Database instances to share Exadata resources, providing a cost-effective option for smaller workloads while retaining automation benefits.

Incorrect Options:

A: Virtual Machines (VMs) on OCI are not a supported deployment platform for Autonomous Database. It requires Exadata hardware for its self-managing features, unlike traditional OCI VMs used for manual database setups.

C: Oracle Bare Metal Servers are not used for Autonomous Database; they lack the specialized Exadata architecture needed for its autonomous operations.

These infrastructure types ensure high performance and scalability tailored to Autonomous Database's requirements.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- ODI Web Edition is available only on Oracle Linux.
- B- ODI Web Edition can be installed from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Marketplace.
- C- Data Transforms Card provides access to Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) Web Edition.
- D- All capabilities of ODI Classic are available with ODI Web Edition.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) Web Edition integrates with Autonomous Database:

Correct Answer (B): "ODI Web Edition can be installed from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Marketplace" is true. It's offered as a Marketplace image for easy deployment on OCI compute instances.

Correct Answer (D): "All capabilities of ODI Classic are available with ODI Web Edition" is correct; the web version retains full functionality for data integration tasks.

Incorrect Options:

A: ODI Web Edition is not limited to Oracle Linux; it runs on various platforms supported by OCI.

C: The Data Transforms Card in Database Actions uses a simplified UI, not full ODI Web Edition access.

This enhances data integration flexibility in the cloud.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option should you use to create a graph with Graph Studio?

Options:

- A- Tables in an Autonomous Database instance
- B- Graph analytics algorithms
- C- NoSQL configuration
- D- Graph created by a special tool downloaded from oracle.com
- E- A graph license key

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Graph Studio in Autonomous Database enables graph creation and analysis:

Correct Answer (A): "Tables in an Autonomous Database instance" are used to create graphs. Graph Studio builds property graphs from relational tables by defining vertices (nodes) and edges (relationships) based on existing data, leveraging the database's schema.

Incorrect Options:

B: Graph analytics algorithms analyze existing graphs, not create them.

C: NoSQL configuration is unrelated; Graph Studio uses relational data.

D: No external tool from oracle.com is required; Graph Studio is a built-in feature.

E: A license key isn't a creation method; graph features are included with Autonomous Database.

This integrates graph capabilities with existing data.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What happens with the standby database when disabling Autonomous Data Guard?

Options:

- A- The standby database is terminated.
- B- The standby database is started read-write
- C- The standby database is started read-only
- D- The standby database is transformed into a refreshable clone

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Disabling Autonomous Data Guard affects the standby database:

Correct Answer (A): "The standby database is terminated" is true. When Data Guard is disabled via the OCI Console or API, the standby database is deleted, ending its role as a replica. This is a permanent action requiring re-enablement to recreate a standby.

Incorrect Options:

B: The standby doesn't become read-write; it's removed entirely.

C: It doesn't remain read-only; termination stops all operations.

D: It's not converted to a refreshable clone; that's a separate feature.

This ensures resource cleanup when high availability is no longer needed.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer wants to increase the throughput of their inserts. They have discovered that the bottleneck is in the storage I/Os of their environment. What should they do to remove this bottleneck?

Options:

A- Remove any non-JSON data from the database.

B- Ask Support to migrate their setup to a node without noisy neighbors.

C- Increase the number of OCPUs allocated to the database.

D- Run the `DBMS_CLOUD.INCREASE_THROUGHPUT` procedure.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Addressing a storage I/O bottleneck for insert throughput in Autonomous Database involves resource adjustments:

Correct Answer (C): "Increase the number of OCPUs allocated to the database" boosts processing power, which directly improves I/O performance. In Autonomous Database, OCPUs handle both compute and I/O operations; more OCPUs increase the I/O bandwidth, reducing the bottleneck for insert-heavy workloads.

Incorrect Options:

A: Removing non-JSON data may optimize storage use but doesn't directly address I/O throughput for inserts.

B: "Noisy neighbors" is a shared infrastructure concern, but migration isn't a standard solution for I/O bottlenecks and requires Oracle intervention, not user control.

D: There is no DBMS_CLOUD.INCREASE_THROUGHPUT procedure; this is a fabricated option.

Scaling OCPUs is the most effective user-controlled solution.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which workload type does the Autonomous Database on dedicated infrastructure service currently support?

Options:

- A- Autonomous Transaction Processing only
- B- Hybrid Columnar Compression
- C- ATP and ADW
- D- Autonomous Data Warehouse only

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Autonomous Database on dedicated infrastructure supports multiple workload types. The correct answer is:

ATP and ADW (C): Autonomous Database on dedicated infrastructure supports both Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) for OLTP workloads (high concurrency, low latency) and Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) for analytical workloads (high throughput, complex queries). This dual support allows flexibility within a single dedicated Exadata infrastructure.

The incorrect options are:

Autonomous Transaction Processing only (A): Incorrect, as ADW is also supported.

Hybrid Columnar Compression (B): HCC is a data compression feature, not a workload type; it's used within ADW but doesn't define the workload.

Autonomous Data Warehouse only (D): Incorrect, as ATP is also supported.

This versatility is a key feature of dedicated deployments.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which native data type is used to store spatial information?

Options:

- A- SDO_GEOMETRY
- B- SDO_LOCATION
- C- SDO_RELATE
- D- GEO_JSON

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Oracle Database supports spatial data with a dedicated data type:

Correct Answer (A): SDO_GEOMETRY is the native data type for storing spatial information, such as points, lines, and polygons, in a structured format compatible with spatial queries and operations.

Incorrect Options:

B: SDO_LOCATION is not a valid data type; it may be a confusion with SDO_GEOMETRY.

C: SDO_RELATE is a spatial operator for relationship analysis, not a storage type.

D: GEO_JSON is a format for spatial data, not a native Oracle data type (though it can be parsed into SDO_GEOMETRY).

This type enables advanced geospatial functionality.

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