Oracle
1Z0-931-25 Exam

Oracle Autonomous Database Cloud 2025 Professional

Questions & Answers
Demo

Version: 4.0

Question: 1

Which three operations are available for a quarterly maintenance update on Autonomous Container Database? (Choose three.)

A. Patch immediately

B. Reschedule and patch immediately

C. Reschedule patching

D. Skip patching

E. Apply a partial patch

Answer: B, C, D

Explanation:

Oracle Autonomous Container Database (ACD) provides specific options for managing quarterly maintenance updates to ensure minimal disruption and flexibility. The three correct operations available are:

Reschedule and patch immediately (B): This option allows users to adjust the maintenance window to a more convenient time and apply the patch right away within that rescheduled window. It's useful when the default schedule conflicts with business operations but immediate patching is still desired.

Reschedule patching (C): This option enables users to defer the patching to a later maintenance window that suits their operational needs, providing flexibility without applying the patch

immediately.

Skip patching (D): Users can choose to skip a quarterly maintenance update entirely, which is beneficial if the current database version is stable and no immediate updates are required. Oracle allows skipping up to two consecutive quarterly updates for Autonomous Container Databases on dedicated infrastructure.

The incorrect options are:

Patch immediately (A): This is not a standalone option for quarterly updates on ACDs. Patching occurs within scheduled maintenance windows, and immediate patching outside of rescheduling is not supported as a distinct choice.

Apply a partial patch (E): Oracle does not support applying partial patches during quarterly maintenance updates. Updates are delivered as complete bundles to ensure consistency and security.

This aligns with Oracle's maintenance policies for Autonomous Databases on dedicated infrastructure, where control over scheduling and skipping is provided, but partial patching is not an option.

Reference: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation - Managing Autonomous Container Databases

Question: 2

Your customer wants to permanently disable scheduled maintenance on Autonomous Dedicated Infrastructure to keep their current database version. How can they achieve this?

A. Change the Automatic Maintenance Schedule to 'No Preference'

B. Change the Automatic Maintenance Schedule to 'None'

C. You cannot permanently disable scheduled Automatic Maintenance

D. Change the Automatic Maintenance Schedule to 'Specify a Schedule' but do not select any month, week, or day

Answer: C

Explanation:

Oracle Autonomous Database on Dedicated Infrastructure enforces automatic maintenance to ensure security, stability, and performance. The correct answer is:

You cannot permanently disable scheduled Automatic Maintenance (C): Oracle mandates periodic maintenance updates (e.g., patching) to keep the database secure and compliant with the latest fixes. Customers can influence the timing of these updates but cannot disable them permanently. This is a design principle of the Autonomous Database service to reduce administrative overhead while maintaining system integrity.

The incorrect options are:

Change the Automatic Maintenance Schedule to 'No Preference' (A): This setting allows Oracle to determine the maintenance window but does not disable maintenance. It still occurs as scheduled by Oracle.

Change the Automatic Maintenance Schedule to 'None' (B): There is no 'None' option in the maintenance scheduling settings for Autonomous Dedicated Infrastructure. This is not a valid configuration.

Change the Automatic Maintenance Schedule to 'Specify a Schedule' but do not select any month, week, or day (D): This is not a functional workaround. Specifying a schedule requires selecting a valid time window, and leaving it blank does not prevent maintenance; it simply reverts to Oracle's default scheduling.

Oracle's documentation confirms that while customers can reschedule or skip specific maintenance runs (up to two consecutive quarters), permanently disabling automatic maintenance is not permitted to ensure the system remains up-to-date and secure.

Reference: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation - Update ACD Maintenance Preferences

Question: 3

Which statement is false about Autonomous Database Oracle Client Credentials (Wallets)?

A. The Wallet for the Autonomous Database is the same as the TDE wallet

B. You must have an Oracle Client Credential wallet in order to connect to the Autonomous Database

C. In addition to the Oracle Client Credential Wallet, a user must have a username and password in order to connect to the Autonomous Database

D. The Oracle Client Credential file is downloaded as a ZIP file

Answer: A

Explanation:

Oracle Client Credentials (wallets) are essential for secure connections to the Autonomous Database. The false statement is:

The Wallet for the Autonomous Database is the same as the TDE wallet (A): This is incorrect. The Oracle Client Credential wallet (used for client authentication and connection security) is distinct from the Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) wallet (used to encrypt data at rest within the database). The client wallet contains certificates and keys for mutual TLS (mTLS) authentication, while the TDE wallet manages encryption keys for data security. They serve different purposes and are not the same.

The correct statements are:

You must have an Oracle Client Credential wallet in order to connect to the Autonomous Database (B): True. The wallet is required for mTLS, which is the default authentication method for Autonomous Databases, ensuring secure connections.

In addition to the Oracle Client Credential Wallet, a user must have a username and password in order to connect to the Autonomous Database (C): True. Alongside the wallet, a database username and password are needed for full authentication (mTLS + user credentials).

The Oracle Client Credential file is downloaded as a ZIP file (D): True. When downloaded from the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) console, the wallet is provided as a ZIP file containing configuration files like tnsnames.ora and certificates.

This distinction is critical for understanding security mechanisms in Autonomous Database.

Reference: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation - Connecting to Autonomous Database

Question: 4

How can an Autonomous Database resource be provisioned without logging into the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console?

A. Using the DBCA on the database server

B. Connecting to the cloud infrastructure console using the SSH wallet

C. It cannot be done

D. Using the cloud infrastructure command line interface or REST API calls

Answer: D

Explanation:

Provisioning an Autonomous Database without using the OCI Console is possible through programmatic methods. The correct answer is:

Using the cloud infrastructure command line interface or REST API calls (D): The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Command Line Interface (OCI CLI) and REST APIs allow users to provision and manage Autonomous Database resources programmatically. This method is ideal for automation or when GUI access is not preferred. For example, the OCI CLI command oci db autonomous-database create can be used to provision a database by specifying parameters like compartment ID, database name, and workload type. Similarly, a REST API POST request to /autonomousDatabases achieves the same result.

The incorrect options are:

Using the DBCA on the database server (A): The Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) is a tool for on-premises Oracle databases, not for cloud-based Autonomous Databases, which are fully managed by Oracle.

Connecting to the cloud infrastructure console using the SSH wallet (B): SSH wallets are for secure shell access to compute instances, not for provisioning databases or interacting with the OCI Console.

It cannot be done (C): This is false, as programmatic provisioning via CLI or API is explicitly supported.

This capability enhances automation and integration into DevOps workflows.

Reference: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation - CLI for Autonomous Database and REST API

for Autonomous Database

Question: 5

Which three functions are provided by Spatial Studio? (Choose three.)

A. Map visualization

B. Custom SQL queries

C. Spatial analysis

D. Geocoding

E. Spatial data editing

Answer: A, C, E

Explanation:

Oracle Spatial Studio is a self-service tool for working with spatial data in Autonomous Database. The three correct functions are:

Map visualization (A): Spatial Studio provides robust capabilities to visualize spatial data on interactive maps, enabling users to explore geographic patterns and relationships visually.

Spatial analysis (C): It offers tools for performing spatial operations like proximity analysis, spatial joins, and buffering, which are essential for deriving insights from geographic data.

Spatial data editing (E): Users can edit spatial data, such as modifying geometries or updating attributes, directly within Spatial Studio, making it a powerful tool for data management.

The incorrect options are:

Custom SQL queries (B): While Spatial Studio supports spatial operations, it is primarily a graphical tool and does not focus on executing custom SQL queries. Such functionality is more aligned with tools like SQL Developer.

Geocoding (D): Geocoding (converting addresses to coordinates) is not a core feature of Spatial Studio. It focuses on visualization, analysis, and editing rather than address-to-coordinate conversion, which is typically handled by separate Oracle services or tools.

These functions align with Spatial Studio's purpose of simplifying spatial data management and analysis.

Reference: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation - Spatial Studio Overview