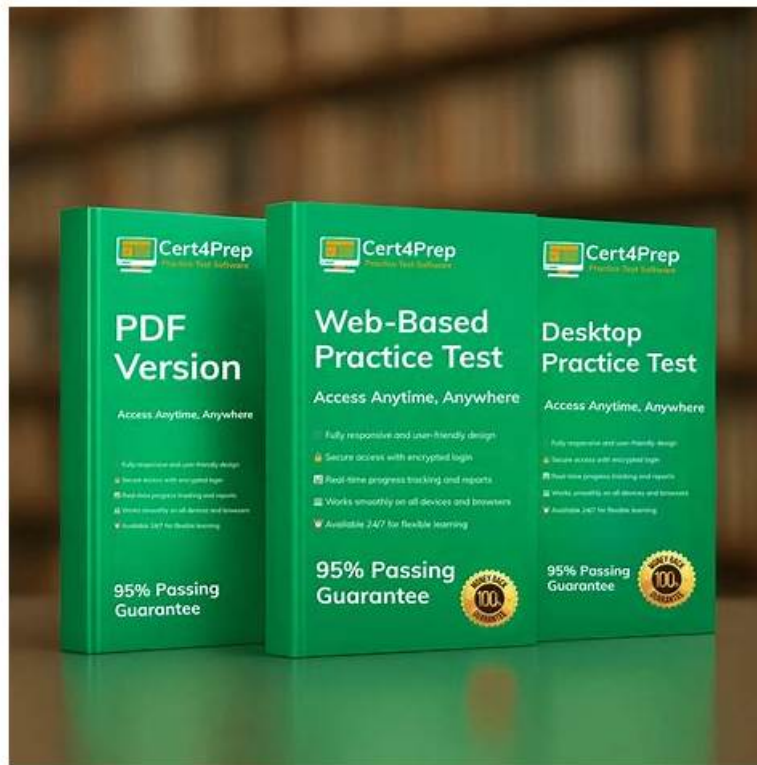


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Oracle 1Z1-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ Oracle-Supplied Database Tools: This section evaluates the abilities of Database Engineers and Support Specialists in identifying and using Oracle-supplied tools for managing databases. It focuses on leveraging tools to monitor, troubleshoot, and optimize database performance effectively.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Auditing: This domain tests the abilities of Compliance Specialists in implementing database auditing practices. It includes creating, modifying, and maintaining auditing policies while applying value-based auditing techniques like Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA).
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Storage: This section tests the knowledge of Storage Engineers in managing storage features such as resumable space allocation, segment space-saving, and block space management. It also includes defining segment characteristics to optimize storage utilization.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Performance: This section evaluates the expertise of Performance Analysts in summarizing Oracle database performance management techniques. It includes measuring database performance using SQL execution plans, directives, and advisors to ensure optimal system efficiency.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving Data: This section evaluates the expertise of Data Migration Specialists in moving data within Oracle databases. It includes using external tables, executing Oracle Data Pump operations, and distinguishing SQL*Loader commands for importing data efficiently.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automated Maintenance: This section measures the skills of Database Administrators in describing automated maintenance tasks within Oracle databases. It focuses on applying automated features to streamline routine maintenance activities.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Oracle Net Services: This section measures the skills of Network Administrators and Database Administrators in configuring Oracle Net Services. It includes identifying administration components, describing connection methods, and ensuring seamless communication between clients and databases.

Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

Examine this command: ALTER DATABASE MOVE DATAFILE '/u01/sales01.dbf' TO '/u02/sales02.dbf'; Which two statements are true?

- A. It overwrites any existing file with the name sales02.dbf in /u02 by default.
- **B. Tables with one or more extents in this data file may be queried during the execution of this command.**
- C. Compressed objects in sales01.dbf will be uncompressed in sales02.dbf after the move.
- D. The "TO" clause containing the new file name must be specified even if Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used.
- **E. DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.**

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

The ALTER DATABASE MOVE DATAFILE command relocates a data file to a new location while the database remains online, introduced in Oracle 12c and enhanced in subsequent releases like 23ai. Let's evaluate each option:

A . DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command. True. The move operation is online by default in Oracle 23ai, allowing DML (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE) operations on tables within the data file being moved. The database ensures consistency using redo and undo mechanisms.

B . It overwrites any existing file with the name sales02.dbf in /u02 by default. False. By default, the command does not overwrite an existing file unless the REUSE clause is specified (e.g., ALTER DATABASE MOVE DATAFILE ... REUSE). Without it, the command fails if the target file exists.

C . The "TO" clause containing the new file name must be specified even if Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used. False. When OMF is enabled (via DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST), the TO clause is optional. If omitted, Oracle automatically generates a file name and places it in the OMF destination.

D . Compressed objects in sales01.dbf will be uncompressed in sales02.dbf after the move. False. The move operation is a physical relocation of the data file; it does not alter the logical structure or compression state of objects within it. Compressed data remains

compressed.

E . Tables with one or more extents in this data file may be queried during the execution of this command. True. The online nature of the move allows queries (SELECT statements) to proceed without interruption, leveraging Oracle's multi-version consistency model.

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which two account management capabilities can be configured using Oracle profiles?

- A. The ability to prevent a password from ever being reused.
- B. The number of days for which an account may be inactive before it is locked.
- C. The maximum number of sessions permitted for a user before the password must be changed.
- D. The maximum amount of CPU time allowed for a user's sessions before their account is locked.
- E. The number of days for which an account may be logged in to one or more sessions before it is locked.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

A .False. Session limits don't tie to password changes.

B .False. CPU limits don't lock accounts.

C .False. No direct "logged-in days" parameter.

D .True. PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX=UNLIMITED prevents reuse.

E .True. PASSWORD_LOCK_TIME sets inactivity lockout.

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which two statements are true about User Authentication in an Oracle Database?

- A. Password File authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.
- B. Password authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.
- C. REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE must be set to EXCLUSIVE to permit password changes for system-privileged administrative users.
- D. Operating System authentication may be used for system-privileged administrative users.
- E. Password File authentication is supported for any type of database user.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

User authentication in Oracle 23ai determines how users (especially administrative ones) connect to the database. Let's analyze each option with extensive detail:

A . Operating System authentication may be used for system-privileged administrative users.

True. OS authentication allows users mapped to OS accounts (e.g., ops\$oracle) to connect without a password, often used for administrative users like SYS or SYSTEM. This is configured by creating an externally authenticated user (e.g., CREATE USER "OPS\$ORACLE" IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY) and relies on the OS to verify identity.

Mechanics:When a user logs in via sqlplus / as sysdba, Oracle checks the OS user against the dba group (Unix) or ORA_DBA (Windows). If matched, no password is needed, leveraging OS security.

Practical Use:Common for DBAs managing local instances, reducing password management overhead.

Edge Case:Requires REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE=NONE for exclusive OS auth, but this isn't mandatory if a password file exists alongside.

Historical Note:Introduced in early Oracle versions, this remains a robust option in 23ai for local admin access.

B . Password authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.

False. "Must" is incorrect; password authentication (e.g., sqlplus sys/password) is an option, not a requirement. OS authentication or password file authentication can also be used for users like SYS. This option overstates the necessity of password-based login.

Why Incorrect:Oracle's flexibility allows multiple methods, contradicting the absolute phrasing here.

C . Password File authentication is supported for any type of database user.

False. Password file authentication is restricted to users with SYSDBA, SYSOPER, or similar system privileges (e.g., SYSBACKUP). Regular users (e.g., HR) can't use the password file (orapw<sid>); they rely on database authentication (passwords stored in the DB) or external methods.

Mechanics:The password file stores hashed credentials for privileged users, checked during remote AS SYSDBA logins.

Why Incorrect:Extending this to "any user" ignores Oracle's security model limiting password file usage.

D . REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE must be set to EXCLUSIVE to permit password changes for system-privileged administrative users.

False. REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE=EXCLUSIVE allows a dedicated password file for one instance, enabling password changes via ALTER USER SYS IDENTIFIED BY newpass. However, SHARED mode also permits changes for SYS, though not for other users added to the file. The "must" overstates the requirement; it's sufficient, not necessary. Mechanics:EXCLUSIVE locks the file to one DB, while SHARED allows multiple DBs to use it, with restrictions on non-SYS users.

E. Password File authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.

True. For remote administrative access (e.g., sqlplus sys/password@orcl as sysdba), a password file is mandatory when REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE is EXCLUSIVE or SHARED. Local OS authentication is an alternative, but for network-based admin tasks, the password file is required, making this statement true in that context.

Mechanics:Set via orapwd (e.g., orapwd file=orapwd password=oracle entries=10), enabling remote SYSDBA logins.

Edge Case:If REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE=NONE, only OS auth works locally, but this isn't the default or typical setup.

NEW QUESTION # 29

As the DBA, you execute this command: GRANT CREATE VIEW TO usr1 WITH ADMIN OPTION; USR1 then executes: GRANT CREATE VIEW TO usr2 WITH ADMIN OPTION; USR2 then executes: GRANT CREATE VIEW TO usr3; Which statement is true?

- A. The DBA can revoke only ADMIN OPTION from USR1.
- B. When the DBA revokes the CREATE VIEW privilege from USR1, it is revoked from USR2 but not USR3.
- C. When the DBA revokes the CREATE VIEW privilege from USR1, it is neither revoked from USR2 nor USR3.
- D. When the DBA revokes the CREATE VIEW privilege from USR2, it is revoked from USR3.
- E. USR1 can revoke the CREATE VIEW privilege from USR3.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

- A. False. Revoking from USR1 doesn't cascade due to WITH ADMIN OPTION.
- B. True. Revoking from USR2 cascades to USR3 because USR2 granted it.
- C. False. DBA can revoke the full privilege, not just ADMIN OPTION.
- D. False. USR1 can't revoke from USR3 directly; only the grantor (USR2) can.
- E. True. WITH ADMIN OPTION breaks the revoke chain from USR1 onward.

NEW QUESTION # 30

You execute this command: CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE big_tbs DATAFILE '/u01/oracle/data/big_f1.dbf' SIZE 20G; Sufficient storage is available in filesystem /u01. Which two statements are true about the BIG_TBS tablespace?

- A. It must be bigger than the largest SMALLFILE tablespace.
- B. It will always have a 32K blocksize.
- C. Additional data files may not be added.
- D. AUTOEXTEND is possible for the datafile.
- E. It will be a dictionary-managed tablespace by default.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

- A. False. LMT is default in 23ai.
- B. True. Bigfile tablespaces have one data file only.
- C. True. AUTOEXTEND works with bigfile data files.
- D. False. Block size defaults to DB_BLOCK_SIZE (e.g., 8K).
- E. False. No size comparison requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 31

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