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## Free PDF Quiz 2025 Latest 1Z0-182: Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Key Concepts

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## Oracle 1Z0-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managing Users, Roles, and Privileges: This domain evaluates the expertise of Security Administrators in implementing user security measures. It focuses on creating and managing users, roles, and privileges to ensure secure access to Oracle databases.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managing Tablespaces and Datafiles: This section assesses the abilities of Storage Administrators in creating, modifying, and describing tablespaces. It also covers recognizing data storage requirements and understanding datafile placement for efficient storage management.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Displaying Creating and Managing PDBs: This section assesses the knowledge of Cloud Database Architects in creating pluggable databases (PDBs) from seeds or other techniques. It also covers modifying PDB modes and attributes to meet specific application requirements.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managing Undo: This domain measures the skills of Database Administrators in using undo data effectively. It compares undo data with redo data and explains temporary undo usage for efficient transaction management.</li> </ul>

## Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

### NEW QUESTION # 88

You have connected to the CDB root as a common user with the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE system privilege and issued the following command: SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1 ADMIN USER admin1 IDENTIFIED BY p1 ROLES = (CONNECT) FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT = ('PDB\$SEEDdir', 'PDB1dir'); Which three are results of the CREATE command?

- A. It creates a new local user ADMIN with SYSDBA privileges.
- B. It creates new default schemas for the PDB.
- C. It creates tablespaces to store metadata.
- D. After the PDB is created, it is automatically opened Read/Write.
- E. It creates a new local user ADMIN with restricted privileges.
- F. The PDB must be opened Read Only to complete the integration of the PDB into the CDB.

**Answer: B,C,E**

Explanation:

- A .True. PDBs inherit default schemas from the seed.
- B .True. Metadata tablespaces (e.g., SYSTEM, SYSAUX) are created.
- C .False. ADMIN1 (not ADMIN) isn't granted SYSDBA.
- D .False. No read-only requirement post-creation.
- E .False. PDBs start in MOUNTED state, not open.
- F .True. ADMIN1 is a local user with CONNECT role only.

### NEW QUESTION # 89

Your database instance is started with an SPFILE. A PFILE is also available. You execute this command: ALTER SYSTEM SET DB\_CACHE\_SIZE=100K; Where does the value change?

- A. Only in the SPFILE
- B. In the SPFILE and PFILE

- C. In the SPFILE and memory
- D. In the SPFILE, PFILE, and memory
- E. Only in memory

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

B .True. Without SCOPE, ALTER SYSTEM defaults to BOTH (memory and SPFILE); PFILE isn't updated unless manually recreated.

#### NEW QUESTION # 90

Which two statements are true about the DUAL table?

- A. It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns.
- B. It can display multiple rows but only a single column.
- C. It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type.
- D. It can be accessed only by the SYS user.
- E. It can be accessed by any user who has the SELECT privilege in any schema.
- F. It can display multiple rows and columns.

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

A .True. DUAL is public; any user with SELECT can query it.

B .True. One row, one VARCHAR2 column (DUMMY).

C .False. Fixed at one row.

D .False. Not restricted to SYS.

E .False. One row, one column only.

F .False. Can return expressions, not just constants.

#### NEW QUESTION # 91

Which two statements are true regarding Oracle database space management within blocks managed by Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)?

- A. The first block with enough free space to accommodate a row being inserted will always be used for that row.
- B. Insert operations always insert new rows into blocks with free space appropriate to the length of the row being inserted.
- C. Update operations always relocate rows into blocks with free space appropriate to the length of the row being updated.
- D. PCTFREE defaults to 10% for all blocks in all segments for all compression methods.
- E. ASSM assigns blocks to one of the four fullness categories based on what percentage of the block is allocated for rows.

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

A .True. ASSM categorizes blocks (e.g., 0-25%, 25-50%) for efficient space use.

B .False. Updates may cause chaining/migration, not always relocation.

C .True. ASSM optimizes inserts into suitable blocks.

D .False. ASSM uses a bitmap, not necessarily the first block.

E .False. PCTFREE is segment-specific, not universally 10%.

#### NEW QUESTION # 92

Which three statements are true about resumable space allocation in Oracle databases?

- A. Resumable space allocation may be enabled for some sessions and not others.
- B. The AFTER SUSPEND event trigger can itself be suspended due to space conditions.
- C. All sessions must have the same timeout value when waiting for resumable space allocations.
- D. A user's session may be suspended and resumed multiple times.
- E. A user's session may be suspended even if the user has the UNLIMITED TABLESPACE system privilege.
- F. Resumable space allocation is only possible with locally managed tablespaces.

**Answer: A,D,E**

### Explanation:

- A .True. Enabled per session with ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE.
- B .True. Multiple suspensions can occur in one session.
- C .False. Works with dictionary-managed tablespaces too.
- D .False. Timeout is session-specific.
- E .True. Privilege doesn't prevent suspension; quota limits do.
- F .False. Triggers execute but can't suspend themselves.

## NEW QUESTION # 93

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