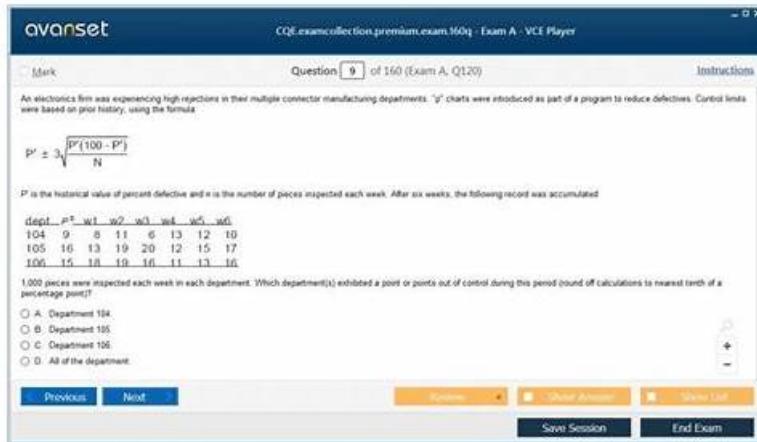


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Oracle 1Z1-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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">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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe Oracle Database Architecture: This section of the exam measures the skills of Database Administrators and System Architects in understanding the Oracle database architecture. It covers the configurations of Oracle database instances, memory structures like SGA and PGA, and process structures such as background processes. It also explains the logical and physical database structures, including datafiles, control files, and redo log files.
Topic 5	<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 6	<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.

Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe Managing Database Instances: This section tests the knowledge of Database Administrators in performing essential tasks for managing database instances. It includes starting and shutting down databases, utilizing dynamic performance views, managing initialization parameter files, and using the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) for troubleshooting.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 9	<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 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77

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

Answer: A,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 # 78

Which three statements are true about the tools used to configure Oracle Net Services?

- A. Oracle Net Manager can be used to centrally configure listeners on any database server target.
- B. The Oracle Net Configuration Assistant is only used when running the Oracle installer.
- C. Oracle Net Manager can be used to locally configure naming methods on a database server.
- D. The lsnrctl utility requires a listener.ora file to exist before it is started.
- E. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure listeners on any managed database server.
- F. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure net service names for any database server target.

Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:

- A .False. Net Manager is local, not centralized.
- B .False. NetCA can run standalone.
- C .True. EMCC manages service names centrally.
- D .True. EMCC configures listeners on managed targets.
- E .False. lsnrctl starts a default listener if no listener.ora exists.
- F .True. Net Manager configures local tnsnames.ora.

NEW QUESTION # 79

You start your database instance in NOMOUNT state. Which two actions are performed?

- A. The consistency of the database is checked.
- B. SYS can access the database.
- C. The control files are opened.
- D. All required background processes are started.
- E. Memory is allocated for the SGA.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

- A .True. Background processes (e.g., PMON) start.
- B .False. Consistency checks require MOUNT.
- C .False. Control files open in MOUNT.
- D .True. SGA is allocated at startup.
- E .False. SYS access requires OPEN.

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which two AWR-based tools listed below are part of Oracle Database self-tuning components?

- A. Automatic population of performance views (V\$ views) from statistical data stored in AWR repository and using Automatic Database Diagnostic.
- B. ADDM, a server-based expert that reviews database performance statistics captured by Snapshots to identify potential problems before system performance degrades noticeably.
- C. Automatic Diagnostic Collector used to capture and store database errors and hung analysis.
- D. Automatic Application Tracing used to collect High-Load SQL statements and statistics.
- E. Automatic Application Tracing used to collect High-Load SQL statements and statistics.
- F. Automatic capture of statistical information from the SGA and storing it in the AWR using Automatic Database Diagnostic.

Answer: B,F

Explanation:

False. No "Automatic Application Tracing" exists as an AWR tool. SQL tracing (e.g., DBMS_MONITOR) is manual, and high-load SQL is captured by AWR indirectly via V\$SQL snapshots, not a distinct tracing tool.

Why Incorrect: Confuses manual tracing with AWR's passive collection.

Explanation:

The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) is a cornerstone of Oracle's self-tuning capabilities, collecting and storing performance statistics for analysis. Let's dissect each option:

A : Automatic capture of statistical information from the SGA and storing it in the AWR using Automatic Database Diagnostic.

True. AWR automatically captures statistics (e.g., wait events, SQL stats) from the System Global Area (SGA) via the MMON (Manageability Monitor) process, storing them in the AWR repository (in SYSAUX). This is part of the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) framework, though "Automatic Database Diagnostic" likely refers to this broader mechanism.

Mechanics:Snapshots are taken hourly by default (configurable via DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS), persisting data like DBA_HIST_SYSSTAT for self-tuning analysis.

Practical Use:Enables historical performance tracking, feeding tools like ADDM and SQL Tuning Advisor.

Edge Case:If STATISTICS_LEVEL=BASIC, AWR collection is disabled, halting self-tuning.

Historical Note:Introduced in 10g, enhanced in 23ai for finer granularity.

B : ADDM, a server-based expert that reviews database performance statistics captured by Snapshots to identify potential problems before system performance degrades noticeably.

True. The Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) analyzes AWR snapshots to proactively detect issues (e.g., high CPU usage, I/O bottlenecks) and recommend fixes. It runs automatically after each snapshot in maintenance windows.

Mechanics:ADDM uses DBA_ADVISOR_FINDINGS to log issues, leveraging AWR data like DBA_HIST_SQLSTAT.

Example: It might suggest adding an index for a slow query.

Practical Use:Prevents performance degradation in production systems by catching trends early.

Edge Case:Limited by snapshot frequency; real-time issues may need manual intervention.

C : Automatic Diagnostic Collector used to capture and store database errors and hung analysis.

False. No such tool exists as an "Automatic Diagnostic Collector" in AWR context. This likely confuses the Incident Packaging Service (IPS) or ADR (Automatic Diagnostic Repository), which handles errors but isn't AWR-based or self-tuning.

Why Incorrect:ADR collects trace files and logs, not AWR statistics, and isn't part of self-tuning.

D : Automatic population of performance views (V\$ views) from statistical data stored in AWR repository and using Automatic Database Diagnostic.

False. V\$ views (e.g., V\$SESSION) are real-time memory structures in the SGA, not populated from AWR, which is historical (e.g., DBA_HIST_*). AWR doesn't back-feed V\$ views; the reverse occurs via snapshots.

Why Incorrect:Misunderstands the data flow; AWR is a sink, not a source for V\$ views.

NEW QUESTION # 81

Which three tasks are part of the predefined Automated Maintenance Tasks?

- A. Automatic Backups of the database system files.
- B. **Automatic segment and segment statistics advisor tasks.**
- C. Automatic error and failure log collection tasks.
- D. **Automatic SQL Plan Management advisor tasks.**
- E. **Automatic Optimizer Statistics Collection.**
- F. Automatic notification tasks.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

A .False. Backups are via RMAN, not AMTs.

B .True. Stats collection is an AMT.

C .False. Error logging isn't an AMT.

D .True. SPM tasks are included.

E .False. Notifications aren't AMTs.

F .True. Segment Advisor is an AMT.

NEW QUESTION # 82

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