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Oracle 1Z1-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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.
Topic 7	<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 8	<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 9	<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 10	<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.

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Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

One of your database instances was shut down normally and then started in NOMOUNT state. You then executed this command: ALTER DATABASE MOUNT; Which two of these actions are performed?

- A. Online redo logs are opened.
- B. Online data files are opened.
- C. Oracle shared memory structures are allocated.

- D. The initialization parameter file is read.
- E. The alert log has instance startup details written to it.
- F. Control files are read.

Answer: E,F

Explanation:

- A .False. Data files open in OPEN.
- B .False. Redo logs open in OPEN.
- C .False. PFILE/SPFILE is read at NOMOUNT.
- D .False. SGA is allocated at NOMOUNT.
- E .True. Alert log records mount event.
- F .True. Control files are read in MOUNT.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which advisor is used to detect missing or stale object statistics?

- A. SQL Tuning Advisor
- B. SQL Access Advisor
- C. SQL Performance Analyzer
- D. SQL Statistics Advisor

Answer: D

Explanation:

B .True. The SQL Statistics Advisor (new in 23ai) identifies stale or missing statistics. Others focus on tuning, performance analysis, or access paths.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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

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

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 # 46

In the SPFILE of a single instance database, LOCAL_LISTENER is set to LISTENER_1. The TNSNAMES.ORA file in \$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin in the database home contains: LISTENER_1 = (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = host1.abc.com)(PORT = 1521)). Which statement is true?

- A. LISTENER_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration.
- B. The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER_1 listener.
- C. There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER_1 running simultaneously using port 1521 on the same host as the database in LISTENERS.
- D. Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance.
- E. The definition for LISTENER_1 requires a CONNECT_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dynamic service registration allows a database to automatically register its services with a listener without manual configuration in LISTENER.ORA. Let's analyze each option:

A . The definition for LISTENER_1 requires a CONNECT_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration.

False. The CONNECT_DATA section is part of a client-side TNSNAMES.ORA entry for connecting to a service, not for listener registration. Dynamic registration is handled by the database's LREG (Listener Registration) process, which uses the LOCAL_LISTENER parameter to locate the listener's address (e.g., host1.abc.com:1521). No CONNECT_DATA is needed in the listener address definition itself. This option confuses client connection syntax with listener configuration.

Mechanics:The listener address in TNSNAMES.ORA (LISTENER_1) is sufficient for LREG to find and register with it, as long as the listener is running at that address.

B . LISTENER_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration.

False. Dynamic registration doesn't require the listener to be explicitly defined in LISTENER.ORA. The LOCAL_LISTENER parameter pointing to LISTENER_1 (resolved via TNSNAMES.ORA) tells LREG where to register services. If the listener is running on host1.abc.com:1521, LREG will find it without a LISTENER.ORA entry. However, LISTENER.ORA is needed to start the listener process, but that's separate from dynamic registration.

Practical Note:If LISTENER.ORA isn't configured, a default listener might run on port 1521, but the question implies LISTENER_1 is operational.

C . The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER_1 listener.

True. In Oracle 23ai, the LREG background process (replacing PMON's registration role in earlier versions) dynamically registers database services with listeners specified by LOCAL_LISTENER. Here, LOCAL_LISTENER=LISTENER_1 resolves to host1.abc.com:1521 via TNSNAMES.ORA. LREG periodically sends service information (e.g., service names, instance details) to the listener, enabling clients to connect without static configuration.

Mechanics:LREG uses the TNS alias (LISTENER_1) to locate the listener's IP and port, registers services like orcl or orclpdb, and updates the listener's service table. This happens automatically every 60 seconds or on significant events (e.g., instance startup).

D . Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance.

False. The setup (LOCAL_LISTENER set and a valid TNSNAMES.ORA entry) explicitly supports dynamic registration. No blockers (e.g., REGISTRATION_EXCLUDED_LISTENERS) are mentioned, so LREG can function normally.

E . There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER_1 running simultaneously using port 1521 on the same host as the database in LISTENERS.

False. The question mentions only LISTENER_1 in the SPFILE and TNSNAMES.ORA. There's no evidence of a second listener (LISTENER) or a LISTENERS configuration (possibly a typo). Two listeners can't share the same port (1521) on the same host due to port conflicts unless explicitly configured with different IPs, which isn't indicated here.

NEW QUESTION # 47

You execute this command: CREATE SMALLFILE TABLESPACE sales DATAFILE 'u01/app/oracle/sales01.dbf' SIZE 5G SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO; Which two statements are true about the SALES tablespace?

- A. It must be smaller than the smallest BIGFILE tablespace.
- **B. It uses the database default block size.**
- C. Any data files added to the tablespace must have a size of 5 gigabytes.
- **D. It is a locally managed tablespace.**
- E. Free space is managed using freelists.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

A . Free space is managed using freelists.False. The SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO clause specifies Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM), which uses bitmaps to track free space, not freelists (used in Manual Segment Space Management).

B . It uses the database default block size.True. The BLOCKSIZE clause is not specified in the command, so the tablespace inherits the database's default block size (typically 8K unless altered via DB_BLOCK_SIZE).

C . It must be smaller than the smallest BIGFILE tablespace.False. There's no such restriction; SMALLFILE and BIGFILE tablespaces differ in structure (multiple vs. single data file), not mandated size relationships.

D . It is a locally managed tablespace.True. In Oracle 23ai, all tablespaces created without an explicit EXTENT MANAGEMENT DICTIONARY clause are locally managed by default, using extent allocation bitmaps in the data file headers.

E . Any data files added to the tablespace must have a size of 5 gigabytes.False. The initial data file is 5G, but additional data files can have different sizes when added using ALTER TABLESPACE ... ADD DATAFILE.

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