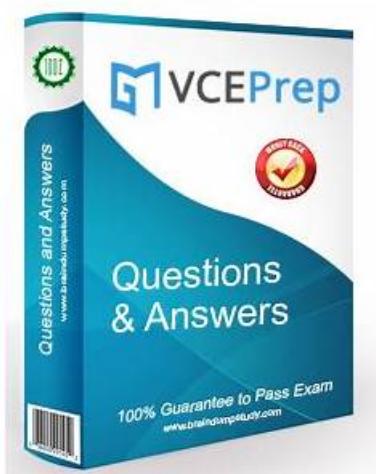


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## Oracle 1Z1-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</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>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>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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## Oracle 1Z1-182 Questions - Exam Success Tips And Tricks

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## Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

### NEW QUESTION # 22

Which two statements describe why Database Auditing is a security requirement?

- A. To alert DBAs about system issues.
- B. To protect against data corruption.
- C. To protect against data theft by a non-authorized user.
- D. To monitor proper usage of the system and data by privileged users.**
- E. To monitor suspicious activity.**

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

A .True. Auditing tracks suspicious actions.  
 B .False. That's monitoring, not auditing.  
 C .False. Auditing detects, doesn't prevent.  
 D .False. Corruption is a reliability issue.  
 E .True. Ensures privileged user compliance.

### NEW QUESTION # 23

Examine this command: ALTER DATABASE MOVE DATAFILE '\u01/sales1.dbf' TO '\u01/sales01.dbf' REUSE; Which two statements are true?

- A. The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered READ ONLY before executing the command.
- B. If Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used, then the file is renamed but moved to DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST.
- C. The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered OFFLINE before executing the command.
- D. The file is renamed and stored in the same location.
- E. DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

This command moves/renames a data file online. Let's evaluate:

A . DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.

True. Introduced in 12c and refined in 23ai, MOVE DATAFILE is an online operation, allowing DML (e.g., INSERT, UPDATE) on tables within the file. Oracle ensures consistency via redo and undo.

Mechanics:The file is copied to the new location/name while tracking changes, then switched atomically.

Practical Use:Minimizes downtime in production systems.

B . If Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used, then the file is renamed but moved to DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST.

False. With OMF, omitting the TO clause would place the file in DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST, but here, TO '\u01/sales01.dbf' explicitly specifies the target, overriding OMF defaults.

Mechanics:OMF only applies if the destination is unspecified (e.g., MOVE DATAFILE ... without TO).

Why Incorrect:Explicit path trumps OMF behavior.

C . The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered READ ONLY before executing the command.

False. READ ONLY isn't required; the operation is online and supports active use.

Why Incorrect:Conflicts with Oracle's online move feature.

D . The file is renamed and stored in the same location.

True. The command renames /u01/sales1.dbf to /u01/sales01.dbf (correcting \u01 to /u01 as a Windows/Unix typo), keeping it in /u01/. REUSE allows overwriting if sales01.dbf exists.

Mechanics:File is copied and renamed in-place within the same filesystem directory.

E . The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered OFFLINE before executing the command.

False. Offline mode isn't needed; the online move handles activetablespaces.

## NEW QUESTION # 24

Which three statements are true about roles?

- A. The SET ROLE statement can enable one or more roles for a session.
- B. Roles must be password protected.
- C. Object privileges may not be granted to roles.
- D. Roles may be granted to other roles.
- E. The SET ROLE statement can disable one or more roles for a session.
- F. All roles granted to a user are set on default when the user logs in.

**Answer: A,D,E**

Explanation:

Roles in Oracle manage privileges efficiently. Let's dive into each option:

A . Roles must be password protected.

False. Roles can be password-protected (e.g., CREATE ROLE mgr IDENTIFIED BY secret), but it's optional. Non-protected roles (default) are enabled automatically if granted, requiring no password.

Mechanics:Password-protected roles need SET ROLE mgr IDENTIFIED BY secret, enhancing security for sensitive privileges.

B . Roles may be granted to other roles.

True. Roles can form hierarchies (e.g., GRANT clerk TO mgr), allowing nested privilege management.

Mechanics:A user with mgr inherits clerk privileges indirectly. Revoking clerk from mgr cascades appropriately.

Practical Use:Simplifies complex privilege structures in large organizations.

C . The SET ROLE statement can enable one or more roles for a session.

True. SET ROLE role1, role2; activates specified roles for the session, assuming they're granted and not password-protected (or password is provided).

Mechanics:Enabled roles grant their privileges immediately within the session scope.

D . Object privileges may not be granted to roles.

False. Object privileges (e.g., GRANT SELECT ON emp TO clerk) are a primary use of roles, making this statement incorrect.

Why Incorrect: Roles are designed for this purpose, contradicting the option.

E . All roles granted to a user are set on default when the user logs in.

False. Only roles marked as DEFAULT ROLE (via ALTER USER ... DEFAULT ROLE role1) are enabled at login. Non-default roles require SET ROLE.

Mechanics: Check via SELECT \* FROM DBA\_ROLE\_PRIVS WHERE DEFAULT\_ROLE='YES'.

F . The SET ROLE statement can disable one or more roles for a session.

True. SET ROLE NONE disables all roles, or SET ROLE role1 implicitly disables others not listed, providing granular control.

Practical Use: Useful for testing or restricting privileges temporarily.

## NEW QUESTION # 25

Which two SQL Plan Management Advisor tasks are part of Automatic Maintenance Tasks?

- A. The Automatic SQL Performance Analyzer task, which is used to provide details about impact of database changes to application SQL batch.
- B. The Automatic SQL Access Advisor task, which is used to manage an application SQL load.
- C. The Automatic Index Advisor task, which is used to create and maintain table indexes based on the DML load and operations.
- D. The Automatic SQL Plan Management Evolve Advisor task, which evolves plans that have recently been added as the SQL plan baseline for statements.
- E. The Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor tasks, which would examine the performance of high-load SQL statements and make recommendations for those statements.

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

Automatic Maintenance Tasks (AMTs) in 23ai optimize database performance. Let's explore:

A .False. SQL Access Advisor exists but isn't an AMT; it's manual or invoked separately.

B .False. SQL Performance Analyzer assesses change impacts but isn't part of AMTs.

C .False. No "Automatic Index Advisor" exists as an AMT; Auto Index is a separate feature.

D .True. The SPM Evolve Advisor task (part of ORA\$AUTOTASK) automatically evolves SQL plan baselines, testing and accepting new plans.

Mechanics: Runs in maintenance windows, managed by DBMS\_SPM.

E .True. SQL Tuning Advisor (STA) runs automatically via AMTs, tuning high-load SQL.

Mechanics: Identifies candidates from AWR and suggests indexes, profiles, etc.

## NEW QUESTION # 26

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

**Answer: C,D,E**

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 # 27

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