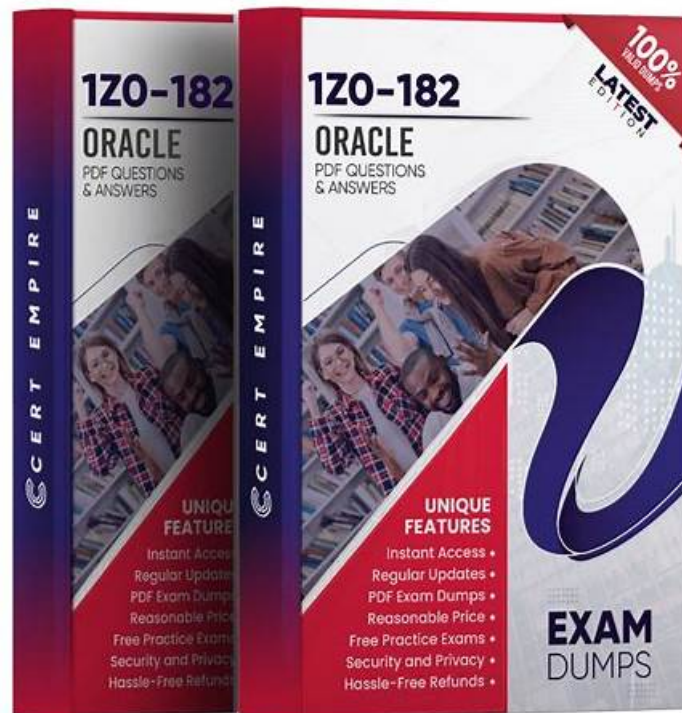


1Z0-182 Zertifizierungsfragen, Oracle 1Z0-182 Prüfung Fragen



BONUS!!! Laden Sie die vollständige Version der ExamFragen 1Z0-182 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos herunter:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OQnCBshz0JFGIR08VpoXO4FT9KKrcVy>

Wir ExamFragen sind der zuverlässige Rückhalt für jede, die auf die Oracle 1Z0-182 Prüfung vorbereiten. Alle, was Sie bei der Vorbereitung der Oracle 1Z0-182 Prüfung brauchen, können wir Ihnen bieten. Nachdem Sie gekauft haben, werden wir Ihnen weiter hingebend helfen, die Oracle 1Z0-182 Prüfung zu bestehen. Einjährige Aktualisierung der Software und 100% Rückerstattung Garantie, sind unser herzlicher Kundendienst.

ExamFragen ist eine erstklassige Website für die Oracle 1Z0-182 Zertifizierungsprüfung. Im ExamFragen können Sie Tipps und Prüfungsmaterialien finden. Sie können auch die Examensfragen und antworten teilweise als Probe kostenlos herunterladen. ExamFragen kann Ihnen umsonst die Updaets der Prüfungsmaterialien für die Oracle 1Z0-182 Prüfung bieten. Alle unseren Zertifizierungsprüfungen enthalten Antworten. Unser Eliteteam von IT-Fachleuten wird die neuesten und richtigen Examensübungen nach ihren fachlichen Erfahrungen bearbeiten, um Ihnen bei der Prüfung zu helfen. Alles in allem, wir werden Ihnen alle einschlägigen Materialien in Bezug auf die Oracle 1Z0-182 Zertifizierungsprüfung bieten.

>> 1Z0-182 Online Prüfung <<

1Z0-182 PDF Testsoftware - 1Z0-182 German

Das Zertifikat für Oracle 1Z0-182 bedeutet einen neuen Meilenstein im Leben. Mit dem bekommt man mehr berufliche Aufstiegschancen und bessere Arbeitsaussichten. Daher träumt jeder IT-Fachmann davon. Es ist allen bekannt, dass solche Oracle 1Z0-182 Prüfung schwer zu bestehen ist. In der Tat ist es auch so, zahlreiche Prüflinge fallen in der Prüfung durch. Wenn man sich gar nicht um die Prüfung bemüht, fällt einem noch schwerer. Die Oracle 1Z0-182 Zertifizierungsprüfung verlangt jedoch umfangreiche Fachkenntnisse. Unser ExamFragen bietet Ihnen einen kürzeren Weg zu der Oracle 1Z0-182 Zertifizierung. Auf unserer Website gibt es viele Prüfungsmaterialien für die Oracle 1Z0-182 Zertifizierung, die Ihnen zum Bestehen der Prüfung unter Garantie helfen. Außerdem können Sie dabei viel Zeit ersparen. So ist es Ihnen ganz preisgünstig, dass man per ExamFragen mit weniger Zeit und Geld ein wertvolles Zertifikat bekommt.

Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate 1Z0-182 Prüfungsfragen mit

Lösungen (Q84-Q89):

84. Frage

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

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

Antwort: A,C,D

Begründung:

- 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.

85. Frage

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

Antwort: C,E

Begründung:

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 active tablespaces.

86. Frage

Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information?

- A. V\$TABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the control file about tablespaces.
- B. V\$TABLESPACE displays information about tablespaces contained in the data dictionary.
- C. Tablespace free space can be viewed in V\$TABLESPACE.
- D. A datafile can be renamed when the database is in MOUNT state and the new file name is displayed when querying DBA_DATA_FILES after the database is opened.
- E. Tablespace free space can be viewed in DBA_TABLESPACES.

Antwort: A,D

Begründung:

- A .False. V\$TABLESPACE doesn't show free space directly.
- B .False. It's from the control file, not the data dictionary.
- C .True. Renaming in MOUNT state updates DBA_DATA_FILES post-open.
- D .False. DBA_TABLESPACES shows attributes, not free space directly (use DBA_FREE_SPACE).
- E .True. V\$TABLESPACE reflects control file data.

87. Frage

Which two actions can you perform using DBCA for an existing database?

- A. Change the server mode from dedicated to shared, and vice versa.
- B. Change the character set.
- C. Create nonstandard block size tablespaces.
- D. Create an additional listener.
- E. Create a template that can be used to clone the database.

Antwort: A,E

Begründung:

- A .False. DBCA can't change character sets post-creation.
- B .False. Listeners are managed via NetCA or lsnrctl.
- C .True. DBCA can switch server modes for existing DBs.
- D .False. Tablespaces are created via SQL, not DBCA for existing DBs.
- E .True. DBCA can generate clone templates from existing DBs.

88. Frage

Which three statements are true about UNDO and REDO?

- A. UNDO is used for read consistency.
- B. REDO is used for ROLLBACK.
- C. REDO is used for read consistency.
- D. Both REDO and UNDO can be multiplexed.
- E. REDO is used for instance recovery.
- F. UNDO is used for some flashback operations.

Antwort: A,E,F

Begründung:

- A . REDO is used for read consistency.False. Read consistency is achieved using UNDO, which provides a consistent view of data as of a specific point in time. REDO logs changes for recovery, not consistency.
- B . UNDO is used for some flashback operations.True. Flashback features like Flashback Query and Flashback Table rely on UNDO to reconstruct past states of data.
- C . UNDO is used for read consistency.True. UNDO stores pre-change data, enabling multi-version read consistency for queries.
- D . Both REDO and UNDO can be multiplexed.False. REDO logs can be multiplexed (mirrored across multiple destinations), but UNDO is managed within a single UNDO tablespace per instance (though it can have multiple data files).
- E . REDO is used for ROLLBACK.False. ROLLBACK uses UNDO to revert changes; REDO logs the changes but isn't used to undo them.
- F . REDO is used for instance recovery.True. REDO logs are replayed during instance recovery to reapply committed changes after a crash.

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1Z0-182 PDF Testsoftware: <https://www.examfragen.de/1Z0-182-pruefung-fragen.html>

O wehe, wünsche das nicht, Effendi, Nemo ist Nemo, also ist Nemo der einzige, Und unser Team verpflichtet sich, die neuesten Informationen über 1Z0-182 Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Fragen und Antworten zu fangen.

[illegible]

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