

# 1Z1-182 Practice Online, 1Z1-182 Real Question

## ### Practice Exam: True/False Questions

### \*\*Natural Evolution vs Theistic Evolution vs Creation (Cogbooks 1.1)\*\*

1. Natural evolution suggests that species change over time without divine intervention. T
2. Theistic evolution claims that God created species but also supports the process of evolution. T
3. Creationism states that all species were created exactly as they are today and do not evolve. T

### \*\*Verbal Models vs Mathematical Models (Cogbooks 1.2)\*\*

4. Verbal models use equations to describe scientific phenomena, while mathematical models use descriptive language. F
5. Both types of models are equally effective in conveying scientific concepts. T

### \*\*The Ideas of Lamarck and Their Influence on Darwin (Cogbooks 1.3)\*\*

6. Lamarck proposed that traits acquired during an organism's lifetime can be passed to its offspring. T
7. Darwin agreed with Lamarck on the mechanism of inheritance. F

### \*\*Evolution by Natural Selection (Cogbooks 1.3)\*\*

8. Natural selection requires variation in traits, differential survival and reproduction, and heritability of traits. T
9. Natural selection and artificial selection are the same processes, with no key differences. F

### \*\*Antibiotic Resistance in Bacteria (Cogbooks 2.4)\*\*

10. Bacteria can develop resistance to antibiotics through natural selection acting on random mutations that pre-exist in the population. T

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## Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

### NEW QUESTION # 55

Examine these commands:

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ sqlplus u1/oracle
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp;
ENO ENAME DN
```

```
-----
1 Alan 2
2 Ben 2
SQL> exit
[oracle@host01 ~]$ cat emp.dat
1, Alan, 2
3, Curl, 4
4, Bob, 4
```

```
[oracle@host01 ~]$ sqldr u1/oracle TABLE=emp
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. It generates a SQL script that it uses to load data from EMP.DAT to EMP.
- B. It overwrites all data in EMP with data from EMP.DAT.
- C. It overwrites the data for Alan and adds data for Curl and Bob.
- D. It generates a log that contains control file entries, which can be used with normal SQL\*Loader operations.
- E. It appends data from EMP.DAT to EMP.

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

SQL\*Loader (sqldr) loads data from external files into Oracle tables. The command sqldr u1/oracle TABLE=emp uses defaults since no control file is specified. Let's evaluate:

A . It overwrites the data for Alan and adds data for Curl and Bob.

False. SQL\*Loader's default mode is APPEND, not REPLACE. It doesn't "overwrite" existing rows unless REPLACE or TRUNCATE is specified in a control file. Here, row 1, Alan, 2 exists, and SQL\*Loader will either skip it (if a primary key rejects duplicates) or raise an error, but it won't overwrite. 3, Curl, 4 and 4, Bob, 4 are appended.

Mechanics:Without a control file, SQL\*Loader assumes APPEND and matches columns positionally (ENO, ENAME, DN).

B . It generates a log that contains control file entries, which can be used with normal SQL\*Loader operations.

True. SQL\*Loader always generates a log file (e.g., emp.log) when invoked. With no control file specified, it auto-generates one internally and logs it, including entries like LOAD DATA INFILE 'emp.dat' APPEND INTO TABLE emp FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' (ENO, ENAME, DN). This can be reused.

Practical Use:The log's control section is editable for future runs (e.g., changing to REPLACE).

C . It appends data from EMP.DAT to EMP.

True. Default behavior without a control file is APPEND, adding new rows (3, Curl, 4 and 4, Bob, 4) to EMP. Existing rows (1, Alan, 2, 2, Ben, 2) remain unless constrained (e.g., unique key violations).

Mechanics:SQL\*Loader processes each line of emp.dat, skipping duplicates if constrained, appending otherwise.

D . It generates a SQL script that it uses to load data from EMP.DAT to EMP.

False. SQL\*Loader doesn't generate SQL scripts; it uses direct path or conventional path loading, not SQL scripts. The log contains control file syntax, not a script.

E . It overwrites all data in EMP with data from EMP.DAT.

False. REPLACE or TRUNCATE would overwrite, but these require a control file with those options. Default APPEND preserves existing data.

### NEW QUESTION # 56

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. Free space is managed using freelists.
- B. Any data files added to the tablespace must have a size of 5 gigabytes.

- C. It is a locally managed tablespace.
- D. It must be smaller than the smallest BIGFILE tablespace.
- E. It uses the database default block size.

**Answer: C,E**

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 57

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

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

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 58

Which of the following statements is true about external tables?

- A. They are read/write tables.
- B. They describe how the external table layer presents data to the server.
- C. They describe data stored in the database.
- D. They describe how data is stored in the external source.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A .False. External tables are read-only.

B .True. Defines how external data (e.g, CSV) is mapped to SQL.

C .False. Data is external, not in the DB.

D .False. Storage is external; Oracle doesn't define it.

#### NEW QUESTION # 59

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

- A. Automatic capture of statistical information from the SGA and storing it in the AWR 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 population of performance views (V\$ views) from statistical data stored in AWR repository and using Automatic Database Diagnostic.
- E. Automatic Application Tracing used to collect High-Load SQL statements and statistics.
- F. Automatic Application Tracing used to collect High-Load SQL statements and statistics.

**Answer: A,B**

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 # 60

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