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Oracle 1Z1-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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"> Managing Storage: This section tests the knowledge of Storage Engineers in managing storage features such as resumable space allocation, segment space-saving, and block space management. It also includes defining segment characteristics to optimize storage utilization.

Topic 7	<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 8	<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 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"> • 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"> • 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.

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Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

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 ~]$ sqlldr u1/oracle TABLE=emp
```

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

SQL*Loader (sqlldr) loads data from external files into Oracle tables. The command `sqlldr ul/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 # 65

Which two statements are true about User Authentication in an Oracle Database?

- A. Password File authentication is supported for any type of database user.
- **B. Password File authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.**
- C. REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE must be set to EXCLUSIVE to permit password changes for system-privileged administrative users.
- D. Password authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.
- **E. Operating System authentication may be used for system-privileged administrative users.**

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

User authentication in Oracle 23ai determines how users (especially administrative ones) connect to the database. Let's analyze each option with extensive detail:

A . Operating System authentication may be used for system-privileged administrative users.

True. OS authentication allows users mapped to OS accounts (e.g., ops\$oracle) to connect without a password, often used for administrative users like SYS or SYSTEM. This is configured by creating an externally authenticated user (e.g., `CREATE USER 'OP$ORACLE' IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY`) and relies on the OS to verify identity.

Mechanics:When a user logs in via `sqlplus / as sysdba`, Oracle checks the OS user against the dba group (Unix) or ORA_DBA (Windows). If matched, no password is needed, leveraging OS security.

Practical Use:Common for DBAs managing local instances, reducing password management overhead.

Edge Case:Requires `REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE=NONE` for exclusive OS auth, but this isn't mandatory if a password file exists alongside.

Historical Note:Introduced in early Oracle versions, this remains a robust option in 23ai for local admin access.

B . Password authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.

False. "Must" is incorrect; password authentication (e.g., `sqlplus sys/password`) is an option, not a requirement. OS authentication or password file authentication can also be used for users like SYS. This option overstates the necessity of password-based login.

Why Incorrect:Oracle's flexibility allows multiple methods, contradicting the absolute phrasing here.

C . Password File authentication is supported for any type of database user.

False. Password file authentication is restricted to users with SYSDBA, SYSOPER, or similar system privileges (e.g., SYSBACKUP). Regular users (e.g., HR) can't use the password file (`orapw<sid>`); they rely on database authentication (passwords stored in the DB) or external methods.

Mechanics:The password file stores hashed credentials for privileged users, checked during remote AS SYSDBA logins.

Why Incorrect:Extending this to "any user" ignores Oracle's security model limiting password file usage.

D . REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE must be set to EXCLUSIVE to permit password changes for system-privileged

administrative users.

False. REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE=EXCLUSIVE allows a dedicated password file for one instance, enabling password changes via ALTER USER SYS IDENTIFIED BY newpass. However, SHARED mode also permits changes for SYS, though not for other users added to the file. The "must" overstates the requirement; it's sufficient, not necessary.

Mechanics:EXCLUSIVE locks the file to one DB, while SHARED allows multiple DBs to use it, with restrictions on non-SYS users.

E. Password File authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.

True. For remote administrative access (e.g., sqlplus sys/password@orcl as sysdba), a password file is mandatory when REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE is EXCLUSIVE or SHARED. Local OS authentication is an alternative, but for network-based admin tasks, the password file is required, making this statement true in that context.

Mechanics:Set via orapwd (e.g., orapwd file=orapworcl password=oracle entries=10), enabling remote SYSDBA logins.

Edge Case:If REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE=NONE, only OS auth works locally, but this isn't the default or typical setup.

NEW QUESTION # 66

What memory structure caches the data dictionary providing access to all database user processes?

- A. The Streams Pool
- B. The Java Pool
- C. The Large Pool
- **D. The Shared Pool**

Answer: D

Explanation:

D. True. The Shared Pool caches data dictionary metadata (e.g., table definitions) in the Library Cache and Dictionary Cache, accessible to all processes. Others serve different purposes (e.g., Large Pool for backups).

NEW QUESTION # 67

Which statement is true about the PDB_DBA role granted to a local user during the creation of a new PDB?

- **A. The role has the privileges to administer the PDB.**
- B. The role has the privileges to create and manage users within the PDB.
- C. No privileges are provided with the PDB_DBA role.
- D. The role has the privileges to perform DDL operations on all local schema objects.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A. True. PDB_DBA grants admin rights (e.g., CREATE SESSION, ALTER SYSTEM) within the PDB.

B. False. DDL on objects requires ownership or explicit grants.

C. False. User management needs CREATE USER privilege, not inherent.

D. False. It includes multiple privileges, not none.

NEW QUESTION # 68

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

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

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

A. True. Background processes (e.g., PMON) start.

B. False. Consistency checks require MOUNT.

