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## Oracle 1Z0-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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).</li></ul>

# 2026 Accurate Oracle 1Z0-182: Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Valid Torrent

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## Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

### NEW QUESTION # 25

Which of the following is true about the status of a PDB that has been unplugged from a CDB?

- A. The STATUS column in CDB\_PDBS of the unplugged PDB will be UNAVAILABLE.
- B. The STATUS column in CDB\_PDBS of the unplugged PDB will be REMOVED.
- C. The STATUS column in CDB\_PDBS of the unplugged PDB will be DISABLED.
- D. The STATUS column in CDB\_PDBS of the unplugged PDB will be UNPLUGGED.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A .True. After ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE ... UNPLUG, CDB\_PDBS.STATUS shows UNPLUGGED.  
B .False. UNAVAILABLE isn't a valid status here.  
C .False. REMOVED isn't used; UNPLUGGED persists until dropped.  
D .False. DISABLED isn't a PDB state in this context.

### NEW QUESTION # 26

Which statement is true about database links?

- A. A public database link can be used by a user connected to the local database instance to connect to any schema in the remote database instance.
- B. A database link created in a database allows a connection from that database's instance to the target database's instance, but not vice versa.
- C. Private database link creation requires the same user to exist in both the local and the remote databases.
- D. A database link can be created only between two Oracle databases.
- E. A public database link can be created only by SYS.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Database links enable cross-database queries in Oracle. Let's analyze each option with extensive detail:

A . A public database link can be created only by SYS.

False. Any user with the CREATE PUBLIC DATABASE LINK privilege (not just SYS) can create a public link (e.g., CREATE PUBLIC DATABASE LINK remote\_db CONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger USING 'orcl'). While SYS typically has this privilege, it's not exclusive to SYS.

Mechanics:Privilege is granted via GRANT CREATE PUBLIC DATABASE LINK TO user;. Public links are accessible to all users in the local DB.

Why Incorrect:Overly restrictive; Oracle's security model allows delegation.

B . A database link can be created only between two Oracle databases.

False. Database links can connect to non-Oracle databases using Oracle Heterogeneous Services or gateways (e.g., ODBC or JDBC drivers), such as linking to SQL Server. Example: CREATE DATABASE LINK mssql\_link USING 'hsodbc';

Mechanics:Requires configuration of hs\_ parameters in init.ora and a gateway listener.

Historical Note:Heterogeneous links were introduced in 8i, expanded in 23ai for cloud integration.

C . A database link created in a database allows a connection from that database's instance to the target database's instance, but not vice versa.

True. A database link is unidirectional; it enables queries from the local instance to the remote instance (e.g., SELECT \* FROM emp@remote\_db), but the remote instance can't use it to query back unless a separate link is created there.

Mechanics:Stored in DBA\_DB\_LINKS, the link defines a one-way connection via a TNS alias or connect string.

Practical Use:Ensures controlled access; bidirectional access requires explicit configuration.

Edge Case: Loops are prevented unless explicitly designed with mutual links.

D . A public database link can be used by a user connected to the local database instance to connect to any schema in the remote database instance.

False. Public links allow all local users to use them, but access to remote schemas depends on the link's credentials (e.g., CONNECT TO scott) and the user's remote privileges. "Any schema" overstates it; access is limited to what the link's user can see. Why Incorrect: Misrepresents privilege scope; remote schema access isn't universal.

E . Private database link creation requires the same user to exist in both the local and the remote databases.

False. A private link (e.g., CREATE DATABASE LINK my\_link CONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger USING 'orc1') requires the remote user (scott) to exist, but the local creator (e.g., HR) need not match. The link is owned locally and authenticated remotely.

Mechanics: Only the CREATE DATABASE LINK privilege is needed locally.

### NEW QUESTION # 27

Which three relationships between instances and Oracle databases are possible without using Multi-tenant?

- A. Two or more instances on separate servers all mounting and opening the same database.
- B. One instance on one server mounting and opening multiple databases.
- C. One instance on one server that has no database mounted.
- D. One instance on one server mounting multiple databases.
- E. One instance on one server mounting and opening one database.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

A .False. One instance can't mount multiple DBs without multitenant.

B .True. RAC allows multiple instances to share one DB.

C .False. Same as A; not possible without CDB.

D .True. An instance can start in NOMOUNT with no DB.

E .True. Standard single-instance configuration.

### NEW QUESTION # 28

You execute this command: [oracle@host01 ~]\$ expdp system/oracle FULL=Y DUMPFILE=exp\_db\_full.dmp PARALLEL=4 LOGFILE=exp\_db\_full.log JOB\_NAME=exp\_db\_full. During the export operation, you detach from the job by using CTRL+C and then execute this command: Export> STOP\_JOB=IMMEDIATE. Are you sure you wish to stop the job ([yes]/no): yes. Which two statements are true about the job?

- A. It continues to run in the background.
- B. You can reattach to it and monitor it.
- C. It terminates.
- D. You cannot monitor it.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

A .False. STOP\_JOB=IMMEDIATE halts the job, not backgrounds it.

B .False. You can monitor before stopping or after restarting.

C .True. Before stopping, you can reattach with expdp attach=exp\_db\_full.

D .True. STOP\_JOB=IMMEDIATE terminates the job instantly.

### NEW QUESTION # 29

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

- A. The Automatic Index Advisor task, which is used to create and maintain table indexes based on the DML load and operations.
- B. The Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor tasks, which would examine the performance of high-load SQL statements and make recommendations for those statements.
- C. The Automatic SQL Plan Management Evolve Advisor task, which evolves plans that have recently been added as the

## SQL plan baseline for statements.

- D. The Automatic SQL Access Advisor task, which is used to manage an application SQL load.
- E. The Automatic SQL Performance Analyzer task, which is used to provide details about impact of database changes to application SQL batch.

**Answer: B,C**

### 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 # 30

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