

# 1Z1-182 Valid Exam Practice, 1Z1-182 Latest Exam Vce

## ### 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 1Z1-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Employ Oracle-Supplied Database Tools:</b> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Introduction to Performance:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Automated Maintenance:</b> 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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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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## Web-based Oracle 1Z1-182 Practice Test Software: Enhanced Preparation

The Oracle 1Z1-182 certification is important for those who desire to advance their careers in the tech industry. They are also aware that receiving this certificate requires passing the Oracle 1Z1-182 exam. Due to poor study material choices, many of these test takers are still unable to receive the Oracle 1Z1-182 credential.

## Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

### NEW QUESTION # 37

In the SPFILE of a single instance database, LOCAL\_LISTENER is set to LISTENER\_1. The TNSNAMES.ORA file in \$ORACLE\_HOME/network/admin in the database home contains: LISTENER\_1 = (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = host1.abc.com)(PORT = 1521)). Which statement is true?

- A. There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER\_1 running simultaneously using port 1521 on the same host as the database in LISTENERS.
- B. LISTENER\_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration.
- C. The definition for LISTENER\_1 requires a CONNECT\_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration.
- D. Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance.
- E. The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER\_1 listener.

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Dynamic service registration allows a database to automatically register its services with a listener without manual configuration in LISTENER.ORA. Let's analyze each option:

A . The definition for LISTENER\_1 requires a CONNECT\_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration.

False. The CONNECT\_DATA section is part of a client-side TNSNAMES.ORA entry for connecting to a service, not for listener registration. Dynamic registration is handled by the database's LREG (Listener Registration) process, which uses the LOCAL\_LISTENER parameter to locate the listener's address (e.g., host1.abc.com:1521). No CONNECT\_DATA is needed in the listener address definition itself. This option confuses client connection syntax with listener configuration.

Mechanics:The listener address in TNSNAMES.ORA (LISTENER\_1) is sufficient for LREG to find and register with it, as long as the listener is running at that address.

B . LISTENER\_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration.

False. Dynamic registration doesn't require the listener to be explicitly defined in LISTENER.ORA. The LOCAL\_LISTENER parameter pointing to LISTENER\_1 (resolved via TNSNAMES.ORA) tells LREG where to register services. If the listener is running on host1.abc.com:1521, LREG will find it without a LISTENER.ORA entry. However, LISTENER.ORA is needed to start the listener process, but that's separate from dynamic registration.

Practical Note:If LISTENER.ORA isn't configured, a default listener might run on port 1521, but the question implies LISTENER\_1 is operational.

C . The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER\_1 listener.

True. In Oracle 23ai, the LREG background process (replacing PMON's registration role in earlier versions) dynamically registers

database services with listeners specified by LOCAL\_LISTENER. Here, LOCAL\_LISTENER=LISTENER\_1 resolves to host1.abc.com:1521 via TNSNAMES.ORA. LREG periodically sends service information (e.g., service names, instance details) to the listener, enabling clients to connect without static configuration.

Mechanics:LREG uses the TNS alias (LISTENER\_1) to locate the listener's IP and port, registers services like orcl or orclpdb, and updates the listener's service table. This happens automatically every 60 seconds or on significant events (e.g., instance startup).

D . Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance.

False. The setup (LOCAL\_LISTENER set and a valid TNSNAMES.ORA entry) explicitly supports dynamic registration. No blockers (e.g., REGISTRATION\_EXCLUDED\_LISTENERS) are mentioned, so LREG can function normally.

E . There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER\_1 running simultaneously using port 1521 on the same host as the database in LISTENERS.

False. The question mentions only LISTENER\_1 in the SPFILE and TNSNAMES.ORA. There's no evidence of a second listener (LISTENER) or a LISTENERS configuration (possibly a typo). Two listeners can't share the same port (1521) on the same host due to port conflicts unless explicitly configured with different IPs, which isn't indicated here.

### NEW QUESTION # 38

Which three Oracle database space management features will work with both Dictionary and Locally managed tablespaces?

- A. Automatic data file extension (AUTOEXTEND).
- B. Capacity planning growth reports based on historical data in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR).
- C. Online index segment shrink.
- D. Online table segment shrink.
- E. Oracle Managed Files (OMF).

**Answer: A,B,E**

Explanation:

Dictionary-managed tablespaces (DMTs) use the data dictionary for extent management, while locally managed tablespaces (LMTs) use bitmaps. Let's evaluate compatibility:

A . Capacity planning growth reports based on historical data in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR).

True. AWR tracks space usage (e.g., DBA\_HIST\_TBSPC\_SPACE\_USAGE) regardless of tablespace type, enabling growth reports for both DMTs and LMTs.

Mechanics:MMON collects metrics like segment growth, stored in SYSAUX, accessible via EM or scripts.

Practical Use:Helps predict when to add data files, universal across management types.

B . Online table segment shrink.

False. ALTER TABLE ... SHRINK SPACE requires LMTs with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM), unavailable in DMTs, which lack bitmap-based free space tracking.

Why Incorrect:DMTs use freelists, incompatible with shrink operations.

C . Online index segment shrink.

False. Like tables, ALTER INDEX ... SHRINK SPACE requires LMTs with ASSM, not supported in DMTs.

Why Incorrect:Same limitation as B; DMTs can't compact online.

D . Oracle Managed Files (OMF).

True. OMF automates file naming and placement (via DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST) for both DMTs and LMTs, agnostic to extent management.

Mechanics:Example: CREATE TABLESPACE ts1; creates an OMF file in either type.

Edge Case:DMTs are rare in 23ai, but OMF still applies.

E . Automatic data file extension (AUTOEXTEND).

True. AUTOEXTEND ON allows data files to grow as needed, supported in both DMTs and LMTs since early versions.

Mechanics:ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE ... AUTOEXTEND ON NEXT 100M; works universally.

### NEW QUESTION # 39

In one of your databases, the user HR has the password HRMGR. You want to connect to a database instance whose listener listens on port 1531 by using this statement: CONNECT HR/HRMGR@orcl. No name server is used. Which statement is true about ORCL?

- A. It must be the name of the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect.
- B. It must be the value of the SERVICE\_NAMES parameter on the client side.
- C. It must be the name of the server running the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect.
- D. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the client's tnsnames.ora file.

- E. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the server's tnsnames.ora file.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

- A .False. ORCL is a TNS alias, not necessarily the DB name.
- B .True. Must map to a connect descriptor (e.g., HOST=... PORT=1531) in tnsnames.ora.
- C .False. It's not the server name but a network alias.
- D .False. Client-side tnsnames.ora is used, not server-side.
- E .False. SERVICE\_NAMES is server-side, not client-side.

#### NEW QUESTION # 40

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

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

- 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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

Which two Oracle database space management features require the use of locally managed tablespaces?

- A. Server-generated tablespace space alerts.
- B. Oracle Managed Files (OMF).
- C. Automatic data file extension (AUTOEXTEND).
- D. Free space management with bitmaps.
- E. Online segment shrink.

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

- A .False. Works with DMTs too.
- B .True. LMTs use bitmaps, unlike DMT freelists.
- C .False. OMF is independent of management type.
- D .False. Alerts work with both.
- E .True. Shrink requires LMTs with ASSM.

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

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