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Oracle 1Z0-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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.
Topic 7	• 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 8	• 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 9	• 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 10	• 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 11	• 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.
Topic 12	• 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).

Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which two statements are true regarding Oracle database space management within blocks managed by Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)?

- A. ASSM assigns blocks to one of the four fullness categories based on what percentage of the block is allocated for rows.
- B. The first block with enough free space to accommodate a row being inserted will always be used for that row.
- C. PCTFREE defaults to 10% for all blocks in all segments for all compression methods.
- D. Insert operations always insert new rows into blocks with free space appropriate to the length of the row being inserted.
- E. Update operations always relocate rows into blocks with free space appropriate to the length of the row being updated.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
A .True. ASSM categorizes blocks (e.g., 0-25%, 25-50%) for efficient space use.
B .False. Updates may cause chaining/migration, not always relocation.

C .True. ASSM optimizes inserts into suitable blocks.
D .False. ASSM uses a bitmap, not necessarily the first block.
E .False. PCTFREE is segment-specific, not universally 10%.

NEW QUESTION # 74
Which two statements are true about User Authentication in an Oracle Database?

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

Answer: A,B

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$oracle) to connect without a password, often used for administrative users like SYS or SYSTEM. This is configured by creating an externally authenticated user (e.g., CREATE USER "OPS$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 # 75
Which two are true about shrinking a segment online?

- A. To shrink a table it must have row movement enabled.

- B. To shrink a table it must have a UNIQUE KEY constraint.
- C. It is not possible to shrink either indexes or Index Organized Tables (IOTs).
- D. It must be in a tablespace that uses Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM).
- E. To shrink a table it must have a PRIMARY KEY constraint.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
A .True. ROW MOVEMENT must be enabled for SHRINK SPACE.
B .False. Indexes and IOTs can be shrunk with CASCADE.
C .False. No such constraint requirement.
D .True. ASSM is required for online shrinking.
E .False. No primary key requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 76
Which three statements are true about UNDO and REDO?

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

Answer: B,E,F

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 77
Which three statements are true about Oracle Managed Files (OMF)?

- A. If DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST is specified, at least two different locations must be specified for DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_n.
- B. If DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_1 is specified but DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST is not, new data files and temp files are stored in DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_1 by default.
- C. If only DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_1 is specified, only redo logs and control files are Oracle Managed.
- D. If DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST is specified but DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_n is not, the redo logs and control files are placed in DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST by default.
- E. If only DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST is specified, only data files and temp files are Oracle managed.
- F. If DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST is specified but DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_n is not, new redo logs and control files are stored in DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST by default.

Answer: B,D,F

Explanation:
A .True. Without DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_n, redo logs and control files default to DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST.
B .False. If only DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST is set, redo logs and control files also use it unless overridden.
C .True. DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_1 becomes the default for data files and temp files if DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST

is unset.

D .True. DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST serves as the default for all file types if no log-specific parameter is set.

E .False. Data files and temp files would also use DB_CREATE_ONLINE_LOG_DEST_1 if no other parameter is specified.

F .False. No such requirement exists; DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST operates independently.

NEW QUESTION # 78

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