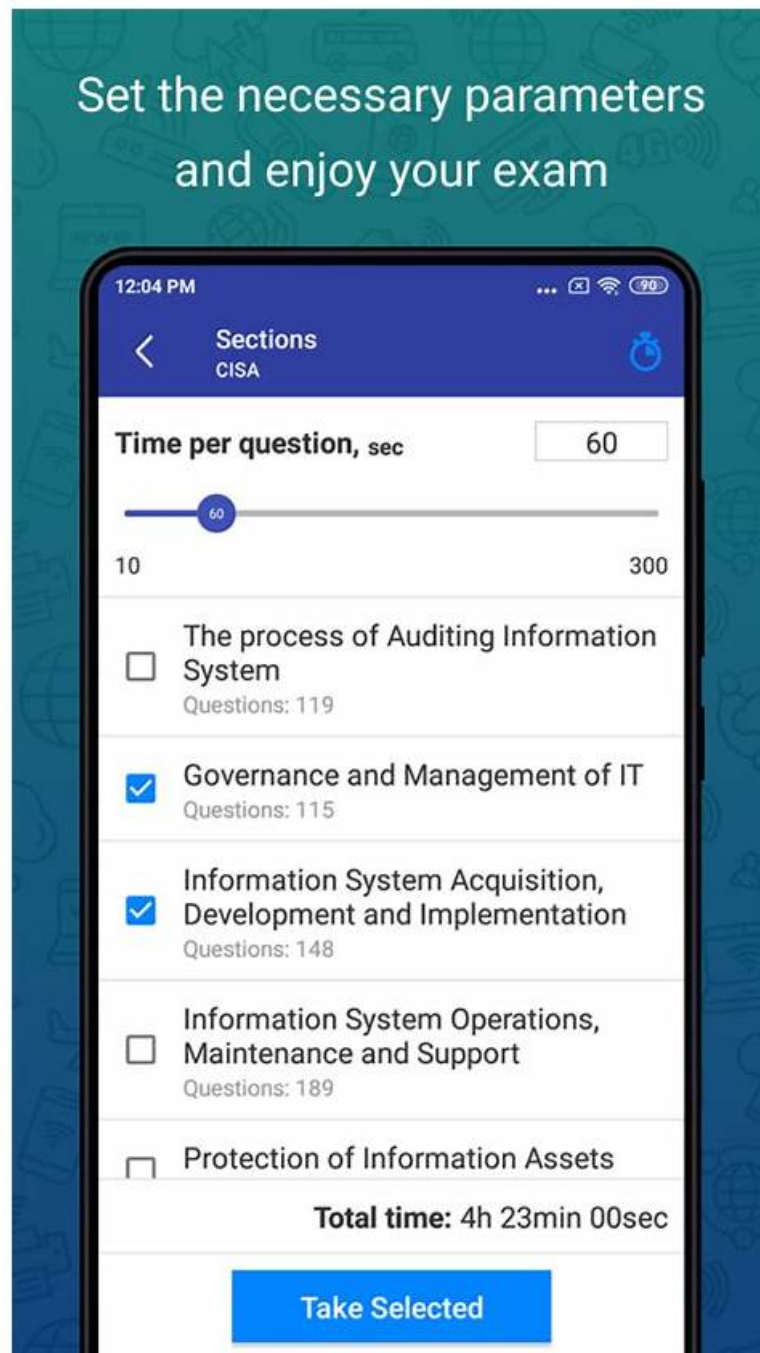


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A vast majority of aspiring candidates encounter problems finding relevant and reliable 1Z0-182 practice exam material that can be handy in preparing for the Oracle 1Z0-182 Certification Exam. They face hardship seeking up-to-date and authentic Oracle 1Z0-182 exam for the Oracle 1Z0-182 exam preparation.

Oracle 1Z0-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 8	<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 9	<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 10	<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.

Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q73-

Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73

You unplugged a PDB to plug it into another CDB with the following command: SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1 UNPLUG INTO '/tmp/pdb1.pdb'; Which statement is true prior to plugging the PDB into the other CDB?

- A. The PDB manifest and all the datafiles must be copied to the target CDB.
- B. The PDB archive file must be copied to the target CDB.
- C. The PDB manifest, the data files, and the PDB archive file must be copied to the target CDB.
- D. PDB archive file and only the user-defined tablespaces must be copied to the target CDB.

Answer: C

Explanation:

D .True. The .pdb file (archive) contains the manifest and data files; all must be copied to the target CDB for plugging.

A-C .False. The archive alone isn't enough; all components are needed.

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which three statements are true about an SPFILE?

- A. It contains initialization parameters whose values can be changed using the ALTER SYSTEM statement.
- B. It must exist for a database instance to start.
- C. It contains only static initialization parameters.
- D. It can be used to create a PFILE.
- E. It can be created by SYS from an idle instance.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

A .True. CREATE SPFILE FROM PFILE works when idle.

B .False. Includes dynamic parameters too.

C .True. CREATE PFILE FROM SPFILE generates a PFILE.

D .False. A PFILE can start the instance if no SPFILE exists.

E .True. Dynamic parameters (e.g., DB_CACHE_SIZE) are modifiable.

NEW QUESTION # 75

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

- A. Automatic Application Tracing used to collect High-Load SQL statements and statistics.
- B. Automatic capture of statistical information from the SGA and storing it in the AWR using Automatic Database Diagnostic.
- 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. ADDM, a server-based expert that reviews database performance statistics captured by Snapshots to identify potential problems before system performance degrades noticeably.

Answer: B,F

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:Conflates 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 # 76

What are the three components of Oracle Database Automatic Maintenance Tasks?

- A. Oracle Database Resource Manager, which enables you to manage and configure system resources used by the Automatic Maintenance Tasks.
- B. A database alert log that stores details about major database operations and errors, which is used to manage cluster performance.
- C. A set of tasks that are started automatically at regular intervals to perform maintenance operations on the database.
- D. A diagnostic system that collects database error logs and details about database failures that can be found to diagnose complete file.
- E. The maintenance windows managed by Oracle Database Scheduler, which are predefined time intervals permitting scheduled tasks.
- F. A packaging system that allows you to combine all error and failure logs to share with Oracle Support.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

- A .False. Diagnostic collection is ADR, not AMT.
- B .True. Resource Manager allocates resources to AMTs.
- C .True. Scheduler defines maintenance windows.
- D .False. Packaging is IPS/ADR, not AMT.
- E .False. Alert log is separate from AMTs.
- F .True. Tasks like stats collection are AMTs.

NEW QUESTION # 77

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

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

Answer: A,E

- 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.

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