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EDUCATIONAL TOOLS



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>> Training 1Z1-182 Tools <<

2026 Reliable Training 1Z1-182 Tools Help You Pass 1Z1-182 Easily

The evergreen field of Oracle is so attractive that it provides non-stop possibilities for the one who passes the Oracle 1Z1-182 exam. So, to be there on top of the Oracle sector, earning the Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate (1Z1-182) certification is essential. Because of using outdated 1Z1-182 study material, many candidates don't get success in the Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate (1Z1-182) exam and lose their resources.

Oracle 1Z1-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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"> 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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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.

Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

Which two statements are true about the PMON background process?

- A. It rolls back transactions when a process fails.
- B. It records checkpoint information in the control file.
- C. It registers database services with all local and remote listeners known to the database instance.
- D. It frees unused temporary segments.
- E. It frees resources held by abnormally terminated processes.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

A .False. LREG handles registration in 23ai, not PMON.
 B .False. CKPT (Checkpoint) process updates the control file.
 C .True. PMON cleans up after failed processes (e.g., releases locks).
 D .True. PMON rolls back uncommitted transactions of failed processes.
 E .False. SMON (System Monitor) manages temporary segment cleanup.

NEW QUESTION # 11

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

- A. REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE must be set to EXCLUSIVE to permit password changes 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. Password File authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.
- E. Password authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.

Answer: B,D

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 # 12

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

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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

A .False. Works with DMTs too.

B .True. LMTs use bitmaps, unlike DMT freelist.

C .False. OMF is independent of management type.

D .False. Alerts work with both.
E .True. Shrink requires LMTs with ASSM.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which three statements are true about an SPFILE?

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

Answer: A,B,C

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 # 14

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)?

- A. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin if neither DIAGNOSTIC_DEST nor ORACLE_BASE is set.
- B. It supports diagnostics for Oracle Clusterware.
- C. It supports diagnostics for Automatic Storage Management (ASM).
- D. It is held inside an Oracle database schema.
- E. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs if the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST parameter and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable are not set.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

A .False. ADR is file-based, not in a schema.
B .False. No such default exists.
C .True. ADR logs ASM diagnostics.
D .True. Supports Clusterware diagnostics.
E .False. Defaults to \$ORACLE_BASE or /u01/app/oracle if unset.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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Question

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