

# Prepare For Oracle 1Z0-182 Certification Exam



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>> 1Z0-182 Exam Review <<

## 1Z0-182 Exam Bootcamp: Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate & 1Z0-182 Original Questions & 1Z0-182 Exam Prep

You can also customize your Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate (1Z0-182) exam dumps as per your needs. We believe that this assessment of preparation is essential to ensuring that you strengthen the concepts you need to succeed. Based on the results of your self-assessment tests, you can focus on the areas that need the most improvement.

## Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

### NEW QUESTION # 33

Which three are benefits of using temp UNDO when performing DML on global temporary tables?

- A. It reduces I/Os to the SYSTEM tablespace.
- B. It reduces the amount of UNDO stored in the UNDO tablespace.
- C. It permits DML on global temporary tables even if the database is opened read-only.
- D. It reduces the amount of redo generated.

- E. It reduces I/Os to the SYSAUX tablespace.

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:

Temp UNDO, introduced in Oracle 12c and refined in 23ai, stores undo for global temporary tables (GTTs) in temporary tablespaces:

- A . It permits DML on GTTs even if the database is opened read-only.False. In read-only mode, DML on GTTs is allowed regardless of temp UNDO, as GTT data is session-private, but temp UNDO doesn't specifically enable this.
- B . It reduces the amount of UNDO stored in the UNDO tablespace.True. Temp UNDO stores undo in the temporary tablespace, reducing usage of the permanent UNDO tablespace.
- C . It reduces I/Os to the SYSTEM tablespace.True. By avoiding permanent undo, it reduces metadata updates in the SYSTEM tablespace related to undo management.
- D . It reduces the amount of redo generated.True. Temp UNDO changes are not redo-logged to the same extent as permanent undo, minimizing redo generation.
- E . It reduces I/Os to the SYSAUX tablespace.False. SYSAUX is unrelated to undo management; temp UNDO affects temporary and SYSTEM tablespaces.

#### NEW QUESTION # 34

Examine this command: ALTER DATABASE MOVE DATAFILE 'u01/sales1.dbf' TO 'u01/sales01.dbf' REUSE; Which two statements are true?

- A. DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.
- B. The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered READ ONLY before executing the command.
- C. If Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used, then the file is renamed but moved to DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST.
- D. The file is renamed and stored in the same location.
- E. The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered OFFLINE before executing the command.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

This command moves/renames a data file online. Let's evaluate:

A . DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.  
True. Introduced in 12c and refined in 23ai, MOVE DATAFILE is an online operation, allowing DML (e.g., INSERT, UPDATE) on tables within the file. Oracle ensures consistency via redo and undo.

Mechanics:The file is copied to the new location/name while tracking changes, then switched atomically.

Practical Use:Minimizes downtime in production systems.

B . If Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used, then the file is renamed but moved to DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST.

False. With OMF, omitting the TO clause would place the file in DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST, but here, TO 'u01/sales01.dbf' explicitly specifies the target, overriding OMF defaults.

Mechanics:OMF only applies if the destination is unspecified (e.g., MOVE DATAFILE ... without TO).

Why Incorrect:Explicit path trumps OMF behavior.

C . The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered READ ONLY before executing the command.

False. READ ONLY isn't required; the operation is online and supports active use.

Why Incorrect:Conflicts with Oracle's online move feature.

D . The file is renamed and stored in the same location.

True. The command renames /u01/sales1.dbf to /u01/sales01.dbf (correcting \u01 to /u01 as a Windows/Unix typo), keeping it in /u01/. REUSE allows overwriting if sales01.dbf exists.

Mechanics:File is copied and renamed in-place within the same filesystem directory.

E . The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered OFFLINE before executing the command.

False. Offline mode isn't needed; the online move handles active tablespaces.

#### NEW QUESTION # 35

Which statement is true about the PDB\_DBA role granted to a local user during the creation of a new PDB?

- A. No privileges are provided with the PDB\_DBA role.
- B. The role has the privileges to create and manage users within the PDB.
- C. The role has the privileges to administer the PDB.
- D. The role has the privileges to perform DDL operations on all local schema objects.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

- A .True. PDB\_DBA grants admin rights (e.g., CREATE SESSION, ALTER SYSTEM) within the PDB.
- B .False. DDL on objects requires ownership or explicit grants.
- C .False. User management needs CREATE USER privilege, not inherent.
- D .False. It includes multiple privileges, not none.

#### NEW QUESTION # 36

At which two container database levels can COMMON Unified Audit Policies be used?

- A. At the PDB level if the policy is created by a COMMON user.
- B. At any level by using the COMMON option in the policy.
- C. At the Application Root level of an Application Container.
- D. At the CDB level.
- E. COMMON Unified Audit Policies can only be created at CDB level to monitor DBA operation at any level.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

- A .False. Not limited to CDB; PDBs can use common policies.
- B .True. Common policies apply at CDB level.
- C .False. Application Root uses app-specific policies.
- D .False. "COMMON option" isn't a feature; policies are common by creation context.
- E .True. A common user can create policies for PDBs.

#### NEW QUESTION # 37

Which two methods can be used to purge audit records of the Unified Audits?

- A. Only the owner of a Unified Audit Policy can purge audit records by resetting the policy.
- B. Use DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.CLEAN\_AUDIT\_TRAIL as a privileged user to manually purge audit records.
- C. Only viewed audit records can be purged from Unified Audits.
- D. Use DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.DELETE\_AUDIT\_RECORDS('POLICY\_NAME') as a privileged user to manually purge audit records of a specified Unified Policy.
- E. Use DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.CREATE\_PURGE\_JOB as a privileged user to schedule an automatic purge job.
- F. Use DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.DELETE\_AUDIT\_RECORDS('POLICY\_NAME') as a privileged user to manually purge audit records of a specified Unified Policy.

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

False. No such procedure exists in DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT. The package offers CLEAN\_AUDIT\_TRAIL and CREATE\_PURGE\_JOB, but nothing targets a specific policy's records by name in this format. You can filter records in UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_TRAIL by policy (e.g., SELECT \* WHERE UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_POLICIES = 'POLICY\_NAME'), but purging is all-or-nothing or time-based, not policy-specific via a single command.

Why Incorrect: This appears to be a fabricated or misinterpreted option, possibly confusing audit policy management with trail purging.

Explanation:

Unified Auditing in Oracle 23ai consolidates audit records into a single trail, managed via the DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT package.

Let's evaluate each option with extensive detail:

A : Only viewed audit records can be purged from Unified Audits.

False. There's no concept of "viewed" audit records restricting purging. Unified Audit records (stored in UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_TRAIL) can be purged based on time, policy, or manual intervention, regardless of whether they've been viewed. This option misrepresents audit management capabilities.

Mechanics: Purging is controlled by retention policies or explicit commands, not view status. For example, records older than a set retention period (e.g., 90 days via DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.SET\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_PROPERTY) are eligible for purging.

Why Incorrect: No Oracle documentation ties purging to viewing, making this a fabricated limitation.

B : Use DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.CREATE\_PURGE\_JOB as a privileged user to schedule an automatic purge job.

True. This procedure creates a scheduled job to automatically purge audit records based on a retention policy or custom criteria. It's

a standard method for ongoing audit trail maintenance, requiring privileges like AUDIT\_ADMIN.

Mechanics:Example: BEGIN DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.CREATE\_PURGE\_JOB(AUDIT\_TRAIL\_TYPE => DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.AUDIT\_TRAIL\_UNIFIED, JOB\_FREQUENCY => 'DAILY', JOB\_STATUS => DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.JOB\_ENABLED); END;. This schedules daily purges of old records, using the retention period set by SET\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_PROPERTY.

Practical Use:Ideal for production environments to prevent the audit trail from growing indefinitely (e.g., avoiding tablespace exhaustion in SYSAUX).

Edge Case:If no retention period is set, the job purges nothing until configured, highlighting the need for prior setup.

C : Only the owner of a Unified Audit Policy can purge audit records by resetting the policy.

False. Audit policies don't have "owners" in the traditional sense; they're created by users with AUDIT\_ADMIN and managed globally. Resetting or disabling a policy (e.g., NOAUDIT POLICY my\_policy) stops auditing but doesn't purge existing records. Purging is a separate operation via DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.

Why Incorrect:This conflates policy management with audit trail cleanup, which are distinct in Oracle.

D : Use DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.CLEAN\_AUDIT\_TRAIL as a privileged user to manually purge audit records.

True. This procedure manually purges all Unified Audit records up to the current timestamp (or a specified time), requiring AUDIT\_ADMIN privileges. It's a one-time cleanup tool.

Mechanics:Example: BEGIN DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.CLEAN\_AUDIT\_TRAIL(AUDIT\_TRAIL\_TYPE => DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.AUDIT\_TRAIL\_UNIFIED, USE\_LAST\_ARCH\_TIMESTAMP => FALSE); END;. This clears the entire trail unless restricted by a timestamp.

Practical Use:Useful for immediate space reclamation or post-incident cleanup, unlike scheduled jobs.

Edge Case:If the audit trail is large, this may require significant undo space and time, potentially impacting performance.

## NEW QUESTION # 38

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