

1Z1-182 Latest Materials & 1Z1-182 Exam Tutorial



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Oracle 1Z1-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

Which three statements are true about dynamic performance views?

- A. Data displayed by querying dynamic performance views is derived from metadata in the data dictionary.
- B. Read consistency is not guaranteed.
- C. V\$FIXED_TABLE can be queried to display the names of all dynamic performance views.
- D. They can be queried only when the database is open.
- E. They are owned by the SYSTEM user.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

A .True. V\$ views reflect real-time memory data, not consistent snapshots.

- B .True. V\$FIXED_TABLE lists all V\$ views.
- C .True. Data comes from memory structures and data dictionary metadata.
- D .False. Owned by SYS, not SYSTEM.
- E .False. Some V\$ views are accessible in MOUNT state.

NEW QUESTION # 66

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

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

Answer: A,B

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 # 67

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

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

Answer: C,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=orapwd 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 # 68

Which three statements are true about the Oracle Database server during and immediately after SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL?

- A. Instance recovery occurs automatically during the shutdown.
- B. Sessions remain connected even if they are not running a transaction.
- C. New connection requests made to the database instance are refused.
- D. Uncommitted transactions are allowed to continue to the next ROLLBACK.
- E. Uncommitted transactions are allowed to continue to the next COMMIT.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

A. False. Recovery happens on startup, not shutdown.

B. False. TRANSACTIONAL waits for commits or rollbacks, then disconnects.

C. True. New connections are blocked during shutdown.

D. True. Inactive sessions persist until shutdown completes.

E. True. Active transactions can commit before disconnection.

NEW QUESTION # 69

Which two account management capabilities can be configured using Oracle profiles?

- A. The maximum amount of CPU time allowed for a user's sessions before their account is locked.
- B. The number of days for which an account may be logged in to one or more sessions before it is locked.
- C. The number of days for which an account may be inactive before it is locked.
- D. The maximum number of sessions permitted for a user before the password must be changed.
- E. The ability to prevent a password from ever being reused.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

A. False. Session limits don't tie to password changes.

B. False. CPU limits don't lock accounts.

C. False. No direct "logged-in days" parameter.

D. True. PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX=UNLIMITED prevents reuse.

E. True. PASSWORD_LOCK_TIME sets inactivity lockout.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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