

100% Pass Quiz 2026 Fantastic Oracle 1Z1-182: Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Exam Tips



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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">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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 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.

Topic 8	<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 9	<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 10	<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.

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Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

Which three statements are true about row chaining and row migration done by Oracle database block space management?

- A. Update statements can result in one or more chained rows.
- B. A migrated row results in an update to any index on the table to point the row ID in the index to the row's new location.
- C. Update statements can result in one or more migrated rows.
- D. Insert statements can result in a migrated row.
- E. Row pieces of a chained row must always reside in different blocks.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

- A .True. Migration updates index ROWIDs.
- B .True. Updates can migrate rows if space is insufficient.
- C .True. Large updates can chain rows across blocks.
- D .False. Chained rows may span blocks but aren't required to.
- E .False. Inserts don't migrate; they chain if too large initially.

NEW QUESTION # 44

In one of your databases, you create a user, HR, and then execute this command: GRANT CREATE SESSION TO hr WITH ADMIN OPTION; Which three actions can HR perform?

- A. Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from other users.
- B. Execute DML statements in the HR schema.
- C. Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from user HR.
- D. Log in to the database instance.
- E. Execute DDL statements in the HR schema.
- F. Grant the CREATE SESSION privilege with ADMIN OPTION to other users.

Answer: A,D,F

Explanation:

- A .False. CREATE SESSION doesn't grant DML rights.
- B .True. CREATE SESSION allows login.
- C .True. WITH ADMIN OPTION allows revoking from others HR granted it to.
- D .True. WITH ADMIN OPTION permits granting with the same option.
- E .False. Users can't revoke their own privileges.
- F .False. DDL requires additional privileges (e.g., CREATE TABLE).

NEW QUESTION # 45

In which two ways would you disable timing information collected for wait events and much of the performance monitoring capability of the database?

- A. By executing the PL/SQL procedure DBMS_TIME_STATISTIC.LEVEL(BASIC).
- **B. By setting the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter to BASIC.**
- C. By setting the TIMED_STATISTICS_LEVEL system parameter to FALSE.
- D. By executing the PL/SQL procedure DBMS_TIME_STATISTIC.DISABLE(TRUE).
- **E. By setting the TIMED_STATISTICS system parameter to FALSE.**

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

- A .True. TIMED_STATISTICS = FALSE disables timing data collection.
- B .False. No such procedure exists.
- C .False. No TIMED_STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter exists.
- D .True. STATISTICS_LEVEL = BASIC disables most performance monitoring.
- E .False. No such procedure exists.

NEW QUESTION # 46

In the SPFILE of a single instance database, LOCAL_LISTENER is set to LISTENER_1. The TNSNAMES.ORA file in \$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin in the database home contains: LISTENER_1 = (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = host1.abc.com)(PORT = 1521)). Which statement is true?

- **A. The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER_1 listener.**
- B. There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER_1 running simultaneously using port 1521 on the same host as the database in LISTENERS.
- C. LISTENER_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration.
- D. Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance.
- E. The definition for LISTENER_1 requires a CONNECT_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Dynamic service registration allows a database to automatically register its services with a listener without manual configuration in LISTENER.ORA. Let's analyze each option:

A . The definition for LISTENER_1 requires a CONNECT_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration.

False. The CONNECT_DATA section is part of a client-side TNSNAMES.ORA entry for connecting to a service, not for listener registration. Dynamic registration is handled by the database's LREG (Listener Registration) process, which uses the LOCAL_LISTENER parameter to locate the listener's address (e.g., host1.abc.com:1521). No CONNECT_DATA is needed in the listener address definition itself. This option confuses client connection syntax with listener configuration.

Mechanics:The listener address in TNSNAMES.ORA (LISTENER_1) is sufficient for LREG to find and register with it, as long as the listener is running at that address.

B . LISTENER_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration.

False. Dynamic registration doesn't require the listener to be explicitly defined in LISTENER.ORA. The LOCAL_LISTENER parameter pointing to LISTENER_1 (resolved via TNSNAMES.ORA) tells LREG where to register services. If the listener is running on host1.abc.com:1521, LREG will find it without a LISTENER.ORA entry. However, LISTENER.ORA is needed to start the listener process, but that's separate from dynamic registration.

Practical Note:If LISTENER.ORA isn't configured, a default listener might run on port 1521, but the question implies LISTENER_1 is operational.

C . The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER_1 listener.

True. In Oracle 23ai, the LREG background process (replacing PMON's registration role in earlier versions) dynamically registers database services with listeners specified by LOCAL_LISTENER. Here, LOCAL_LISTENER=LISTENER_1 resolves to host1.abc.com:1521 via TNSNAMES.ORA. LREG periodically sends service information (e.g., service names, instance details) to the listener, enabling clients to connect without static configuration.

Mechanics:LREG uses the TNS alias (LISTENER_1) to locate the listener's IP and port, registers services like orcl or orclpdb, and updates the listener's service table. This happens automatically every 60 seconds or on significant events (e.g., instance startup).

D . Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance.

False. The setup (LOCAL_LISTENER set and a valid TNSNAMES.ORA entry) explicitly supports dynamic registration. No blockers (e.g., REGISTRATION_EXCLUDED_LISTENERS) are mentioned, so LREG can function normally.

E . There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER_1 running simultaneously using port 1521 on the same host as the database in LISTENERS.

False. The question mentions only LISTENER_1 in the SPFILE and TNSNAMES.ORA. There's no evidence of a second listener (LISTENER) or a LISTENERS configuration (possibly a typo). Two listeners can't share the same port (1521) on the same host due to port conflicts unless explicitly configured with different IPs, which isn't indicated here.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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

- **A. Free space management with bitmaps.**
- **B. Online segment shrink.**
- 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 # 48

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