

Internal Audit

Examination of Internal Auditing

Based on the real exam. The questions and answers of our IIA, CIA, Part 3 Study Pack have simulated an important information and listed the focus and are updated frequently to reflect the important trends in the industry. Students of this course should be able to pass the audit society with high probability.

IIA Essentials of Internal Auditing Sample Questions (Q373-Q378):

NEW QUESTION: 373

Which of the following methods is not valid for comparing decreasing productivity in education across countries?

- A. Analyzing institutional system meetings held by two different organizations.
- B. Participating in a forum on basic training program.
- C. Comparing the most sophisticated accounts in accordance with the findings.
- D. Publishing an article on the organization's internal audit department.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION: 374

The quality measurement of the internal audit activity measured three areas for improvement: the achievement of audit engagement objectives, quality of work, and staff development. According to the results of the following would be the chief audit executive's primary focus to achieve these results (in order of importance)?

- A. The professional core.
- B. Employment of basic and technical core.
- C. Engagement experience.
- D. Development of compliance with principles.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION: 375

Which of the following risk assessment tools would best facilitate the matching of controls to risks?

- A. Program evaluation and review technique (PERT) matrix.
- B. Internal control questionnaire.
- C. Control matrix.
- D. Control barrel.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Question: A

NEW QUESTION: 376

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Oracle 1Z1-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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">• 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.

Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

Examine this command: ALTER DATABASE MOVE DATAFILE '/u01/sales01.dbf' TO '/u02/sales02.dbf'; 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. Compressed objects in sales01.dbf will be uncompressed in sales02.dbf after the move.
- C. It overwrites any existing file with the name sales02.dbf in /u02 by default.
- **D. Tables with one or more extents in this data file may be queried during the execution of this command.**
- E. The "TO" clause containing the new file name must be specified even if Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The ALTER DATABASE MOVE DATAFILE command relocates a data file to a new location while the database remains online, introduced in Oracle 12c and enhanced in subsequent releases like 23ai. Let's evaluate each option:

A . DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.True. The move operation is online by default in Oracle 23ai, allowing DML (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE) operations on tables within the data file being moved. The database ensures consistency using redo and undo mechanisms.

B . It overwrites any existing file with the name sales02.dbf in /u02 by default.False. By default, the command does not overwrite an existing file unless the REUSE clause is specified (e.g., ALTER DATABASE MOVE DATAFILE ... REUSE). Without it, the command fails if the target file exists.

C . The "TO" clause containing the new file name must be specified even if Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used.False. When OMF is enabled (via DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST), the TO clause is optional. If omitted, Oracle automatically generates a file name

and places it in the OMF destination.

D . Compressed objects in sales01.dbf will be uncompressed in sales02.dbf after the move.False. The move operation is a physical relocation of the data file; it does not alter the logical structure or compression state of objects within it. Compressed data remains compressed.

E . Tables with one or more extents in this data file may be queried during the execution of this command.True. The online nature of the move allows queries (SELECT statements) to proceed without interruption, leveraging Oracle's multi-version consistency model.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which statement is true about database links?

- A. Private database link creation requires the same user to exist in both the local and the remote databases.
- **B. A database link created in a database allows a connection from that database's instance to the target database's instance, but not vice versa.**
- C. A public database link can be used by a user connected to the local database instance to connect to any schema in the remote database instance.
- D. A database link can be created only between two Oracle databases.
- E. A public database link can be created only by SYS.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Database links enable cross-database queries in Oracle. Let's analyze each option with extensive detail:

A . A public database link can be created only by SYS.

False. Any user with the CREATE PUBLIC DATABASE LINK privilege (not just SYS) can create a public link (e.g., CREATE PUBLIC DATABASE LINK remote_db CONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger USING 'orcl'). While SYS typically has this privilege, it's not exclusive to SYS.

Mechanics:Privilege is granted via GRANT CREATE PUBLIC DATABASE LINK TO user;. Public links are accessible to all users in the local DB.

Why Incorrect:Overly restrictive; Oracle's security model allows delegation.

B . A database link can be created only between two Oracle databases.

False. Database links can connect to non-Oracle databases using Oracle Heterogeneous Services or gateways (e.g., ODBC or JDBC drivers), such as linking to SQL Server. Example: CREATE DATABASE LINK mssql_link USING 'hsodbc';.

Mechanics:Requires configuration of hs_ parameters in init.ora and a gateway listener.

Historical Note:Heterogeneous links were introduced in 8i, expanded in 23ai for cloud integration.

C . A database link created in a database allows a connection from that database's instance to the target database's instance, but not vice versa.

True. A database link is unidirectional; it enables queries from the local instance to the remote instance (e.g., SELECT * FROM emp@remote_db), but the remote instance can't use it to query back unless a separate link is created there.

Mechanics:Stored in DBA_DB_LINKS, the link defines a one-way connection via a TNS alias or connect string.

Practical Use:Ensures controlled access; bidirectional access requires explicit configuration.

Edge Case:Loops are prevented unless explicitly designed with mutual links.

D . A public database link can be used by a user connected to the local database instance to connect to any schema in the remote database instance.

False. Public links allow all local users to use them, but access to remote schemas depends on the link's credentials (e.g., CONNECT TO scott) and the user's remote privileges. "Any schema" overstates it; access is limited to what the link's user can see.

Why Incorrect:Misrepresents privilege scope; remote schema access isn't universal.

E . Private database link creation requires the same user to exist in both the local and the remote databases.

False. A private link (e.g., CREATE DATABASE LINK my_linkCONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger USING 'orcl') requires the remote user (scott) to exist, but the local creator (e.g., HR) need not match. The link is owned locally and authenticated remotely.

Mechanics:Only the CREATE DATABASE LINK privilege is needed locally.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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

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

- D. The number of days for which an account may be inactive before it is locked.
- E. The maximum number of sessions permitted for a user before the password must be changed.

Answer: A,D

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 # 21

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

Answer: A,D,E

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 # 22

Which two statements are true about database instances and Real Application Clusters (RAC)?

- A. A RAC database can have instances on separate servers.
- B. A RAC database must have two or more instances.
- C. A RAC database must have three or more instances.
- D. Two RAC databases can share their instances.
- E. A RAC database can have one instance.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

- A .False. RAC can run with one instance (degraded mode).
- B .True. Possible, though not typical for RAC.
- C .False. No minimum of three.
- D .True. RAC instances run on separate nodes.
- E .False. Instances are DB-specific in RAC.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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