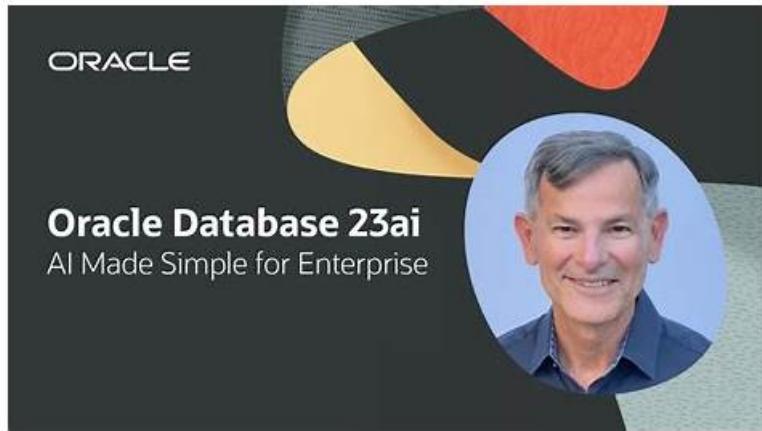# Newest Oracle 1Z0-182 New Braindumps Book offer you accurate Latest Exam Bootcamp | Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate

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Oracle 1Z0-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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.

Latest 1Z0-182 Exam Bootcamp | Exam 1Z0-182 Actual Tests

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Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76
Which two account management capabilities can be configured using Oracle profiles?

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

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 # 77
Which two are true about shrinking a segment online?

- A. To shrink a table it must have a PRIMARY KEY constraint.
- B. It must be in a tablespace that uses Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM).
- C. It is not possible to shrink either indexes or Index Organized Tables (IOTs).
- D. To shrink a table it must have a UNIQUE KEY constraint.
- E. To shrink a table it must have row movement enabled.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
A .True. ROW MOVEMENT must be enabled for SHRINK SPACE.
B .False. Indexes and IOTs can be shrunk with CASCADE.
C .False. No such constraint requirement.
D .True. ASSM is required for online shrinking.
E .False. No primary key requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 78

What are the three components of Oracle Database Automatic Maintenance Tasks?

- A. A diagnostic system that collects database error logs and details about database failures that can be found to diagnose complete file.
- B. A database alert log that stores details about major database operations and errors, which is used to manage cluster performance.
- C. Oracle Database Resource Manager, which enables you to manage and configure system resources used by the Automatic Maintenance Tasks.
- D. The maintenance windows managed by Oracle Database Scheduler, which are predefined time intervals permitting scheduled tasks.
- E. A set of tasks that are started automatically at regular intervals to perform maintenance operations on the database.
- F. A packaging system that allows you to combine all error and failure logs to share with Oracle Support.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
A .False. Diagnostic collection is ADR, not AMT.
B .True. Resource Manager allocates resources to AMTs.
C .True. Scheduler defines maintenance windows.
D .False. Packaging is IPS/ADR, not AMT.
E .False. Alert log is separate from AMTs.
F .True. Tasks like stats collection are AMTs.

NEW QUESTION # 79

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

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

Answer: A,D

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 # 80

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

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

Answer: A,B,C

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 # 81

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