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## Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

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. Insert statements can result in a migrated row.
- C. Row pieces of a chained row must always reside in different blocks.
- D. 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.
- E. Update statements can result in one or more migrated rows.

**Answer: A,D,E**

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 # 58

Which three statements are true about the tools used to configure Oracle Net Services?

- A. The lsnrctl utility requires a listener.ora file to exist before it is started.
- B. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure net service names for any database server target.
- C. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure listeners on any managed database server.
- D. The Oracle Net Configuration Assistant is only used when running the Oracle installer.
- E. Oracle Net Manager can be used to centrally configure listeners on any database server target.
- F. Oracle Net Manager can be used to locally configure naming methods on a database server.

**Answer: B,C,F**

Explanation:

- A .False. Net Manager is local, not centralized.
- B .False. NetCA can run standalone.
- C .True. EMCC manages service names centrally.
- D .True. EMCC configures listeners on managed targets.
- E .False. lsnrctl starts a default listener if no listener.ora exists.
- F .True. Net Manager configures local tnsnames.ora.

#### NEW QUESTION # 59

Which two tasks can be performed in the NOMOUNT state?

- A. Creating a database.
- B. Enabling online redo log archiving.
- C. Re-creating control files.
- D. Renaming data files.
- E. Full database recovery.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

- A .False. Requires MOUNT to access data files.
- B .False. Requires MOUNT for redo logs.
- C .True. CREATE DATABASE runs in NOMOUNT.
- D .True. CREATE CONTROLFILE is possible.
- E .False. Recovery needs MOUNT or OPEN.

#### NEW QUESTION # 60

Which statement is true about database links?

- A. 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.
- B. Private database link creation requires the same user to exist in both the local and the remote databases.
- C. A database link can be created only between two Oracle databases.
- D. A public database link can be created only by SYS.
- E. 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.

**Answer: A**

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 # 61

Which of the following statements is true about external tables?

- A. They are read/write tables.
- B. They describe data stored in the database.
- C. They describe how data is stored in the external source.
- D. They describe how the external table layer presents data to the server.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A .False. External tables are read-only.

B .True. Defines how external data (e.g., CSV) is mapped to SQL.

C .False. Data is external, not in the DB.

D .False. Storage is external; Oracle doesn't define it.

## NEW QUESTION # 62

