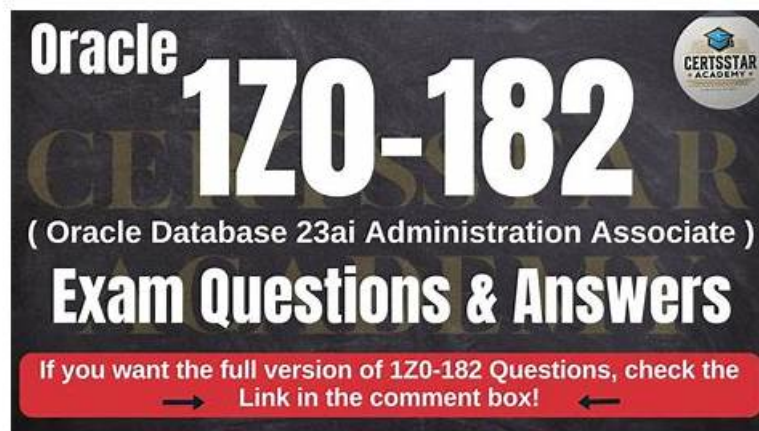


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Oracle 1Z1-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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"> 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	<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 8	<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 9	<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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 57

Examine this command: ALTER DATABASE MOVE DATAFILE 'u01/sales1.dbf' TO 'u01/sales01.dbf' REUSE; Which two statements are true?

- A. The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered OFFLINE before executing the command.
- B. DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.
- C. The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered READ ONLY before executing the command.
- D. The file is renamed and stored in the same location.
- E. If Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used, then the file is renamed but moved to DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

This command moves/renames a data file online. Let's evaluate:

A . DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.

True. Introduced in 12c and refined in 23ai, MOVE DATAFILE is an online operation, allowing DML (e.g., INSERT, UPDATE) on tables within the file. Oracle ensures consistency via redo and undo.

Mechanics:The file is copied to the new location/name while tracking changes, then switched atomically.

Practical Use:Minimizes downtime in production systems.

B . If Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used, then the file is renamed but moved to DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST.

False. With OMF, omitting the TO clause would place the file in DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST, but here, TO 'u01/sales01.dbf' explicitly specifies the target, overriding OMF defaults.

Mechanics:OMF only applies if the destination is unspecified (e.g., MOVE DATAFILE ... without TO).

Why Incorrect:Explicit path trumps OMF behavior.

C . The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered READ ONLY before executing the command.

False. READ ONLY isn't required; the operation is online and supports active use.

Why Incorrect: Conflicts with Oracle's online move feature.

D . The file is renamed and stored in the same location.

True. The command renames /u01/sales1.dbf to /u01/sales01.dbf (correcting \u01 to /u01 as a Windows/Unix typo), keeping it in /u01/. REUSE allows overwriting if sales01.dbf exists.

Mechanics: File is copied and renamed in-place within the same filesystem directory.

E . The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered OFFLINE before executing the command.

False. Offline mode isn't needed; the online move handles activetablespace.

NEW QUESTION # 58

Which two statements are true about the DUAL table?

- A. It can be accessed only by the SYS user.
- B. It can display multiple rows but only a single column.
- C. It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type.
- D. It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns.
- E. It can be accessed by any user who has the SELECT privilege in any schema.
- F. It can display multiple rows and columns.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

A .True. DUAL is public; any user with SELECT can query it.

B .True. One row, one VARCHAR2 column (DUMMY).

C .False. Fixed at one row.

D .False. Not restricted to SYS.

E .False. One row, one column only.

F .False. Can return expressions, not just constants.

NEW QUESTION # 59

As the DBA, you execute this command: GRANT CREATE VIEW TO usr1 WITH ADMIN OPTION; USR1 then executes: GRANT CREATE VIEW TO usr2 WITH ADMIN OPTION; USR2 then executes: GRANT CREATE VIEW TO usr3; Which statement is true?

- A. When the DBA revokes the CREATE VIEW privilege from USR1, it is revoked from USR2 but not USR3.
- B. When the DBA revokes the CREATE VIEW privilege from USR2, it is revoked from USR3.
- C. The DBA can revoke only ADMIN OPTION from USR1.
- D. USR1 can revoke the CREATE VIEW privilege from USR3.
- E. When the DBA revokes the CREATE VIEW privilege from USR1, it is neither revoked from USR2 nor USR3.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

A .False. Revoking from USR1 doesn't cascade due to WITH ADMIN OPTION.

B .True. Revoking from USR2 cascades to USR3 because USR2 granted it.

C .False. DBA can revoke the full privilege, not just ADMIN OPTION.

D .False. USR1 can't revoke from USR3 directly; only the grantor (USR2) can.

E .True. WITH ADMIN OPTION breaks the revoke chain from USR1 onward.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which two statements are true about Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA)?

- A. FGA policies by default can be created by a schema owner on an object in their schema.
- B. FGA policies can only be created by a user with SYSDBA privilege.
- C. FGA policies can be created by a user having granted the CREATE_FGA_POLICY role.
- D. FGA policies can be created by a user having EXECUTE privilege on the DBMS_FGA package.
- E. FGA policies can be created by a user having the AUDIT_ADMIN privilege.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

- A .False. Schema owners need EXECUTE on DBMS_FGA.
- B .False. Not limited to SYSDBA.
- C .True. AUDIT_ADMIN includes FGA creation rights.
- D .False. No such role exists.
- E .True. DBMS_FGA.ADD_POLICY requires this privilege.

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which two statements describe how Optimizer Statistics are collected?

- A. Optimizer Statistics are collected automatically by an automatic maintenance job that runs during predefined maintenance windows.
- B. Optimizer Statistics are collected automatically by Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) Snapshot.
- C. Optimizer Statistics are collected in real-time as data is inserted, deleted, or updated.
- D. Optimizer Statistics are collected by the Statistics Advisor.
- E. Optimizer Statistics can be manually collected at multiple levels using DBMS_STATS.GATHER_*_STATS PL/SQL procedures.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Optimizer Statistics drive the cost-based optimizer's query plans. Let's dissect each option:

A . Optimizer Statistics are collected automatically by an automatic maintenance job that runs during predefined maintenance windows.

True. Oracle 23ai uses the AutoTask framework to gather stats automatically during maintenance windows (e.g., nightly 10 PM-2 AM). The GATHER_STATS_PROG job, managed by DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN, collects stats for stale or missing objects.

Mechanics: Controlled by STATISTICS_LEVEL=TYPICAL (default) and the DEFAULT_MAINTENANCE_PLAN. It prioritizes objects with >10% changes (stale stats) or no stats.

Practical Use: Ensures stats are current without manual intervention, critical for dynamic workloads.

Edge Case: Disabled if STATISTICS_LEVEL=BASIC or the job is manually disabled via DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE.

B . Optimizer Statistics are collected in real-time as data is inserted, deleted, or updated.

False. Stats aren't updated in real-time; this would be too resource-intensive. Instead, Oracle tracks changes (e.g., via DBA_TAB_MODIFICATIONS) and updates stats periodically via AutoTask or manually. Real-time stats exist in 23ai for specific cases (e.g., GATHER_TABLE_STATS with REAL_TIME_STATS), but it's not the default.

Why Incorrect: Real-time collection would degrade performance for OLTP systems, contradicting Oracle's batch approach.

C . Optimizer Statistics can be manually collected at multiple levels using DBMS_STATS.GATHER_*_STATS PL/SQL procedures.

True. The DBMS_STATS package offers granular control: GATHER_TABLE_STATS, GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS, GATHER_DATABASE_STATS, etc., allowing stats collection for tables, schemas, or the entire database.

Mechanics: Example: BEGIN DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS('HR', 'EMPLOYEES'); END;. Options like ESTIMATE_PERCENT and DEGREE fine-tune the process.

Practical Use: Used for immediate stats updates post-DML or for custom schedules outside maintenance windows.

Edge Case: Overuse can lock stats (e.g., FORCE=TRUE), requiring careful management.

D . Optimizer Statistics are collected by the Statistics Advisor.

False. The Statistics Advisor (new in 23ai) analyzes and recommends stats improvements but doesn't collect them. Collection is still via DBMS_STATS or AutoTask.

Why Incorrect: It's a diagnostic tool, not an executor.

E . Optimizer Statistics are collected automatically by Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) Snapshot.

False. AWR snapshots capture performance metrics (e.g., wait times), not optimizer stats. Stats collection is a separate process via AutoTask or manual commands.

Why Incorrect: AWR and stats collection serve distinct purposes-monitoring vs. optimization.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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