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## Oracle 1Z1-182 Exam | Valid 1Z1-182 Exam Simulator - Once of 10 Leading Planform for Reliable 1Z1-182 Exam Registration

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## Oracle 1Z1-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

Topic 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>
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## Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

### NEW QUESTION # 92

Which two are benefits of external tables?

- A. They support UPDATEs, which transparently updates records in the file system as if they were table rows.
- B. They can be queried while the database is in the MOUNT state like dynamic performance views.
- C. They support DELETEs, which transparently deletes records in the file system as if they were table rows.
- D. The results of a complex join or aggregating function or both can be unloaded to a file for transportation to other systems.
- E. They can be queried, transformed, and joined with other tables without having to load the data first.

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

- A .False. External tables are read-only; no DELETE.
- B .False. Require OPEN state, unlike V\$ views.
- C .False. No UPDATE support; read-only.
- D .True. Queryable like regular tables without loading.
- E .True. Data Pump can unload query results to files.

### NEW QUESTION # 93

Which data dictionary view describes the data sources of external tables?

- A. DBA\_ALL\_USER\_EXTERNAL\_LOCATIONS
- B. DBA\_ALL\_USER\_TABLES
- C. DBA\_ALL\_USER\_EXTERNAL\_TABLES
- D. DBA\_ALL\_USER\_TAB\_COLUMNS

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

- A .True. DBA\_EXTERNAL\_LOCATIONS (or prefixed variants) shows external table data sources (e.g., file paths).
- B-D .False. These views cover columns or tables but not external sources specifically.

### NEW QUESTION # 94

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

- A. It can be used for the problem diagnosis of a database when that database's instance is down.
- B. It is held inside an Oracle database schema.
- C. The ADR base is specified in the DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST database parameter.
- D. It is a file-based repository held outside any database.
- E. It is only used for Oracle database diagnostic information.

**Answer: A,C,D**

Explanation:

- A .True. ADR is a file system directory structure (e.g., /u01/app/oracle/diag), external to the database.
- B .False. ADR also stores diagnostics for non-database components (e.g., ASM, listener).
- C .False. It's file-based, not schema-based.
- D .True. ADR logs (e.g., alert logs, trace files) are accessible even if the instance is down.
- E .True. DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST sets the ADR base directory.

## NEW QUESTION # 95

Which statement is true about database links?

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 96

Which three statements are true about the Oracle Database server during and immediately after SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL?

- A. Sessions remain connected even if they are not running a transaction.
- B. Instance recovery occurs automatically during the shutdown.
- C. New connection requests made to the database instance are refused.
- D. Uncommitted transactions are allowed to continue to the next COMMIT.
- E. Uncommitted transactions are allowed to continue to the next ROLLBACK.

**Answer: A,C,D**

Explanation:

A .False. Recovery happens on startup, not shutdown.

- B. False. TRANSACTIONAL waits for commits or rollbacks, then disconnects.
- C. True. New connections are blocked during shutdown.
- D. True. Inactive sessions persist until shutdown completes.
- E. True. Active transactions can commit before disconnection.

## NEW QUESTION # 97

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