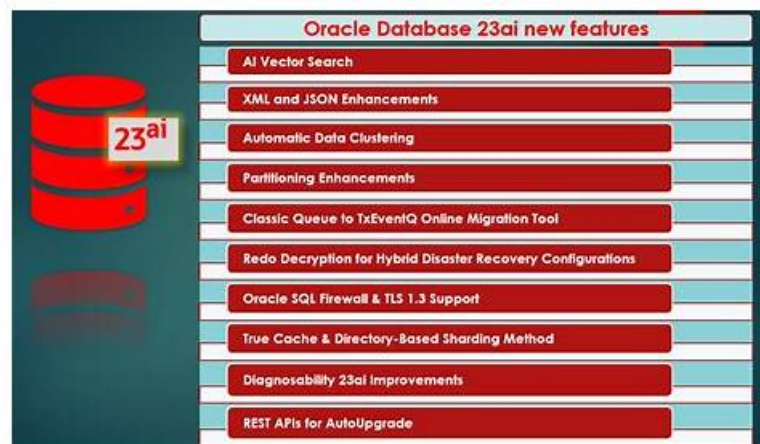


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Oracle 1Z1-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	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 3	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 4	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 5	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 6	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).

Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

Your data center uses Oracle Managed Files (OMF) for all databases. All tablespaces are smallfile tablespaces. SALES_Q1 is a permanent user-defined tablespace in the SALES database. The following command is about to be issued by a DBA logged in to the SALES database: ALTER TABLESPACE sales_q1 ADD DATAFILE; Which two actions independently ensure that the command executes successfully?

- A. Ensure that DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST each specify locations with at least 50 MB of available space.
- B. Add the AUTOEXTEND ON clause with NEXT set to 100M.
- C. Ensure that DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST specifies a location with at least 100 MB of available space.
- D. Specify a path in the DATAFILE clause of the command specifying a location with at least 100 MB of available space.
- E. Ensure that DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST each specify locations with at least 50 MB of available space.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

With OMF enabled, Oracle automatically manages file creation. The command ALTER TABLESPACE sales_q1 ADD DATAFILE without a file specification relies on initialization parameters:

- A. Specify a path in the DATAFILE clause ... with at least 100 MB of available space.False. With OMF, explicitly specifying a path overrides OMF behavior, but it's not required for success if OMF parameters are set correctly.
- B. Add the AUTOEXTEND ON clause with NEXT set to 100M.False. AUTOEXTEND is optional and affects file growth, not the initial creation success, which depends on available space in the OMF location.
- C. Ensure that DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST each specify locations with at least 50 MB of available space.True. If both parameters are set,Oracle may use either for data files (depending on context), and sufficient space (e.g., 50 MB minimum for a smallfile) ensures success.
- D. Ensure that DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST specifies a location with at least 100 MB of available space.True. This is the primary OMF parameter for data files; sufficient space (typically 100 MB minimum for a new file) guarantees the command succeeds.
- E. Ensure that DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST and DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST each specify locations with at least 50 MB of available space.False. This is redundant with C; only one needs sufficient space, though C's phrasing makes it a valid independent action.

NEW QUESTION # 12

Which two statements are true about User Authentication in an Oracle Database?

- A. Password authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.
- B. Operating System authentication may be used for system-privileged administrative users.

- C. Password File authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.
- D. REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE must be set to EXCLUSIVE to permit password changes for system-privileged administrative users.
- E. Password File authentication is supported for any type of database user.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

User authentication in Oracle 23ai determines how users (especially administrative ones) connect to the database. Let's analyze each option with extensive detail:

A . Operating System authentication may be used for system-privileged administrative users.

True. OS authentication allows users mapped to OS accounts (e.g., ops\$oracle) to connect without a password, often used for administrative users like SYS or SYSTEM. This is configured by creating an externally authenticated user (e.g., CREATE USER "OP\$ORACLE" IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY) and relies on the OS to verify identity.

Mechanics:When a user logs in via sqlplus / as sysdba, Oracle checks the OS user against the dba group (Unix) or ORA_DBA (Windows). If matched, no password is needed, leveraging OS security.

Practical Use:Common for DBAs managing local instances, reducing password management overhead.

Edge Case:Requires REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE=NONE for exclusive OS auth, but this isn't mandatory if a password file exists alongside.

Historical Note:Introduced in early Oracle versions, this remains a robust option in 23ai for local admin access.

B . Password authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.

False. "Must" is incorrect; password authentication (e.g., sqlplus sys/password) is an option, not a requirement. OS authentication or password file authentication can also be used for users like SYS. This option overstates the necessity of password-based login.

Why Incorrect:Oracle's flexibility allows multiple methods, contradicting the absolute phrasing here.

C . Password File authentication is supported for any type of database user.

False. Password file authentication is restricted to users with SYSDBA, SYSOPER, or similar system privileges (e.g., SYSBACKUP). Regular users (e.g., HR) can't use the password file (orapw<sid>); they rely on database authentication (passwords stored in the DB) or external methods.

Mechanics:The password file stores hashed credentials for privileged users, checked during remote AS SYSDBA logins.

Why Incorrect:Extending this to "any user" ignores Oracle's security model limiting password file usage.

D . REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE must be set to EXCLUSIVE to permit password changes for system-privileged administrative users.

False. REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE=EXCLUSIVE allows a dedicated password file for one instance, enabling password changes via ALTER USER SYS IDENTIFIED BY newpass. However, SHARED mode also permits changes for SYS, though not for other users added to the file. The "must" overstates the requirement; it's sufficient, not necessary.

Mechanics:EXCLUSIVE locks the file to one DB, while SHARED allows multiple DBs to use it, with restrictions on non-SYS users.

E . Password File authentication must be used for system-privileged administrative users.

True. For remote administrative access (e.g., sqlplus sys/password@orcl as sysdba), a password file is mandatory when REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE is EXCLUSIVE or SHARED. Local OS authentication is an alternative, but for network-based admin tasks, the password file is required, making this statement true in that context.

Mechanics:Set via orapwd (e.g., orapwd file=orapworcl password=oracle entries=10), enabling remote SYSDBA logins.

Edge Case:If REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE=NONE, only OS auth works locally, but this isn't the default or typical setup.

NEW QUESTION # 13

One of your database instances was shut down normally and then started in NOMOUNT state. You then executed this command: ALTER DATABASE MOUNT; Which two of these actions are performed?

- A. Online redo logs are opened.
- B. The initialization parameter file is read.
- C. Online data files are opened.
- D. The alert log has instance startup details written to it.
- E. Control files are read.
- F. Oracle shared memory structures are allocated.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

A .False. Data files open in OPEN.

- B .False. Redo logs open in OPEN.
- C .False. PFILE/SPFILE is read at NOMOUNT.
- D .False. SGA is allocated at NOMOUNT.
- E .True. Alert log records mount event.
- F .True. Control files are read in MOUNT.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which statement regarding PDBs (Pluggable Databases) is correct?

- A. You cannot drop a source PDB of a refreshable PDB.
- B. When the relocation of a PDB is finished, the source PDB must be dropped.
- C. You can drop an application root along with the associated PDBs.
- **D. You can drop a PDB as long as it is not the PDB seed.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A .True. Any PDB except PDB\$SEED can be dropped.
- B .False. Source PDBs of refreshable clones can be dropped after cloning.
- C .False. Dropping an application root requires explicit handling of PDBs.
- D .False. Relocation doesn't mandate dropping the source PDB.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Examine this command: SQL> ALTER TABLE ORDERS SHRINK SPACE COMPACT; Which two statements are true?

- A. The SHRINK operation causes rows to be moved to empty space starting toward the end of the ORDERS segment.
- **B. Queries and DML statements are allowed on ORDERS while the SHRINK is executing.**
- C. The high-water mark (HWM) of ORDERS is adjusted.
- D. Dependent indexes become UNUSABLE.
- E. Only queries are allowed on ORDERS while SHRINK is executing.
- **F. The SHRINK operation causes rows to be moved to empty space starting from the beginning of the ORDERS segment.**

Answer: B,F

Explanation:

- A . Dependent indexes become UNUSABLE.False. SHRINK SPACE COMPACT does not affect index usability; only SHRINK SPACE without COMPACT may require index maintenance if CASCADE is omitted.
- B starting toward the end of the ORDERS segment.False. Rows are compacted toward the beginning of the segment, not the end.
- C . Only queries are allowed ...False. Both queries and DML are allowed during SHRINK SPACE COMPACT as it's an online operation.
- D . The high-water mark (HWM) of ORDERS is adjusted.False. COMPACT moves rows but doesn't adjust the HWM; the full SHRINK SPACE command is needed for HWM adjustment.
- E . Queries and DML statements are allowed ...True. This is an online operation in 23ai, allowing concurrent access.
- F starting from the beginning of the ORDERS segment.True. Rows are moved to fill free space from the segment's start.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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