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Oracle 1Z0-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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 9	• 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 10	• 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 11	• 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.

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Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52
In which two ways would you disable timing information collected for wait events and much of the performance monitoring capability of the database?

- A. By executing the PL/SQL procedure DBMS_TIME_STATISTIC.DISABLE(TRUE).
- B. By setting the TIMED_STATISTICS_LEVEL system parameter to FALSE.
- C. By executing the PL/SQL procedure DBMS_TIME_STATISTIC.LEVEL(BASIC).
- D. By setting the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter to BASIC.
- E. By setting the TIMED_STATISTICS system parameter to FALSE.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
A .True. TIMED_STATISTICS = FALSE disables timing data collection.
B .False. No such procedure exists.
C .False. No TIMED_STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter exists.
D .True. STATISTICS_LEVEL = BASIC disables most performance monitoring.
E .False. No such procedure exists.

NEW QUESTION # 53
Which two actions can you perform using DBCA for an existing database?

- A. Create nonstandard block size tablespaces.
- B. Change the character set.

- C. Create a template that can be used to clone the database.
- D. Change the server mode from dedicated to shared, and vice versa.
- E. Create an additional listener.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
A .False. DBCA can't change character sets post-creation.
B .False. Listeners are managed via NetCA or lsnrctl.
C .True. DBCA can switch server modes for existing DBs.
D .False. Tablespaces are created via SQL, not DBCA for existing DBs.
E .True. DBCA can generate clone templates from existing DBs.

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which statement regarding PDBs (Pluggable Databases) is correct?

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

Answer: C

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 # 55
Which two statements are true about User Authentication in an Oracle Database?

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

Answer: B,E

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$oracle) to connect without a password, often used for administrative users like SYS or SYSTEM. This is configured by creating an externally authenticated user (e.g., CREATE USER "OPS$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 # 56

Which three Oracle database space management features will work with both Dictionary and Locally managed tablespaces?

- A. Capacity planning growth reports based on historical data in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR).
- B. Oracle Managed Files (OMF).
- C. Online index segment shrink.
- D. Automatic data file extension (AUTOEXTEND).
- E. Online table segment shrink.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Dictionary-managed tablespaces (DMTs) use the data dictionary for extent management, whilelocally managed tablespaces (LMTs) use bitmaps. Let's evaluate compatibility:

A . Capacity planning growth reports based on historical data in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR).

True. AWR tracks space usage (e.g., DBA_HIST_TBSPC_SPACE_USAGE) regardless of tablespace type, enabling growth reports for both DMTs and LMTs.

Mechanics:MMON collects metrics like segment growth, stored in SYSAUX, accessible via EM or scripts.

Practical Use:Helps predict when to add data files, universal across management types.

B . Online table segment shrink.

False. ALTER TABLE ... SHRINK SPACE requires LMTs with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM), unavailable in DMTs, which lack bitmap-based free space tracking.

Why Incorrect:DMTs use freelists, incompatible with shrink operations.

C . Online index segment shrink.

False. Like tables, ALTER INDEX ... SHRINK SPACE requires LMTs with ASSM, not supported in DMTs.

Why Incorrect:Same limitation as B; DMTs can't compact online.

D . Oracle Managed Files (OMF).

True. OMF automates file naming and placement (via DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST) for both DMTs and LMTs, agnostic to extent management.

Mechanics:Example: CREATE TABLESPACE ts1; creates an OMF file in either type.

Edge Case:DMTs are rare in 23ai, but OMF still applies.

E . Automatic data file extension (AUTOEXTEND).

True. AUTOEXTEND ON allows data files to grow as needed, supported in both DMTs and LMTs since early versions.

Mechanics:ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE ... AUTOEXTEND ON NEXT 100M; works universally.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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