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Oracle 1Z1-182 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 6	<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 7	<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 8	<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 9	<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 10	<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 11	<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 (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

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 cannot drop a source PDB of a refreshable PDB.
- **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 # 37

What is the result of the following command? ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 DISCARD STATE;

- **A. PDB1 is reverted to its default properties, which includes not to automatically open after a CDB restart.**
- B. It should be used whenever PDB1 open mode needs to be changed.
- C. It is unnecessary if the PDB is in the process of being upgraded.
- D. PDB1 is reverted to its default properties, which includes automatic opening after a CDB restart.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A .False. DISCARD STATE isn't tied to upgrades; it resets PDB startup behavior.
- B .True. Discards saved state, reverting PDB1 to manual open mode (not auto-open) after CDB restart.
- C .False. Default is not auto-open; it's manual unless explicitly saved as OPEN.
- D .False. Used for state management, not general mode changes (e.g., OPEN READ WRITE).

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which two statements are true about the PMON background process?

- A. It records checkpoint information in the control file.
- **B. It frees resources held by abnormally terminated processes.**
- C. It registers database services with all local and remote listeners known to the database instance.
- D. It frees unused temporary segments.
- **E. It rolls back transactions when a process fails.**

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

- A .False. LREG handles registration in 23ai, not PMON.
- B .False. CKPT (Checkpoint) process updates the control file.
- C .True. PMON cleans up after failed processes (e.g., releases locks).
- D .True. PMON rolls back uncommitted transactions of failed processes.
- E .False. SMON (System Monitor) manages temporary segment cleanup.

NEW QUESTION # 39

Which three statements are true about dynamic performance views?

- **A. Read consistency is not guaranteed.**
- B. They are owned by the SYSTEM user.
- **C. V\$FIXED_TABLE can be queried to display the names of all dynamic performance views.**
- **D. Data displayed by querying dynamic performance views is derived from metadata in the data dictionary.**
- E. They can be queried only when the database is open.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

- A .True. V\$ views reflect real-time memory data, not consistent snapshots.
- B .True. V\$FIXED_TABLE lists all V\$ views.
- C .True. Data comes from memory structures and data dictionary metadata.
- D .False. Owned by SYS, not SYSTEM.
- E .False. Some V\$ views are accessible in MOUNT state.

NEW QUESTION # 40

Which statement is true about database links?

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

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 'orc!'). 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 'orc!') 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 # 41

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