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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In one of your databases, the user HR has the password HRMGR. You want to connect to a database instance whose listener listens on port 1531 by using this statement: `CONNECT HR/HRMGR@orcl`. No name server is used. Which statement is true about ORCL?

Options:

- A- It must be the name of the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect.
- B- It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the client's tnsnames.ora file.
- C- It must be the name of the server running the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect.
- D- It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the server's tnsnames.ora file.
- E- It must be the value of the SERVICE_NAMES parameter on the client side.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

- A .False. ORCL is a TNS alias, not necessarily the DB name.
- B .True. Must map to a connect descriptor (e.g., `HOST=... PORT=1531`) in tnsnames.ora.
- C .False. It's not the server name but a network alias.
- D .False. Client-side tnsnames.ora is used, not server-side.
- E .False. SERVICE_NAMES is server-side, not client-side.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You must create a tablespace of nonstandard block size in a new file system and plan to use this command: `CREATE TABLESPACE ns_tbs DATAFILE '/u02/oracle/data/nstbs_f01.dbf' SIZE 100G BLOCKSIZE 32K`; The standard block size is 8K, but other nonstandard block sizes will also be used. Which two are requirements for this command to succeed?

Options:

- A- DB_32K_CACHE_SIZE must be less than DB_CACHE_SIZE.
- B- DB_32K_CACHE_SIZE must be set to a value that can be accommodated in the SGA.
- C- The operating system must use a 32K block size.
- D- DB_32K_CACHE_SIZE should be set to a value greater than DB_CACHE_SIZE.
- E- The /u02 file system must have at least 100G space for the datafile.

Answer:

B, E

Explanation:

- A .False. No such restriction exists; DB_32K_CACHE_SIZE is independent of DB_CACHE_SIZE.
- B .True. A nonstandard block size (32K) requires a corresponding cache (DB_32K_CACHE_SIZE) set to a non-zero value within SGA limits.
- C .False. OS block size is irrelevant; Oracle manages its own block sizes.
- D .False. No requirement for it to exceed DB_CACHE_SIZE.
- E .True. The file system must have 100G available for the datafile.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You execute this command: `CREATE SMALLFILE TABLESPACE sales DATAFILE '/u01/app/oracle/sales01.dbf' SIZE 5G SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;` Which two statements are true about the SALES tablespace?

Options:

- A- Free space is managed using freelists.
- B- It uses the database default block size.
- C- It must be smaller than the smallest BIGFILE tablespace.
- D- It is a locally managed tablespace.
- E- Any data files added to the tablespace must have a size of 5 gigabytes.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

A . Free space is managed using freelists.False. The SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO clause specifies Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM), which uses bitmaps to track free space, not freelists (used in Manual Segment Space Management).

B . It uses the database default block size.True. The BLOCKSIZE clause is not specified in the command, so the tablespace inherits the database's default block size (typically 8K unless altered via DB_BLOCK_SIZE).

C . It must be smaller than the smallest BIGFILE tablespace.False. There's no such restriction; SMALLFILE and BIGFILE tablespaces differ in structure (multiple vs. single data file), not mandated size relationships.

D . It is a locally managed tablespace.True. In Oracle 23ai, all tablespaces created without an explicit EXTENT MANAGEMENT DICTIONARY clause are locally managed by default, using extent allocation bitmaps in the data file headers.

E . Any data files added to the tablespace must have a size of 5 gigabytes.False. The initial data file is 5G, but additional data files can have different sizes when added using ALTER TABLESPACE ... ADD DATAFILE.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three relationships between instances and Oracle databases are possible without using Multi-tenant?

Options:

A- One instance on one server mounting multiple databases.

B- Two or more instances on separate servers all mounting and opening the same database.

C- One instance on one server mounting and opening multiple databases.

D- One instance on one server that has no database mounted.

E- One instance on one server mounting and opening one database.

Answer:

B, D, E

Explanation:

- A .False. One instance can't mount multiple DBs without multitenant.
- B .True. RAC allows multiple instances to share one DB.
- C .False. Same as A; not possible without CDB.
- D .True. An instance can start in NOMOUNT with no DB.
- E .True. Standard single-instance configuration.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true about database instances and Real Application Clusters (RAC)?

Options:

- A- A RAC database must have two or more instances.
- B- A RAC database can have one instance.
- C- A RAC database must have three or more instances.
- D- A RAC database can have instances on separate servers.
- E- Two RAC databases can share their instances.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

- A .False. RAC can run with one instance (degraded mode).
- B .True. Possible, though not typical for RAC.
- C .False. No minimum of three.
- D .True. RAC instances run on separate nodes.
- E .False. Instances are DB-specific in RAC.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is true about the status of a PDB that has been unplugged from a CDB?

Options:

- A- The STATUS column in CDB_PDBS of the unplugged PDB will be UNPLUGGED.
- B- The STATUS column in CDB_PDBS of the unplugged PDB will be UNAVAILABLE.
- C- The STATUS column in CDB_PDBS of the unplugged PDB will be REMOVED.
- D- The STATUS column in CDB_PDBS of the unplugged PDB will be DISABLED.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

- A .True. After ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE ... UNPLUG, CDB_PDBS.STATUS shows UNPLUGGED.
- B .False. UNAVAILABLE isn't a valid status here.
- C .False. REMOVED isn't used; UNPLUGGED persists until dropped.
- D .False. DISABLED isn't a PDB state in this context.

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