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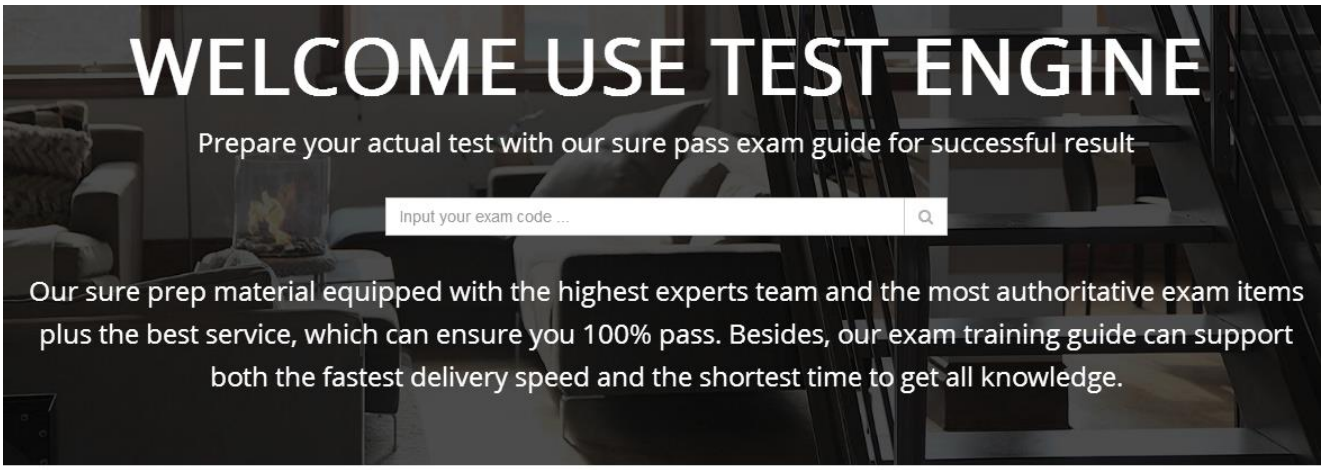

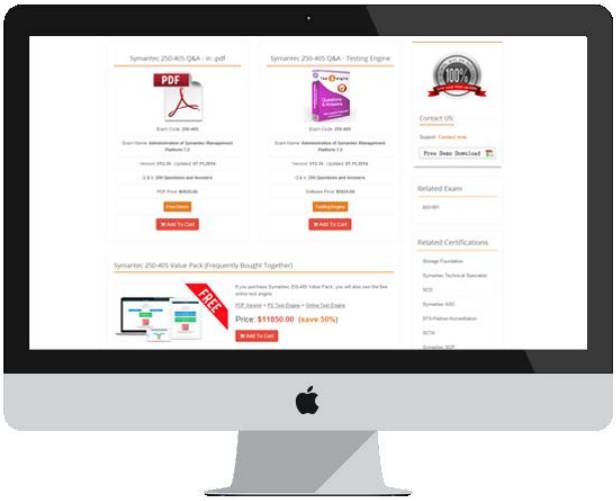

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Exam : **1Z0-182**

Title : Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 In the SPFILE of a single instance database, LOCAL_LISTENER is set to LISTENER_1. The TNSNAMES.ORA file in $ORACLE_HOME/network/admin in the database home contains: LISTENER_1 = (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = host1.abc.com)(PORT = 1521)). Which statement is true?

A. The definition for LISTENER_1 requires a CONNECT_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration.

B. LISTENER_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration.

C. The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER_1 listener.

D. Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance.

E. There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER_1 running simultaneously using port 1521 on the same host as the database in LISTENERS.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Dynamic service registration allows a database to automatically register its services with a listener without manual configuration in LISTENER.ORA. Let's analyze each option:

A . The definition for LISTENER_1 requires a CONNECT_DATA section to enable dynamic service registration.

False. The CONNECT_DATA section is part of a client-side TNSNAMES.ORA entry for connecting to a service, not for listener registration. Dynamic registration is handled by the database's LREG (Listener Registration) process, which uses the LOCAL_LISTENER parameter to locate the listener's address (e.g., host1.abc.com:1521). No CONNECT_DATA is needed in the listener address definition itself. This option confuses client connection syntax with listener configuration.

Mechanics:The listener address in TNSNAMES.ORA (LISTENER_1) is sufficient for LREG to find and register with it, as long as the listener is running at that address.

B . LISTENER_1 must also be defined in the LISTENER.ORA file to enable dynamic service registration.

False. Dynamic registration doesn't require the listener to be explicitly defined in LISTENER.ORA. The LOCAL_LISTENER parameter pointing to LISTENER_1 (resolved via TNSNAMES.ORA) tells LREG where to register services. If the listener is running on host1.abc.com:1521, LREG will find it without a LISTENER.ORA entry. However, LISTENER.ORA is needed tostartthe listener process, but that's separate from dynamic registration.

Practical Note:If LISTENER.ORA isn't configured, a default listener might run on port 1521, but the question implies LISTENER_1 is operational.

C . The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER_1 listener.

True. In Oracle 23ai, the LREG background process (replacing PMON's registration role in earlier versions) dynamically registers database services with listeners specified by LOCAL_LISTENER. Here, LOCAL_LISTENER=LISTENER_1 resolves to host1.abc.com:1521 via TNSNAMES.ORA. LREG periodically sends service information (e.g., service names, instance details) to the listener, enabling clients to connect without static configuration.

Mechanics:LREG uses the TNS alias (LISTENER_1) to locate the listener's IP and port, registers services like orcl or orclpdb, and updates the listener's service table. This happens automatically every 60 seconds or on significant events (e.g., instance startup).

D . Dynamic service registration cannot be used for this database instance.

False. The setup (LOCAL_LISTENER set and a valid TNSNAMES.ORA entry) explicitly supports dynamic registration. No blockers (e.g., REGISTRATION_EXCLUDED_LISTENERS) are mentioned, so LREG can function normally.

E . There are two listeners named LISTENER and LISTENER_1 running simultaneously using port 1521

on the same host as the database in LISTENERS.
False. The question mentions only LISTENER_1 in the SPFILE and TNSNAMES.ORA. There's no evidence of a second listener (LISTENER) or a LISTENERS configuration (possibly a typo). Two listeners can't share the same port (1521) on the same host due to port conflicts unless explicitly configured with different IPs, which isn't indicated here.

NO.2 What services does the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) provide for the database self-tuning functionality?

A. Creates a new PDB by plugging in a previously unplugged Non-CDB.

B. Simplifies the process of migrating Non-CDB databases to the cloud.

C. Enables the creation of a Non-CDB from a CDB.

D. Creates a new PDB with the original SID of the Non-CDB.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A .False. AWR doesn't create PDBs.
B .True. AWR stats aid migration planning (e.g., performance baselines).
C .False. AWR doesn't convert CDB to Non-CDB.
D .False. SID management isn't AWR's role.

NO.3 Which two statements describe how Optimizer Statistics are collected?

A. Optimizer Statistics are collected automatically by an automatic maintenance job that runsduring predefined maintenance windows.

B. Optimizer Statistics are collected in real-time as data is inserted, deleted, or updated.

C. Optimizer Statistics can be manually collected at multiple levels using DBMS_STATS.GATHER_*_STATS PL/SQL procedures.

D. Optimizer Statistics are collected by the Statistics Advisor.

E. Optimizer Statistics are collected automatically by Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) Snapshot.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Optimizer Statistics drive the cost-based optimizer's query plans. Let's dissect each option:
A . Optimizer Statistics are collected automatically by an automatic maintenance job that runs during predefined maintenance windows.
True. Oracle 23ai uses the AutoTask framework to gather stats automatically during maintenance windows (e.g., nightly 10 PM-2 AM). The GATHER_STATS_PROG job, managed by DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN, collects stats for stale or missing objects.
Mechanics:Controlled by STATISTICS_LEVEL=TYPICAL (default) and the DEFAULT_MAINTENANCE_PLAN. It prioritizes objects with >10% changes (stale stats) or no stats.
Practical Use:Ensures stats are current without manual intervention, critical for dynamic workloads.
Edge Case:Disabled if STATISTICS_LEVEL=BASIC or the job is manually disabled via DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE.
B . Optimizer Statistics are collected in real-time as data is inserted, deleted, or updated.
False. Stats aren't updated in real-time; this would be too resource-intensive. Instead, Oracle tracks changes (e.g., via DBA_TAB_MODIFICATIONS) and updates stats periodically via AutoTask or manually. Real-time stats exist in 23ai for specific cases (e.g., GATHER_TABLE_STATS with

REAL_TIME_STATS), but it's not the default.
Why Incorrect:Real-time collection would degrade performance for OLTP systems, contradicting Oracle's batch approach.
C . Optimizer Statistics can be manually collected at multiple levels using DBMS_STATS.GATHER_*_STATS PL/SQL procedures.
True. The DBMS_STATS package offers granular control: GATHER_TABLE_STATS, GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS, GATHER_DATABASE_STATS, etc., allowing stats collection for tables, schemas, or the entire database.
Mechanics:Example: BEGIN DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS('HR', 'EMPLOYEES'); END;. Options like ESTIMATE_PERCENT and DEGREE fine-tune the process.
Practical Use:Used for immediate stats updates post-DML or for custom schedules outside maintenance windows.
Edge Case:Overuse can lock stats (e.g., FORCE=TRUE), requiring careful management.
D . Optimizer Statistics are collected by the Statistics Advisor.
False. The Statistics Advisor (new in 23ai) analyzes and recommends stats improvements but doesn't collect them. Collection is still via DBMS_STATS or AutoTask.
Why Incorrect:It's a diagnostic tool, not an executor.
E . Optimizer Statistics are collected automatically by Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) Snapshot.
False. AWR snapshots capture performance metrics (e.g., wait times), not optimizer stats. Stats collection is a separate process via AutoTask or manual commands.
Why Incorrect:AWR and stats collection serve distinct purposes-monitoring vs. optimization.

NO.4 Which three statements are true about roles?
A. Roles must be password protected.
B. Roles may be granted to other roles.
C. The SET ROLE statement can enable one or more roles for a session.
D. Object privileges may not be granted to roles.
E. All roles granted to a user are set on default when the user logs in.
F. The SET ROLE statement can disable one or more roles for a session.
Answer: B,C,F
Explanation:
Roles in Oracle manage privileges efficiently. Let's dive into each option:
A . Roles must be password protected.
False. Roles can be password-protected (e.g., CREATE ROLE mgr IDENTIFIED BY secret), but it's optional. Non-protected roles (default) are enabled automatically if granted, requiring no password.
Mechanics:Password-protected roles need SET ROLE mgr IDENTIFIED BY secret, enhancing security for sensitive privileges.
B . Roles may be granted to other roles.
True. Roles can form hierarchies (e.g., GRANT clerk TO mgr), allowing nested privilege management.
Mechanics:A user with mgr inherits clerk privileges indirectly. Revoking clerk from mgr cascades appropriately.
Practical Use:Simplifies complex privilege structures in large organizations.
C . The SET ROLE statement can enable one or more roles for a session.
True. SET ROLE role1, role2; activates specified roles for the session, assuming they're granted and

not password-protected (or password is provided).
Mechanics:Enabled roles grant their privileges immediately within the session scope.
D . Object privileges may not be granted to roles.
False. Object privileges (e.g., GRANT SELECT ON emp TO clerk) are a primary use of roles, making this statement incorrect.
Why Incorrect:Roles are designed for this purpose, contradicting the option.
E . All roles granted to a user are set on default when the user logs in.
False. Only roles marked as DEFAULT ROLE (via ALTER USER ... DEFAULT ROLE role1) are enabled at login. Non-default roles require SET ROLE.
Mechanics:Check via SELECT * FROM DBA_ROLE_PRIVS WHERE DEFAULT_ROLE='YES'.
F . The SET ROLE statement can disable one or more roles for a session.
True. SET ROLE NONE disables all roles, or SET ROLE role1 implicitly disables others not listed, providing granular control.
Practical Use:Useful for testing or restricting privileges temporarily.

NO.5 How do you validate that the database was migrated to Unified Auditing?
A. By querying V$OPTION for parameter Unified Auditing.
B. By using the LSINVENTORY Command to query the Oracle Database Software Library.
C. By querying the DBA_UNIFIED_AUDIT_OPTION view.
D. By executing DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT PL/SQL package in Verify mode.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Unified Auditing is enabled at database creation or migration in 23ai. Let's analyze:
A . By querying V$OPTION for parameter Unified Auditing.
True. SELECT VALUE FROM V$OPTION WHERE PARAMETER = 'Unified Auditing'; returns TRUE if enabled. It's the definitive way to confirm Unified Auditing is active at the database level.
Mechanics:V$OPTION reflects compiled-in features; TRUE indicates the binary was linked with Unified Auditing (uniaufIt=on during relink).
Practical Use:Quick, reliable check post-migration or upgrade.
B . By using the LSINVENTORY Command to query the Oracle Database Software Library.
False. LSINVENTORY (from OPatch) lists installed software components, not runtime features like auditing mode.
C . By querying the DBA_UNIFIED_AUDIT_OPTION view.
False. This view doesn't exist; DBA_AUDIT_POLICIES or UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL show policies and records but not migration status.
D . By executing DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT PL/SQL package in Verify mode.
False. No "Verify mode" exists in DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT; it manages audit trails, not migration validation.

NO.6 Which two tasks can you perform using DBCA for databases?
A. Configure incremental backups for a new database.
B. Configure a nonstandard block size for a new database.
C. Register a new database with an available Enterprise Manager Management server.
D. Change the standard block size of an existing database.
E. Enable flashback database for an existing database.

Answer: B,C
Explanation:
A .False. Backups are configured via RMAN, not DBCA.
B .True. DBCA allows nonstandard block sizes during DB creation.
C .True. DBCA can register new DBs with EM.
D .False. Block size is fixed post-creation.
E .False. Flashback is enabled via SQL, not DBCA for existing DBs.

NO.7 Which two are benefits of external tables?
A. They support DELETEs, which transparently deletes 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 UPDATEs, which transparently updates records in the file system as if they were table rows.
D. They can be queried, transformed, and joined with other tables without having to load the data first.
E. The results of a complex join or aggregating function or both can be unloaded to a file for transportation to other systems.
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.

NO.8 Script abc.sql must be executed to perform a certain task. User HR with password HR exists in the target database and the account is unlocked. The TNSNAMES.ORA file is up to date. Examine this command attempted by the user: $ sqlplus hr/hr@orcl @abc. What will happen and why?
A. The command succeeds and HR will be connected to the orcl database and after logging out to the abc database.
B. The command fails because the script must refer to the full path name.
C. The command fails and reports an error because @ is used twice.
D. The command succeeds and HR will be connected to the orcl database instance, and the abc script will be executed.
E. The command succeeds and HR will be connected to the orcl database instance, and the abc script will be executed.
Answer: E
Explanation:
A .False. "Logging out to the abc database" is nonsensical; abc is a script, not a database.
B .False. SQL*Plus finds abc.sql in the current directory by default; a full path isn't required unless it's elsewhere.
C .False. The first @ specifies the TNS alias (orcl), the second runs the script (@abc); this is valid syntax.
D & E.True (identical options). The command connects to orcl via TNSNAMES.ORA, authenticates HR,

and executes abc.sql.
Mechanics:sqlplus hr/hr@orcl resolves orcl to a listener address, connects, and@abc runs the script post-login.

NO.9 Which two statements are true about the configuration and use of UNDO?
A. Unexpired UNDO is always retained.
B. UNDO_RETENTION specifies how long all types of UNDO are retained.
C. Active UNDO is always retained.
D. UNDO_RETENTION specifies for how long Oracle attempts to keep expired and unconsumed UNDO.
E. UNDO_RETENTION specifies for how long Oracle attempts to keep unexpired UNDO.
Answer: C,E

NO.10 Which of the following ALTER SYSTEM statements can be run from within a pluggable database (PDB)?
A. ALTER SYSTEM CHECKPOINT
B. ALTER SYSTEM FLUSH BUFFER_CACHE
C. ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE
D. ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE / DISABLE RESTRICTED SESSION
Answer: A,D
Explanation:
A .True. Local checkpoints are allowed in PDBs.
B .False. Buffer cache is CDB-level.
C .False. Log switching is CDB-level.
D .True. Restricted session can be toggled per PDB.