

Oracle Database 23ai Administration Associate

Oracle 1z0-182

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

Total Premium Questions: 99

Buy Premium PDF

<https://passqueen.com>

support@passqueen.com

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Oracle Database Architecture	10
Topic 2, Managing the Oracle Database Instance	8
Topic 3, Creating and Managing an Oracle Database	3
Topic 4, Configuring the Oracle Network Environment	9
Topic 5, Managing Database Storage	20
Topic 6, Administering User Security	6
Topic 7, Managing Undo Data	4
Topic 8, Implementing Oracle Database Security	7
Topic 9, Performing Database Backup and Recovery	9
Topic 10, Managing Database Performance	8
Topic 11, Automating Tasks with Oracle Scheduler	3
Topic 12, Managing Multitenant Architecture	11
Topic 13, Mix Questions	1
Total	99

QUESTION 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:

The LREG process registers services dynamically with the LISTENER_1 listener. LOCAL_LISTENER identifies the local listener address or a local naming alias that resolves to that address. Here, the value LISTENER_1 is resolved through the database home's TNSNAMES.ORA file to the TCP endpoint at host1.abc.com on port 1521. This gives the database's Listener Registration (LREG) background process the network location to contact when registering the instance and its database services.

Dynamic registration supplies the listener with current service and instance information, allowing the listener to direct client connections to the appropriate database service. The registration occurs automatically after startup and is refreshed as needed; it does not depend on client connection descriptors. Oracle documents that LOCAL_LISTENER can specify a network name resolved through Oracle Net naming methods, including a local naming entry, or a listener address directly. Thus, using the LISTENER_1 alias for the supplied address enables LREG to perform dynamic service registration at that listener endpoint. See Oracle's [LOCAL_LISTENER parameter reference](#) and its [Oracle Net Listener administration documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

A PDB named SALES_PDB was created in a CDB. No user-defined services have been created for it. Which statement is true about the default service for SALES_PDB?

- A. A default service named SALES_PDB is created for the PDB.
- B. A default service is created only after DBMS_SERVICE.CREATE_SERVICE is executed.
- C. The PDB can use only the service associated with the CDB root.
- D. The default service name must match the CDB name.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Oracle creates a default service for a PDB when the PDB is created. The default service has the same name as the PDB, so the default service for SALES_PDB is named SALES_PDB. The service becomes available when the PDB is opened. This service is distinct from the CDB root service and can be used by clients to connect directly to the PDB.

QUESTION NO: 3

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

- 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:

The STATUS column in CDB_PDBS of the unplugged PDB will be UNPLUGGED. Unplugging is performed with the `ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE ... UNPLUG INTO ...` statement after the PDB has been closed. Oracle writes an XML metadata file describing the PDB and changes the PDB's state in the source container database to UNPLUGGED. The PDB's entry remains visible in the source CDB at this point, allowing the administrator to confirm the operation and then remove the unplugged PDB from that CDB with `DROP PLUGGABLE DATABASE ...`, optionally retaining its data files for use when plugging it into another CDB. This distinction is operationally important: unplugging prepares and detaches the PDB for transport, whereas dropping removes its association with the source CDB. Oracle documents the unplug workflow in the [Unplugging a PDB](#) guide. The [CDB_PDBS reference](#) also defines the PDB metadata exposed by this view, including its status information.

QUESTION NO: 4

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.
- E. Collects, maintains, and uses database statistics for problem detection and self-tuning.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

"Collects, maintains, and uses database statistics for problem detection and self-tuning" is correct because Automatic Workload Repository is Oracle Database's persistent performance-data repository and a core part of its self-management infrastructure. It automatically captures workload and system-performance information, including activity statistics, wait events, SQL execution data, and resource-usage metrics, in periodic snapshots. Oracle Database retains these snapshots so that current performance can be compared with historical behavior and so that performance issues can be diagnosed using reliable workload evidence.

The collected information supplies the foundation for Oracle's automated diagnostic and tuning capabilities. In particular, Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor analyzes AWR data to identify significant performance problems and recommend actions. Other database performance features can also use AWR information to assess SQL workload behavior and establish performance baselines. Thus, AWR's service is not database or pluggable-database creation or migration; its role in self-tuning is to gather, retain, and make workload statistics available for automated detection, diagnosis, and tuning. Oracle documents AWR as the repository that collects, processes, and maintains performance statistics for this purpose. See [Oracle Database 23ai Automatic Workload Repository documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

A user is assigned a profile with PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME set to 60 and PASSWORD_GRACE_TIME set to 7. Which two statements are true? Select two.

- A. The password enters a grace period after 60 days.
- B. The user can log in during the seven-day grace period and receives an expiration warning.
- C. The account is locked automatically after 60 days.
- D. The password is valid indefinitely if the user logs in during the grace period.
- E. The profile permits seven failed login attempts before the account is locked.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

`PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME` specifies the number of days for which a password remains valid. When that period expires, the password enters its grace period, during which the user can still connect but receives a password-expiration warning. After the seven-day grace period has elapsed without a password change, the password is expired and the user cannot log in until the password is reset. These parameters do not control the number of failed login attempts or the duration of account locking.

QUESTION NO: 6

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

ANSWER: E F

Explanation:

When `ALTER DATABASE MOUNT` is issued from the NOMOUNT state, Oracle mounts the database by locating and reading the control files named by the `CONTROL_FILES` initialization parameter. The control files contain the database's physical structure and checkpoint-related metadata, allowing the instance to associate itself with the database without yet making user data available. This is the defining operation of the MOUNT state and is required before recovery operations, certain maintenance tasks, or opening the database can occur.

The mount transition is also recorded in the database alert log. Oracle writes significant instance and database lifecycle events to this diagnostic log, including database mount activity. Consequently, after the command completes, the alert log contains the relevant startup and mount information for the instance. Oracle documents that startup progresses through NOMOUNT, MOUNT, and OPEN stages, and specifically identifies opening the control files as the mounting operation. See [Oracle Database Administrator's Guide: Starting Up and Shutting Down](#) and [Oracle Database Administrator's Guide: Diagnosing and Resolving Problems](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information?

- A. Tablespace free space can be viewed in `V$TABLESPACE`.
- B. `V$TABLESPACE` displays information about tablespaces contained in the data dictionary.

- C. A datafile can be renamed when the database is in MOUNT state and the new file name is displayed when querying DBA_DATA_FILES after the database is opened.
- D. Tablespace free space can be viewed in DBA_TABLESPACES.
- E. V\$TABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the control file about tablespaces.

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

V\$TABLESPACE is a dynamic performance view that exposes tablespace information maintained in the database control file. This makes it useful for identifying control-file-level tablespace metadata, such as the tablespace number, name, and status. Oracle documents the view as displaying information from the control file about tablespaces, so the statement that V\$TABLESPACE displays information contained in the control file is accurate. See the [Oracle Database Reference entry for V\\$TABLESPACE](#).

A datafile can be renamed while the database is mounted by using ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE, after the operating-system file has been moved or renamed as required. The rename operation updates the file name recorded in the control file. Once the database is opened, DBA_DATA_FILES reports the updated datafile name because it presents information about database datafiles, including their file names. This procedure is part of Oracle's supported administration process for relocating or renaming datafiles. Oracle's [Managing Datafiles and Tempfiles](#) documentation describes renaming datafiles while the database is in the MOUNT state and then opening the database with the updated control-file metadata.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two statements are true about multiplexed online redo log groups?

- A. LGWR writes redo records to all members of the current redo log group.
- B. All members of a redo log group must have the same size.
- C. Each redo log member contains redo records for a different transaction workload.
- D. All redo log groups in a database must contain the same number of members.
- E. A redo log group cannot be multiplexed when the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

An online redo log group can contain multiple members. LGWR writes the same redo records to every member in the current group, so the loss of one member does not necessarily make the group unusable.

All members in the same redo log group must have the same size because they are interchangeable copies of the same logical redo log. Different redo log groups can have different sizes, although consistently sized groups are normally used to make log switching and operational behavior predictable.

QUESTION NO: 9

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:**

By querying V\$OPTION for parameter Unified Auditing is the correct validation method because V\$OPTION reports the availability and status of database options at the database level. Run `SELECT value FROM v$option WHERE parameter = 'Unified Auditing';`. A returned value of `TRUE` confirms that the database is operating with Unified Auditing enabled. This is the appropriate post-migration check because it verifies the auditing architecture itself, rather than merely showing audit records, configured policies, or Oracle software inventory information. In Oracle Database 23ai, Unified Auditing is the standard auditing framework, consolidating audit information into the unified audit trail and supporting unified audit policies. Checking the option status is therefore a direct, concise confirmation that the database migration or upgrade has resulted in the Unified Auditing configuration being active. The query can be issued by a user with access to dynamic performance views, such as a suitably privileged administrative user. Oracle documents V\$OPTION as the view that displays database options and their values: [Oracle Database Reference: V\\$OPTION](#). Additional Unified Auditing administration details are available in the [Oracle Database Security Guide](#).