

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Oracle

1Z0-183

Oracle AI Database Administration Professional

SHARED BY [u/Keen-Widget-6797](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
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10 practice questions for the Oracle 1Z0-183 exam, Oracle AI Database Administration Professional, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/oracle/1z0-183. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code 1Z0-183 and the question number.

1. Which background process cleans up after a user process that terminates abnormally, rolling back its uncommitted work and releasing its locks?

- A SMON
- B PMON
- C RECO
- D MMON

Answer: B

PMON, the process monitor, detects failed user sessions and cleans up their uncommitted work and locks. SMON is tempting because it also repairs state after failures, but it performs instance-level recovery and cleans up temporary segments. RECO resolves in-doubt distributed transactions, and MMON gathers statistics for AWR snapshots.

2. The shared pool of the SGA holds the library cache and the _____ cache, which stores object metadata used during parsing.

Answer: data dictionary (also accepted: dictionary, row, row cache)

The shared pool caches parsed SQL and PL/SQL in the library cache and dictionary metadata in the data dictionary cache, which is why hard parsing is costly when the pool is undersized. The database buffer cache holds data blocks rather than parsed code, so it is not the right answer here. The PGA holds private session memory and does not hold these shared caches.

3. Which parameter sets the minimum time, in seconds, that committed undo is kept when space allows, to support long-running queries?

- A UNDO_TABLESPACE
- B DB_BLOCK_SIZE
- C UNDO_RETENTION
- D DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST

Answer: C

UNDO_RETENTION sets the minimum time that committed undo is kept when space allows, which helps avoid ORA-01555 errors in long queries. UNDO_TABLESPACE names the undo tablespace in use, which is tempting but does not set retention. DB_BLOCK_SIZE sets the block size, and DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST defines the fast recovery area.

4. An ORA-01555 snapshot too old error occurs when the undo needed for a read-consistent query has already been overwritten.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

ORA-01555 appears when a long query needs undo that has been reused, usually because the undo tablespace is too small or UNDO_RETENTION is too short for the workload. The fix is to size undo and retention for the longest queries. Readers and writers do not block each other in this model, so locking is not the cause.

5. Which two statements about bind variables are true? (Choose two.)
- A They change the rows a query returns on each execution
 - B They force the optimizer to use a full table scan
 - C They let one parsed cursor serve many executions with different values
 - D They disable optimizer statistics for the table
 - E They reduce hard parsing and pressure on the shared pool

Answer: C, E

Bind variables let one parsed cursor serve many executions with different values, which cuts hard parsing and shared pool pressure. A bind does not change which rows a query returns, so the claim that it changes results is wrong. Bind variables do not force a scan, and they do not disable statistics.

6. Which RMAN setting makes the control file and server parameter file back up automatically after each backup, so a restore is possible even when the RMAN repository is lost?
- A CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 2
 - B CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 4
 - C CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION ON
 - D CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON

Answer: D

CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON makes RMAN back up the control file and spfile after each backup, which is what allows recovery when the repository is unavailable. A retention policy decides which backups are obsolete, which is tempting when thinking about backup safety, but it does not protect the control file. Parallelism and backup optimization change how backups run, not what they save.

7. Which RMAN command repairs only the corrupt blocks of a datafile from backups and archived logs, instead of restoring the whole file?

A RECOVER DATAFILE 4 BLOCK 128
B RESTORE DATAFILE 4
C CROSSCHECK DATAFILE 4
D VALIDATE DATABASE

Answer: A

RECOVER DATAFILE with the BLOCK clause repairs specific corrupt blocks from backups and archived logs, which avoids restoring the whole datafile. RESTORE DATAFILE replaces the entire file, which is tempting but much heavier. CROSSCHECK only verifies backup records, and VALIDATE checks for corruption without repairing it.

8. The Oracle feature that stores accepted execution plans, so the optimizer keeps using a verified plan after a change, is called SQL _____ management.

Answer: Plan (also accepted: SPM)

SQL Plan Management stores plan baselines, and the optimizer prefers an accepted baseline plan over a new plan that has not been verified. Plan stability is an older concept that is tempting, but SPM is the current mechanism. An explain plan shows the optimizer's choice without controlling it.

9. Which profile setting controls how many consecutive failed logins are allowed before an account is locked?

A PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME
B FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS
C SESSIONS_PER_USER
D PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME

Answer: B

FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS sets how many failures trigger an account lock, which slows password guessing. PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME controls how long a password lasts before it must change, which is tempting in password policy discussions but is unrelated to lockout. SESSIONS_PER_USER limits concurrent sessions, and PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME restricts password reuse.

10. Which statement restores a locked account so that it can log in again, without changing its password or privileges?

- A DROP USER scott CASCADE
- B REVOKE CONNECT FROM scott
- C ALTER USER scott ACCOUNT UNLOCK
- D GRANT DBA TO scott

Answer: C

ALTER USER ... ACCOUNT UNLOCK restores a locked account without changing its password or privileges. DROP USER with CASCADE removes the account and its objects, which is tempting as a reset, but it is destructive. REVOKE CONNECT stops logins, and GRANT DBA escalates privileges.