

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Oracle

1Z0-183

Oracle AI Database Administration Professional

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	Oracle 1Z0-183, Oracle AI Database Administration Professional

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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 startup stage opens the control file so the database structure is known, but leaves the datafiles closed?

- A NOMOUNT
- B OPEN
- C MOUNT
- D OPEN READ ONLY

Answer: C

MOUNT reads the control file, which identifies the datafiles and redo logs, but it leaves the datafiles closed. NOMOUNT is tempting because it is also an early stage, but it starts the instance and reads the parameter file without opening the control file. OPEN makes the datafiles available, and OPEN READ ONLY still opens them, only for queries.

2. The SMON background process performs instance recovery after an instance crash, when the database is restarted.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

SMON performs instance recovery at startup by applying redo from the online logs and then rolling back transactions that were not committed when the instance failed. PMON handles failed user sessions rather than whole-instance recovery, which is tempting since both clean up after failure. Instance recovery is therefore an SMON responsibility.

3. Which command returns unused space from a table to its tablespace while keeping the segment in place?

- A ALTER TABLE employees SHRINK SPACE
- B TRUNCATE TABLE employees
- C ALTER TABLE employees MOVE
- D Data Pump export of the employees table

Answer: A

ALTER TABLE ... SHRINK SPACE compacts rows within the segment and releases the freed space to the tablespace when row movement is enabled. TRUNCATE removes all the rows, which is tempting for reclaiming space, but it deletes the data. ALTER TABLE ... MOVE rebuilds the segment and can leave indexes unusable, and a Data Pump export is a backup operation rather than a space operation.

4. Automatic segment space management tracks free space inside segments with _____ rather than manually maintained free lists.

Answer: bitmaps

Automatic segment space management, ASSM, tracks free blocks with bitmaps, which removes the manual FREELISTS tuning that older segments required. Free lists are tempting because they perform a similar job, but they need DBA tuning in manual mode. A tablespace's extent bitmaps are a different structure that manage extents rather than blocks within a segment.

5. Which two statements about full table scans are correct? (Choose two.)

- A A full table scan can be the cheapest access path when a query reads most of a table
- B A full table scan always means an index is missing
- C Partitioned tables are never scanned fully
- D A full table scan always disables parallel query
- E A plan with a full table scan should be judged with runtime evidence such as buffer gets

Answer: A, E

A full table scan is efficient when a large share of rows is needed or the table is small, and judging the plan needs runtime evidence such as buffer gets and rows returned. Assuming a scan always means a missing index is the common mistake. Partitioned tables can be scanned fully when pruning cannot help, and scan type does not disable parallel query.

6. Which RMAN retention policy keeps the backups needed to restore the database to any point within the last seven days?

- A CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 7
- B CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO RECOVERY WINDOW OF 7 DAYS
- C CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO KEEP FOREVER
- D CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION ON

Answer: B

A recovery window policy keeps enough backups to restore to any point in the last seven days, and RMAN marks older backups obsolete. A redundancy policy keeps a fixed number of backups, which is tempting because it sounds similar, but it counts copies rather than time. KEEP FOREVER is an option for individual backups, and backup optimization only skips files that have not changed.

7. Which recovery type applies all available redo after a restore, so that every committed transaction is recovered?
- A Incomplete recovery
 - B Block media recovery
 - C Complete recovery
 - D Tablespace point-in-time recovery

Answer: C

Complete recovery applies all available redo after the restore, so no committed transaction is lost. Incomplete recovery stops at a chosen time or SCN, which is tempting when a bad change must be undone, but it discards the later work. Block media recovery repairs specific blocks, and tablespace point-in-time recovery returns one tablespace to an earlier time.

8. An invisible index is still maintained by DML statements, while the optimizer ignores it unless it is made visible or the session allows it.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

An invisible index is kept current on every DML statement, but the optimizer does not use it until it is made visible or the session enables `OPTIMIZER_USE_INVISIBLE_INDEXES`. This lets a DBA test an index's effect safely. Dropping the index is tempting when testing, but making it invisible avoids the cost of rebuilding it.

9. Which statement unlocks the TDE keystore so the instance can obtain the master key for encrypted tablespaces?
- A ALTER DATABASE OPEN READ ONLY
 - B CREATE TABLESPACE secure_data ENCRYPTION
 - C ADMINISTER KEY MANAGEMENT CREATE KEYSTORE
 - D ADMINISTER KEY MANAGEMENT SET KEYSTORE OPEN

Answer: D

ADMINISTER KEY MANAGEMENT SET KEYSTORE OPEN unlocks the keystore so the instance can obtain the master key for encrypted tablespaces. Opening the database is tempting, but it does not unlock the keystore. Creating a tablespace with the ENCRYPTION clause encrypts new storage, and creating a keystore produces a new empty store that does not hold the existing master key.

10. Which execution model makes a PL/SQL procedure run with the privileges of the user who calls it, rather than the owner who created it?
- A Invoker rights (AUTHID CURRENT_USER)
 - B Definer rights (AUTHID DEFINER)
 - C Public synonyms
 - D Security administrator role

Answer: A

AUTHID CURRENT_USER makes a procedure run with the privileges of the invoking user, which limits what the code can reach. Definer rights is the default and is tempting when grants are simple, but it runs with the owner's privileges. Public synonyms and roles affect name resolution and grouping rather than the execution model.