



Oracle 1Z0-183

Oracle AI Database Administration Professional

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Question: 1

An administrator needs to create a new PDB named SALES_PDB in an existing CDB named CDB1 using the Oracle Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) in silent mode. The PDB should be created from the standard seed template (PDB) with a local administrator PDBADMIN. Which command correctly executes this operation in Oracle Database 23ai?

- A. `dbca -silent -createPluggableDatabase -sourceDB CDB1 -pdbName SALES_PDB -createPDBFrom DEFAULT -pdbAdminUserName PDBADMIN -pdbAdminPassword`
- B. `dbca -silent -createDatabase -gdbName CDB1 -pdbName SALES_PDB -createAsContainerDatabase false -templateName PDB`
- C. `dbca -silent -addPluggableDatabase -targetCDB CDB1 -pdbName SALES_PDB -sourceTemplate SEED -adminUser PDBADMIN`
- D. `dbca -silent -createPDB -cdbName CDB1 -newPDBName SALES_PDB -from Seed -admin PDBADMIN`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The dbca command supports a dedicated operation switch `-createPluggableDatabase` for adding PDBs to an existing CDB. The `-sourceDB` parameter specifies the target CDB where the PDB will be created. The `-pdbName` parameter defines the name of the new PDB. Crucially, the `-createPDBFrom` parameter specifies the source; the value `DEFAULT` indicates that the PDB should be created from the standard PDB. The `-pdbAdminUserName` and `-pdbAdminPassword` parameters are required when creating a new PDB from seed to establish the local administrative credentials.

Question: 2

A common user named C##SEC_ADMIN exists in a CDB. The administrator wants to grant the CREATE TABLESPACE system privilege to this user such that the user can exercise this privilege in the CDB Root and in all current and future PDBs. Which command, executed in the CDB Root, achieves this outcome?

- A. `GRANT CREATE TABLESPACE TO C##SEC_ADMIN WITH ADMIN OPTION;`
- B. `GRANT CREATE TABLESPACE TO C##SEC_ADMIN CONTAINER=ALL;`
- C. `GRANT CREATE TABLESPACE TO C##SEC_ADMIN CONTAINER=CURRENT;`
- D. `ALTER USER C##SEC_ADMIN GRANT CREATE TABLESPACE SCOPE=GLOBAL;`

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Oracle Multitenant, privileges granted to a common user can have a scope of either the current container or all containers. By default, a grant issued in the Root applies only to the Root (`CONTAINER=CURRENT`). To ensure the privilege propagates to all current and future PDBs, the `CONTAINER=ALL` clause must be explicitly specified during the GRANT statement.

Question: 3

A database administrator prepares an Oracle Database 23ai environment to generate vector embeddings directly within the database. An ONNX (Open Neural Network Exchange) model file named `model.onnx` resides in a file system directory referenced by the directory object `DM_DUMP`. Which PL/SQL procedure is used to import this model into the database for use with AI Vector Search?

- A. DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_MODEL
- B. DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.LOAD_ONNX
- C. DBMS_VECTOR_CHAIN.IMPORT_ONNX
- D. DBMS_VECTOR.LOAD_ONNX_MODEL

Answer: D

Explanation:

The DBMS_VECTOR package is introduced in Oracle Database 23ai to manage vector search capabilities and model handling. To generate embeddings inside the database (using VECTOR_EMBEDDING or UTL_TO_EMBEDDING), the underlying embedding model (in ONNX format) must first be loaded into the database as a mining model. The specific procedure provided for this task is DBMS_VECTOR.LOAD_ONNX_MODEL. This procedure reads the ONNX file from an Oracle Directory object (like DM_DUMP in the scenario), parses the model metadata, and stores it in the data mining system tables. Once loaded, the model can be referenced by name in SQL functions to convert text or images into VECTOR data types. This integration allows for a purely in-database AI pipeline without requiring external inference servers for embedding generation.

Question: 4

An Oracle Database instance is configured with MEMORY_TARGET set to 4 GB and MEMORY_MAX_TARGET set to 4 GB. The database administrator explicitly sets the initialization parameter SGA_TARGET to 2 GB. How does the Automatic Memory Management (AMM) mechanism treat the SGA_TARGET value in this configuration?

- A. It treats 2 GB as the minimum size for the System Global Area (SGA) and will not reduce the SGA below this value.
- B. It treats 2 GB as a static value and disables auto-tuning for the SGA, tuning only the PGA.
- C. It ignores the SGA_TARGET setting entirely because MEMORY_TARGET takes precedence.
- D. It treats 2 GB as the maximum limit for the SGA, preventing it from growing beyond this size.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When Automatic Memory Management (AMM) is enabled by setting MEMORY_TARGET to a non-zero value, the Oracle instance automatically tunes the sizes of the SGA and the PGA. If the administrator also sets SGA_TARGET to a non-zero value, the system interprets this value as a lower bound (minimum) for the SGA size. The instance is free to increase the SGA size beyond 2 GB (up to the limits imposed by MEMORY_TARGET and current PGA demands), but it will never shrink the SGA below the explicitly defined 2 GB SGA_TARGET.

Question: 5

A PDB named FIN_PDB was opened in restricted mode for maintenance. The maintenance is complete, and the administrator wants to allow regular users to connect. The administrator is currently connected to FIN_PDB as a user with the SYSDBA privilege. Which command disables the restricted session state for this PDB?

- A. ALTER SYSTEM DISABLE RESTRICTED SESSION;
- B. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE fin_pdb UNRESTRICT;
- C. ALTER DATABASE OPEN READ WRITE;
- D. EXECUTE DBMS_PDB.CLEAR_RESTRICTION;

Answer: A

Explanation:

When connected to a specific PDB, the ALTER SYSTEM command applies to that PDB's instance context. The command ALTER SYSTEM DISABLE RESTRICTED SESSION effectively turns off the restricted mode for the current container (the PDB), allowing users with CREATE SESSION privileges to connect, provided the PDB is already open.

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