Free Questions for 1Z0-084 by certsdeals

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three statements are true about server-generated alerts?

Options:

A- They are notifications from the Oracle Database Server of an existing or impending problem.

B- They provide notifications but never any suggestions for correcting the identified problems.

C- They are logged in the alert log.

D- They can be viewed only from the Cloud Control Database home page.

E- Their threshold settings can be modified by using DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.

F- They may contain suggestions for correcting the identified problems.

Answer:

A, C, F

Explanation:

Server-generated alerts in Oracle Database are designed to notify DBAs and other administrators about issues within the database environment. These alerts can be triggered by a variety of conditions, including threshold-based metrics and specific events such as ORA- error messages. Here's how these options align with the statements provided:

A (True): Server-generated alerts are indeed notifications from the Oracle Database Server that highlight existing or impending issues. These alerts are part of Oracle's proactive management capabilities, designed to inform administrators about potential problems before they escalate.

C (True): These alerts are logged in the alert log of the Oracle Database. The alert log is a crucial diagnostic tool that records major events and changes in the database, including server-generated alerts. This log is often the first place DBAs look when troubleshooting database issues.

F (True): Server-generated alerts may include suggestions for correcting identified problems. Oracle Database often provides actionable advice within these alerts to assist in resolving issues more efficiently. These suggestions can range from adjusting configuration parameters to performing specific maintenance tasks.

Options B, D, and E do not accurately describe server-generated alerts:

B (False): While the statement might have been true in some contexts, Oracle's server-generated alerts often include corrective suggestions, making this statement incorrect.

D (False): Server-generated alerts can be viewed from various interfaces, not just the Cloud Control Database home page. They are accessible through Enterprise Manager, SQL Developer, and directly within the database alert log, among other tools.

E (False): While it's true that threshold settings for some alerts can be modified, the method specified, using DBMS_SERVER_ALERT, is not correct. Threshold settings are typically adjusted through Enterprise Manager or by modifying specific initialization parameters directly.

Oracle Database Documentation: Oracle Database 19c: Performance Management and Tuning

Oracle Base: Alert Log and Trace Files

Oracle Support: Understanding and Managing Server-Generated Alerts

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine this code block, which executes successfully:

DBMS_SERVER_ALERT. SET_THRESHOLD (

DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.CPU_TIME_PER_CALL, DBMS_SERVER_ALERT. OPERATOR_GE, '8000',

DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OPERATOR_GE, '10000', 1, 2, 'inst1',

DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OBJECT_TYPE_SERVICE, 'main.regress.rdbms.dev.us.example.com') ;

```
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.SET_THRESHOLD(
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.CPU_TIME_PER_CALL, DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OPERATOR_GE, '8000',
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OPERATOR_GE, '10000', 1, 2, 'inst1',
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OBJECT_TYPE_SERVICE, 'main.regress.rdbms.dev.us.example.com');
```

What will happen?

Options:

A- A warning alert will be issued when CPU time exceeds 1 minute for each user call.

B- A critical alert will be issued when CPU time exceeds 10000 microseconds for each user call.

C- A warning alert will be issued only when CPU time exceeds 10000 microseconds for each user call.

D- A critical alert will be issued when CPU time exceeds 2 minutes for each user call.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In the provided code block, the DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.SET_THRESHOLD procedure is used to set alert thresholds for the CPU time per call in Oracle Database. This procedure is a part of Oracle's Database Server Alert system, which monitors various metrics and generates alerts when certain thresholds are exceeded.

The parameters passed to the SET_THRESHOLD procedure are as follows:

The first parameter DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.CPU_TIME_PER_CALL specifies the metric for which the threshold is being set, in this case, the CPU time consumed per database call.

The second and third parameters DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OPERATOR_GE and '8000' specify the warning threshold level and its value, respectively. However, these are not relevant to the answer as they are overridden by the critical threshold settings.

The fourth and fifth parameters DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OPERATOR_GE and '10000' set the critical threshold level and its value. This means that a critical alert will be generated when the CPU time per call exceeds 10000 microseconds.

The remaining parameters specify the warning and critical alert intervals, the instance name, the object type, and the service name. These are not directly relevant to the behavior described in the options.

Thus, the correct answer is B, as the critical threshold for CPU time per call is set to 10000 microseconds, and the system is configured to issue a critical alert when this threshold is exceeded.

Oracle Database 19c documentation on the DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.SET_THRESHOLD procedure, which details the parameters and usage of this procedure for setting alert thresholds within Oracle Database monitoring system.

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, which provides best practices and methodologies for monitoring and tuning Oracle Database performance, including the use of server alerts and thresholds.

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A Standard Edition production database has performance problems for two hours on the same day each week.

Which tool must you use to diagnose the problem?

Options:

A- SQL Performance Analyzer

B- AWR Compare Periods report

C- Database Replay

D- Statspack report

Answer:

D

Explanation:

For a Standard Edition production database, the Statspack tool is available to diagnose performance problems. The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) and its related tools like AWR Compare Periods report and SQL Performance Analyzer are features of the Oracle Database Enterprise Edition and are not available in Standard Edition. Database Replay is also a feature of the Enterprise Edition. Statspack is a performance diagnostic tool provided for earlier versions and Standard Editions of the Oracle Database to collect, store, and analyze performance data.

Reference

Oracle Database 19c Administrator's Guide - Using Statspack to Diagnose Database Performance Issues

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which application lifecycle phase could be managed reactively?

Options:

A- Design and development

B- Upgrade or migration

C- Testing

D- Production

E- Deployment

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The production phase of the application lifecycle is often managed reactively. While proactive measures and performance tuning are essential, unforeseen issues can arise in production that require immediate attention and resolution. Reactive management involves monitoring performance and responding to issues as they occur, ensuring the application maintains acceptable performance levels for end-users.

Reference

Oracle Database 19c Performance Tuning Guide - Reactive Tuning

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

During which application lifecycle phase do you take baselines?

Options:

A- Testing

B- Migration or upgrade

C- Design and development

D- Deployment

E- Production

Answer:

E

Explanation:

Baselines are typically taken during the production phase of the application lifecycle. They provide a snapshot of performance metrics under normal operating conditions which can be used for comparison against future performance. Baselines are essential for understanding how the system performs under its typical workload and for detecting deviations from this expected performance over time, especially after changes like migrations, upgrades, or significant changes in user activity.

Reference

Oracle Database 19c Performance Tuning Guide - Managing Performance Through Baselines

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You execute the following:

EXECUTE DBMS_AuTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE;

Which advisor remains enabled?

Options:

A- Automatic SQL Tuning

B- SQL Plan Management Evolve Advisor

C- Optimizer Statistics Advisor

D- Automatic Optimizer Statistics Collection

E- Automatic Segment Advisor

Answer:

D

Explanation:

When you execute DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE, it disables all automated maintenance tasks related to the Auto Task framework. This includes tasks such as the Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor, Automatic Segment Advisor, and others. However, the

Automatic Optimizer Statistics Collection (D) remains enabled as it is not part of the Auto Task framework. The gathering of optimizer statistics is controlled separately and is a critical part of the database's self-tuning mechanism to ensure the optimizer has up-to-date information about the data distribution within tables and indexes.

Reference

Oracle Database 19c PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference - DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN

Oracle Database 19c Database Administrator's Guide - Managing Optimizer Statistics