



Free Questions for 1Z0-084 by dumpshq

Shared by Duncan on 09-08-2024

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this statement and its corresponding execution plan:

```
SELECT *  
FROM sales  
WHERE promo_id=33  
OR prod_id=136;
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows
0	SELECT STATEMENT		
1	CONCATENATION		
2	TABLE ACCESS BY GLOBAL INDEX ROWID BATCHED	SALES	710
3	INDEX RANGE SCAN	SALES_PROD_PROMO_IND	710
4	PARTITION RANGE ALL		229K
5	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SALES	229K

Which phase introduces the CONCATENATION step?

Options:

- A- SQL Semantic Check
- B- SQL Execution
- C- SQL Row Source Generation
- D- SQL Transformation
- E- SQL Adaptive Execution

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The CONCATENATION step in an execution plan is introduced during the SQL Transformation phase. This phase is part of the optimizer's query transformations which can include various techniques to rewrite the query for more efficient execution. The CONCATENATION operation is used to combine the results of two separate SQL operations, typically when there is an OR condition in the WHERE clause, as seen in the provided query.

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide, 19c

Oracle Database Concepts, 19c

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two types of performance problems are reported by ADDM for PDBS?

Options:

- A- I/O capacity limits
- B- Excessive checkpoint writes
- C- SGA sizing issues
- D- Top SQL statements
- E- User I/O waits

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

The Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) analyzes and reports on various types of performance problems. For Pluggable Databases (PDBs), it can identify issues such as I/O capacity limits which may hinder the overall performance by causing bottlenecks.

Additionally, ADDM can report on user I/O waits, which can indicate performance issues related to the time it takes for user queries to read data from the disk.

Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide, 19c

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine these commands, which execute successfully:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET AWR_PDB_AUTOFLUSH_ENABLED=TRUE;
```

```
SQL> EXEC dbms_workload_repository.modify_snapshot_settings(interval=>60);
```

Which statement is true?

Options:

- A-** AD DM is enabled for all pluggable databases.
- B-** ADDM, AWR, and ASH reports can be purged automatically.
- C-** AWR- snapshots in all pluggable databases will be purged automatically after every 60 mins.
- D-** AWR snapshots can be purged manually in pluggable databases.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS procedure allows setting attributes related to AWR snapshots. While the interval setting controls the frequency of snapshot generation, purging them is a separate process that can be managed either automatically (with retention settings) or manually. Reference:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference, 19c

Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide, 19c

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You want to reduce the amount of db file scattered read that is generated in the database. You execute the SQL Tuning Advisor against the relevant workload. Which two can be part of the expected result?

Options:

- A- recommendations regarding the creation of additional indexes
- B- recommendations regarding rewriting the SQL statements
- C- recommendations regarding the creation of materialized views
- D- recommendations regarding the creation of SQL Patches
- E- recommendations regarding partitioning the tables

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

The SQL Tuning Advisor provides recommendations for improving SQL query performance. This may include suggestions for creating additional indexes to speed up data retrieval and materialized views to precompute and store query results. Reference:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide, 19c

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

18. The application provider has given full indications regarding the procedure to collect statistics.

To reduce the space used in the SYSAUX tablespace, you want to prevent the optimizer statistics Advisor from running.

Which method will allow you to do this?

Options:

- A-** Set the parameter OPTIMIZER_ADAPTIVE_STATISTICS to FALSE.
- B-** Use DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE to disable the AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK task.
- C-** Set the AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK global statistics preference to FALSE.
- D-** Use DBMS_STATS.DROP ADVISOR TASK to drop the AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK task.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Oracle Optimizer statistics advisor, which is part of the automated tasks framework, can be disabled using the DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN package. This will prevent it from running and thus reduce space usage in the SYSAUX tablespace.

Reference:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference, 19c

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three statements are true about tuning dimensions and details of v\$sql_time_model and DB time?

Options:

- A-** Statspack cannot account for high CPU time when CPU TIME is a Top 10 event in DB time. When CPU time is high, SQL tuning may improve performance.
- B-** Systems in which CPU time is dominant need more tuning than those in which WAIT TIME is dominant.

- C-** The proportion of WAIT TIME to CPU TIME always increases with increased system load.
- D-** When WAIT TIME is high, instance tuning may improve performance.
- E-** Parse Time Elapsed accounts for successful soft and hard parse operations only.
- F-** DB Time accounts for all time used by background processes and user sessions.

Answer:

A, D, F

Explanation:

A) Statspack is a performance diagnostic tool that can help identify high CPU usage issues. High CPU time may indicate that SQL statements need to be tuned for better performance.

D) High wait times can often be reduced by instance tuning, such as adjusting database parameters or improving I/O performance.

F) DB Time is a cumulative time metric that includes the time spent by both user sessions and background processes executing database calls. Reference:

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

Oracle Database Concepts, 19c

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is true about DB time in V\$\$YS_TIME_MODEL?

Options:

- A-** DB time is organized as a simple list of statistics and any time period is attributable to only one statistic.
- B-** DB time can be many times greater than the elapsed time since the database instance started.
- C-** DB time excludes the time spent waiting for a CPU in the operating system run queue.
- D-** DB time includes the time spent executing the RMAN backup and restore command.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

DB time includes the time spent on user and background processes. It can be greater than the elapsed time because it accumulates the active time of all the processes. For example, if two sessions are each active for 2 seconds at the same time, DB time would accumulate

4 seconds, while the elapsed time would be only 2 seconds. Reference:

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

Oracle Database Reference, 19c

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two options are part of a Soft Parse operation?

Options:

- A- Syntax Check
- B- SQL Row Source Generation
- C- SQL Optimization
- D- Shared Pool Memory Allocation
- E- Semantic Check

Answer:

E

Explanation:

During a soft parse, Oracle checks the shared SQL area to see if an incoming SQL statement matches one already in the shared pool. This operation includes syntax and semantic checks. The syntax check ensures the statement is properly formed, and the semantic check confirms that all the objects referenced in the SQL statement exist and that the user has the necessary privileges to access them.

Reference:

Oracle Database Concepts, 19c

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide, 19c

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Users complain about slowness and session interruptions. Additional checks reveal the following error in the application log:

```
java.sql.SQLException: ORA-00060: deadlock detected while waiting for resource
```

Which file has additional information about this error?

Options:

- A- Alert log
- B- ASH report
- C- Session trace file SQL trace file automatically generated by the error
- D- SQL trace file automatically generated by the error

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When an ORA-00060 deadlock error occurs, detailed information about the error and the deadlock graph are dumped into the alert log. This log contains a trace file name that you can use to find additional detailed information about the sessions involved in the deadlock and the SQL statements they were executing. Reference:

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide, 19c

Oracle Database Error Messages, 19c

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which procedure gathers statistics that are always used in the generation of any execution plan?

Options:

- A- DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS
- B- DBMS_STATS.GATHER_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS
- C- DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS
- D- DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS procedure is used to gather statistics for all schema objects in the database that do not have up-to-date statistics. These statistics are essential for the optimizer to make informed decisions about the most efficient way to

execute a query. The procedure collects statistics such as table and column statistics, index statistics, and system statistics, which are all used in the execution plan generation.

Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference, 19c

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

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