Free Questions for 1Z0-084

Shared by Wade on 04-10-2024

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Question 1

Which two actions can cause invalidation or loss of one or more results in the SQL Query Result Cache?

Options:

A- One or more results were aged out of the result cache.

B- result_cache_max_size is set dynamically to 0.

C- A request was made by the RCBG background of a non-RAC database.

D- A request was made by the RCBG background process in a physical standby database that is opened read only and whose primary has a result cache.

E- Decreasing the value set for RESULT_CACHE_REMOTE_EXPIRATION.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

The SQL Query Result Cache stores the results of queries and PL/SQL function calls for reuse. However, entries in the result cache can be invalidated or lost under certain conditions:

A) Results can be aged out of the cache when the cache becomes full and new results need to be stored. This process ensures that the cache does not exceed its allocated memory and that it contains the most recently used entries.

B) Setting the RESULT_CACHE_MAX_SIZE parameter to 0 will effectively disable the result cache and all cached results will be lost, as Oracle will no longer allocate any memory to the result cache.

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

Question 2

Which two statements are true about disabling Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM)?

Options:

A- All auto-tuned SGA components are reset to their original user-defined values.

B- All SGA components excluding fixed SGA and other internal allocations are readjusted immediately after disabling ASMM.

C- Both SGA_TARGET and SGA_MAX_SIZE must be set to zero.

D- All SGA components retain their current sizes at the time of disabling.

E- The SGA size remains unaffected after disabling ASMM.

F- It requires a database instance restart to take effect.

Answer:

D, E

Explanation:

When ASMM is disabled, the sizes of the automatically managed SGA components remain at their current values. ASMM is controlled by the SGA_TARGET parameter. If SGA_TARGET is set to a non-zero value, ASMM is enabled and Oracle will automatically manage the sizes of the various SGA components. When ASMM is disabled, by setting SGA_TARGET to zero, the SGA components that were automatically sized will retain their current sizes rather than being reset to their original user-defined values. The overall size of the SGA remains the same unless manually changed by modifying individual component sizes or SGA_MAX_SIZE.

Oracle Database Administration Guide, 19c

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

Question 3

Examine this statement and output:

```
SQL> BEGIN dbms_workload_capture.start_capture('CAPTURE-ORACLE_TEST', 'TEST', NULL,
'INCLUDE', FALSE); END;

ERROR at line 1:
ORA-15505: cannot start workload capture because instance 1 encountered errors
while accessing directory "/TEST"
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE", line 799
ORA-06512: at line 1
```

Which two situations can trigger this error?

Options:

A- The user lacks the required privileges to execute the DBMS WORKLOAD CAPTURE package or the directory.

B- There is a file in the capture directory.

C- The syntax is incomplete.

D- The capture directory is part of the root file system.

E- The instance is unable to access the capture directory.

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

The ORA-15505 error indicates that the instance encountered errors while trying to access the specified directory. This could be due to:

A) Insufficient privileges: The user attempting to start the workload capture might not have the required permissions to execute the DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE package or to read/write to the directory specified.

E) Accessibility: The database instance may not be able to access the directory due to issues such as incorrect directory path, directory does not exist, permission issues at the OS level, or the directory being on a file system that's not accessible to the database instance.

Oracle Database Error Messages, 19c

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide, 19c

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Database performance degraded between 23:15 and 23:30 for the last three nights. The awr snapshot interval is one hour. The AODM report contains nothing about this performance problem.

With which tool can you further analyze this problem?

Options:

A- SQL Performance Analyzer

B- AWR Compare Periods report

C- SQL Tuning Advisor

D- Active Session History report

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The Active Session History (ASH) report is a tool that provides detailed information about active sessions for the time period specified. Since the AWR snapshot interval is one hour and does not capture the granularity needed for this issue, ASH reports are more suitable as they contain more granular data for sessions that were active during the period of interest.

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

You use SQL Tuning Advisor to tune a given SQL statement.

The analysis eventually results in the implementation of a SQL Profile.

You then generate the new SQL Profile plan and enforce it using a SQL Plan Baseline but forget to disable the SQL Profile and a few days later you find out that the SQL Profile is generating a new execution plan.

Which two statements are true?

Options:

A- The existence of two concurrent plan stability methods generates a child cursor for every execution.

B- The SQL Profiles as well as SQL Plan Baseline are implemented using hints, so they both generate the same plan.

C- The execution plan is the one enforced by the SQL Profile.

D- The execution plan is the one enforced by the SQL Plan Baseline.

E- The SQL Plan Baseline must be accepted in order to be used for the execution plan.

F- The conflict between the two plan stability methods results in an error.

Answer:

C, E

Explanation:

When both a SQL Profile and a SQL Plan Baseline are in place, the SQL Profile has a stronger preference and the optimizer is more likely to choose the execution plan from the SQL Profile.

C) A SQL Profile is generally more influential than a SQL Plan Baseline because it contains additional statistics and directives that help the optimizer to generate a more efficient execution plan. If both exist, the optimizer will use the profile's plan unless the baseline's plan is proven to be better through the SQL performance monitoring process.

E) SQL Plan Baselines must be accepted before they can be used by the optimizer. If a SQL Plan Baseline is not accepted, it will not be considered for generating the execution plan. Therefore, the presence of an unaccepted SQL Plan Baseline will not automatically force the optimizer to use its plan.

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide, 19c

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide, 19c

Question 6

A database supporting a mixed workload is hosted on a server with 64 CPUs.

A large number of free buffer waits and buffer busy waits occur affecting performance.

The buffer cache size was then increased but after a few hours, the same wait events occur more often than before the change.

Examine these parameter settings:

```
NAME                              TYPE          VALUE
--------------------------------- ------------  ---------------
dbwr_io_slaves                    integer       0
db_file_multiblock_read_count     integer       100
db_writer_processes               integer       1
memory_target                     big integer   1G
```

Which two actions can help reduce the number of these waits7

Options:

A- increasing the value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT to 128

B- Increasing the size of MEMORYTARGET

C- setting dbwr_io_slaves to 64

D- increasing the value of DBWRITERPROCESSES to 64,

E- reducing the values of DB_FILE_MULTILOCK_READ_COUNT to 64

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

Given a server with 64 CPUs, if the buffer cache size increase did not alleviate free buffer waits and buffer busy waits, one can look into optimizing I/O and the efficiency of the DB writer processes.

C) Setting the DBWR_IO_SLAVES parameter to a non-zero value, such as the number of CPUs, would initiate I/O slave processes to assist the DB writer process. This can help reduce I/O contention when writing from the buffer cache to disk, particularly for systems without asynchronous I/O capabilities.

D) Increasing the value of DBWRITERPROCESSES enables multiple DB writer processes to be active simultaneously. In a system with many CPUs, such as 64, increasing this value can improve the write throughput to disk and potentially reduce buffer busy waits.

Oracle Database Reference, 19c

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

Question 7

Examine this output of a query of VSPGA_TAPGET_ADVICE:

```
TARGET_MB   CACHE_HIT_PERC  ESTD_OVERALLOC_COUNT
----------  --------------- --------------------
500             58              246
600             61              138
700             68               30
800             74                0
900             82                0
1000            83                0
1500            84                0
```

Which statements is true'

Options:

A- With a target of 700 MB or more, all multipass executions work areas would be eliminated.

B- PGAA_AGGREGATE should be set to at least 800 MB.

C- GGREGATE_TARGET should be set to at least 700 MB.

D- With a target of 800 MB or more, all one-pass execution work areas would be eliminated.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The V$PGA_TARGET_ADVICE view provides advice on potential performance improvements by adjusting the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter. The column ESTD_OVERALLOC_COUNT indicates the estimated number of work areas that would perform multiple passes if the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET were set to the size in the TARGET_MB column.

A) According to the output, at the target of 700 MB, the ESTD_OVERALLOC_COUNT is 30. This suggests that if PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET is set to 700 MB, 30 multipass execution work areas would be required. If we look further down, at the target of 800 MB, the ESTD_OVERALLOC_COUNT is 0, indicating that increasing PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET to 800 MB or more would eliminate the need for multipass executions, not at 700 MB as initially suggested by the option. Hence, the verified answer derived from the data is slightly nuanced; it should be 800 MB to eliminate all multipass executions.

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

Oracle Database Reference, 19c

Question 8

For which two actions can SQL Performance Analyzer be used to assess the impact of changes to SQL

performance?

Options:

A- storage, network, and interconnect changes

B- operating system upgrades

C- changes to database initialization parameters

D- database consolidation for pluggable databases (PDBs)

E- operating system and hardware migrations

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA) can be used to assess the impact of different types of changes on SQL performance. These changes can include database initialization parameters, which can significantly affect how SQL statements are executed and therefore their performance. SPA allows you to capture a workload before and after the change and compare the performance of each SQL statement.

Database consolidation, including moving to pluggable databases (PDBs), can also affect SQL performance. SPA can analyze the SQL workload to see how consolidation impacts performance, by comparing metrics such as elapsed time and CPU time before and after the consolidation.

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide, 19c

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

Question 9

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which two statements are true about session wait information contained in v$session or v$session_wait?

Options:
A- Rows for sessions displaying WAITED UNKNOWN TIME in the STATE column indicate that the session is still waiting.

B- Rows for sessions that are currently waiting have a wait time of 0.

C- Rows for sessions that are not waiting might contain the actual wait time for the last event for which they waited.

D- Rows for sessions that are currently waiting have their wait time incremented every microsecond.

E- Rows for sessions that are not waiting always contain the total wait time since the session started.

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

In the V$SESSION view, Oracle provides information about the session waits:

B) When the WAIT_TIME column has a value of 0, it signifies that the session is currently waiting for a resource. This column represents the duration of the current or last wait.

C) If the session is not actively waiting, the WAIT_TIME column shows the time the session spent waiting for the last wait event. If the STATE column is showing 'WAITED KNOWN TIME', it means the session is not currently waiting, but it indicates the time for which it had waited.

Oracle Database Reference, 19c

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c