

1Z0-084 PDF - 1Z0-084 Testing Engine



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Wie wir alle wissen, genießen die Dumps zur Oracle 1Z0-084 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Pass4Test einen guten Ruf und sind international berühmt. Wieso kann Pass4Test so große Resonanz finden? Weil die Fragenkataloge zur Oracle 1Z0-084 Zertifizierung von Pass4Test wirklich praktisch sind und Ihnen helfen können, gute Noten in der 1Z0-084 Prüfung zu erzielen.

Die Oracle 1Z0-084-Prüfung ist eine Zertifizierung, die die Fähigkeiten und das Wissen eines Fachmanns in der Leistungsstimmung und des Managements der Oracle Database 19C darstellt. Eine Kandidatur, die die Prüfung besteht, bestätigt ihre Kenntnisse in der Verwaltung und Abstimmung der Oracle -Datenbank, um ihre Effizienz und Leistung zu maximieren. Die Zertifizierung verbessert auch die Glaubwürdigkeit und die Berufsaussichten des Kandidaten in einem stark wettbewerbsfähigen Arbeitsmarkt. Diese Zertifizierungsprüfung ist ideal für Fachkräfte, die ihre Karriere auf ein höheres Maß an Verantwortung in der Verwaltung, Entwicklung und Verwaltung in Unternehmen in Unternehmen weltweit vorantreiben möchten.

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1Z0-084 Testing Engine, 1Z0-084 Prüfungsaufgaben

Heutzutage, wo IT-Branche schnell entwickelt ist, müssen wir die IT-Fachleuten mit anderen Augen sehen. Sie haben uns viele unglaubliche Bequemlichkeiten nach ihrer spitzen Technik geboten und dem Staat sowie Unternehmen eine Menge Menschenkräfte sowie Ressourcen erspart. Sie beziehen sicher ein hohes Gehalt. Wollen Sie gleich wie sie werden? Dann müssen Sie zuerst die Oracle 1Z0-084 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen.

Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management 1Z0-084 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q47-Q52):

47. Frage

You need to collect and aggregate statistics for the ACCTG service and PAYROLL module, and execute:

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE (
    service_name => 'ACTG',
    module_name => 'PAYROLL' );
END;

```

Where do you find the output of this command?

- A. By viewing V\$SERV_MOD_ACT_STATS
- B. In \$ORACLE_BASE/diag/rdbms/<db unique name>/<instance name>/trace
- C. By viewing V\$SERVICE_STATS
- D. In the current working directory

Antwort: A

Begründung:

When you enable statistics gathering for a specific service and module using DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE, the output is aggregated and can be viewed using the V\$SERV_MOD_ACT_STATS dynamic performance view. This view contains the cumulative statistics of database activity broken down by service and module, which is exactly what you collect when executing the provided command.

* B (Incorrect): While many types of trace files are located in the Diagnostic Destination directory (\$ORACLE_BASE/diag), the aggregated statistics for services and modules are not written to trace files but are instead viewable through dynamic performance views.

* C (Incorrect): The V\$SERVICE_STATS view provides service-level statistics but does not provide the combined service/module-level breakdown.

* D (Incorrect): The output of the PL/SQL block is not written to a file in the current working directory; it is stored in the data dictionary and accessible via dynamic performance views.

References:

* Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference: DBMS_MONITOR

* Oracle Database Reference: V\$SERV_MOD_ACT_STATS

48. Frage

You execute the following:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE;
```

Which advisor remains enabled?

- A. Automatic Segment Advisor
- B. Optimizer Statistics Advisor
- C. SQL Plan Management Evolve Advisor
- D. Automatic Optimizer Statistics Collection
- E. Automatic SQL Tuning

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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.

References

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

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

49. Frage

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?

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:

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.

References:

- * Oracle Database Administrator's Guide, 19c
- * Oracle Database Error Messages, 19c

50. Frage

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 waits?

- A. Increasing the size of MEMORYTARGET
- **B. increasing the value of DBWRITERPROCESSES to 64,**
- C. reducing the values of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT to 64
- D. increasing the value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT to 128
- **E. setting dbwr_io_slaves to 64**

Antwort: B,E

Begründung:

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.

References:

- * Oracle Database Reference, 19c
- * Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

51. Frage

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

- A. operating system upgrades
- **B. changes to database initialization parameters**
- **C. database consolidation for pluggable databases (PDBs)**
- D. operating system and hardware migrations
- E. storage, network, and interconnect changes

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:

SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA) can be used to assess the impact of different types of changes on SQL performance. These

