

1Z0-084 Zertifizierungsprüfung - 1Z0-084 Prüfungsfrage

Oracle 1Z0-084 Certification Exam Questions and Answers PDF

Oracle 1Z0-084 Exam

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Die Oracle 1Z0-084-Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine fortgeschrittene Prüfung, die von den Kandidaten ein tiefes Verständnis für das Performance-Management von Oracle Database 19c erfordert. Die Kandidaten sollten Erfahrung in verschiedenen Performance-Tuning-Techniken haben und mit den Tools und Dienstprogrammen vertraut sein, die zur Überwachung und Verwaltung der Leistung verwendet werden. Sie sollten auch in der Lage sein, Leistungsprobleme zu diagnostizieren und die Datenbank für maximale Effizienz zu optimieren.

Die Oracle 1Z0-084-Zertifizierungsprüfung wurde entwickelt, um das Wissen und die Fähigkeiten von Datenbankfachleuten im Bereich der Leistung und des Tuning-Managements zu testen. Diese Prüfung richtet sich an Personen, die ein starkes Verständnis der Oracle Database 19C und seiner Leistungsmanagementfunktionen besitzen. Die Prüfung ist ein umfassender Test, der eine Reihe von Themen abdeckt, einschließlich Leistungsstimmen, Datenbanküberwachung und Leistungsanalyse.

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Genauigkeit ist auch zweifellos. Wählen Sie ExamFragen, dann wählen Sie Erfolg.

Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management 1Z0-084 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q31-Q36):

31. Frage

SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET are configured to nonzero values.
MEMORY_target is then set to a nonzero value but memory_MAX_TARGET is not set.
Which two statements are true?

- A.  MEMORY_MAX_TARGET will default to either the sum of SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET or to MEMORY_TARGET, whichever is smaller.
- B.  SGA_TARGET will be ignored but PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET will define the lower size limit for PGA size.
- C.  MEMORY_MAX_TARGET will default to either the sum of SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET or to MEMORY_TARGET, whichever is greater.
- D. 
- E. 
- F.  SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET will define the lower size limits for the SGA and PGA, respectively.
- G. 

Antwort: A,D

Begründung:

When MEMORY_TARGET is set to a nonzero value, Oracle automatically manages the memory allocation between the System Global Area (SGA) and the Program Global Area (PGA). If MEMORY_MAX_TARGET is not explicitly set, Oracle will behave in the following manner:

- * MEMORY_MAX_TARGET will default to the value of MEMORY_TARGET, assuming the platform allows for the value of MEMORY_TARGET to be increased dynamically. This means that MEMORY_TARGET represents both the initial allocation and the maximum limit for the dynamically managed memory unless MEMORY_MAX_TARGET is specified differently.
- * If MEMORY_TARGET is set to a value that is less than the sum of the current values of SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET, Oracle will use the higher sum as the default value for MEMORY_MAX_TARGET to ensure that there is adequate memory for both areas. The database instance will not start if MEMORY_TARGET is not sufficient to accommodate the combined SGA and PGA requirements.

References

- * Oracle Database Administrator's Guide 19c: Automatic Memory Management
- * Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide 19c: Using Automatic Memory Management

32. Frage

Which two statements are true about Data Pump import for objects that used the in Memory (IM) column store in their source database?

- A. Its INMEMORY_CLAUSE of the Data Pump Export allows modifications to IM column store clause of a table with existing INMEMORY setting.
- B. It can generate the INMEMORY clause that matches the table settings at export time.
- C. Its TRANSFORM clause can be used to add the INMEMORY clause to exported tables that lack them.
- D. It ignores the IM column store clause of the exporting objects.
- E. It always gives preference to the IM column store clause defined at the tablespace level over table-level definitions.
- F. It must always transport existing INMEMORY attributes.

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:

When importing objects that used the In-Memory (IM) column store in their source database using Oracle Data Pump, the following statements are true:

- * D (Correct): The TRANSFORM clause can be used to alter object creation DDL during import operations. This can include adding the INMEMORY clause to tables that were not originally using the IM column store.
 - * F (Correct): The import operation can preserve the INMEMORY attributes of tables as they were at the time of export, effectively replicating the IM column store settings from the source database.
- The other statements are not accurate in the context of Data Pump import:
- * A (Incorrect): Data Pump does not give preference to the IM column store clauses at the tablespace level over table-level definitions unless explicitly specified by the TRANSFORM clause.
 - * B (Incorrect): While Data Pump can transport existing INMEMORY attributes, it is not mandatory. It is controlled by the INCLUDE or EXCLUDE Data Pump parameters or the TRANSFORM clause.
 - * C (Incorrect): The INMEMORYClause parameter is not part of the Data Pump Export utility. To modify the IM column store clauses, you would use the TRANSFORM parameter during import, not export.
 - * E (Incorrect): Data Pump does not ignore the IM column store clause unless specifically instructed to do so via the EXCLUDE parameter.
- References:
- * Oracle Database Utilities: Data Pump Export
 - * Oracle Database Utilities: Data Pump Import

33. Frage

Examine this AWR report excerpt:

Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time						
Event	Waits	Total Wait Time (sec)	Avg Wait	% DB time	Wait Class	
DB CPU		14.7K		42.3		
db file sequential read	3,467,279	14K	4.04ms	40.4	User I/O	
gc current grant busy	386,743	224.4	539.50us	4.1	Cluster	
log file sync	50,598	162.3	2.02ms	2.8	Commit	
gc current block 2-way	427,553	96.3	237.36us	1.7	Cluster	

SQL ordered by Reads						
Physical Reads	Executions	Reads per Exec	Elapsed Time (s)	%CPU	%IO	SQL Id
Module	SQL Text					SQL
Thin Client	UPDATE SALES SET...	17.93	6,766.64	57.91	28.60	al7r9r9jz63k2 JDBC
Thin Client	UPDATE SALES SET...	5.42	4,556.02	68.74	20.89	4d3ffsuuh8f2q JDBC
Thin Client	UPDATE SALES SET...	0.06	213.16	16.18	66.99	wqsjwz37p93ug JDBC
Thin Client	select COUNT(*) from...					

You must reduce the impact of database I/O, without increasing buffer cache size and without modifying the SQL statements. Which compression option satisfies this requirement?

- A. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY HIGH
- B. STORE COMPRESS
- C. ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED
- D. MN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY LOW

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The question asks to reduce database I/O impact without increasing the buffer cache size or modifying SQL statements. This indicates a need to reduce the physical I/O required to access the data. Let's analyze the scenario and the options.

Analysis of the AWR Report:

* Top Wait Events:

* The top foreground wait event is db file sequential read, which accounts for 40.4% of DB time.

This indicates significant physical I/O operations, primarily single-block reads, which are typically associated with index access.

* Reducing the physical I/O associated with db file sequential read can significantly improve performance.

* SQL Ordered by Reads:

* The SQL consuming the most reads involves high physical I/O. This confirms the need to reduce I/O overhead by compressing data efficiently to minimize physical reads.

Compression Techniques and Their Suitability:

* A. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY LOW:

* This option is a columnar compression method that optimizes for query performance but provides less compression compared to the HIGH option. While effective, it is not as suitable as FOR QUERY HIGH for reducing I/O.

* B. STORE COMPRESS:

- * This is the basic compression option for tables and does not offer the advanced capabilities required for reducing significant physical I/O for queries.
 - * C. ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED:
 - * This is a row-level compression that is suitable for OLTP workloads. While it reduces storage, it does not reduce query-related I/O as effectively as columnar compression.
 - * D. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY HIGH (Correct Option):
 - * This is the most effective option for reducing query-related I/O. It:
 - * Uses columnar compression to reduce the size of data stored on disk.
 - * Reduces the number of physical reads by compressing data highly, meaning fewer blocks need to be read.
 - * Optimizes query performance for analytical workloads, which aligns with the scenario described in the AWR report.
- Why COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY HIGH Is the Best Fit:
- * It is designed to improve query performance by minimizing the amount of I/O required.
 - * Suitable for environments with heavy read operations (as indicated by the db file sequential read waits).
 - * Does not require changes to SQL or buffer cache size, adhering to the constraints in the question.
- Reference to Oracle Documentation:
- * Oracle Database 19c Performance Tuning Guide:
 - * Section: Using Compression to Reduce Storage and I/O Requirements.
 - * Discussion of columnar compression techniques for reducing I/O in query-intensive environments.
 - * Oracle Advanced Compression Documentation:
 - * Details on COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY HIGH and its benefits for analytical workloads.

34. Frage

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?

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

Antwort: E

Begründung:

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.

References:

- * Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide, 19c
- * Oracle Database Concepts, 19c

35. 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 => 'ACCTG',
    module_name => 'PAYROLL' );
END;
```

Where do you find the output of this command?

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

Antwort: B

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

36. Frage

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