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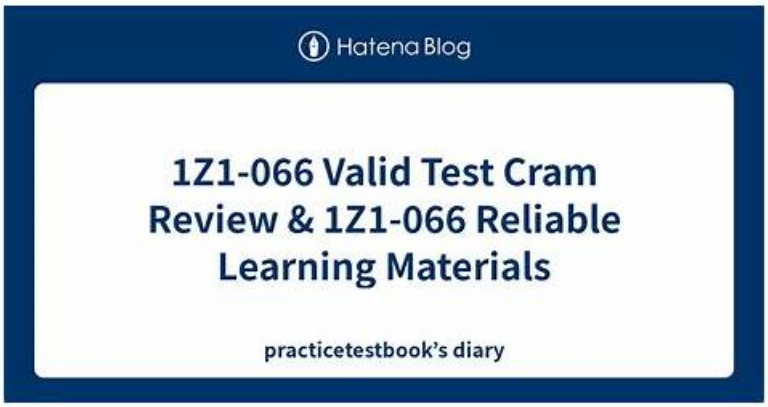

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To pass the Oracle 1Z0-084 exam, candidates must have a solid understanding of the concepts and techniques used in database performance tuning and management. They should be familiar with the Oracle Database architecture and be able to identify and resolve performance issues using various tools and techniques. Candidates should also be able to tune SQL statements and optimize database memory and other resources.

>> Valid 1z1-084 Practice Questions <<

Reliable 1z1-084 Exam Torrent: Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management - 1z1-084 Test Braindumps - DumpsKing

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Oracle 1Z0-084 certification exam is a multiple-choice exam consisting of 60 questions. 1z1-084 Exam Duration is 105 minutes, and the passing score is 63%. 1z1-084 exam is available in English and Japanese languages and can be taken at any authorized Pearson VUE testing center or online through the Pearson VUE OnVUE remote proctoring service. Passing the exam validates the candidates' knowledge and skills in the area of Oracle Database 19c performance and tuning management, making them more valuable to their organizations.

Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44
You must write a statement that returns the ten most recent sales. Examine this statement:

```
SELECT s.prod_id, p.prod_name, s.amount_sold, c.cust_name, c.cust_city
FROM   sales s, customers c, products p
WHERE  s.cust_id = c.cust_id AND
       s.prod_id = p.prod_id
ORDER BY s.time_id
FETCH FIRST 10 ROWS ONLY;
```

Users complain that the query executes too slowly. Examine the statement's current execution plan:

```
-------------------------------------
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Id | Operation              | Name      | Starts | E-Rows | A-Rows | A-Time      | Buffers | Reads | OMem | 1Mem | Used-Mem |
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
|  0 | SELECT STATEMENT       |           |      1 |        |     10 |00:00:00.32 |    3130 |     3 |      |      |          |
|* 1 | COUNT STOPKEY          |           |      1 |        |     10 |00:00:00.32 |    3130 |     3 |      |      |          |
|  2 | VIEW                   |           |      1 |   918K|     10 |00:00:00.32 |    3130 |     3 |      |      |          |
|* 3 | SORT ORDER BY STOPKEY  |           |      1 |   918K|     10 |00:00:00.32 |    3130 |     3 | 2048 | 2048 |  2048 (0)|
|* 4 | HASH JOIN              |           |      1 |   918K|   918K|00:00:00.22 |    3130 |     3 | 1250K| 1250K| 1579K (0)|
|  5 | TABLE ACCESS FULL      | PRODUCTS  |      1 |     72 |     72 |00:00:00.01 |       3 |     3 |      |      |          |
|* 6 | HASH JOIN              |           |      1 |   918K|   918K|00:00:00.15 |    3126 |     0 | 4696K| 1834K| 4597K (0)|
|  7 | TABLE ACCESS FULL      | CUSTOMERS |      1 |  55500 |  55500 |00:00:00.01 |    1521 |     0 |      |      |          |
|  8 | PARTITION RANGE ALL    |           |      1 |   918K|   918K|00:00:00.10 |    1604 |     0 |      |      |          |
|  9 | TABLE ACCESS FULL      | SALES     |     28 |   918K|   918K|00:00:00.10 |    1604 |     0 |      |      |          |
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
---------------------------------------------------

1 - filter(ROWNUM<11)
3 - filter(ROWNUM<11)
4 - access("S"."PROD_ID"="P"."PROD_ID")
6 - access("S"."CUST_ID"="C"."CUST_ID")
```

What must you do to reduce the execution time and why?

- A. Create an index on SALES.TIME_ID to force the return of rows in the order specified by the ORDER BY clause.
- B. Create an index on SALES.CUST_ID to force an INDEX RANGE SCAN on this index followed by a NESTED LOOP join between CUSTOMERS and SALES.
- C. Collect a new set of statistics on PRODUCT, CUSTOMERS, and SALES because the current stats are inaccurate.
- D. Replace the FETCH FIRST clause with ROWNUM to enable the use of an index on SALES.
- E. Enable Adaptive Plans so that Oracle can change the Join method as well as the Join order for this query.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The execution plan shows a full table access for the SALES table. To reduce the execution time, creating an index on SALES.TIME_ID would be beneficial as it would allow the database to quickly sort and retrieve the most recent sales without the need to perform a full table scan, which is I/O intensive and slower. By indexing TIME_ID, which is used in the ORDER BY clause, the optimizer can take advantage of the index to efficiently sort and limit the result set to the ten most recent sales.
* B (Incorrect): Replacing FETCH FIRST with ROWNUM would not necessarily improve the performance unless there is an appropriate index that the optimizer can use to avoid sorting the entire result set.
* C (Incorrect): There is no indication that the current statistics are inaccurate; hence, collecting new statistics may not lead to performance improvement.
* D (Incorrect): While adaptive plans can provide performance benefits by allowing the optimizer to adapt the execution strategy, the main issue here is the lack of an index on the ORDER BY column.
* E (Incorrect): Creating an index on SALES.CUST_ID could improve join performance but would not address the performance issue caused by the lack of an index on the ORDER BY column.
References:
* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide: Managing Indexes
* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide: Using Indexes and Clusters

NEW QUESTION # 45
Which two statements are true about disabling Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM)?

- A. All auto-tuned SGA components are reset to their original user-defined values.
- B. The SGA size remains unaffected after disabling ASMM.
- C. It requires a database instance restart to take effect.
- D. All SGA components retain their current sizes at the time of disabling.
- E. All SGA components excluding fixed SGA and other internal allocations are readjusted immediately after disabling ASMM.

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

Answer: B,D

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.
References:
* Oracle Database Administration Guide, 19c
* Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

NEW QUESTION # 46
You manage a 19c database with default optimizer settings.
This statement is used extensively as subquery in the application queries:
SELECT city_id FROM sh2.sales WHERE city_id=:Bl
You notice the performance of these queries is often poor and, therefore, execute:
SELECT city_id,COUNT(*) FROM sh2.sales GROUP BY city_id;
Examine the results:

There is no index on the CITY_ID column.
Which two options improve the performance?

- A. Activate the adaptive plans.
- B. Create an index on the CITY IP column.
- C. Generate frequency histograms on the CITY__ID column.
- D. Force the subquery to use dynamic sampling.
- E. Use a SQL Profile to enforce the appropriate plan.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
In this scenario, creating an index and generating frequency histograms are two methods that can potentially improve performance:
* A (Correct):Generating frequency histograms on theCITY_IDcolumn can help the optimizer make better decisions regarding the execution plan, especially if the data distribution is skewed. Histograms provide the optimizer with more detailed information about the data distribution in a column, which is particularly useful for columns with non-uniform distributions.
* B (Correct):Creating an index on theCITY_IDcolumn would speed up queries that filter on this column, especially if it's used frequently in the WHERE clause as a filter. An index would allow for an index range scan instead of a full table scan, reducing the I/O and time needed to execute such queries.
* C (Incorrect):While SQL profiles can be used to improve the performance of specific SQL statements, they are usually not the first choice for such a problem, and creating a profile does not replace the need for proper indexing or statistics.
* D (Incorrect):Forcing the subquery to use dynamic sampling might not provide a consistent performance benefit, especially if the table statistics are not representative or are outdated. However, dynamic sampling is not as effective as having accurate statistics and a well-chosen index.
* E (Incorrect):Adaptive plans can adjust the execution strategy based on the conditions at runtime.
While they can be useful in certain scenarios, in this case, creating an index and ensuring accurate statistics would likely provide a more significant performance improvement.
References:
* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide:Managing Optimizer Statistics
* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide:Using Indexes and Clusters

NEW QUESTION # 47
The CURS0R_SHARING and OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES parameters are set to default. The top five wait events in an awr report are due to a large number of hard parses because of several almost identical SQL statements.
Which two actions could reduce the number of hard parses?

- A. Create the RECYCLE cache and cache tables accessed by the SQL statements.
- B. Increase the size of the library cache.
- C. Create the KEEP cache and cache tables accessed by the SQL statements.
- D. Set the CURSOR_SHARING parameter to FORCE.
- E. Set OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINESto TRUE.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
To reduce the number of hard parses due to several almost identical SQL statements, you can take the following actions:
* C (Correct):Increasing the size of the library cache can help reduce hard parses by providing more
* memory to store more execution plans. This allows SQL statements to be shared more effectively.
* E (Correct):Setting theCURSOR_SHARINGparameter toFORCEwill cause Oracle to replace literals in SQL statements with bind variables, which can significantly reduce the number of hard parses by making it more likely that similar SQL statements will share the same execution plan.
The other options do not directly impact the number of hard parses:
* A (Incorrect):Creating the KEEP cache and caching tables accessed by the SQL statements can improve performance for those tables, but it does not directly reduce the number of hard parses.
* B (Incorrect):Creating the RECYCLE cache and caching tables accessed by the SQL statements can make it more likely that objects will be removed from the cache quickly, which does not help with hard parse issues.
* D (Incorrect):SettingOPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINEStoTRUEcan help stabilize SQL execution plans but will not reduce the number of hard parses. This parameter is used to automatically capture SQL plan baselines for repeatable SQL statements, which can prevent performance regressions due to plan changes.
References:
* Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide:Minimizing Hard Parses
* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide:CURSOR_SHARING

NEW QUESTION # 48
Which three statements are true about using the in Memory (IM) column store?

- A. It can improve OLTP workload performance by avoiding the use of indexes.
- B. It does not require all database data to fit in memory to improve query performance.
- C. It does not improve performance for queries that use join groups on columns from different tables.
- D. It does not improve performance for queries using cached results of function evaluations on columns from the same table.
- E. It improves performance for queries joining several tables using bloom filter joins.
- F. It does not improve performance for queries using user-defined virtual column results.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:
The Oracle In-Memory (IM) column store feature enhances the performance of databases by providing a fast columnar storage format for analytical workloads while also potentially benefiting OLTP workloads.
* C (True):It can improve OLTP workload performance by providing a faster access path for full table scans and reducing the need for indexes in certain scenarios, as the In-Memory store allows for efficient in-memory scans.
* E (True):The In-Memory column store does not require all database data to fit in memory. It can be used selectively for performance-critical tables or partitions, and Oracle Database will manage the population and eviction of data as needed.
* F (True):In-Memory column store can significantly improve performance for queries joining several tables, especially when bloom filters are used, as they are highly efficient with the columnar format for large scans and join processing.
The other options provided are not correct in the context of the In-Memory column store:
* A (False):While In-Memory column store is designed for analytical queries rather than caching results of function evaluations, it does not specifically avoid improving performance for queries using cached results of function evaluations.
* B (False):In-Memory column store can improve the performance of queries that use join groups, which can be used to optimize joins on columns from different tables.
* D (False):In-Memory column store can improve the performance of queries using expressions, including user-defined virtual columns, because it supports expression statistics which help in

* optimizing such queries.
References:
* Oracle Database In-Memory Guide:In-Memory Column Store in Oracle Database
* Oracle Database In-Memory Guide:In-Memory Joins
* Oracle Database In-Memory Guide:In-Memory Aggregation

NEW QUESTION # 49
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