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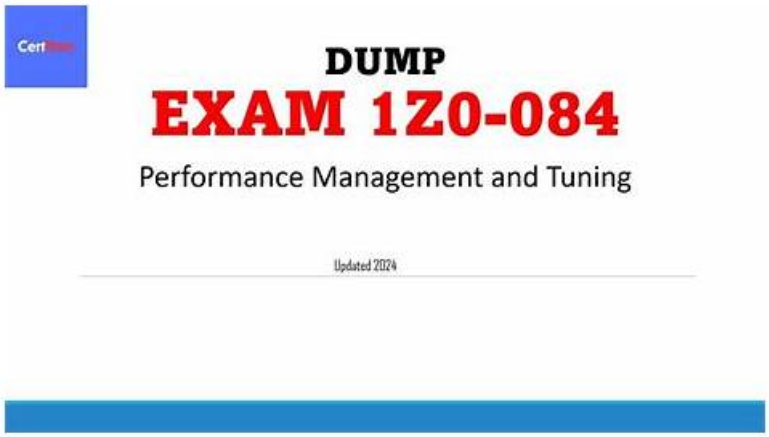

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If you are a database professional looking to validate your skills in performance and tuning management, then the Oracle 1Z0-084 exam is the right choice for you. Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management certification not only enhances your credibility in the industry but also opens up new career opportunities. With the right preparation and practice, you can pass 1Z0-084 exam and join the elite group of Oracle certified professionals.

Oracle 1Z0-084 Exam covers a wide range of topics related to performance tuning and management of Oracle Database 19c. 1Z0-084 exam tests the candidate's ability to identify and troubleshoot performance issues, optimize database performance, and implement performance-related features and functionalities. 1Z0-084 exam also covers topics such as database monitoring, capacity planning, and performance tuning methodologies.

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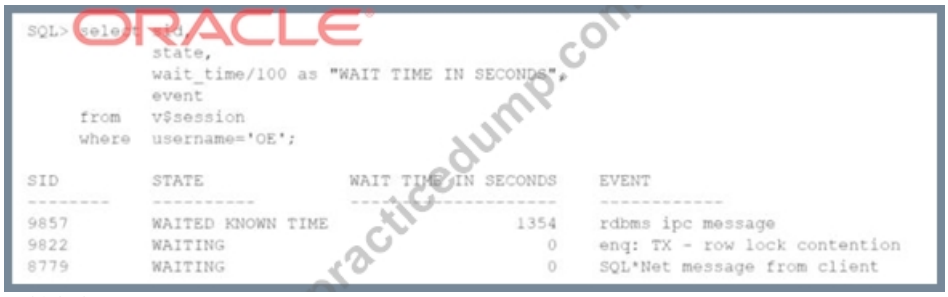
This version of the software is extremely useful. It may necessitate product license validation, but it does not necessitate an internet connection. If you have any issues, the PracticeDump is only an email away, and they will be happy to help you with any issues you may be having! This desktop Oracle 1Z0-084 practice test software is compatible with Windows computers. This makes studying for your test more convenient, as you can use your computer to track your progress with each Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management (1Z0-084) mock test. The software is also constantly updated, so you can be confident that you're using the most up-to-date version.

Oracle 1Z0-084 Certification Exam is a valuable credential for professionals seeking to prove their expertise in managing the performance and tuning of Oracle Database 19c. It demonstrates their ability to optimize the performance of the database and ensure that it runs smoothly and efficiently. Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management certification also shows that they understand how to identify and resolve performance issues quickly and effectively.

Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18
Examine this statement and output:



```
SQL> sele
            state,
            wait_time/100 as "WAIT TIME IN SECONDS",
            event
     from   v$session
     where  username='OE';

SID         STATE               WAIT TIME IN SECONDS    EVENT
--------    ----------          --------------------    ------------
9857        WAITED KNOWN TIME                   1354    rdbms ipc message
9822        WAITING                                0    enq: TX - row lock contention
8779        WAITING                                0    SQL*Net message from client
```

Which three statements are true?

- A. Session 9857 waited 1354 seconds for another process, which was also waiting for a transaction to end.
- B. Both 9822 and 8779 sessions are waiting for operating system resources.
- C. Session 8779 may be waiting due to a network problem.
- D. Session 9857 is not waiting.
- E. Session 9822 will always stop waiting if the session that owns the TX enqueue issues a COMMIT statement as session 9822 is the first session in the transaction queue.
- F. Session 8779 may be waiting for a user or application response.

Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:
For this SQL statement and output, we can analyze theEVENTcolumn to understand the type of wait:
B: The event "SQL*Net message from client" typically indicates that the session is waiting for a response from the client. This can be due to a network issue, user response, or an application processing delay.
E: The event "SQL*Net message from client" also implies that the session is idle waiting for the client (a user or an application) to send a request to the server. This event usually indicates that the session is not actively working but is instead waiting for the next command.
F: The wait event "enq: TX - row lock contention" suggests that session 9822 is waiting for a row-level lock held by another session. If the holding session issues a COMMIT or ROLLBACK, the lock will be released, and session 9822 will stop waiting. Since this session is experiencing row lock contention, it implies it's waiting for a specific transaction to complete.
References:
* Oracle Database Reference, 19c
* Oracle Wait Events Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 19
Which three statements are true about using the in Memory (IM) column store?

- A. It does not improve performance for queries using cached results of function evaluations on columns from the same table.
- B. It does not improve performance for queries that use join groups on columns from different tables.
- C. It does not require all database data to fit in memory to improve query performance.
- D. It can improve OLTP workload performance by avoiding the use of indexes.
- 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: C,D,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 # 20
What is the right time to stop tuning an Oracle database?

- A. When all the concurrency waits are eliminated from the Top 10
- B. When the buffer cache and library cache hit ratio is above 95%
- C. When the allocated budget for performance tuning has been exhausted
- D. When the I/O is less than 10% of the DB time
- E. When the tuning goal has been met

Answer: E

Explanation:
The objective of performance tuning in Oracle Database is to meet specific performance goals. These goals may vary based on the requirements of the system and business objectives. Let's evaluate each option in detail to understand why E is correct and others are not.
Option Analysis:
* A. When the allocated budget for performance tuning has been exhausted
* Why it's incorrect:
* Tuning should not stop simply because the budget is exhausted. If performance goals are not met, the database might still experience performance issues, impacting the end-users or business-critical processes. Budget is a constraint, but it shouldn't define when tuning stops.
* B. When all the concurrency waits are eliminated from the Top 10
* Why it's incorrect:
* Concurrency waits (such as locks or latches) are just one aspect of database performance tuning. Eliminating these waits does not necessarily mean the system meets its performance goals. Other factors like query optimization, I/O performance, and CPU usage might still need attention.
* C. When the buffer cache and library cache hit ratio is above 95%
* Why it's incorrect:
* Cache hit ratios are often overemphasized as a performance metric. While a high hit ratio indicates efficient memory usage, it doesn't guarantee optimal performance. A high ratio could still mask inefficient SQL queries, suboptimal execution plans, or other bottlenecks.
* D. When the I/O is less than 10% of the DB time
* Why it's incorrect:
* While reducing I/O is beneficial, it is not always a sufficient indicator that tuning can stop.
Certain workloads may inherently have high or low I/O percentages. The real question is whether the database is meeting its required service levels, not just reducing I/O.
* E. When the tuning goal has been met
* Why it's correct:
* The purpose of performance tuning is to meet the specific performance goals set by the business or the database administrators. Once the database meets these goals (e.g., query response times, throughput requirements, or SLA commitments), tuning can stop. This ensures effort is focused on achieving measurable outcomes, rather than chasing arbitrary metrics.
The Importance of Defining a Tuning Goal
Performance tuning should be driven by clear goals such as:
* Reducing response time for specific critical queries.
* Meeting SLAs for application performance.
* Supporting a target number of concurrent users.
* Reducing resource contention for improved scalability.
Tuning should stop once these goals are achieved because continuous tuning without purpose can lead to unnecessary complexity and resource usage.
Reference to Oracle Documentation:
* Oracle Database 19c Performance Tuning Guide:

* Section: Establishing Performance Goals and Metrics.
* Discussion on focusing tuning efforts on business requirements and goals.
* Oracle Database Concepts Guide:
* Best practices for balancing performance improvements with system complexity.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Which two statements are true about session wait information contained in v$session or v$session_wait?

- A. Rows for sessions that are not waiting might contain the actual wait time for the last event for which they waited.
- B. Rows for sessions that are currently waiting have their wait time incremented every microsecond.
- C. Rows for sessions that are not waiting always contain the total wait time since the session started.
- D. Rows for sessions that are currently waiting have a wait time of 0.
- E. Rows for sessions displaying WAITED UNKNOWN TIME in the STATE column indicate that the session is still waiting.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In theV$SESSIONview, Oracle provides information about the session waits:
B: When theWAIT_TIMEcolumn 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, theWAIT_TIMEcolumn shows the time the session spent waiting for the last wait event. If theSTATEcolumn is showing "WAITED KNOWN TIME", it means the session is not currently waiting, but it indicates the time for which it had waited.
References:
* Oracle Database Reference, 19c
* Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

NEW QUESTION # 22
Which two statements are true about disabling Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM)?

- A. Both SGA_TARGET and SGA_MAX_SIZE must be set to zero.
- B. All auto-tuned SGA components are reset to their original user-defined values.
- 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. The SGA size remains unaffected after disabling ASMM.

Answer: D,F

Explanation:
When ASMM is disabled, the sizes of the automatically managed SGA components remain at their current values. ASMM is controlled by theSGA_TARGETparameter. IfSGA_TARGETis 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 settingSGA_TARGETto 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 # 23
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