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Oracle 1Z0-084 exam is an essential certification for professionals who want to enhance their career prospects in the field of database administration and performance tuning. Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers. Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management certification demonstrates the candidate's expertise in database performance and tuning management and their ability to optimize database performance.

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Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

You want to reduce the amount of db file scattered read that is generated in the database. You execute the SQL Tuning Advisor against the relevant workload. Which two can be part of the expected result?

- A. recommendations regarding the creation of materialized views
- B. recommendations regarding the creation of additional indexes
- C. recommendations regarding rewriting the SQL statements
- D. recommendations regarding partitioning the tables
- E. recommendations regarding the creation of SQL Patches

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The SQL Tuning Advisor provides recommendations for improving SQL query performance. This may include suggestions for creating additional indexes to speed up data retrieval and materialized views to precompute and store query results. References:

* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide, 19c

NEW QUESTION # 11

You want to reduce the amount of db file scattered read that is generated in the database. You execute the SQL Tuning Advisor against the relevant workload. Which two can be part of the expected result?

- A. recommendations regarding rewriting the SQL statements
- B. recommendations regarding the creation of additional indexes
- C. recommendations regarding the creation of materialized views
- D. recommendations regarding partitioning the tables
- E. recommendations regarding the creation of SQL Patches

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/21/tgsql/sql-tuning-advisor.html#GUID-8E1A39CB-A491-4254-8B31-9B1DF7B52AA1>

The goal is to reduce the db file scattered read waits, which are associated with full table scans. These are I/O operations where Oracle retrieves data blocks scattered across the disk, typically when large amounts of data are read inefficiently. Running the SQL Tuning Advisor analyzes the workload and provides tuning recommendations. Let's evaluate the options.

Why A. Recommendations regarding the creation of additional indexes is correct:

- * Full table scans (which cause db file scattered read) often occur because suitable indexes are missing.
- * The SQL Tuning Advisor can identify queries that would benefit from indexes and recommend creating them. Indexes allow the database to access data more efficiently using row lookups, reducing the need for full table scans.

Why B. Recommendations regarding rewriting the SQL statements is correct:

- * Sometimes, poorly written SQL statements cause inefficient execution plans that lead to db file scattered read.
- * SQL Tuning Advisor can recommend SQL rewrites to make better use of indexes, avoid full table scans, or optimize joins. For example:

- * Rewriting predicates to use indexed columns.
- * Using hints to guide the optimizer.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * C. Recommendations regarding the creation of materialized views:
 - * Materialized views are typically recommended to optimize complex queries involving aggregations or joins, not to address db file scattered read directly. They are less relevant for solving I/O issues caused by full table scans in this context.
- * D. Recommendations regarding the creation of SQL Patches:
 - * SQL Patches are used to influence the execution plan for specific SQL statements. While SQL Patches can potentially fix performance issues, the SQL Tuning Advisor focuses on improving SQL and database design rather than patching queries.
- * E. Recommendations regarding partitioning the tables:
 - * Partitioning tables can improve query performance, especially for very large datasets. However, this is a database design-level recommendation and is not typically provided by SQL Tuning Advisor. Partitioning would not directly target db file scattered read.

How SQL Tuning Advisor Helps:

The SQL Tuning Advisor provides actionable recommendations, such as:

- * Creating indexes to reduce full table scans.
- * Rewriting SQL to optimize the execution plan.
- * Improving statistics to help the optimizer make better decisions.

References to Oracle Documentation:

- * Oracle Database 19c Performance Tuning Guide:
- * Section: Using SQL Tuning Advisor to Optimize Workloads.

- * Explains recommendations for indexes and SQL rewrites to reduce I/O.
- * Understanding Wait Events:
- * Details about db file scattered read and how to address it.

NEW QUESTION # 12

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 13

You must configure and enable Database Smart Flash Cache for a database.

You configure these flash devices:

```
/dev/sdj with size 128G
/dev/sdk with size 64G
```

Examine these parameter settings:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
db_flash_cache_file	string	/dev/sdj, /dev/sdk
db_flash_cache_size	big integer	0
memory_max_target	big integer	64G
memory_target	big integer	64G
sga_target	big integer	0

What must be configured so that the database uses these devices for the Database Smart Flash Cache?

- A. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE to 192G and MEMORY_TARGET to 256G.
- B. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE to 256G and change device /dev/sdk to 128G.

- C. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE parameter to 128G, 64G.
- D. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE parameter to 192G.
- E. Disable Automatic Memory Management and set SGA_TARGET to 256G.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To configure and enable Database Smart Flash Cache, you must set the DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE parameter to reflect the combined size of the flash devices you intend to use for the cache. In this scenario, two flash devices are configured: /dev/sdj with 128G and /dev/sdk with 64G.

* Determine the combined size of the flash devices intended for the Database Smart Flash Cache. In this case, it's 128G + 64G = 192G.

* However, Oracle documentation suggests setting DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE to the exact sizes of the individual devices, separated by a comma when multiple devices are used.

* Modify the parameter in the database initialization file (init.ora or spfile.ora) or using an ALTER SYSTEM command. Here's the command for altering the system setting:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE='128G,64G' SCOPE=SPFILE;
```

* Since this is a static parameter, a database restart is required for the changes to take effect.

* Upon database startup, it will allocate the Database Smart Flash Cache using the provided sizes for the specified devices.

It is important to note that MEMORY_TARGET and MEMORY_MAX_TARGET parameters should be configured independently of DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE. They control the Oracle memory management for the SGA and PGA, and do not directly correlate with the flash cache configuration.

References

* Oracle Database 19c Documentation on Database Smart Flash Cache

* Oracle Support Articles and Community Discussions on DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE Configuration

NEW QUESTION # 14

Database performance has degraded recently.

index range scan operations on index ix_sales_time_id are slower due to an increase in buffer gets on sales table blocks.

Examine these attributes displayed by querying DBA_TABLES:

OWNER	TABLE_NAME	NUM_ROWS	BLOCKS	EMPTY_BLOCKS	AVG_SPACE
CHAIN_CNT	AVG_ROW_LEN				
SH2	SALES	3675372	18337	0	0
25	37				

Now, examine these attributes displayed by querying DBA_INDEXES:

OWNER	TABLE_NAME	INDEX_NAME	BLEVEL	LEAF_BLOCKS	DISTINCT_KEYS
AVG_LEAF_BLOCKS_PER_KEY	CLUSTERING_FACTOR	STATUS	NUM_ROWS		
SH2	SALES	IX_SALES_TIME_ID	3	353967	3541460
9	2830651	VALID	3675372		

Which action will reduce the excessive buffer gets?

- A. Re-create the SALES table sorted in order of index IX_SALES_TIME_ID.
- B. Re-create the SALES table using the columns in IX_SALES_TIME_ID as the hash partitioning key.
- C. Partition index IX_SALES_TIME_ID using hash partitioning.
- D. Re-create index IX_SALES_TIME_ID using ADVANCED COMPRESSION.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Given that index range scan operations on IX_SALES_TIME_ID are slower due to an increase in buffer gets, the aim is to improve the efficiency of the index access. In this scenario:

* B (Correct): Re-creating the index using ADVANCED COMPRESSION can reduce the size of the index, which can lead to fewer physical reads (reduced I/O) and buffer gets when the index is accessed, as more of the index can fit into memory.

The other options would not be appropriate because:

* A (Incorrect): Re-creating the SALES table sorted in order of the index might not address the issue of excessive buffer gets.

Sorting the table would not improve the efficiency of the index itself.

* C (Incorrect): Using the columns in IX_SALES_TIME_ID as a hash partitioning key for the SALES table is more relevant to data

distribution and does not necessarily improve index scan performance.

* D (Incorrect): Hash partitioning the index is generally used to improve the scan performance in a parallel query environment, but it may not reduce the number of buffer gets in a single-threaded query environment.

References:

* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide: Managing Indexes

* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide: Index Compression

NEW QUESTION # 15

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