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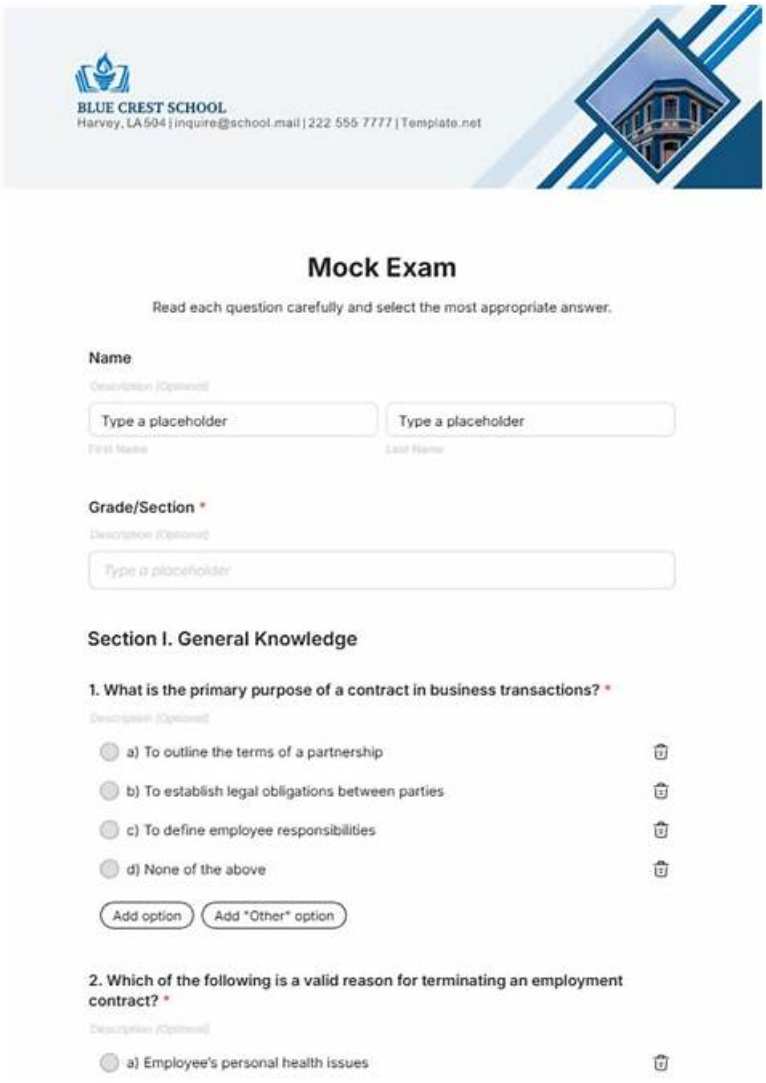

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The Oracle 1z1-084 Exam measures the candidate's understanding of various topics such as database architecture, memory management, SQL tuning, database performance analysis, and more. It is aimed at professionals who are responsible for managing and maintaining databases, ensuring their optimal performance, and troubleshooting issues that may arise.

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Performance and Tuning Management Exam Pdf

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Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
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 waits7

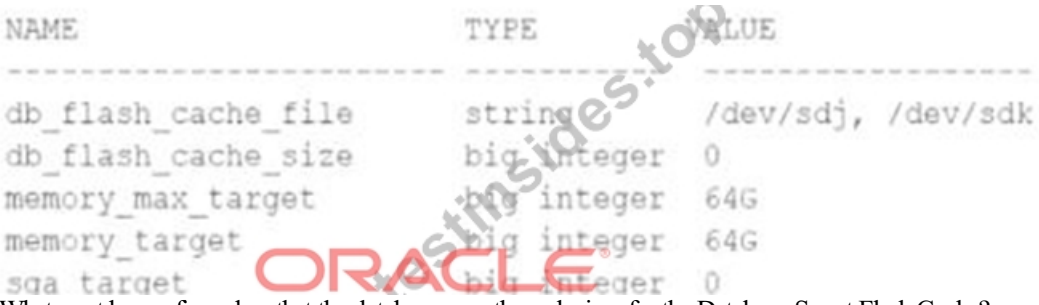
- A. setting dbwr_io_slaves to 64
- B. reducing the values of DB_FILE_MULTILOCK_READ_COUNT to 64
- C. increasing the value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT to 128
- D. Increasing the size of MEMORYTARGET
- E. increasing the value of DBWRITERPROCESSES to 64,

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION # 47
You must configure and enable Database Smart Flash Cache for a database.
You configure these flash devices:

Examine these parameter settings:



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

- A. Disable Automatic Memory Management and set SGA_TARGET to 256G.
- B. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE to 192G and MEMORY_TARGET to 256G.
- C. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE to 256G and change device /dev/sdk to 128G.
- D. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE parameter to 128G, 64G.
- E. Set DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE parameter to 192G.

Answer: D

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 youintend 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 # 48
During which application lifecycle phase do you take baselines?

- A. Deployment
- B. Migration or upgrade
- C. Testing
- D. Production
- E. Design and development

Answer: D

Explanation:
Baselines are typically taken during the production phase of the application lifecycle. They provide a snapshot of performance metrics under normal operating conditions which can be used for comparison against future performance. Baselines are essential for understanding how the system performs under its typical workload and for detecting deviations from this expected performance over time, especially after changes like migrations, upgrades, or significant changes in user activity.
References
* Oracle Database 19c Performance Tuning Guide - Managing Performance Through Baselines

NEW QUESTION # 49

What is the right time to stop tuning an Oracle database?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The right time to stop tuning an Oracle database is often determined by the point of diminishing returns - when the cost of further tuning (in terms of time, resources, or money) exceeds the performance benefits gained.
This is often related to the budget allocated for performance tuning.
* A (Correct):When the allocated budget for performance tuning has been exhausted, it may be time to stop tuning unless the benefits of further tuning justify requesting additional budget.
* B (Incorrect):Eliminating all concurrency waits from the Top 10 is an unrealistic goal since some waits are inevitable and can occur due to application design, which might not be possible to eliminate completely.
* C (Incorrect):The buffer cache and library cache hit ratio being above 95% does not necessarily indicate that the database is fully optimized. Hit ratios are not reliable indicators of database performance and should not be used as sole criteria to end tuning efforts.
* D (Incorrect):Having I/O less than 10% of DB time is not a definitive indicator to stop tuning. It is essential to consider the overall performance goals and whether they have been met rather than focusing solely on I/O metrics.
References:
* Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide:Introduction to Performance Tuning
* Oracle Database 2 Day + Performance Tuning Guide:Understanding the Tuning Process

NEW QUESTION # 50
Which two options are part of a Soft Parse operation?

- A. Shared Pool Memory Allocation
- B. SQL Optimization
- C. Semantic Check
- D. SQL Row Source Generation
- E. Syntax Check

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
What is a Soft Parse?
A Soft Parse occurs when a SQL statement is already present in the shared SQL area (Shared Pool) of the database. Instead of recreating the execution plan, Oracle reuses the existing plan, making the process much faster and more efficient. This is an essential optimization step in Oracle Database to reduce overhead and improve performance.
Steps Involved in a Soft Parse
* Syntax Check (Step A)
* This is the first step of the parsing process.
* Purpose: Ensures the SQL statement conforms to proper syntax rules defined by the SQL language.
* Example:
SELECT FROM employees;
This query will fail at the Syntax Check step because it doesn't specify any columns to retrieve. Oracle ensures that such malformed queries are identified early.
* Semantic Check (Step E)
* The Semantic Check happens after the Syntax Check if the statement passes the syntax validation.
* Purpose:
* Verify Object Existence: Check if all referenced tables, columns, and other database objects exist. Example:
SELECT salary FROM non_existent_table;
This query will fail because the table non_existent_table does not exist.
* User Privileges: Ensure the user has sufficient permissions to access the objects. Example:
SELECT * FROM employees;
If the user doesn't have SELECT privileges on the employees table, the query will fail.
* Validate Data Types: Ensure that columns used in expressions or comparisons are compatible in terms of data types. Example:
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE hire_date = '01-01-2023';

If hire_date is stored as a DATE type, and the literal is not implicitly convertible, this will fail.
Steps Skipped in a Soft Parse
SQL Row Source Generation (Option B):
This step involves breaking the query into operations (row sources) to fetch data. It is part of execution plan generation, which happens only during a Hard Parse.
SQL Optimization (Option C):
The SQL Optimizer calculates the most efficient execution plan during a hard parse. In a soft parse, the existing plan is reused, so this step is skipped.
Shared Pool Memory Allocation (Option D):
A Hard Parse allocates memory in the shared pool for a new SQL statement. In a soft parse, Oracle reuses the existing shared memory, avoiding additional allocation.
Why Are Syntax Check and Semantic Check the Correct Steps?
These steps are mandatory validations for all SQL statements, even during a soft parse. Without them, Oracle would risk executing invalid or unauthorized SQL statements.
By reusing the execution plan but performing these lightweight checks, Oracle ensures both efficiency and correctness.
References to Oracle Database 19c: Performance Management and Tuning
Oracle Documentation:
Oracle Database 19c Concepts: SQL Parsing and Execution
Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide: Understanding Hard Parses and Soft Parses Key Features Discussed in the Guide:
Shared Pool and Library Cache: The role of the shared SQL area in reducing parsing overhead.
SQL Execution Workflow: Detailed explanation of syntax and semantic checks.
SQL Optimizer: The differences between hard and soft parsing in relation to the optimizer.
Tools for Analysis:
AWR Reports: Monitor the number of hard vs. soft parses for query performance.
V$SQL: View cached SQL statements and their parsing statistics.

NEW QUESTION # 51
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