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Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management Exam or the 1Z0-084, is an exam that is specially designed for Oracle Database administrators who are looking to get certified in performance management and tuning. To become an Oracle Database certified professional, you need to pass this certification exam. Passing the exam signifies that you have the necessary knowledge and skills to manage and tune the Oracle 19c database performance.

Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

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 waits?

- A. setting dbwr_io_slaves to 64
- B. reducing the values of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_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 # 28

Users complain about slowness and session interruptions. Additional checks reveal the following error in the application log:

```
java.sql.SQLException: ORA-00060: deadlock detected while waiting for resource
```

Which file has additional information about this error?

- A. ASH report
- B. Session trace file SQL trace file automatically generated by the error
- C. SQL trace file automatically generated by the error
- D. Alert log

Answer: D

Explanation:

When an ORA-00060 deadlock error occurs, detailed information about the error and the deadlock graph are dumped into the alert log. This log contains a trace file name that you can use to find additional detailed information about the sessions involved in the deadlock and the SQL statements they were executing.

References:

* Oracle Database Administrator's Guide, 19c

* Oracle Database Error Messages, 19c

NEW QUESTION # 29

Examine this output of a query of VSPGA_TARGET_ADVICE:

TARGET_MB	CACHE_HIT_PERC	ESTD_OVERALLOCCOUNT
500	58	246
600	61	138
700	68	30
800	74	0
900	82	0
1000	83	0
1500	84	0

Which statements is true?

- A. PGAA_AGGREGATE should be set to at least 800 MB.
- B. GGREGATE_TARGET should be set to at least 700 MB.
- C. With a target of 700 MB or more, all multipass executions work areas would be eliminated.
- **D. With a target of 800 MB or more, all one-pass execution work areas would be eliminated.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The query output from V\$PGA_TARGET_ADVICE provides tuning information for the PGA (Program Global Area). Let's break it down step by step:

Key Columns in the Output:

* TARGET_MB:

* Represents the hypothetical PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET values (in megabytes) evaluated by Oracle.

* CACHE_HIT_PERC:

* The percentage of work areas that could execute in-memory (optimal execution) without requiring temporary disk writes.

* Higher percentages indicate fewer work areas requiring disk I/O.

* ESTD_OVERALLOC_COUNT:

* The estimated number of work areas that need to go to disk (multipass operations or overallocations).

Observations from the Data:

* At TARGET_MB = 700 MB:

* The CACHE_HIT_PERC is 68%.

* The ESTD_OVERALLOC_COUNT is 30. This indicates that some multipass work areas still exist.

* At TARGET_MB = 800 MB:

* The CACHE_HIT_PERC rises to 74%.

* The ESTD_OVERALLOC_COUNT drops to 0. This indicates that no work areas require multipass execution.

* At TARGET_MB = 900 MB and above:

* The CACHE_HIT_PERC increases slightly to 82%-84%.

* The ESTD_OVERALLOC_COUNT remains 0, meaning that all work areas are now either optimal or one-pass.

Why D is Correct:

* At 800 MB or more, the ESTD_OVERALLOC_COUNT is 0, indicating that all one-pass execution work areas are eliminated.

* A one-pass execution requires temporary disk I/O for intermediate results, but with sufficient PGA, these are no longer necessary.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A:

* It mentions all multipass executions work areas would be eliminated at 700 MB. This is incorrect because, at 700 MB, the ESTD_OVERALLOC_COUNT is still 30, indicating some multipass work areas still exist.

* Option B:

* Suggests setting the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET to at least 800 MB, which is partially correct but does not address the elimination of one-pass execution.

* Option C:

* Suggests setting the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET to at least 700 MB, which is not sufficient to eliminate all one-pass executions, as shown by the ESTD_OVERALLOC_COUNT of 30.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

Answer: A,E

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 the CURSOR_SHARING parameter to FORCE will 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): Setting OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES to TRUE can 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 # 31

Which two options are part of a Soft Parse operation?

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

Answer: A,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):

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