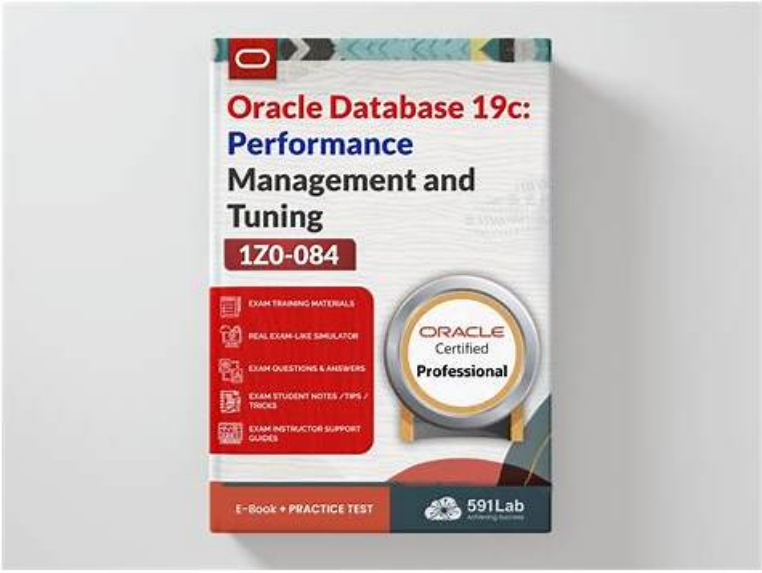
Quiz High Pass-Rate Oracle - 1z1-084 - Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management New Question



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Oracle 1Z0-084 exam consists of multiple-choice questions that are designed to evaluate the candidate's knowledge and understanding of Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management. 1z1-084 Exam is conducted online and can be taken from anywhere in the world. 1z1-084 exam is time-bound, and candidates are required to complete it within the specified time limit.

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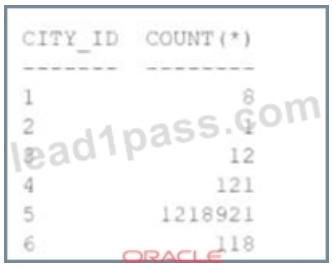
The Oracle 1z1-084 exam covers a wide range of topics, including identifying and resolving performance issues, implementing performance tuning strategies, monitoring and diagnosing database performance, and managing resources such as memory, storage, and CPU. In addition, candidates are expected to have a deep understanding of Oracle database architecture, SQL tuning, backup and recovery, and security. Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management certification is highly valued in the industry and often serves as a strong indicator of an individual's expertise and experience in managing complex Oracle database systems.

Oracle 1Z0-084 certification exam is an essential certification for individuals who work with Oracle Database 19c. It tests their knowledge and skills in performance tuning and management, and earning this certification validates their expertise in this area. By passing 1z1-084 Exam, individuals can increase their career opportunities and demonstrate their proficiency in Oracle Database 19c performance and tuning management.

Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16
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:



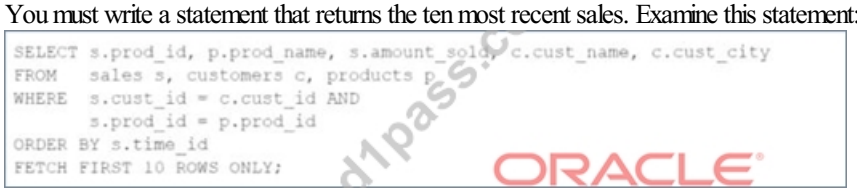
There is no index on the CITY_ID column.
Which two options improve the performance?

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

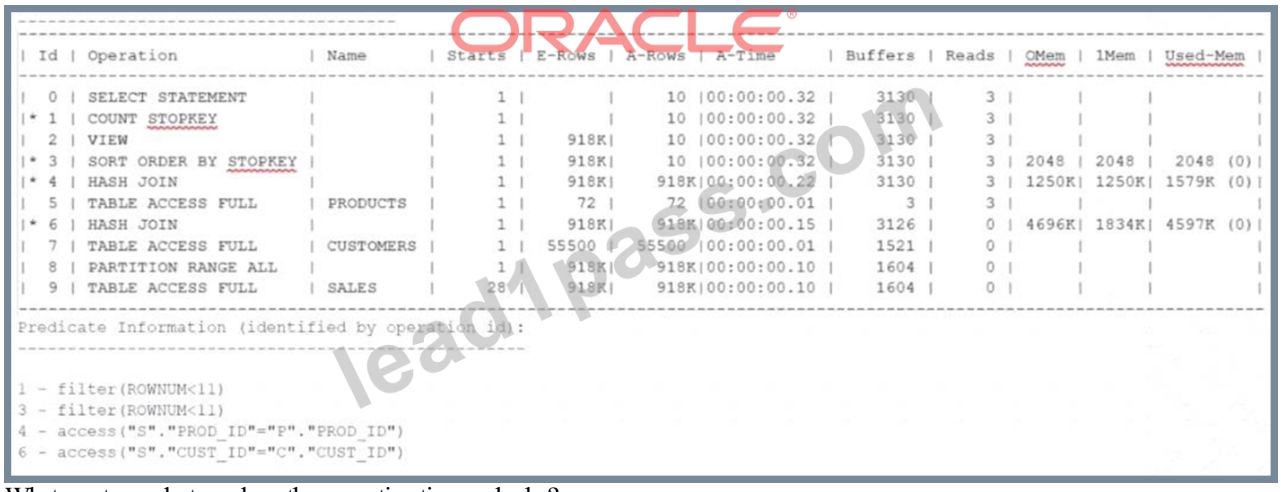
Answer: D,E

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 # 17
You must write a statement that returns the ten most recent sales. Examine this statement:



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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The execution plan shows a full table access for theSALEStable. To reduce the execution time, creating an index onSALES.TIME_IDwould 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 theORDER BYclause, the optimizer can take advantage of the index to efficiently sort and limit the result set to the ten most recent sales.
* B (Incorrect):ReplacingFETCH FIRSTwithROWNUMwould 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 theORDER BYcolumn.
* E (Incorrect):Creating an index onSALES.CUST_IDcould improve join performance but would not address the performance issue caused by the lack of an index on theORDER BYcolumn.
References:
* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide:Managing Indexes
* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide:Using Indexes and Clusters

NEW QUESTION # 18
Examine this AWRreport excerpt:

```
Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time

Event                              Waits Total Wait Time (sec) Avg Wait % DB time Wait Class
DB CPU                                                  14.7K               42.3
db file sequential read            3,467,279              14K    4.04ms      40.4 User I/O
gc current grant busy                386,743            224.4  539.50us       4.1 Cluster
log file sync                         50,598            162.3    2.02ms       2.8 Commit
gc current block 2-way               427,553             96.3  237.36us       1.7 Cluster


SQL ordered by Reads

Physical Reads Executions Reads per Exec Elapsed Time (s)  %CPU   %IO SQL Id        SQL
Module       SQL Text
       511,342     28,519          17.93         6,766.64 57.91 28.60 al7r9r9jz63k2 JDBC
Thin Client UPDATE SALES SET...
       154,496     28,530           5.42         4,556.02 68.74 20.89 4d3ffsuuh8f2q JDBC
Thin Client UPDATE SALES SET...
        95,933  1,695,105           0.06           213.16 16.18 66.99 wqsjwz37p93ug JDBC
Thin Client select COUNT(*) FROM...
```

You must reduce the impact of database I/O, without increasing buffer cache size and without modifying the SQL statements.
Which compression option satisfies this requirement?

- A. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY HIGH
- B. ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED
- C. MN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY LOW
- D. STORE COMPRESS

Answer: B

Explanation:
To reduce the impact of database I/O without increasing the size of the buffer cache and without modifying SQL statements, you can use table compression. Among the given options,ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCEDis the most suitable form of table compression to satisfy this requirement.
Advanced row compression (ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED) is designed to work well with all supported types of data, whether it's OLTP or data warehouse environments. It offers a higher level of compression than basic table compression (ROW STORE COMPRESS BASIC)without significant overhead during DML operations. This feature can help reduce the amount of I/O required to retrieve data by storing it more efficiently on disk.
* A, B, D:WhileCOLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY HIGHandROW STORE COMPRESSare both valid compression types,COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY
* HIGHapplies to the In-Memory column store and is not available in all versions and editions, andROW STORE COMPRESSis less advanced thanROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED.
References:
* Oracle Database Concepts Guide:Table Compression
* Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide:Row Compression

NEW QUESTION # 19
SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET are configured to nonzero values.
MEMORY_target is then set to a nonzero value but memory_MAX_TARGET is not set.
Which two statements are true?

- A. 
- B. 

- C. 
- D. 
- E. 

- F. 

- G. 

Answer: A,F

Explanation:
When MEMORY_TARGET is set to a nonzero value, Oracle automatically manages the memory allocation between the System Global Area (SGA) and the Program Global Area(PGA). If MEMORY_MAX_TARGET is not explicitly set, Oracle will behave in the following manner:
* MEMORY_MAX_TARGET will default to the value of MEMORY_TARGET, assuming the platform allows for the value of MEMORY_TARGET to be increased dynamically. This means that MEMORY_TARGET represents both the initial allocation and the maximum limit for the dynamically managed memory unless MEMORY_MAX_TARGET is specified differently.
* If MEMORY_TARGET is set to a value that is less than the sum of the current values of SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET, Oracle will use the higher sum as the default value for MEMORY_MAX_TARGET to ensure that there is adequate memory for both areas. The database instance will not start if MEMORY_TARGET is not sufficient to accommodate the combined SGA and PGA requirements.
References
* Oracle Database Administrator's Guide 19c: Automatic Memory Management
* Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide 19c: Using Automatic Memory Management

NEW QUESTION # 20
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 improve performance for queries using user-defined virtual column results.
- C. It does not require all database data to fit in memory to improve query performance.
- D. It does not improve performance for queries using cached results of function evaluations on columns from the same table.
- E. It does not improve performance for queries that use join groups on columns from different tables.
- F. It improves performance for queries joining several tables using bloom filter joins.

Answer: A,C,F

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 # 21
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