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The Oracle 1z1-084 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including performance tuning concepts, SQL tuning, database resource management, performance monitoring and troubleshooting, and database performance optimization. Candidates must have a solid understanding of these topics to pass the exam. Additionally, candidates must be familiar with various tools and techniques used in performance and tuning management, such as Oracle Enterprise Manager, Oracle Cloud Control, and Oracle SQL Developer.

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You can directly refer our Oracle 1z1-084 study materials to prepare the exam. Once the newest test syllabus is issued by the official, our experts will quickly make a detailed summary about all knowledge points of the real Oracle 1z1-084 Exam in the shortest time. All in all, our 1z1-084 exam quiz will help you grasp all knowledge points.

Oracle 1Z0-084 exam is designed for professionals who want to enhance their skills and expertise in performance and tuning management of Oracle Database 19c. 1z1-084 Exam covers a wide range of topics related to database performance and tuning management and tests the candidate's ability to use various performance tuning tools and techniques to optimize database performance. Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers, making it an essential certification for professionals in the field of database administration and performance tuning.

### Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

#### NEW QUESTION # 35

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                  | 227.35us         | 1.7       | Cluster    |                    |
| SQL ordered by Reads                        |            |                       |                  |           |            |                    |
| Physical Reads                              | Executions | Reads per Exec        | Elapsed Time (s) | %CPU      | %IO        | SQL Id             |
| Module                                      | SQL Text   |                       |                  |           |            | SQL                |
| 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. MN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY LOW
- **B. ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED**
- C. STORE COMPRESS
- D. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY HIGH

**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 ADVANCED is 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: While COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY HIGH and ROW STORE COMPRESS are both valid compression types, COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY

\* HIGH applies to the In-Memory column store and is not available in all versions and editions, and ROW STORE COMPRESS is less advanced than ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED.

References:

\* Oracle Database Concepts Guide: Table Compression

\* Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide: Row Compression

### NEW QUESTION # 36

You use SQL Tuning Advisor to tune a given SQL statement.

The analysis eventually results in the implementation of a SQL Profile.

You then generate the new SQL Profile plan and enforce it using a SQL Plan Baseline but forget to disable the SQL Profile and a few days later you find out that the SQL Profile is generating a new execution plan.

Which two statements are true?

- A. The SQL Profiles as well as SQL Plan Baseline are implemented using hints, so they both generate the same plan.
- **B. The SQL Plan Baseline must be accepted in order to be used for the execution plan.**
- C. The execution plan is the one enforced by the SQL Plan Baseline.
- D. The conflict between the two plan stability methods results in an error.
- E. The existence of two concurrent plan stability methods generates a child cursor for every execution.
- **F. The execution plan is the one enforced by the SQL Profile.**

**Answer: B,F**

Explanation:

When both a SQL Profile and a SQL Plan Baseline are in place, the SQL Profile has a stronger preference and the optimizer is more likely to choose the execution plan from the SQL Profile.

C: A SQL Profile is generally more influential than a SQL Plan Baseline because it contains additional statistics and directives that help the optimizer to generate a more efficient execution plan. If both exist, the optimizer will use the profile's plan unless the baseline's plan is proven to be better through the SQL performance monitoring process.

E: SQL Plan Baselines must be accepted before they can be used by the optimizer. If a SQL Plan Baseline is not accepted, it will not be considered for generating the execution plan. Therefore, the presence of an unaccepted SQL Plan Baseline will not automatically force the optimizer to use its plan.

References:

\* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide, 19c

\* Oracle Database Administrator's Guide, 19c

### NEW QUESTION # 37

What are the least elevated values of statistics\_level and CONTROL\_MANAGEMENT\_PACK\_ACCESS that allow the usage of Monitoring of Database Operations?

- A. STATISTICS\_LEVEL=TYPICAL and CONTROL\_MANAGEMENT\_PACK\_ACCESS=DIAGNOSTIC
- B. STATISTICS\_LEVEL=BASIC and CONTROL\_MANAGEMENT\_PACK\_ACCESS=DIAGNOSTIC
- C. STATISTICS\_LEVEL=TYPICAL and CONTROL\_MANAGEMENT\_PACK\_ACCESS=DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING
- **D. STATISTICS\_LEVEL=ALL and CONTROL\_MANAGEMENT\_PACK\_ACCESS=DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Monitoring of Database Operations requires that the STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter be set to ALL and CONTROL\_MANAGEMENT\_PACK\_ACCESS be set to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING. These settings enable all the advisory features and automatic tuning features within the Oracle Database, including the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR), Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM), and the full functionality of the SQL Tuning Advisor and SQL Access Advisor, which are components of the Diagnostic and Tuning packs.

\* STATISTICS\_LEVEL=ALL: This setting enables the collection of all system statistics for problem detection and self-tuning purposes.

\* CONTROL\_MANAGEMENT\_PACK\_ACCESS=DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING: This grants access to both the Diagnostic Pack and the Tuning Pack, which are essential for detailed performance monitoring and tuning capabilities.

References:

\* Oracle Database Reference: STATISTICS\_LEVEL

\* Oracle Database Licensing Information User Manual: Oracle Database Management Packs

### NEW QUESTION # 38

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 improves performance for queries joining several tables using bloom filter joins.**
- **C. It can improve OLTP workload performance by avoiding the use of indexes.**
- **D. It does not require all database data to fit in memory to improve query performance.**
- E. It does not improve performance for queries that use join groups on columns from different tables.
- F. It does not improve performance for queries using user-defined virtual column results.

**Answer: B,C,D**

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 # 39

Which two statements are true about session wait information contained in v\$session or v\$session\_wait?

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

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

In the V\$SESSION view, Oracle provides information about the session waits:

B: When the WAIT\_TIME column 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, the WAIT\_TIME column shows the time the session spent waiting for the last wait event. If the STATE column is showing "WAITED UNKNOWN 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 # 40

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