# Oracle 1Z0-084 Practice Questions

**Shared by Holman on 10-11-2026**

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## Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You must produce a consolidated formatted trace file by combining all trace files generated by all clients for a single service.

Which combination of utilities does this?

### Options:

A- Trace Analyzer and Tracsess
B- Trcsess and TKPROF
C- Autotrace and TKPROF
D- TKPROF and Trace Analyzer

### Answer:

B

### Explanation:

To produce a consolidated formatted trace file from multiple trace files generated by all clients for a single service, the combination of trcsess and TKPROF utilities is used. The trcsess utility consolidates trace files based on specified criteria such as session, client identifier, or service name. This results in a single trace file that combines the desired tracing information. Next, TKPROF is used to format the output of the trace file generated by trcsess, providing a readable summary of the trace, including execution counts, execution times, and SQL statement text along with execution plans.

Steps:

Use trcsess to combine trace files:

Command: trcsess output=consolidated.trc service=your_service_name *.trc

Use TKPROF to format the consolidated trace file:

Command: tkprof consolidated.trc output.txt explain=user/password sys=no sort=prsela,fchela

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

Oracle Database Utilities, 19c

## Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine these commands, which execute successfully:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET AWR_PDB_AUTOFLUSH_ENABLED=TRUE;

SQL> EXEC dbms_workload_repository.modify_snapshot_settings(interval=>60);
```

Which statement is true?

### Options:

A- AD DM is enabled for all pluggable databases.
B- ADDM, AWR, and ASH reports can be purged automatically.
C- AWR- snapshots in all pluggable databases will be purged automatically after every 60 mins.
D- AWR snapshots can be purged manually in pluggable databases.

### Answer:

D

### Explanation:

The DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS procedure allows setting attributes related to AWR snapshots. While the interval setting controls the frequency of snapshot generation, purging them is a separate process that can be managed either automatically (with retention settings) or manually. Reference:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference, 19c

Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide, 19c

## Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Buffer cache access is too frequent when querying the SALES table. Examine this command which executes successfully:

ALTER TABLE SALES SHRINK SPACE;

For which access method does query performance on sales improve?

## Options:

A- db file scattered read
B- db file sequential read
C- index full scan
D- index range scan

## Answer:

B

## Explanation:

The SHRINK SPACE operation compacts the table, which can reduce fragmentation and thus improve performance for sequential reads of the table. This operation could improve full table scans, which are typically associated with db file sequential read wait events.

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide, 19c

# Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Multiple sessions are inserting data concurrently into a table that has an LOB column.

At some point in time, one of the sessions cannot find available space in the LOB segment and needs to allocate a new extent.

Which wait event will be raised in the other sessions that need space in the LOB column?

## Options:

A- enq: SQ - contention
B- enq: TM - contention
C- enq: HW - contention
D- enq: TX - allocate ITL entry

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

When sessions concurrently insert data into a table with an LOB column and one session needs to allocate a new extent because it cannot find available space, the wait event associated with this contention is 'enq: HW - contention'. The HW stands for High Water Mark which is related to space allocation in the database segment. When a session needs to allocate a new extent, it may raise this wait event in other sessions that are also attempting to allocate space in the same LOB segment.

Reference

Oracle Database 19c Reference Guide - enq: HW - contention

# Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

## Options:

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 currently waiting have a wait time of 0.
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 not waiting always contain the total wait time since the session started.

## Answer:

B, C

## 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 KNOWN TIME', it means the session is not currently waiting, but it indicates the time for which it had waited.

Oracle Database Reference, 19c

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

## Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

18. The application provider has given full indications regarding the procedure to collect statistics.

To reduce the space used in the SYSAUX tablespace, you want to prevent the optimizer statistics Advisor from running.

Which method will allow you to do this?

### Options:

A- Set the parameter OPTIMIZER_ADAPTIVE_STATISTICS to FALSE.
B- Use DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN. DISABLE to disable the AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK task.
C- Set the AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK global statistics preference to FALSE.
D- Use DBMS STATS.DROP ADVISOR TASK to drop the AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK task.

### Answer:

B

### Explanation:

The Oracle Optimizer statistics advisor, which is part of the automated tasks framework, can be disabled using the DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN package. This will prevent it from running and thus reduce space usage in the SYSAUX tablespace. Reference:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference, 19c

## Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

### Options:

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

### Answer:

A

### 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.

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide: Introduction to Performance Tuning

Oracle Database 2 Day + Performance Tuning Guide: Understanding the Tuning Process

## Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You need to transport performance data from a Standard Edition to an Enterprise Edition database. What is the recommended method to do this?

### Options:

A- Export the data by using expdp from Statspack and import it by using $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/awrload into the AWR repository.
B- Export the data by using expdp from the ftatspack repository and import it by using impdp into the AWR repository.
C- Export the data by using the expdp utility and parameter file spuexp.par from the Statspack repository and import it by using impdp into Export the data by using expdp from the Statspack repository and import it by using impdp into the AWR repository.
D- Export the data by using the exp utility and parameter file spuexp.par from the Statspack repository and import it by using imp into a dedicated Statspack schema on the destination.

### Answer:

D

### Explanation:

To transport performance data from an Oracle Database Standard Edition, which uses Statspack, to an Enterprise Edition database, which uses AWR, you must consider the compatibility of data structures and repository schemas between these tools. The recommended method is:

D (Correct): Export the data using the exp utility with a parameter file appropriate for Statspack (like spuexp.par) from the Statspack repository and import it into a dedicated Statspack schema on the destination. Since Statspack and AWR use different schemas, it's not recommended to import Statspack data directly into the AWR repository.

The other options are incorrect because:

A (Incorrect): expdp is not designed to export from Statspack, and awrload is intended for loading from an AWR export file, not a Statspack export.

B (Incorrect): Although expdp and impdp are used for exporting and importing data, the AWR repository schema is different from the Statspack schema, so importing Statspack data directly

into the AWR repository is not recommended.

C (Incorrect): Using expdp to export from Statspack and then importing directly into the AWR repository is not the correct approach due to the schema differences between Statspack and AWR.

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide: Migrating from Statspack to AWR

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