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Oracle Cloud Application Foundation Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which two components are required as part of any EM deployment? (Choose two.)

- A. Oracle Management Service
- B. Oracle Management Repository
- C. Oracle Ops Center
- D. BI Publisher
- E. Software Library

Correct Answer: AB

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/em.102/b40103/pre-installation_requirements.htm#CHDEEJEB

QUESTION 2

For operations that act on data that exists on multiple nodes, Coherence can do the processing in parallel, and put together the partial results from each node into a single result before sending it to the client.

Which feature in Coherence can be used to achieve this?

- A. Filters
- B. aggregators
- C. Indexes
- D. Entry Processors

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

What is the primary purpose of the Middleware Diagnostics Advisor (MDA) included in WLS Management Pack EE?

- A. to automate the SQL tuning process by comprehensively exploring all the possible ways of tuning a SQL statement
- B. to facilitate proactive performance and availability management by auto-finding problems and suggesting solutions
- C. to find configuration problems by comparing WLS configuration to a Gold Image configuration
- D. to provide comprehensive advice on how to optimize schema design in order to maximize application performance
- E. to analyze the EM configuration and suggest configuration changes that will extend the stability of EM

Correct Answer: B



Reduce problem resolution time through middleware diagnostics advisor which provides "root cause" findings in context of the most relevant configuration parameters and offers suggestions for each finding.

QUESTION 4

Your application will store data in two partitioned caches, each configured for one backup. You have calculated the total amount of data to be 10 GB for the first cache, and 3 GB for the second cache. You plan to run 10 cache servers in total.

What is the minimum recommended JVM heap size for each cache server?

- A. 512 GB
- B. 1 GB
- C. 2 GB
- D. 4 GB

Correct Answer: C

When considering heap size, it is important to find the right balance. The lower bound is determined by per-JVM overhead (and also, manageability of a potentially large number of JVMs). For example, if there is a fixed overhead of 100MB for infrastructure software (for example, JMX agents, connection pools, internal JVM structures), then the use of JVMs with 256MB heap sizes results in close to 40% overhead for non-cache data. The upper bound on JVM heap size is governed by memory management overhead, specifically the maximum duration of GC pauses and the percentage of CPU allocated to GC (and other memory management tasks).

QUESTION 5

After going through a sizing exercise, you determine that your application will need 100 storage-enabled JVMs with 4 GB heaps. You have 10 physical machines with 16 cores and 32 GB of RAM.

Which performance-tuning best practice would be violated by deploying your application on these machines?

- A. Heap sizes should not be larger than 512 MB.
- B. OS socket buffers should be at least 2 MB.
- C. Avoid OS memory swapping/paging by not exhausting physical RAM.
- D. Do not exceed one JVM per core.

Correct Answer: B