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Oracle Cloud Application Foundation Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which change cannot be made in an assembly at deployment time?

- A. setting the appliance's memory and CPU requirements
- B. changing the listening port of the product
- C. not deploying an appliance by setting its target count to zero
- D. not deploying an appliance by removing it from the assembly

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Identify three situations where Coherence is used (Choose three.)

- A. to scale the amount of data accessed on the application or middleware tier
- B. to offload shared services or databases on repeated reads
- C. to accelerate complex RDBMS joins by storing data in memory
- D. to reduce database load by batching and coalescing writes
- E. to perform map-reduce aggregations of unstructured data

Correct Answer: BDE

QUESTION 3

A company relies on third-party web services for data.

Which two Coherence features can be applied to shield its customers from anticipated spikes in demand of the web services, without suffering potential performance degradation? (Choose two.)

- A. dynamically increasing the partition count on a running server
- B. configuring an overflow scheme so that spikes are handled gracefully
- C. caching the results of the web service call with a configured expiration
- D. dynamically adding Coherence cache servers to the cluster

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 4



A company has a billing and ordering application accessed by ten million subscribers. Some subscribers rarely log in, and others log in almost every day. The company's goal is to provide the quickest possible response to web requests. Accesses make repeated reads and occasional writes to user sessions, each of which is 4 KB. Which architecture meets these needs?

- A. a replicated cache, so that applications can always access data locally
- B. there is too much data for Coherence to be effective in this scenario
- C. a distributed cache with sticky sessions and near caching
- D. a small replicated cache for frequent users and database read-through

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

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).

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