

Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-064

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning



NEW QUESTION 1

You want to generate statistics for new objects added to an OLTP application without affecting old statistics and the sessions that currently use them. Which two tasks would you perform to test the new statistics? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the OPTIMIZER_USE_PENDING_STATISTICS initialization parameter to TRUE for the session.
- B. Set the STALE_PERCENT statistics preference to zero and then gather statistics.
- C. Set the PUBLISH statistics preference to FALSE and then gather statistics.
- D. Use the DBMS_STATS.PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS procedure to make pending statistics the current statistics.
- E. Set the NO_INVALIDATE statistics preference to FALSE and gather statistics without affecting old statistics.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 2

Your database supports a DSS workload. In an application, a few complex queries that contain multiple functions and expressions are using materialized views. You notice that some queries are performing poorly because they are not benefiting from query rewrites. Which three actions would you take to improve the performance of queries? (Choose three.)

- A. Create an SQL Tuning Set (STS) and submit as input to the SQL Access Advisor to generate recommendations about query rewrite and fast refresh for materialized views.
- B. Use the DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_REWRITE procedure to analyze why a query failed to rewrite.
- C. Create an STS and submit as input to the SQL Performance Analyzer to get recommendations about improving the performance of queries.
- D. Use the DBMS_ADVISOR.TUNE_MVIEW procedure to get recommendations about rewriting materialized views.
- E. Use the DBMS_ADVISOR.QUICK_TUNE procedure to analyze queries based on the usage of query rewrite with materialized views.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 3

Examine the partial TOP 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time section of an AWR report:

Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time

Event	Waits	Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	%Total Call Time	Wait Class
enq: TX - allocate ITL entry	9,799	28,698	2929	32.9	Configurat
db file sequential read	4,827,509	25,964	5	29.7	User I/O
read by other session	2,998,307	18,118	6	20.7	User I/O
CPU time		6,872		7.9	
direct path read	222,425	4,782	21	5.5	User I/O

What should you examine to diagnose the cause of the top three wait events? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. the V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY view
- B. the Time Model Statistics section of the AWR report
- C. the SQL statements based on elapsed time from the AWR report
- D. the Latch Activity section
- E. the Segment Statistics section of the AWR report

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. Users complain about the degraded response time of a query. You want to gather new statistics for objects accessed by the query and test query performance with the new statistics without affecting other sessions connected to the instance. The STALE_PERCENT statistic preference is set to a default value and the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to TYPICAL. Which two actions would you take to accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the STALE_PERCENT statistic preference to a higher value than the default, and then gather statistics.
- B. Set the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter to ALL for the instance.
- C. Set the INCREMENTAL preference to TRUE, and then gather statistics.
- D. Set the OPTIMIZER_USE_PENDING_STATISTICS parameter to TRUE for the session in which you want to test the query.
- E. Set the PUBLISH statistic preference to FALSE, and then gather statistics.
- F. Set the NO_INVALIDATE statistic preference to TRUE, and then gather statistics.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true about viewing the details of Real-Time Database Operations? (Choose two.)

- A. In V\$SQL_MONITOR monitoring, statistics are cumulative over several executions of the SQL statement that is being monitored in a session.
- B. SQL Developer can be used to view running database operations.
- C. Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express can be used to view running database operations.
- D. When the SQL statement that is being monitored is executing, V\$SQL_MONITOR is refreshed once every minute.
- E. After the execution ends, the monitoring information in V\$SQL_MONITOR is deleted immediately.
- F. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to view running database operations.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 6

You plan to upgrade your production database from Oracle Database 11g to 12c. As part of the upgrade, you want to introduce new indexes and materialized views. You have already created a test system with Oracle Database 12c, having the same structure and data as the production database, along with new schema objects to be added to the production database.

You want to identify regressed SQL statements, if any, which may have been caused by schema changes and the change in the optimizer version.

Which two methods would you use to achieve this? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an SQL Tuning Set (STS) for the SQL statements on the production database and submit as input to the SQL Tuning Advisor on the test database.
- B. Create an STS for the SQL statements on the production database and submit as input to the SQL Performance Analyzer with the OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE parameter first set to 11.2.0.1, and then to 12.1.0.1 on the test database.
- C. Generate an Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) compare periods report with snapshots taken before and after schema changes on the test database.
- D. Capture the production database workload, replay it on the test system by using Database Replay, and analyze by using the workload replay compare period report.
- E. Create an STS for the SQL statements on the production database and submit as input to the SQL Access Advisor on the test database.
- F. Create an STS for the SQL statements on the production database before and after changes and submit as input to the SQL Performance Analyzer on the test database.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 7

To investigate the slow response time of queries on the TRANS table, you gathered the table statistics and executed the query:

```
SQL> SELECT chain_cnt, round(chain_cnt/num_rows*100,2) pct_chained, avg_row_len,
pct_free , pct_used
FROM user_tables
WHERE table_name = 'TRANS';
```

CHAIN_CNT	PCT_CHAINED	AVG_ROW_LEN	PCT_FREE	PCT_USED
4789	100	3691	10	40

The table is stored in a tablespace that has Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled. The tablespace is created with a standard block size of 8192 bytes.

Which three can be reasons for the slow response time of the queries? (Choose three.)

- A. Row size is too large to fit into a single block during insert operations.
- B. Row moves from one data block to another data block because the row grows too large to fit in the original block.
- C. The table is subject to frequent insert, update, and delete DML activity leading to sparsely populated blocks.
- D. The value of PCTUSED is set to a value lower than the default, causing row changing.
- E. The value of PCTFREE is set to a value lower than the default, causing row chaining.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 8

You want to capture the performance of your database during the last ten days of the first quarter of the current financial year, so that you can compare this performance against the remaining quarter ends of the current financial year.

Which method should you use? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Create a static baseline that can be used with AWR compare reports.
- B. Create a new moving window baseline and enable adaptive thresholds for relevant metrics.
- C. Use a repeating baseline template to create and drop baselines based on a repeating time schedule and set adaptive thresholds at a high significance level.
- D. Use fixed baseline templates to create a new moving window baseline and set relevant warning alerts that are computed as a percentage multiple of the maximum value observed for the data in the moving window baseline.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

You are administering a database that supports a mixed workload. The CURSOR_SHARING parameter is set to the default value. While analyzing the latest Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report, you find a large number of cursor: pin S wait on X, cursor: pin X wait on S, and library cache mutex waits in the Top 10 foreground events section. Examine the Instance Efficiency Percentages section in the AWR report:

Instance Efficiency Percentages (Target 100%)

Buffer Nowait %:	100.00	Redo NoWait %:	100.00
Buffer Hit %:	99.95	In-memory Sort %:	100.00
Library Hit %:	62.17	Soft Parse %:	52.72
Execute to Parse %:	47.12	Latch Hit %:	97.95
Parse CPU to Parse Elapsed %:	53.98	% Non-Parse CPU:	70.94

Which three statements are true in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- A. Sessions are waiting for mutexes in share mode on cursors but other sessions are holding the mutexes in exclusive mode.
- B. The CPU is spending more time in finding cursors in the library cache.
- C. Cursors are not getting shared, resulting in a large number of hard parses.
- D. Sessions are waiting for mutexes in exclusive mode on cursors but other sessions are holding the mutexes in share mode.
- E. The buffers required by queries are not found in the buffer cache, thereby increasing expensive disk I/O.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 10

Users complain about increased response time for queries in your production database that supports an OLTP workload. On investigation, you notice a large number of db file scattered read, latch: cache buffers lru chain, and latch: cache buffers chains wait events:
Identify three possible reasons for the increased response time. (Choose three.)

- A. too many sort operations being performed
- B. repeated simultaneous access to a block or small number of blocks
- C. the shared pool is inadequately sized
- D. queries not using indexes and performing full table scans
- E. queries repeatedly fetching blocks that are not in the database buffer cache
- F. cursors are closed explicitly after each execution

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 10

Your database supports an OLTP workload during the day and batch processing at night. You want to monitor performance metrics to detect any degradation of performance in both types of workloads over a time period of 30 days.

Examine this list of possible steps:

1. Create a fixed baseline.
2. Create a baseline template.
3. Create a new moving window baseline.
4. Increase the retention period default value to 30 days.
5. Increase the size of the existing moving window baseline to 30 days.
6. Create warning and critical alerts for the relevant metrics.
7. Enable adaptive thresholds to detect the workload patterns and specify a high- significance-level threshold type.
8. Enable adaptive thresholds to detect the workload patterns and set different threshold values as a percentage of the maximum value.

Which option represents the required steps in the correct order? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. 5, 7
- B. 2, 4, 3
- C. 3, 4, 8
- D. 4, 5, 7
- E. 5, 1, 6, 8

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 12

Examine the parameters set for a database instance supporting a mixed workload:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
-----	-----	-----
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	376M
sga_max_size	big integer	1G
sga_target	big integer	0
sort_area_size	integer	65536

The database instance supports shared server and dedicated server connections simultaneously. Users complain about increased response times of a few DSS queries. During investigation, you execute the queries:

```
SQL> SELECT d.value as disk, m.value as memory, (d.value/m.value)*100 as ratio
      FROM v$sysstat m, v$sysstat d
      WHERE m.name='sorts (memory)' and d.name='sorts (disk)';
      DISK      MEMORY      RATIO
      -----
      9180      80477      11.40699
SQL> SELECT name,value FROM v$sysstat WHERE name LIKE 'workarea executions%';
NAME                                           VALUE
-----
workarea executions - multipass                      89
workarea executions - optimal                    49654
workarea executions - onepass                      1367
```

Based on the output, which two courses of action would you recommend to improve query performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Use a parallel hint in the queries.
- B. Increase the number of DBWn processes.

- C. Increase the value of the SORT_AREA_SIZE initialization parameter.
- D. Increase the size of the temporary tablespace or add a new temporary tablespace.
- E. Increase the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET initialization parameter.
- F. Increase the size of the large pool.

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 17

Examine an extract from a PGA Memory Advisory for your database:

PGA Target Est (MB)	Size Factr	W/A MB Processed	Estd Extra W/A MB Read/ Written to Disk	Estd P Cache Hit %	Estd PGA Overalloc Count
16	0.1	13,406,708.5	1,150,524.0	92.0	98,500
32	0.3	13,406,708.5	1,149,545.5	92.0	98,500
64	0.5	13,406,708.5	1,149,545.5	92.0	98,500
96	0.8	13,406,708.5	1,149,545.5	92.0	98,500
128	1.0	13,406,708.5	370,864.9	97.0	98,343
154	1.2	13,406,708.5	358,442.9	97.0	73,884
179	1.4	13,406,708.5	345,671.0	97.0	51,419
205	1.6	13,406,708.5	325,909.7	98.0	34,441
230	1.8	13,406,708.5	208,594.9	98.0	8,993
256	2.0	13,406,708.5	158,403.9	99.0	4,272
384	3.0	13,406,708.5	105,314.7	99.0	826
512	4.0	13,406,708.5	99,935.0	99.0	176
768	6.0	13,406,708.5	98,714.6	99.0	22
1,024	8.0	13,406,708.5	98,433.7	99.0	0

Which two inferences are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Automatic management of PGA memory is disabled.
- B. The current PGA size requires the use of a temporary tablespace for sorting operations.
- C. The current PGA size is sufficient and does not require the memory manager to allocate more memory.
- D. PGA size should be increased at least four times its current size for significant improvement in performance and disk space management.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 20

For your database some users complain about not being able to execute transactions. Upon investigation, you find that the problem is caused by some users performing long- running transactions that consume huge amounts of space in the UNDO tablespace.

You want to control the usage of the UNDO tablespace only for these user sessions. How would you avoid the issue from repeating in future? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Create a profile for the users with the LOGICAL_READS_PER_SESSION and LOGICAL_READS_PER_CALL limits defined.
- B. Create external roles to restrict the usage of the UNDO tablespace and assign them to the users.
- C. Set the threshold for UNDO tablespace usage for the users.
- D. Implement a Database Resource Manager plan by mapping the users to a resource consumer group with limits defined for UNDO tablespace usage.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 22

Examine the parameters set for your database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	500M
sga_target	big integer	0
db_cache_size	big integer	604M
shared_pool_size	big integer	328M
sga_max_size	big integer	1G
large_pool_size	big integer	24M

You upgrade your database to Oracle Database 12c. The database supports a mixed workload and works with different workloads at different times. You notice in an ADDM report that the shared pool is inadequately sized. You resize the shared pool by decreasing the sizes of other pools, which results in inadequate sizes for other pools. You want to automate the sizing of SGA components.

Which two actions should you perform? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the SGA_TARGET parameter equal to SGA_MAX_SIZE.

- B. Set the SGA_TARGET parameter to the sum of DB_CACHE_SIZE, SHARED_POOL, and LARGE_POOL_SIZE.
- C. Set the MEMORY_MAX_TARGET parameter to the sum of DB_CACHE_SIZE, SHARED_POOL, and LARGE_POOL_SIZE.
- D. Set DB_CACHE_SIZE, SHARED_POOL, and LARGE_POOL_SIZE to their minimum required values.
- E. Set the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter to 0 and the SGA_TARGET parameter to 1.5G.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 25

Which two statements are true about server-generated alerts? (Choose two.)

- A. They are always logged in the alert log.
- B. They are written to a trace file if the TRACE_ENABLED initialization parameter is set to TRUE.
- C. They are generated only when the STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter is set to ALL.
- D. They can be generated for user-defined metric thresholds.
- E. They appear in the DBA_ALERT_HISTORY view whenever corrective action is taken for an alert.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 29

Which two statements are true about DB time in V\$SYS_TIME_MODEL? (Choose two.)

- A. DB time cannot exceed the total elapsed time (wall clock time) since the database instance started.
- B. DB time cannot exceed the maximum number of concurrent sessions multiplied by the actual elapsed time for each session.
- C. DB time includes the time spent on client processes and background processes.
- D. Reducing DB time allows a database instance to support more user requests by using the same resources.
- E. DB time is always greater than or equal to the DB CPU time.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 33

Examine the output of the query executed to diagnose the reason for performance degradation of queries:

```
SQL> SELECT name,value FROM v$sysstat WHERE name like '%table%';
```

NAME	VALUE
-----	-----
physical reads direct temporary tablespace	50
physical writes direct temporary tablespace	491
DBWR tablespace checkpoint buffers written	18
DBWR transaction table writes	89
transaction tables consistent reads - undo records applied	0
transaction tables consistent read rollbacks	0
auto extends on undo tablespace	0
table scans (short tables)	10782
table scans (long tables)	75
table scans (rowid ranges)	0
table scans (cache partitions)	0
table scans (direct read)	32
table scan rows gotten	10832942
table scan blocks gotten	4227752
table fetch by rowid	2220813
table fetch continued row	1132046
table lookup prefetch client count	0
LOB table id lookup cache misses	0

Which three factors will you investigate further to identify the cause of the performance degradation? (Choose three.)

- A. Check the number of disk sorts.
- B. Check for the causes of the full table scans.
- C. Check the number of chained or migrated rows.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 37

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. The CURSOR_SHARING parameter is set to EXACT for the instance. The performance of queries issued by one of the modules has degraded. The queries executed by the module are almost identical in syntax. To investigate, you analyze the latest AWR report and find a large number of latch:shared pool wait events and also a high percentage of the hard parse elapsed time.

Which two can be reasons for this? (Choose two.)

- A. The I/O performance is slow.
- B. Bind variables are not used for similar queries, causing hard parses.

- C. Repeated access to a small number of blocks.
- D. Excessive time is spent on finding cached cursors in the library cache.
- E. The CURSOR_SHARING parameter is set to EXACT, which does not allow similar queries to share a cursor.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 38

In your database, the locally managed tablespace, USERS, has the default space usage alert set to 85% for the warning level and 97% for the critical level. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Alerts are recorded in both Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control and DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS only when the critical threshold is exceeded.
- B. Alert settings for the warning and critical levels must be disabled before taking the USERS tablespace offline.
- C. Alerts that are triggered are automatically recorded in DBA_ALERT_HISTORY after they are cleared.
- D. Alerts are triggered when the space usage reaches the warning level, again when it reaches the critical level, and yet again when the space usage falls below the critical level.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 40

Which three actions should you perform to reduce shared pool fragmentation and avoid the “ORA-04031: unable to allocate bytes of shared memory” error for the shared pool? (Choose three.)

- A. Configure the Server Result Cache.
- B. Configure shared server mode.
- C. Identify the packages or procedures that are causing the “ORA-04031: unable to allocate bytes of shared memory” error and use the DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP to keep them in the shared pool.
- D. Use DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP to keep the SYS.STANDARD, SYS.DBMS_STANDARD, and SYS.DIUTIL packages and frequently executed compiled triggers.
- E. Use more anonymous procedures.
- F. Standardize the type, size, and naming conventions for bind variables and spacing conventions for SQL statements and PL/SQL blocks.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 43

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. RESULT_CACHE_MODE is set to the default value and a result cache is configured for the instance. Multiple sessions execute syntactically similar queries without dblinks, containing functions and expressions, on tables with no DML activity. Some users complain about poor performance of these queries.

You investigate and find that the queries are frequently performing physical I/O, even though the results fetched by the queries are similar.

Which two actions do you recommend to overcome the problem affecting these queries? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the RESULT_CACHE_MODE parameter to FORCE for the instance.
- B. Use the result cache hint in the queries.
- C. Use bind variables for similar queries instead of literals.
- D. Set the RESULT_CACHE_REMOTE_EXPIRATION parameter to a nonzero value.
- E. Configure the KEEP pool and cache the queried tables used in the KEEP pool.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 44

Which four objectives are achieved by using Resource Manager to manage multiple concurrent user sessions that are competing for resources? (Choose four.)

- A. distributing available CPU by allocating percentages of CPU time to different users and applications
- B. limiting the degree of parallelism of any operation performed by members of a group of users
- C. limiting queries based on resource consumption of runaway sessions or calls that consume more than a specified amount of CPU, physical I/O, logical I/O, or elapsed time
- D. limiting the number of concurrent sessions for a user
- E. limiting the number of user sessions allowed to be concurrently active within a group of users
- F. limiting the number of parallel executions that can be executed by a user

Answer: ABCE

NEW QUESTION 47

Examine the partial Activity Over Time section of an Active Session History (ASH) report:

Slot Time (Duration)	Slot Count	Event	Event Count	% Event
14:10:50 (1.2 min)	5	control file sequential read	4	0.11
		CPU + Wait for CPU	1	0.03
14:12:00 (3.0 min)	9	CPU + Wait for CPU	5	0.14
		control file parallel write	2	0.05
		null event	1	0.03

Which two inferences are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. In the first time slot, five different sampled sessions were connected to the database instance.
- B. In the second time slot, out of the nine sampled sessions connected to the database instance, only one sampled session was idle at the time of report generation.

- C. In the first time slot, only one sampled session was using the CPU.
D. In the second time slot, five different sampled sessions were using the CPU.
E. In the second time slot, 0.14% of the time was spent on the CPU.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 48

Examine this list of possible tasks:

1. Ensure that STATISTICS_LEVEL is set to TYPICAL or ALL.
2. Ensure that TIMED_STATISTICS is set to TRUE.
3. Set MAX_DUMP_FILE_SIZE to UNLIMITED and DIAGNOSTIC_DEST to an appropriate destination.
4. Ensure that SQL_TRACE is set to TRUE.
5. Enable tracing at the database instance level by using the DBMS_MONITOR.DATABASE_TRACE_ENABLE procedure.
6. Enable tracing in the required session by using the DBMS_SESSION.SET_SQL_TRACE procedure.
7. Run TKPROF with the EXPLAIN parameter on the output trace file.
8. Run the trcsess utility on the output trace files, and then run TKPROF on the output of the trcsess utility.

Select the minimum tasks to perform, in the correct order, to generate both a formatted trace file with timing information and an explain plan for each SQL statement for all sessions. (Choose the best answer.)

- A. 1, 2, 5, 8
B. 1, 3, 6, 7
C. 2, 4, 5, 8
D. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
E. 1, 2, 4, 8

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50

Your database supports a mixed workload. The ERP application creates short sessions and performs small, random I/Os; the REPORTING application executes long-running DSS queries.

You want to set a priority for the workload generated by the ERP application and optimize resource usage for them.

Which three objectives can be achieved by the Resource Manager? (Choose three.)

- A. limiting the amount of time that a session is idle and blocking other sessions of the ERP application
B. limiting the amount of undo generated by operations performed by sessions created by the ERP application
C. creating two resource plans with resource limits defined for the workload generated by the applications and automatically changing resource plans based on the workload
D. allocating a lower percentage of CPU to sessions used by the REPORTING application than to those used by the ERP application
E. limiting the physical I/O performed by the sessions or users of the ERP application that are connected to the database

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 51

Examine the partial TKPROF output for an SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT city_id
      FROM city_names
      WHERE code = 'DLR'?
```

call	count	cpu	elapsed	disk	query	current	rows
Parse	1	0.06	0.10	0	0	0	0
Execute	1	0.02	0.02	0	0	0	0
Fetch	1	0.23	0.30	31	31	3	1

```
Misses in library cache during parse: 0
Parsing user id: 02 (USER2)
```

Rows	Execution Plan
0	SELECT STATEMENT
2340	TABLE ACCESS (BY ROWID) OF 'CITY_NAMES'
0	INDEX (RANGE SCAN) OF 'CITY_NAMES_NAME' (NON-UNIQUE)

Which two inferences can definitely be made from this output? (Choose two.)

- A. Array fetch operations were not performed for this query.
B. No hard parse was performed for this query.
C. The number of logical I/Os is almost equal to the number of physical I/Os.
D. Another transaction held a shared lock on the table, thereby causing a significant delay.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 53

In which three situations does DB time always increase? (Choose three.)

- A. when the host is CPU bound for foreground processes
- B. when I/O wait time increases for foreground processes
- C. when more connections are made to a database instance
- D. when CPU consumption by background processes increases
- E. when wait time for data to be sent over a network increases

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Reference: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/oem/db-mgmt/s317294-db-perf-tuning-with-db-time-181631.pdf> (page 21)

NEW QUESTION 55

Examine the partial PLAN_TABLE output:

```
-----
Plan hash value: 568005898
-----
| Id      | Operation                                | Name      |
-----|-----|-----|
|    0    | SELECT STATEMENT                        |           |
|    1    | NESTED LOOPS                           |           |
|    2    | TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID           | DEPT      |
|    3    | INDEX UNIQUE SCAN                       | PK_DEPT   |
|    4    | TABLE ACCESS FULL                      | EMP       |
-----
```

Which is the correct sequence of execution? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. 3, 2, 1, 4, 0
- B. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1
- C. 0, 4, 1, 3, 2, 1
- D. 3, 2, 4, 1, 0
- E. 3, 2, 4, 1, 0, 2

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 60

Examine the query and its output:

```
SQL> SELECT sid, seq#, event, p1text, p1, p2text, p2, p3text, p3, wait_time,
seconds_in_wait, state FROM v$sqlsession_wait WHERE sid = 24;
```

SID	SEQ#	EVENT	P1TEXT	P1	P2TEXT	P2	P3TEXT	P3	WAIT_TIME
---	---	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----
24	104	db file scattered read	file#	12	block#	1221	blocks	8	-1

Which two inferences can be definitely derived from this output? (Choose two.)

- A. The db file scattered read event has occurred 104 times in this session for file# 12.
- B. The session has completed performing a full table scan.
- C. The SQL statements in this session are performing excessive disk reads.
- D. The multiblock factor is 8 for this I/O but it could vary for the other I/O events.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 61

You are administering a database that supports a DSS workload. Automatic Shared Memory Management is enabled for the database instance. Users issue queries to perform large soft operations and complain about degraded performance of the queries. On investigation, you notice that the queries are performing multipass work area executions and the I/O contention on one of the temporary tablespaces is very high.

Which two can be possible resolutions for this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the size of the large pool.
- B. Increase the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter.
- C. Create a temporary tablespace group and assign it to users.
- D. Increase the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_LIMIT parameter.
- E. Create another temporary tablespace and assign it to users.
- F. Enable temporary undo.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 63

In your database, the measured 99th percentile value is used as the maximum value. You set a warning threshold level of 110% of maximum trigger as an alert. What is the outcome? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. It generates an error because the warning threshold cannot exceed 100%.
- B. It generates an error because the percentage of maximum threshold cannot be set with a significance-level threshold value.
- C. It generates an alert when an observed metric is 99% of the 99th percentile value as measured over the moving window baseline.
- D. It generates an alert when an observed metric is 110% of the 99th percentile value as measured over the moving window baseline.
- E. It generates an alert when 1 in 100 observations for an observed metric exceeds the 99th percentile value as measured over the fixed baseline.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 66

For which three problem categories does Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) provide analysis and recommendations by default? (Choose three.)

- A. for network stack-related bandwidth contention
- B. for concurrency issues because of buffer busy problems
- C. for high-load PL/SQL execution and compilation, and high-load Java usage
- D. for application-level lock contention.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 71

Your database supports an OLTP system.

Examine the parameter values configured in your database:

sga_max_size = 480M sga_target = 480M pga_aggregate_target = 160M

The CUSTOMERS table contains 8,000 rows. The CUST_ID column is the primary key and the COUNTRY_ID column contains only three possible values: 1111, 2222, and 3333.

You execute the commands:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS('SH','CUSTOMERS');
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> CREATE INDEX COUNTRY_IDX ON CUSTOMERS (COUNTRY_ID);
```

Index created.

You then perform a series of INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations on the table. View the Exhibit to examine the query and its execution plan.

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(*)
       FROM CUSTOMERS
       WHERE COUNTRY_ID = 2222;
```

```

COUNT(*)
-----
        150
```

```
SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display_cursor(null,null,'basic rows'));
```

PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT

EXPLAINED SQL STATEMENT:

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE COUNTRY_ID = 2222;

Plan hash value: 568322376

ID	Operation	Name	Rows
0	SELECT STATEMENT		
1	SORT AGGREGATE		1
2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CUSTOMERS	8000

Which two options can improve the performance of the query without significantly slowing down the DML operations? (Choose two.)

- A. creating a bitmap index on the COUNTRY_ID column
- B. regathering statistics on the CUSTOMERS table
- C. gathering statistics on the COUNTRY_IDX index
- D. creating a histogram on the COUNTRY_ID column
- E. increasing the size of the PGA
- F. creating an SQL profile
- G. creating a KEEP cache

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 73

Which two statements are true about ADDM or Real-Time ADDM? (Choose two.)

- A. ADDM can be run manually by selecting any range of AWR snapshots available within the AWR retention period, provided they do not cover a time period when

- the instances were restarted.
- B. ADDM runs in Partial mode to analyze any hung database issues.
- C. Real-Time ADDM can proactively detect and diagnose transient performance issues that last for a few seconds.
- D. Real-Time ADDM is automatically invoked by ADDM at the end of every hour.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 75

Examine the parameters set for a database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
-----	-----	-----
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	256M
sga_max_size	big integer	1G
sga_target	big integer	1G

The database supports a mixed workload. Users complain about the increased response time of a few DSS queries. During investigation, you execute the query:

```
SQL> SELECT name,value FROM v$sysstat WHERE name LIKE 'workarea executions%';
```

NAME	VALUE
-----	-----
workarea executions - multipass	557
workarea executions - optimal	47256
workarea executions - onepass	1146

Based on the output, which two are possible ways to improve the performance of the queries? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable temporary undo.
- B. Enable Automatic Memory Management.
- C. Increase the number of DBWn processes.
- D. Enable Automatic Shared Memory Management.
- E. Increase the value of the SGA_TARGET parameter.
- F. Increase the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 76

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. An application performs a large number of small transactions. Users complain about increased response times for transactions. On investigation, you find that the cache hit ratio is 69%. Examine a partial output from V\$SYSTEM_EVENT:

EVENT	TOTAL_WAITS
-----	-----
buffer busy waits	103500
read by other session	795497
free buffer waits	76398

Which four can be possible reasons for the increased response time? (Choose four.)

- A. The database buffer cache is inadequately sized.
- B. DBWR is not writing the dirty buffers fast enough.
- C. A large number of blocks are fetched from disks frequently.
- D. Several full table scans are performed by transactions.
- E. Blocks are aging out of the buffer cache frequently.
- F. Many sessions are waiting for buffers that are currently being read into the buffer cache by other sessions.

Answer: ABEF

NEW QUESTION 77

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