

1Z0-064 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

Which two are prerequisites for running the I/O calibration tool? (Choose two.)

- A. The database must be in MOUNT state.
- B. The database should be opened in restricted mode.
- C. For determining latency time, the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter must be set to TYPICAL or ALL.
- D. The disks to be tested must be configured to use asynchronous I/O for data files.
- E. The database instance must be started using an SPFILE.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 5

Your database supports a mixed workload. In an application, multiple complex queries with functions and expressions are executing. You want to analyze the queries that are currently cached in the library cache to receive recommendations about the usage of indexes and materialized views. What should you do to achieve this? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Create an STS for the queries cached in the library cache and submit it as an input to SQL Tuning Advisor.
- B. Create an STS for the queries cached in the library cache and submit it as an input to SQL Access Advisor.
- C. Capture the workload in an STS and submit to SQL Tuning Advisor for recommendations.
- D. Create an STS for the queries cached in the library cache and submit it as an input to SQL Performance Analyzer.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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 chaining.
- E. The value of PCTFREE is set to a value lower than the default, causing row chaining.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

Which two statements are true about gathering statistics? (Choose two.)

- A. If an application has only SQL statements with bind variables, it is better to drop existing histograms, disable creation of histograms, and allow the optimizer to select the best execution plans.
- B. If end users query newly inserted data, it is possible to get a suboptimal execution plan even if the automatic statistics gathering job is enabled.
- C. If concurrent statistics gathering is done by using parallel execution, the Resource Manager should be used for efficient resource management.
- D. For each session that is accessing a global temporary table, the optimizer uses only the shared statistics.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 10

You have been asked to assess if using column store compression (previously known as hybrid columnar compression or HCC) would help improve the performance of queries on some large tables.

Which three aspects should you consider before you choose this compression method? (Choose three.)

- A. Check whether direct path load operations are used to insert rows in the table.
- B. Check whether the table is frequently queried using full table scans as column store compression only minimizes I/O during full table scans.
- C. Check whether the table is frequently updated because it will have overhead for insert and update operations.
- D. Check whether the table has LOB columns as it will minimize I/O for the queries.
- E. Check whether the table blocks are sparsely populated as this will defragment the blocks.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 13

Examine the parameters:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
parallel_degree_policy	string	MANUAL
workarea_size_policy	string	AUTO
sort_area_size	integer	65536
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	256M
sga_target	big integer	1G

Your database supports a mixed workload and users have dedicated server connections. Users complain about the increased response time of a few queries that are performing large sort operations. On investigation, you notice an increase in the number of multipass work area executions and high number of direct path write wait events.

Which two actions could improve the performance? (Choose two.)

- A. increasing the value of the SORT_AREA_SIZE parameter
- B. increasing the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter
- C. enabling Automatic Memory Management for the instance
- D. increasing the size of the default temporary tablespace
- E. using parallel hint in queries performing large sort operations
- F. enabling Automatic Shared Memory Management for the instance

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 14

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 18

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 21

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 24

Examine the parameters set for your database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
-----	-----	-----
db_block_size	integer	8192
db_2k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_4k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_8k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_16k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_32k_cache_size	big integer	0

You are asked by a developer to create a table for an application with these requirements:

? The table will be used for a DSS application.

? High volume bulk loads will be performed.

? The table will be used to store archival data on which large full-table scans (FTS) will be performed.

Which attributes are the best for the tablespace in which this table should be created? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Create it in a locally managed tablespace with ASSM enabled and assign a high value for the PCTFREE attribute.
- B. Create it in a locally managed tablespace with manual segment space management.
- C. Create it in a locally managed tablespace with a bigger nonstandard block size and ASSM enabled.
- D. Create it in locally managed tablespace with ASSM enabled and an additional freelist.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27

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

You define the warning threshold for the tablespace usage metric for the USERS tablespace to be 60% and the critical threshold to be 80%.

Which two sources should you check for the alert information when either the warning or the critical threshold is exceeded? (Choose two.)

- A. the alert log
- B. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
- C. DBA_ALERT_HISTORY
- D. DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS
- E. DBA_ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY
- F. DBA_THRESHOLDS

Answer: AF

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

Which two result in the latest fragmentation within segments and the least external fragmentation within tablespaces? (Choose two.)

- A. automatic segment space managed segments
- B. locally managed tablespaces with uniform extent size
- C. freelist managed segments with one freelist
- D. dictionary managed tablespace
- E. locally managed tablespaces that were converted from dictionary managed tablespaces
- F. freelist managed segments with multiple freelist

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/logical.htm

NEW QUESTION 41

Which two statements are true about Active Session History (ASH)? (Choose two.)

- A. The Data Sample size available in an ASH report is dynamic and, at any given moment, is directly related to the amount of work being performed.
- B. ASH contains sampled data from all sessions that are connected to a database instance at any given moment.
- C. ASH samples data from V\$SESSION every second.
- D. An ASH report can be used to identify the service that may be the cause of a transient performance problem.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 42

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 45

Examine the parameters set for your database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
-----	-----	-----
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE

You notice that for one particular SQL statement, the optimizer generates a new better plan than the plans in the SQL Plan Management Base. Which action is taken by the optimizer? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. It adds the newly generated plan as an accepted but non-fixed plan.
- B. It adds the newly generated plan as enabled and accepted.
- C. It adds the newly generated plan as enabled but not accepted.
- D. It adds the newly generated plan as a fixed plan, which will be used each time the SQL statement is executed.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 49

Examine the Time Model Statistics section of an AWR report:

Statistic Name	Time (s)	% of DB Time
sql execute elapsed time	12,416.14	86.45
DB CPU	9,223.70	64.22
parse time elapsed	935.61	6.51
hard parse elapsed time	884.73	6.16
failed parse elapsed time	21.39	.72
PL/SQL execution elapsed time	153.51	1.07
hard parse (sharing criteria) elapsed time	25.96	0.18
connection management call elapsed time	14.00	0.10
hard parse (bind mismatch) elapsed time	4.74	0.03
PL/SQL compilation elapsed time	1.20	0.01
repeated bind elapsed time	0.22	0.00
sequence load elapsed time	0.11	0.00
DB time	14,362.96	
background elapsed time	731.00	
background cpu time	72.00	

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

- A. The available CPU resources were not utilized to their maximum capacity.
- B. All sequence numbers used during this AWR time interval were cached.
- C. A large number of connected user sessions were idle.
- D. New child cursors were created because of new bind values or usage of literal values as well as different bind types or sizes.
- E. The DB CPU time was not spent exclusively for processing SQL statements.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 52

You observe that queries are performing poorly on the SALES_RECORDS table in your database. On investigation, you find that at the end of each day the contents of the SALES_RECORDS table are moved to the SALES_HISTORY table. The delete operations cause the table to be sparsely populated. The SALES_RECORDS table is created in a tablespace using Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) and row movement is enabled. The table must be accessible 24x7.

Which two tasks would you recommend to improve the performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Perform EXPORT, DROP, and IMPORT operations on the SALES_RECORDS table.
- B. Shrink the SALES_RECORDS table by using the ALTER TABLE...SHRINK SPACE command.
- C. Move the SALES_RECORDS table to a different location by using the ALTER TABLE...MOVE command.
- D. Deallocate the space in the SALES_RECORDS table by using the ALTER TABLE...DEALLOCATE UNUSED command.
- E. Move the SALES_RECORDS table to a tablespace by using manual segment space management.
- F. Reorganize the SALES_RECORDS table online by using the DBMS_REDEFINITION package.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 53

Which three statements are true about using Real-Time Database Operations? (Choose three.)

- A. The STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter must be set to ALL to enable automatic SQL monitoring for all long-running queries.
- B. The CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS initialization parameter must be set to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNUNG to use Real-Time Database Operations.
- C. The STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter can be set to TYPICAL or ALL to enable Real-Time Database Operations.
- D. Real-Time Database Operations can be enabled only at the system level.
- E. Real-Time Database Operations can be created by using the DBMS_MONITOR or DBMS_SESSION packages.
- F. Database operation monitoring starts automatically when a database operation consumes at least five seconds of the CPU or I/O time in a single execution.

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 54

Which two statements are true about Compare Period ADDM? (Choose two.)

- A. It is automatically invoked whenever the AWR Compare Period report is invoked.
- B. It is automatically invoked whenever ADDM is run by default.
- C. It verifies if there is any change in the workload or average resource consumption by the SQL executed during the two specified time periods, to ensure 100% accuracy.
- D. It can be used to create a comparison report between the Database Replay workload capture report and the replay report.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 59

Identify two effects of the DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT parameter on the optimizer. (Choose two.)

- A. Decreasing the value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT from the default increases the cost of index probes for DSS workloads.
- B. A full table scan can become cheaper than index scans if the database instance has a high enough DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT for both OLTP and DSS workloads.
- C. Increasing the value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT within OS limits lowers the costing of an index probe that is done in conjunction with a nested loop for OLTP workloads.
- D. In DSS workloads where full table scans may run in parallel and bypass the buffer cache, decreasing the value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT from the default increases the cost of full table scans.
- E. Increasing the value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT within OS limits lowers the cost of full table scans and can result in the optimizer choosing a full table scan over an index scan for both OLTP and DSS workloads.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 62

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 65

Examine the partial AWR report taken for a time period of 60 minutes:

Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time

Event	Waits	Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	%Total Call Time	Wait Class
resmgr: cpu quantum	475,956	152,859	320	75.2	Scheduler
CPU time		47,880		23.5	
db file sequential read	3,374,890	16,868	5	7.8	User I/O
db file scattered read	196,265	4,278	22	2.1	User I/O
log file sync	177,735	4,579	29	5.4	Commit
.....					
.....					
.....					

Operating System Statistics DB/Inst: ****/**** Snaps: 56708/56709
Statistic Total

.....
BUSY_TIME 5,707,832
IDLE_TIME 2

.....

NUM_CPUS 32

Which two inferences can you draw from this report? (Choose two.)

- A. The database user calls are issuing frequent explicit commits.
- B. The CPUs are busy executing server processes and background processes for a considerable amount of CPU time.
- C. The database user calls are spending most of their time in I/O for single block reads.
- D. The database user calls are spending most of their time waiting for sessions that are in more important consumer groups.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 66

Examine the command to change a parameter value from the default to 50: SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET OPTIMIZER_INDEX_COST_ADJ = 50;
What is the effect of changing the value of the parameter? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. It influences the optimizer to use full table scans instead of index scans as the estimated cost of full table scan is reduced.
- B. It influences the optimizer to use bitmap indexes as the estimated cost of conversion from bitmap to rowid is reduced.
- C. It influences the optimizer to always use fast full index scans as the estimated cost of using an index is reduced.
- D. It influences the optimizer to use indexes instead of full table scans as the estimated cost of using an index is reduced.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: http://www.dba-oracle.com/oracle_tips_cost_adj.htm

NEW QUESTION 67

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 68

You want to capture AWR data to monitor performance variation every Monday between 9:00 AM and 12:00 PM for three months and automatically remove the older AWR data every fortnight.
How would you achieve this? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Create AWR baselines.
- B. Create SQL plan baselines.
- C. Create repeating baseline templates.
- D. Create database services and make sure that user connections use them to connect to the database instance.
- E. Create a single baseline template.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 73

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$session_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 76

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 80

You are administering a database that supports a mixed workload. Many applications are running on the middle tier that use connection pools to connect to the database instance. Application users perform OLTP operations during the day and another application performs batch job operations at night. You want to measure and prioritize the two workloads.

Which action would you take to achieve this? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Create database services for the applications, assign individual sessions created by the applications to consumer groups, and then set a priority.
- B. Assign profiles to users running the batch operations and make sure that a priority is set for resource limits in profiles.
- C. Create database services for the applications and assign different profiles to the sessions to set a relative priority for resource usage.
- D. Create database services for the applications, create a job class associated with the service, batch the jobs, and then create jobs by using the job class.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 85

Examine the initialization parameters set for a database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
dbwr_io_slaves	integer	0
db_writer_processes	integer	1
filesystemio_options	string	NONE
disk_asynch_io	boolean	TRUE

The database supports an OLTP workload. Applications connect to the instance using shared server connections and perform small, random I/Os. All the data files are on the same disk. You notice free buffer wait events for sessions in the database instance.

To solve the problem, you increase the size of the buffer cache. But after some time, you notice sessions waiting again on free buffer waits.

What will you recommend to alleviate the issue? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Run the I/O calibration tool.
- B. Configure the database instance to make asynchronous I/O available to DBWR.
- C. Spread the data files over multiple disks, controllers, and I/O buses to ensure that there are no hotspots in the I/O subsystem.
- D. Configure dedicated server connections for the applications.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 90

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 several INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations, significantly altering the data in 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 three options would improve the performance of the query? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 94

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. CURSOR_SHARING is set to EXACT for the instance. An application is frequently executing almost identical queries that vary in literal values in the WHERE clause, causing a large number of hard parses to occur.

Which four statements would be true if you use bind variables for these queries? (Choose four.)

- A. Mutex contention in the library cache will be reduced.
- B. The optimizer will use one parent cursor and one child cursor for each SQL statement with different literal values.
- C. Hard parses will be reduced for the queries.
- D. The optimizer will use bind peeking and subsequent execution of the queries will always generate the same plans irrespective of the cardinality.
- E. The optimizer will generate the same plan for all bind values if no histograms exist on the columns used in the WHERE clause of these queries.
- F. The optimizer will use bind peeking and use the literal value to determine the execution plan for these queries.

Answer: ACDE

NEW QUESTION 97

You are administering a database that supports multiple applications, which make dedicated connections to the database instance by using different services.

You execute the command to enable tracing of the ORCL1 service:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE (service_name => 'ORCL1', WAITS =>
TRUE, BINDS => NULL, instance_name => 'ORCL',plan_stat => NULL);
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. A single trace file is generated for all sessions mapped to the ORCL1 service.
- B. SQL trace is enabled for all modules and actions for sessions mapped to the ORCL1 service.
- C. An SQL trace file is generated for each session that maps to the ORCL1 service.
- D. An SQL trace file is generated for each of the modules using the ORCL1 service.
- E. SQL trace is not enabled for the service because a module name is not specified.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 99

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 102

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. An application regularly creates global temporary tables and a large number of transactions are performed on them. You notice that performance is degraded because of excessive generation of undo due to a large number of transactions on the global temporary tables.

What is the recommended action to improve performance? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Increase the size of the undo tablespace and enable undo retention guarantee.
- B. Increase the size of the database buffer cache.
- C. Enable temporary undo.
- D. Increase the size of the temporary tablespace or make it autoextensible.
- E. Enable Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) for the undo tablespace.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B13789_01/server.101/b10739/undo.htm

NEW QUESTION 106

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