# Money Back Guarantee

Vendor:Oracle

Exam Code:1Z0-064

**Exam Name:**Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

Version:Demo

#### **QUESTION 1**

Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload. The database uses ASM storage. One of the ASM disks goes offline because of hardware failure. When the disk is replaced and then added back to the diskgroup, database performance is affected by rebalance operations.

Which two actions would you recommend to lower the impact of rebalance operations on the performance of the database? (Choose two.)

A. Increase the number of ASMB processes.

B. Decrease the value of the ASM\_POWER\_LIMIT parameter.

C. Set the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME disk attribute to a lower value.

D. Specify the POWER clause with a lower value in an ALTER DISKGROUP statement.

E. Set the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME disk attribute to a higher value.

Correct Answer: BD

# **QUESTION 2**

Examine the parameters set for your database instance: You notice that for one particular SQL statement, the optimizer generates a new better plan than the plans in the SQL Plan Management Base.

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE

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.

Correct Answer: B

## **QUESTION 3**

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.

Correct Answer: BD

#### **QUESTION 4**

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.

Correct Answer: CD

#### **QUESTION 5**

You are administrating a database that supports a DSS workload. Syntactically similar queries using joins and aggregate functions are frequently executed by users to fetch data from remote databases by using database links.

Which three tasks should you perform to improve the performance of these queries?

A. Ensure that the RESULT\_CACHE\_MAX\_RESULT parameter is set to 100.

B. Ensure that the RESULT\_CACHE\_REMOTE\_EXPIRATION parameter is set to a nonzero value for the local instance.

C. Ensure that the RESULT\_CACHE\_MAX\_SIZE parameter is set to a nonzero value on the local database instance.

D. Ensure that the RESULT\_CACHE\_MAX\_SIZE parameter is set to a nonzero value on both the local and remote database instances.

E. Ensure that the RESULT\_CACHE\_MAX\_SIZE parameter is set to a nonzero value on the remote database instance.

F. Ensure that the RESULT\_CACHE\_MAX\_MODE parameter is set to FORCE for the local instance.

G. Ensure that the RESULT\_CACHE\_MODE parameter is set to FORCE for remote database instances.

Correct Answer: BCF

### **QUESTION 6**

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
Т
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```

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 a SQL profile
- G. creating a KEEP cache

Correct Answer: AD

#### **QUESTION 7**

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

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
<pre>memory_max_target</pre>	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	e)*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 NAME	executions%'; 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.

Correct Answer: CF

## **QUESTION 8**

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
Correct Answer: BCD

## **QUESTION 9**

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

Correct Answer: C

## **QUESTION 10**

In which three situations can dynamic statistics be used? (Choose three.)

A. when the sampling time is a small fraction of the total time for a query

B. when an execution plan is suboptimal because of complex predicates

C. when extended statistics are not available for SQL statements that use complex predicates

D. when a query is on a partitioned table with a global index

E. when index statistics are missing on a column that is used in SQL statements with highly selective filters

Correct Answer: BCD

## **QUESTION 11**

A parallel SQL statement is taking a long time to execute. You want to verify how the server processes are dividing work.

How should you determine this?

A. by using Real-Time ADDM

- B. by using services
- C. by using SQL Tuning Advisor
- D. by using ASH
- E. by using Real-Time SQL monitoring

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501\_01/server.920/a96520/tuningpe.htm

#### **QUESTION 12**

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.

Correct Answer: AE