



# 1Z0-062<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

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### QUESTION 1

Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload in which one of the applications creates a temporary table for a session and performs transactions on it. This consumes a lot of undo tablespace and generates lots of redo.

Which two actions would you take to solve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the size of the temporary tablespace.
- B. Enable Automatic Memory Management (AMM).
- C. Enable undo retention guarantee.
- D. Enable temporary undo for the database.
- E. Increase the size of the redo log buffer.

Correct Answer: AD

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### QUESTION 2

Examine the current value for the following parameters in your database instance:

SGA\_MAX\_SIZE = 1024M SGA\_TARGET = 700M DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE = 124M LOG\_BUFFER = 200M

You issue the following command to increase the value of DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE=140M;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. It fails because the DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE parameter cannot be changed dynamically.
- B. It succeeds only if memory is available from the autotuned components if SGA.
- C. It fails because an increase in DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA\_TARGET.
- D. It fails because an increase in DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA\_MAX\_SIZE.

Correct Answer: D

\*

The SGA\_TARGET parameter can be dynamically increased up to the value specified for the SGA\_MAX\_SIZE parameter, and it can also be reduced.

\*

Example:

For example, suppose you have an environment with the following configuration:



SGA\_MAX\_SIZE = 1024M SGA\_TARGET = 512M DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE = 128M In this example, the value of SGA\_TARGET can be resized up to 1024M and can also be reduced until one or more of the automatically sized components reaches its minimum size. The exact value depends on environmental factors such as the number of CPUs on the system. However, the value of DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE remains fixed at all times at 128M

\*

DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE Size of cache for 8K buffers

\*

For example, consider this configuration:

SGA\_TARGET = 512M DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE = 128M In this example, increasing DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE by 16 M to 144M means that the 16M is taken away from the automatically sized components. Likewise, reducing DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE by 16M to 112M means that the 16M is given to the automatically sized components.

### QUESTION 3

Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) is enabled for your database instance. You execute the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE = 100M;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. It succeeds and the minimum size for the DEFAULT buffer pool is set to 100M.
- B. It fails because DB\_CACHE\_SIZE is a static initialization parameter.
- C. It fails because ASMM is enabled and individual SGA components cannot be sized.
- D. It succeeds and the value is changed in the SPFILE immediately, but the change takes effect only at the next instance startup.

Correct Answer: A

### QUESTION 4

Examine the following parameters for a database instance:

```
MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0 MEMORY_TARGET=0 SGA_TARGET=0 PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=500m
```

Which three initialization parameters are not controlled by Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM)? (Choose three.)

- A. LOG\_BUFFER
- B. SORT\_AREA\_SIZE
- C. JAVA\_POOL\_SIZE



D. STREAMS\_POOL\_SIZE

E. DB\_16K\_CACHE\_SZIE

F. DB\_KEEP\_CACHE\_SIZE

Correct Answer: AEF

Manually Sized SGA Components that Use SGA\_TARGET Space SGA Component, Initialization Parameter / The log buffer LOG\_BUFFER / The keep and recycle buffer caches DB\_KEEP\_CACHE\_SIZE DB\_RECYCLE\_CACHE\_SIZE / Nonstandard block size buffer caches DB\_nK\_CACHE\_SIZE

Note:

\*

In addition to setting SGA\_TARGET to a nonzero value, you must set to zero all initialization parameters listed in the table below to enable full automatic tuning of the automatically sized SGA components.

\*

Table, Automatically Sized SGA Components and Corresponding Parameters

SGA Component	Initialization Parameter
Fixed SGA and other internal allocations needed by the Oracle Database instance	N/A
The shared pool	SHARED_POOL_SIZE
The large pool	LARGE_POOL_SIZE
The Java pool	JAVA_POOL_SIZE
The buffer cache	DB_CACHE_SIZE
The Streams pool	STREAMS_POOL_SIZE

## QUESTION 5

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

```

NAME                                TYPE                                VALUE
-----                                -
optimizer_adaptive_reporting_only    boolean                             FALSE
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines boolean                             FALSE
optimizer_dynamic_sampling           integer                              2
optimizer_features_enable            string                               12.1.0.1

```

Which three statements are true about the process of automatic optimization by using cardinality feedback? (Choose three.)

A. The optimizer automatically changes a plan during subsequent execution of a SQL statement if there is a huge difference in optimizer estimates and execution statistics.

B. The optimizer can re optimize a query only once using cardinality feedback.



- C. The optimizer enables monitoring for cardinality feedback after the first execution of a query.
- D. The optimizer does not monitor cardinality feedback if dynamic sampling and multicolumn statistics are enabled.
- E. After the optimizer identifies a query as a re-optimization candidate, statistics collected by the collectors are submitted to the optimizer.

Correct Answer: ACD

C: During the first execution of a SQL statement, an execution plan is generated as usual.

D: if multi-column statistics are not present for the relevant combination of columns, the optimizer can fall back on cardinality feedback.

(not B)\* Cardinality feedback. This feature, enabled by default in 11.2, is intended to improve plans for repeated executions.

optimizer\_dynamic\_sampling optimizer\_features\_enable

\*

dynamic sampling or multi-column statistics allow the optimizer to more accurately estimate selectivity of conjunctive predicates.

Note:

\*

OPTIMIZER\_DYNAMIC\_SAMPLING controls the level of dynamic sampling performed by the optimizer. Range of values. 0 to 10

\*

Cardinality feedback was introduced in Oracle Database 11gR2. The purpose of this feature is to automatically improve plans for queries that are executed repeatedly, for which the optimizer does not estimate cardinalities in the plan properly. The optimizer may misestimate cardinalities for a variety of reasons, such as missing or inaccurate statistics, or complex predicates. Whatever the reason for the misestimate, cardinality feedback may be able to help.

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