1Z0-064^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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QUESTION 1

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.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 2

Examine the partial TKPROF output for an SQL statement: Which two inferences can definitely be made from this output? (Choose two.)

```
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)
```

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.

E. An uncommitted transaction made a series of updates to the NAME_ID column just before the execution of this query.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 3

Which two situations can lead to sparsely populated index blocks? (Choose two.)

A. Data is frequently inserted using direct path load into a table with an index.

B. Indexed columns in a table are frequently updated.

C. Values in an indexed column are inserted using monotonically incrementing sequences.

D. Bulk delete operations are performed on a table with indexes.

E. Online table move operations are performed frequently on a table with indexes.

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 4

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.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 5

Examine the command:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET TEMP_UNDO_ENABLED = TRUE;

Which two statements are true about setting the parameter value to TRUE?

A. It improves performance because DML and DDL operations performed on temporary tables do not use the database buffer cache and redo log buffer.

B. It improves database performance by reducing the overhead on the PGA.

C. It reduces the amount of redo generated for DML operations performed on temporary tables.

D. It reduces the amount of undo stored in the undo tablespace.

Correct Answer: BD

Reference: https://onlineappsdba.com/index.php/2016/03/21/next-five-new-features-in-oracle-database12c-for-dbas-part-ii/

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