1Z0-064 Q&As

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

Pass Oracle 1Z0-064 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.passapply.com/1z0-064.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle Official Exam Center

QUESTION 1

You are administrating a database that supports a mixed workload. Given are the details of the workload: During the day, short transactions and syntactically similar queries are repeatedly issued. At night, DSS batch queries and jobs are executed with large sort operations.

Examine the parameters set for the 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

To automate memory requirements for both workloads, which three changes to parameters would you recommend?

A. Set the MEMORY_MAX_TARGET and MEMORY_TARGET parameters to a value greater than the sum of SGA_MAX_SIZE and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET.

B. Set the SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameters to their minimum required values.

C. Set DB_CACHE_SIZE, SHARED_POOL_SIZE, and LARGE_POOL_SIZE to their minimum required values.

D. Set the SGA_TARGET parameter to the value of the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter.

E. Set the MEMORY_TARGET parameter to the value of SGA_MAX_SIZE.

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 2

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.

Correct Answer: ABCD

QUESTION 3

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.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

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.

D. Check the indexes on the tables used in queries for clustering factor.

E. Check the size of the temporary tablespace for sorting operations.

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true about wait events?

A. A single resource wait event may be recorded as multiple waits, depending on the number of session timeouts during that wait.

B. A wait event can be defined in multiple wait classes.

C. Wait event statistics are cumulatively collected only at the instance level.

D. Wait events for an instance include statistics for both background and foreground processes.

E. Wait event countries are incremented by the server process that waits.

Correct Answer: BE

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TGDBA/pfgrf_instance_tune.htm#TGDBA13014