



1Z0-064^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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QUESTION 1

In which three scenarios would you recommend the use of the SQL Performance Analyzer?

- A. to identify SQL statements that require SQL profiles
- B. to analyze the impact of network and interconnect changes on database workload
- C. to identify SQL statements whose performance may have regressed due to a hardware upgrade
- D. to analyze the impact of new indexes and materialized views on the SQL statements executed by an application
- E. to identify SQL statements in an application whose performance may have regressed due to migration from Oracle Database 11g to 12c
- F. to analyze the impact of using bind variables for syntactically similar SQL statements

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 2

Examine the Load Profile and partial Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time sections from an AWR report.



Load Profile	Per Second	Per Transaction
~~~~~	-----	-----
DDB Time(s) :	0.3	0.15
DB CPU(s)	0.2	0.4
Redo size (bytes):	18,680.98	4,365.06
Logical reads (blocks):	106,671.46	24,488.48
Block changes:	109.86	25.47
Physical reads (blocks)	2.99	0.7
Physical writes (blocks)	7.97	1.86
Read IO requests:	2.9	32.3
Write IO requests:	0.4	8.2
Read IO (MB):	0.1	0.5
Write IO (MB):	0.0	0.2
User calls:	497.39	105.37
Parses (SQL):	39.68	9.27
Hard parses (SQL):	0.12	0.04
SQL Work Area (MB):	14.56	3.66
Logons:	0.13	0.03
Executes (SQL):	55.94	12.15
Rollbacks:	0.0	0.1
Transactions:	4.15	

## Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time

Event	Waits	Total Wait Time (sec)	Wait Avg (ms)	% DB Time
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CPU time		6,581		38.1
db file sequential read	19,870	185	9	3.6
SQL*Net more data from client	229,931	104	0	.8
log file sync	58,341	103	2	.7
log switch/archive	10	98	9,791	.6

Which two areas should you examine next to identify possible bottlenecks?

- A. the application code because of CPU-intensive activities
- B. the application code because user calls are performing several queries that require sorting
- C. the "SQL ordered by Gets" section of the AWR report to check for excessive logical I/O



D. the "SQL ordered by Reads" section of the AWR report to check for excessive physical reads

Correct Answer: AC

### QUESTION 3

Your database supports an OLTP workload where a large number of syntactically similar queries are executed. Examine the Instance Efficiency Percentages in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report of the last hour: Which two inferences can be drawn from the report?

#### Instance Efficiency Percentages (Target 100%)

Buffer Nowait %:	100.00	Redo NoWait %:	100.00
Buffer Hit %:	79.49	In-memory Sort %:	100.00
Library Hit %:	63.12	Soft Parse %:	32.72
Execute to Parse %:	4.12	Latch Hit %:	99.95
Parse CPU to Parses Elapsed %:	1.98	%Non-Parse CPU:	36.94

- A. The optimizer is waiting for resources during parsing of the queries.
- B. The CPU is spending more time on pinning cursors in the library cache.
- C. The database buffer cache is undersized and is causing contention.
- D. Cursors are not getting shared in the library cache.

Correct Answer: AD

### QUESTION 4

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

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#### QUESTION 5

Which two result in the least internal 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 tablespaces
- E. locally managed tablespaces that were converted from dictionary managed tablespaces
- F. freelist managed segments with multiple freelists

Correct Answer: AD

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