



# 1Z0-064<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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### QUESTION 1

In the CUSTOMERS table, the values in the CUST\_STATE column are dependent on the values in the COUNTRY\_ID column. You want to make the optimizer aware of this dependency when these columns are used together in WHERE clause predicates that contain equalities or in-lists.

Which two methods achieve this? (Choose two.)

- A. gathering statistics on the CUSTOMERS table and its dependent objects, and then locking the statistics
- B. using SQL plan directives to generate an optimal plan
- C. setting the dynamic statistics level to 4 and setting the OPTIMIZER\_USE\_PENDING\_STATISTICS initialization parameter to true
- D. creating column group statistics, regathering statistics, and ensuring that histograms exist on both these columns

Correct Answer: AD

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### QUESTION 2

Your database supports a mixed workload. The ERP application creates short sessions and performs small, random I/Os; the REPORTING application executes long-running DSS queries.

You want to set a priority for the workload generated by the ERP application and optimize resource usage for them.

Which three objectives can be achieved by the Resource Manager? (Choose three.)

- A. limiting the amount of time that a session is idle and blocking other sessions of the ERP application
- B. limiting the amount of undo generated by operations performed by sessions created by the ERP application
- C. creating two resource plans with resource limits defined for the workload generated by the applications and automatically changing resource plans based on the workload
- D. allocating a lower percentage of CPU to sessions used by the REPORTING application than to those used by the ERP application
- E. limiting the physical I/O performed by the sessions or users of the ERP application that are connected to the database

Correct Answer: BDE

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### QUESTION 3

Which two actions can reduce library cache latch contention for an OLTP application that repeatedly executes queries containing a mix of literals and bind variables? (Choose two.)

- A. setting the OPEN\_CURSORS parameter to hold a sufficient number of concurrently open cursors
- B. coding the application such that a frequently executed statement is parsed only once and executed repeatedly as



required

- C. setting the CURSOR\_SHARING parameter to EXACT
- D. avoiding the granting of privileges on objects associated with cursors during peak load
- E. enabling Automatic Memory Management and allocating at least 50% of the available memory for SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE
- F. configuring shared server connections

Correct Answer: CE

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#### QUESTION 4

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

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#### QUESTION 5

Examine the parameters set for your database instance: You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. Users complain about the degraded performance of some queries. While diagnosing, you notice a large number of hard parses occurring for several syntactically almost identical SQL statements that differ only in literal values in the WHERE clause.



NAME	TYPE	VALUE
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optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_index_cost_adj	integer	100
optimizer_mode	string	ALL_ROWS
cursor_sharing	string	EXACT

Which two actions would you recommend to improve performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Create the KEEP cache and cache the tables used in the queries.
- B. Set the CURSOR\_SHARING parameter to FORCE.
- C. Use bind variables instead of literals.
- D. Create SQL plan baselines for the almost identical SQL statements and load them into the cursor cache.
- E. Set the OPTIMIZER\_CAPTURE\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINES parameter to TRUE.

Correct Answer: BE

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