

Exam Questions 1Z0-064

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1Z0-064/>



NEW QUESTION 1

You have been asked to use table compression for two large tables. Given are the details of the tables:

The TRANS_DET table:

? The table is used by an OLTP application.

? High volume insert and update operations are performed on the table.

? The table is frequently queried using index range scans.

The TRANS_HISTORY table:

? The table is used by a DSS application.

? High volume bulk loads are performed on the table.

? The table is used to store archival data on which large table full-table scans (FTS) are performed.

Which row store compression would you recommend for these tables with minimal overhead on performance? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. basic table compression for both the tables
- B. advanced row compression for both the tables
- C. basic table compression for the TRANS_HISTORY table and advanced row compression for the TRANS_DET table
- D. basic table compression for the TRANS_DET table and advanced row compression for the TRANS_HISTORY table
- E. warehouse compression for the TRANS_DET table and archive compression for the TRANS_HISTORY table

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

You want to generate statistics for new objects added to an OLTP application without affecting old statistics and the sessions that currently use them.

Which two tasks would you perform to test the new statistics? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the OPTIMIZER_USE_PENDING_STATISTICS initialization parameter to TRUE for the session.
- B. Set the STALE_PERCENT statistics preference to zero and then gather statistics.
- C. Set the PUBLISH statistics preference to FALSE and then gather statistics.
- D. Use the DBMS_STATS.PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS procedure to make pending statistics the current statistics.
- E. Set the NO_INVALIDATE statistics preference to FALSE and gather statistics without affecting old statistics.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 3

Your database supports a DSS workload. In an application, a few complex queries that contain multiple functions and expressions are using materialized views.

You notice that some queries are performing poorly because they are not benefiting from query rewrites.

Which three actions would you take to improve the performance of queries? (Choose three.)

- A. Create an SQL Tuning Set (STS) and submit as input to the SQL Access Advisor to generate recommendations about query rewrite and fast refresh for materialized views.
- B. Use the DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_REWRITE procedure to analyze why a query failed to rewrite.
- C. Create an STS and submit as input to the SQL Performance Analyzer to get recommendations about improving the performance of queries.
- D. Use the DBMS_ADVISOR.TUNE_MVIEW procedure to get recommendations about rewriting materialized views.
- E. Use the DBMS_ADVISOR.QUICK_TUNE procedure to analyze queries based on the usage of query rewrite with materialized views.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 4

Examine the Load Profile section of an AWR report:

	Per Second	Per Transaction	Per Exec	Per Call
DB Time(s):	2.0	0.9	0.02	0.02
DB CPU(s):	0.5	0.2	0.01	0.01
Redo size(bytes):	25,972.2	12,131.8		
Logical reads (blocks):	9,444.6	4,411.6		
Block changes:	144.7	67.6		
Physical reads (blocks):	8,671.9	4,050.7		
Physical writes (blocks):	2,641.5	1,233.9		
User calls:	83.9	39.2		
Parses (SQL):	30.7	14.3		
Hard parses(SQL):	0.4	0.2		
SQL Work Area (MB)	4.6	2.1		
Logons:	2.5	1.2		
Executes (SQL):	88.6	41.4		
Rollbacks:	0.0	0.0		
Transactions:	2.1			

Which two inferences can you derive from the details in this section? (Choose two.)

- A. The values for Redo size and Block changes imply that only updates were performed by transactions.
- B. The values for Parses (SQL) and Hard parses (SQL) imply that cursor sharing occurred quite often.
- C. The values for DB Time and DB CPU imply that the database had a high proportion of idle time during the specified snapshot interval.
- D. The values for SQL Work Area and User calls imply that only sort-based operations were performed.
- E. The values for Logical reads and Physical reads imply that the number of disk reads per second was less than the total number of DB block reads and consistent gets per second.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 5

Examine the partial TOP 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time section of an AWR report:

Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time

Event	Waits	Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	%Total Call Time	Wait Class
enq: TX - allocate ITL entry	9,799	28,698	2929	32.9	Configurat
db file sequential read	4,827,509	25,964	5	29.7	User I/O
read by other session	2,998,307	18,118	6	20.7	User I/O
CPU time		6,872		7.9	
direct path read	222,425	4,782	21	5.5	User I/O

What should you examine to diagnose the cause of the top three wait events? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. the V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY view
- B. the Time Model Statistics section of the AWR report
- C. the SQL statements based on elapsed time from the AWR report
- D. the Latch Activity section
- E. the Segment Statistics section of the AWR report

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

You plan to upgrade your production database from Oracle Database 11g to 12c. As part of the upgrade, you want to introduce new indexes and materialized views. You have already created a test system with Oracle Database 12c, having the same structure and data as the production database, along with new schema objects to be added to the production database.

You want to identify regressed SQL statements, if any, which may have been caused by schema changes and the change in the optimizer version.

Which two methods would you use to achieve this? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an SQL Tuning Set (STS) for the SQL statements on the production database and submit as input to the SQL Tuning Advisor on the test database.
- B. Create an STS for the SQL statements on the production database and submit as input to the SQL Performance Analyzer with the OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE parameter first set to 11.2.0.1, and then to 12.1.0.1 on the test database.
- C. Generate an Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) compare periods report with snapshots taken before and after schema changes on the test database.
- D. Capture the production database workload, replay it on the test system by using Database Replay, and analyze by using the workload replay compare period report.
- E. Create an STS for the SQL statements on the production database and submit as input to the SQL Access Advisor on the test database.
- F. Create an STS for the SQL statements on the production database before and after changes and submit as input to the SQL Performance Analyzer on the test database.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 7

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 8

Users complain about increased response time for queries in your production database that supports an OLTP workload. On investigation, you notice a large number of db file scattered read, latch: cache buffers lru chain, and latch: cache buffers chains wait events:

Identify three possible reasons for the increased response time. (Choose three.)

- A. too many sort operations being performed
- B. repeated simultaneous access to a block or small number of blocks
- C. the shared pool is inadequately sized
- D. queries not using indexes and performing full table scans
- E. queries repeatedly fetching blocks that are not in the database buffer cache
- F. cursors are closed explicitly after each execution

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 9

Which three statements are true about the interpretation of an execution plan? (Choose three.)

- A. The cost of the entire plan is indicated by the line with Id 0 and always includes both I/O and CPU resources.
- B. The ROWS column indicates the cardinality of each operation and is always calculated by dividing the total number of rows in the table by the number of distinct values in the column used in the WHERE clause predicate.
- C. A TABLE ACCESS FULL in the Operation column for a query with a WHERE clause occurs only if no index exists for the filter column.
- D. An INDEX UNIQUE SCAN in the Operation column always implies that only one row will be returned.
- E. A HASH JOIN in the Operation column always implies that two tables are joined by using an equijoin.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 10

Your database supports an OLTP workload during the day and batch processing at night. You want to monitor performance metrics to detect any degradation of performance in both types of workloads over a time period of 30 days.

Examine this list of possible steps:

1. Create a fixed baseline.
2. Create a baseline template.
3. Create a new moving window baseline.
4. Increase the retention period default value to 30 days.
5. Increase the size of the existing moving window baseline to 30 days.
6. Create warning and critical alerts for the relevant metrics.
7. Enable adaptive thresholds to detect the workload patterns and specify a high- significance-level threshold type.
8. Enable adaptive thresholds to detect the workload patterns and set different threshold values as a percentage of the maximum value.

Which option represents the required steps in the correct order? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. 5, 7
- B. 2, 4, 3
- C. 3, 4, 8
- D. 4, 5, 7
- E. 5, 1, 6, 8

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 10

Examine the parameters:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
parallel_degree_policy	string	MANUAL
workarea_size_policy	string	AUTO
sort_area_size	integer	65536
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	256M
sga_target	big integer	1G

Your database supports a mixed workload and users have dedicated server connections. Users complain about the increased response time of a few queries that are performing large sort operations. On investigation, you notice an increase in the number of multipass work area executions and high number of direct path write wait events.

Which two actions could improve the performance? (Choose two.)

- A. increasing the value of the SORT_AREA_SIZE parameter
- B. increasing the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter
- C. enabling Automatic Memory Management for the instance
- D. increasing the size of the default temporary tablespace
- E. using parallel hint in queries performing large sort operations
- F. enabling Automatic Shared Memory Management for the instance

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 13

Examine the parameters set for a database instance supporting a mixed workload:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
-----	-----	-----
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	376M
sga_max_size	big integer	1G
sga_target	big integer	0
sort_area_size	integer	65536

The database instance supports shared server and dedicated server connections simultaneously. Users complain about increased response times of a few DSS queries. During investigation, you execute the queries:

```
SQL> SELECT d.value as disk, m.value as memory, (d.value/m.value)*100 as ratio
      FROM v$sysstat m, v$sysstat d
      WHERE m.name='sorts (memory)' and d.name='sorts (disk)';
      DISK      MEMORY      RATIO
      -----
      9180      80477      11.40699
SQL> SELECT name,value FROM v$sysstat WHERE name LIKE 'workarea executions%';
NAME                                           VALUE
-----
workarea executions - multipass                89
workarea executions - optimal               49654
workarea executions - onepass                1367
```

Based on the output, which two courses of action would you recommend to improve query performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Use a parallel hint in the queries.
- B. Increase the number of DBWn processes.
- C. Increase the value of the SORT_AREA_SIZE initialization parameter.
- D. Increase the size of the temporary tablespace or add a new temporary tablespace.
- E. Increase the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET initialization parameter.
- F. Increase the size of the large pool.

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 15

Examine the parameters set for your database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
-----	-----	-----
db_block_size	integer	8192
db_2k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_4k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_8k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_16k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_32k_cache_size	big integer	0

You are asked by a developer to create a table for an application with these requirements:

- ? The table will be used for a DSS application.
 - ? High volume bulk loads will be performed.
 - ? The table will be used to store archival data on which large full-table scans (FTS) will be performed.
- Which attributes are the best for the tablespace in which this table should be created? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Create it in a locally managed tablespace with ASSM enabled and assign a high value for the PCTFREE attribute.
- B. Create it in a locally managed tablespace with manual segment space management.
- C. Create it in a locally managed tablespace with a bigger nonstandard block size and ASSM enabled.
- D. Create it in locally managed tablespace with ASSM enabled and an additional freelist.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 16

Which two statements are true about server-generated alerts? (Choose two.)

- A. They are always logged in the alert log.
- B. They are written to a trace file if the TRACE_ENABLED initialization parameter is set to TRUE.

- C. They are generated only when the STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter is set to ALL.
D. They can be generated for user-defined metric thresholds.
E. They appear in the DBA_ALERT_HISTORY view whenever corrective action is taken for an alert.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 20

You define the warning threshold for the tablespace usage metric for the USERS tablespace to be 60% and the critical threshold to be 80%. Which two sources should you check for the alert information when either the warning or the critical threshold is exceeded? (Choose two.)

- A. the alert log
B. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
C. DBA_ALERT_HISTORY
D. DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS
E. DBA_ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY
F. DBA_THRESHOLDS

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 24

Which two statements are true about DB time in V\$SYS_TIME_MODEL? (Choose two.)

- A. DB time cannot exceed the total elapsed time (walk clock time) since the database instance started.
B. DB time cannot exceed the maximum number of concurrent sessions multiplied by the actual elapsed time for each session.
C. DB time includes the time spent on client processes and background processes.
D. Reducing DB time allows a database instance to support more user requests by using the same resources.
E. DB time is always greater than or equal to the DB CPU time.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 28

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.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 29

Which two statements are true about the interpretation of Buffer Cache Hit Ratio in the Instance Efficiency Percentages section of an AWR report? (Choose two.)

- A. A high value indicates that the buffer cache is adequately sized for the current workload.
B. Poor hit ratios indicate that a large number of indexed lookups or small table scans are being performed.
C. A low hit ratio does not necessarily imply that increasing the size of the buffer cache will improve performance.
D. A high hit ratio may indicate that repeated scanning of the same large table or index is being performed.

E. A low hit ratio indicates that a KEEP buffer pool should be configured based on the size of the largest object accessed in the buffer cache.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 33

Which two statements are true about Active Session History (ASH)? (Choose two.)

- A. The Data Sample size available in an ASH report is dynamic and, at any given moment, is directly related to the amount of work being performed.
- B. ASH contains sampled data from all sessions that are connected to a database instance at any given moment.
- C. ASH samples data from V\$SESSION every second.
- D. An ASH report can be used to identify the service that may be the cause of a transient performance problem.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 34

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. The CURSOR_SHARING parameter is set to EXACT for the instance. The performance of queries issued by one of the modules has degraded. The queries executed by the module are almost identical in syntax. To investigate, you analyze the latest AWR report and find a large number of latch:shared pool wait events and also a high percentage of the hard parse elapsed time.

Which two can be reasons for this? (Choose two.)

- A. The I/O performance is slow.
- B. Bind variables are not used for similar queries, causing hard parses.
- C. Repeated access to a small number of blocks.
- D. Excessive time is spent on finding cached cursors in the library cache.
- E. The CURSOR_SHARING parameter is set to EXACT, which does not allow similar queries to share a cursor.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 35

In your database, the locally managed tablespace, USERS, has the default space usage alert set to 85% for the warning level and 97% for the critical level. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Alerts are recorded in both Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control and DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS only when the critical threshold is exceeded.
- B. Alert settings for the warning and critical levels must be disabled before taking the USERS tablespace offline.
- C. Alerts that are triggered are automatically recorded in DBA_ALERT_HISTORY after they are cleared.
- D. Alerts are triggered when the space usage reaches the warning level, again when it reaches the critical level, and yet again when the space usage falls below the critical level.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 39

Which three statements are true about using Real-Time Database Operations? (Choose three.)

- A. The STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter must be set to ALL to enable automatic SQL monitoring for all long-running queries.
- B. The CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS initialization parameter must be set to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNUNG to use Real-Time Database Operations.
- C. The STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter can be set to TYPICAL or ALL to enable Real-Time Database Operations.
- D. Real-Time Database Operations can be enabled only at the system level.
- E. Real-Time Database Operations can be created by using the DBMS_MONITOR or DBMS_SESSION packages.
- F. Database operation monitoring starts automatically when a database operation consumes at least five seconds of the CPU or I/O time in a single execution.

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 42

Which two statements are true about Compare Period ADDM? (Choose two.)

- A. It is automatically invoked whenever the AWR Compare Period report is invoked.
- B. It is automatically invoked whenever ADDM is run by default.
- C. It verifies if there is any change in the workload or average resource consumption by the SQL executed during the two specified time periods, to ensure 100% accuracy.
- D. It can be used to create a comparison report between the Database Replay workload capture report and the replay report.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 46

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.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 50

A senior DBA asks you to decrease the values of the connect_time_scale and think_time_scale replay processing parameters to 50 to preprocess the workload for replay.

What three could be reasons for this change? (Choose three.)

- A. to reduce the elapsed time between two successive user calls from a session.
- B. to decrease the number of concurrent users during replay
- C. to increase the number of concurrent users during replay
- D. to reduce the time of replay
- E. to decrease the wait for a query, caused by noncommitted transactions

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 54

Examine the parameters set for your database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
-----	-----	-----
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

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. 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.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 59

In which three situations does DB time always increase? (Choose three.)

- A. when the host is CPU bound for foreground processes
- B. when I/O wait time increases for foreground processes
- C. when more connections are made to a database instance
- D. when CPU consumption by background processes increases
- E. when wait time for data to be sent over a network increases

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Reference: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/oem/db-mgmt/s317294-db-perf-tuning-with-db-time-181631.pdf> (page 21)

NEW QUESTION 61

Your database supports multiple applications. The applications run on the middle tier and use connection pooling for connecting to the database.

You notice that the sessions created by the applications are competing for resources. You want to statistically measure the workload and set priorities.

What action must you perform to achieve this? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Create services for the applications and set a relative priority by assigning them to application users and using the DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE procedure to trace the services.
- B. Create services for the applications and set a relative priority by assigning them to application users and using the DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE procedure to trace the services.
- C. Create services for the applications and set the relative priority of services within an instance by mapping the services directly to consumer groups.
- D. Create services for the applications and set a relative priority by assigning them to application users.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 63

You are administering a database that supports a mixed workload. You upgrade your database from Oracle Database 11g to 12c and after the upgrade, users complain about degraded performance of some queries. The SQL plan baselines imported from the previous version are present for the queries and are loaded to the SQL Management Base as accepted plans. On further investigation, you find that better plans are generated but not used by the optimizer.

Examine the parameters set for the instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
-----	-----	-----
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE

Which three tasks would you perform to improve the performance of these queries? (Choose three.)

- A. Gather statistics for the objects used in the queries.
- B. Use the DBMS_SPM.EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE function to evolve new plans and fix the plans for the statements.
- C. Create an SQL Tuning Set (STS) and run it through the SQL Access Advisor to generate recommendations.
- D. Create an STS and run it through the SQL Tuning Advisor to generate recommendations.
- E. Set the OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES parameter to TRUE.
- F. Use the DBMS_SPM.ALTER_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE function to alter the accepted plans as fixed plans.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 67

Examine the query and its output:

```
SQL> SELECT sid, seq#, event, p1text, p1, p2text, p2, p3text, p3, wait_time,
seconds_in_wait, state FROM v$sqlsession_wait WHERE sid = 24;
```

SID	SEQ#	EVENT	P1TEXT	P1	P2TEXT	P2	P3TEXT	P3	WAIT_TIME
---	----	-----	-----	----	-----	---	-----	----	-----
24	104	db file scattered read	file#	12	block#	1221	blocks	8	-1

Which two inferences can be definitely derived from this output? (Choose two.)

- A. The db file scattered read event has occurred 104 times in this session for file# 12.
- B. The session has completed performing a full table scan.
- C. The SQL statements in this session are performing excessive disk reads.
- D. The multiblock factor is 8 for this I/O but it could vary for the other I/O events.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 72

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.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 74

In your database, the measured 99th percentile value is used as the maximum value. You set a warning threshold level of 110% of maximum trigger as an alert. What is the outcome? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. It generates an error because the warning threshold cannot exceed 100%.
- B. It generates an error because the percentage of maximum threshold cannot be set with a significance-level threshold value.
- C. It generates an alert when an observed metric is 99% of the 99th percentile value as measured over the moving window baseline.
- D. It generates an alert when an observed metric is 110% of the 99th percentile value as measured over the moving window baseline.
- E. It generates an alert when 1 in 100 observations for an observed metric exceeds the 99th percentile value as measured over the fixed baseline.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 77

You are administering a database that supports a mixed workload. Many applications are running on the middle tier that use connection pools to connect to the database instance. Application users perform OLTP operations during the day and another application performs batch job operations at night. You want to measure and prioritize the two workloads.

Which action would you take to achieve this? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Create database services for the applications, assign individual sessions created by the applications to consumer groups, and then set a priority.
- B. Assign profiles to users running the batch operations and make sure that a priority is set for resource limits in profiles.
- C. Create database services for the applications and assign different profiles to the sessions to set a relative priority for resource usage.
- D. Create database services for the applications, create a job class associated with the service, batch the jobs, and then create jobs by using the job class.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 79

Examine the parameters set for a database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
-----	-----	-----
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
lock_sga	boolean	FALSE
pre_page_sga	boolean	TRUE
sga_max_size	big integer	1G
sga_target	big integer	1G
result_cache_max_size	big integer	0
result_cache_mode	string	MANUAL

An application performs a large number of identical queries on small lookup tables very frequently. Users complain about the slow response time of queries on these tables. On investigation, you notice that buffers are getting aged out of the buffer cache. To mitigate the issue, you increase the value of the SGA_MAX_SIZE and SGA_TARGET parameters, but after some time, you notice the same issue again.

Which two would you recommend as long-term solutions for this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. increasing the size of the database buffer cache
- B. configuring Automatic Memory Management
- C. configuring the KEEP buffer pool and altering tables to use the KEEP pool
- D. pinning the cursors of the queries in the library cache
- E. configuring the result cache for the instance

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 83

Which two actions should you take to monitor the throughput generated by the modules of an application? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the Resource Manager.
- B. Enable SQL Trace at the session level.
- C. Create a service.
- D. Use a dedicated server configuration.
- E. Use the DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO package to define the current module and action so that they appear in V\$SESSION.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 86

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