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

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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**QUESTION 1**

Examine the initialization parameters set for a database instance:

```
NAME                                TYPE        VALUE
-----------------------------       --------    --------
dbwr_io_slaves                      integer     0
db_writer_processes                 integer     1
filesystemio_options                string      NONE
disk_asynch_io                      boolean     TRUE
```

The database supports an OLTP workload. Applications connect to the instance using shared server connections and perform small, random I/Os. All the data files are on the same disk. You notice free buffer wait events for sessions in the database instance.

To solve the problem, you increase the size of the buffer cache. But after some time, you notice sessions waiting again on free buffer waits.

What will you recommend to alleviate the issue? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Run the I/O calibration tool.

B. Configure the database instance to make asynchronous I/O available to DBWR.

C. Spread the data files over multiple disks, controllers, and I/O buses to ensure that there are no hotspots in the I/O subsystem.

D. Configure dedicated server connections for the applications.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 2**

You are administrating a database that supports a mixed workload. Applications are running on a middle tier and use connection pooling to connect to the database instance. You want to trace all applications and modules that use the ORCL1 service to connect to the database instance.

How would you consolidate the SQL statements for sessions that are connected by using the ORCL1 service?

A. by using the DBMS_MONITOR package to enable tracing, the trcsess utility to consolidate trace files, and the tkprof utility to interpret trace files

B. by setting TRACE_ENABLED = TRUE and using the tkprof utility to consolidate and interpret trace files

C. by setting SQL_TRACE = TRUE and using the tkprof utility to consolidate and interpret trace files

D. by using the DBMS_MONITOR package to enable tracing, the tkprof utility to consolidate trace files, and the trcsess utility to interpret trace files

E. by using the DBMS_TRACE package to enable tracing and the tkprof utility to consolidate and interpret trace files

Correct Answer: C

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**QUESTION 3**

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

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**QUESTION 4**

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.

Correct Answer: DE

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**QUESTION 5**

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 Elapsd %:   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

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