

1Z0-064^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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QUESTION 1

A parallel SQL statement is taking a long time to execute. You want to verify how the server processes are dividing work.

How should you determine this?

- A. by using Real-Time ADDM
- B. by using services
- C. by using SQL Tuning Advisor
- D. by using ASH
- E. by using Real-Time SQL monitoring

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96520/tuningpe.htm

QUESTION 2

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.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 3

You plan to upgrade your production database from Oracle Database 11g to 12c and also to introduce new objects to the database. You also want to upgrade the hardware. You have already created a test system with the upgrades to be made to the production database. As part of the testing, you want to:

analyze and compare the overall database workload with concurrency and transaction characteristics find SQL statements that might get regressed because of the upgrade analyze execution plans for SQL statements for which performance might get regressed analyze the impact of new schema objects on database performance

Which two tools would you recommend to achieve the objective? (Choose two.)

- A. Database Replay
- B. SQL Tuning Advisor
- C. SQL Access Advisor
- D. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) compare periods report
- E. SQL Performance Analyzer
- F. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) compare periods report

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 4

In your database, supporting an OLTP workload, the SALES table is range-partitioned on the SALES_DATE column. A new partition is created every quarter and is frequently used for updates and queries. You recently noticed degraded performance of queries on a new partition due to stale statistics. A local partitioned index exists on the SALES_DATE column.

What would you recommend to improve performance?

- A. dropping the local partitioned index and creating a global partitioned index on the SALES_DATE column
- B. setting the INCREMENTAL preference to TRUE and the NO_INVALIDATE preference to TRUE for the partitioned table while gathering statistics
- C. setting the INCREMENTAL preference to TRUE and the CASCADE preference to FALSE for the partitioned table while gathering statistics
- D. setting the INCREMENTAL preference to TRUE and the GRANULARITY preference to AUTO for the partitioned table while gathering statistics

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. RESULT_CACHE_MODE is set to the default value and a result cache is configured for the instance. Multiple sessions execute syntactically similar queries without dblinks, containing functions and expressions, on tables with no DML activity. Some users complain about poor performance of these queries.

You investigate and find that the queries are frequently performing physical I/O, even though the results fetched by the queries are similar.

Which two actions do you recommend to overcome the problem affecting these queries? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the RESULT_CACHE_MODE parameter to FORCE for the instance.
- B. Use the result cache hint in the queries.
- C. Use bind variables for similar queries instead of literals.
- D. Set the RESULT_CACHE_REMOTE_EXPIRATION parameter to a nonzero value.
- E. Configure the KEEP pool and cache the queried tables used in the KEEP pool.

Correct Answer: AB

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