

1Z0-064^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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QUESTION 1

You recently joined a new team administering a database.

You notice that full table scans are performing poorly compared with full table scans on the databases you administered in a previous job.

You decide that performance problems are caused by a misconfiguration of factors affecting full table scans.

Which three factors should you investigate to determine the cause of the poorly performing Full Table Scans (FTS)? (Choose three.)

- A. value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT
- B. storing query results in the result cache
- C. setting of the DISK_ASYNC_IO parameter to TRUE
- D. setting of the OPTIMIZER_MODE parameter to ALL_ROWS
- E. use of parallel queries
- F. block size of the tablespaces in which the tables being scanned are stored
- G. value of the OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING parameter

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 2

Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload. The database uses ASM storage. One of the ASM disks goes offline because of hardware failure. When the disk is replaced and then added back to the diskgroup, database performance is affected by rebalance operations.

Which two actions would you recommend to lower the impact of rebalance operations on the performance of the database? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the number of ASMB processes.
- B. Decrease the value of the ASM_POWER_LIMIT parameter.
- C. Set the DISK_REPAIR_TIME disk attribute to a lower value.
- D. Specify the POWER clause with a lower value in an ALTER DISKGROUP statement.
- E. Set the DISK_REPAIR_TIME disk attribute to a higher value.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

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 5

Examine the partial AWR report taken for a time period of 60 minutes: Which two inferences can you draw from this report? (Choose two.)

Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time

Event	Waits	Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	%Total Call Time	Wait Class
resmgr: cpu quantum	475,956	152,859	320	75.2	Scheduler
CPU time		47,880		23.5	
db file sequential read	3,374,890	16,868	5	7.8	User I/O
db file scattered read	196,265	4,278	22	2.1	User I/O
log file sync	177,735	4,579	29	5.4	Commit
.....					
.....					
.....					

Operating System Statistics DB/Inst: ****/**** Snaps: 56708/56709

Statistic Total

BUSY_TIME	5,707,832
IDLE_TIME	2

.....

NUM_CPUS	32
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- A. The database user calls are issuing frequent explicit commits.
- B. The CPUs are busy executing server processes and background processes for a considerable amount of CPU time.
- C. The database user calls are spending most of their time in I/O for single block reads.

D. The database user calls are spending most of their time waiting for sessions that are in more important consumer groups.

Correct Answer: BC

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