1Z0-064 Q&As

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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QUESTION 1

You want to capture the performance of your database during the last ten days of the first quarter of the current financial year, so that you can compare this performance against the remaining quarter ends of the current financial year.

Which method should you use? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Create a static baseline that can be used with AWR compare reports.

B. Create a new moving window baseline and enable adaptive thresholds for relevant metrics.

C. Use a repeating baseline template to create and drop baselines based on a repeating time schedule and set adaptive thresholds at a high significance level.

D. Use fixed baseline templates to create a new moving window baseline and set relevant warning alerts that are computed as a percentage multiple of the maximum value observed for the data in the moving window baseline.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true about ADDM or Real-Time ADDM? (Choose two.)

A. ADDM can be run manually by selecting any range of AWR snapshots available within the AWR retention period, provided they do not cover a time period when the instances were restarted.

B. ADDM runs in Partial mode to analyze any hung database issues.

C. Real-Time ADDM can proactively detect and diagnose transient performance issues that last for a few seconds.

D. Real-Time ADDM is automatically invoked by ADDM at the end of every hour.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 3

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

A. It analyzes the performance of a database instance based on the time period covered by the most recent AWR snapshot, and generates recommendations based on hard-coded criteria.

B. It can analyze performance issues that occurred in past events provided they fall within the AWR retention period.

C. ADDM resource utilization and cost of analysis depends on the actual load on the database and the number of performance problems analyzed.

D. It first identifies the performance symptoms, and then refines them to reach the root cause with the singular aim of reducing the DB CPU metric.

E. It documents only those components and wait classes that are significantly impacting the performance of the database.

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 4

Examine the parameters set for a database instance: The database supports a mixed workload. Users complain about the increased response time of a few DSS queries. During investigation, you execute the query:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	256M
sga_max_size	big integer	1G
sga_target	big integer	1G

```
SQL> SELECT name,value FROM v$sysstat WHERE name LIKE 'workarea executions%';
NAME                                     VALUE
---------------------------------     --------
workarea executions - multipass            557
workarea executions - optimal            47256
workarea executions - onepass             1146
```

Based on the output, which two are possible ways to improve the performance of the queries? (Choose two.)

A. Enable temporary undo.

B. Enable Automatic Memory Management.

C. Increase the number of DBWn processes.

D. Enable Automatic Shared Memory Management.

E. Increase the value of the SGA_TARGET parameter.

F. Increase the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 5

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 a 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

Correct Answer: AF

QUESTION 6

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

```
SQL> desc employees

Name                          Null?    Type
----------------------------- -------- ---------------
EMPLOYEE_ID                   NOT NULL NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME                             VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME                     NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE                     NOT NULL DATE
JOB_ID                        NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY                                 NUMBER(8,2)
MANAGER_ID                             NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID                          NUMBER(4)
```

EMPLOYEE_ID is the primary key. No other indexes exist on this table. View the Exhibit to examine the commands and their output.

```
SQL> select department_id, count(department_id) from employees group by
department_id order by 2;

DEPARTMENT_ID  COUNT(DEPARTMENT_ID)
-------------  --------------------
           40                     1
           10                     1
           70                     1
           20                     2
          110                     2
           90                     3
           60                     5
           30                     6
          100                     6
           80                    34
           50                    45
11 rows selected.

SQL> var dept_id number
SQL> exec :dept_id := 50
SQL> select count(*) from employees where department_id= :dept_id;
  COUNT(*)
----------
        45
SQL> /
  COUNT(*)
----------
        45

SQL> SELECT CHILD_NUMBER, IS_BIND_SENSITIVE AS "BIND_SENSI", IS_BIND_AWARE AS
"BIND_AWARE", IS_SHAREABLE AS "BIND_SHARE" FROM V$SQL
WHERE SQL_TEXT LIKE 'select count(*) from emp%';

CHILD_NUMBER   BIND_SENSI   BIND_AWARE   BIND_SHARE
------------   ----------   ----------   ----------
           0   N            N            Y
```

Which two actions should you perform to make the cursor bind aware? (Choose two.)

A. Create a histogram on the DEPARTMENT_ID column.

B. Change the default CURSOR_SHARING value to FORCE.

C. Execute the query with the same DEPARTMENT_ID value multiple times.

D. Create an index on the DEPARTMENT_ID column.

E. Gather statistics for the index.

F. Regather statistics on the table.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 8

For which three problem categories does Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) provide analysis and recommendations by default? (Choose three.)

A. for network stack-related bandwidth contention

B. for concurrency issues because of buffer busy problems

C. for high-load PL/SQL execution and compilation, and high-load Java usage

D. for application-level lock contention.

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 9

Examine the query and its output:

```
SQL>select sql_id. sql_text
from v$sql
where upper(sql_text)
like 'SELECT $CUST WHERE %B1_';

SQL_ID          SQL_TEXT
-------------   ----------------------------------------
18796jgha0hwz   SELECT * FROM CUST WHERE CITY = :B1
18796jgha0hwz   SELECT * FROM CUST WHERE CITY = :B1
18796jgha0hwz   SELECT * FROM CUST WHERE CITY = :B1
```

How would you investigate the cause of three entries of identical SQL statements by using dynamic performance

views?

A. Query V$SQLAREA to find out if the SQL statement is bind aware.

B. Query V$SQLAREA to find out if multiple sessions executed this SQL statement, which resulted in multiple entries in V$SQL.

C. Query V$SQL to find out if any invalidations or reloads occurred for this SQL statement.

D. Query V$SQL_SHARED_CURSOR to identify the reason that a child cursor cannot be shared.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 10

Examine the parameters set for your database instance: You notice that for one particular SQL statement, the optimizer generates a new better plan than the plans in the SQL Plan Management Base.

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE

Which action is taken by the optimizer? (Choose the best answer.)

A. It adds the newly generated plan as an accepted but non-fixed plan.

B. It adds the newly generated plan as enabled and accepted.

C. It adds the newly generated plan as enabled but not accepted.

D. It adds the newly generated plan as a fixed plan, which will be used each time the SQL statement is executed.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

Examine the Load Profile and partial Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time sections from an AWR report.

Load Profile	Per Second	Per Transaction
DDB Time(s):	0.3	0.15
DB CPU(s)	0.2	0.4
Redo size (bytes):	18,680.98	4,365.06
Logical reads (blocks):	106,671.46	24,488.48
Block changes:	109.86	25.47
Physical reads (blocks)	2.99	0.7
Physical writes (blocks)	7.97	1.86
Read IO requests:	2.9	32.3
Write IO requests:	0.4	8.2
Read IO (MB):	0.1	0.5
Write IO (MB):	0.0	0.2
User calls:	497.39	105.37
Parses (SQL):	39.68	9.27
Hard parses (SQL):	0.12	0.04
SQL Work Area (MB):	14.56	3.66
Logons:	0.13	0.03
Executes (SQL):	55.94	12.15
Rollbacks:	0.0	0.1
Transactions:	4.15	

Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time

Event	Waits	Total Wait Time (sec)	Wait Avg (ms)	% DB Time
CPU time		6,581		38.1
db file sequential read	19,870	185	9	3.6
SQL*Net more data from client	229,931	104	0	.8
log file sync	58,341	103	2	.7
log switch/archive	10	98	9,791	.6

Which two areas should you examine next to identify possible bottlenecks?

A. the application code because of CPU-intensive activities

B. the application code because user calls are performing several queries that require sorting

C. the "SQL ordered by Gets" section of the AWR report to check for excessive logical I/O

D. the "SQL ordered by Reads" section of the AWR report to check for excessive physical reads

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 12

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.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 13

Your database supports an OLTP system.

Examine the parameter values configured in your database:

sga_max_size = 480M

sga_target = 480M

pga_aggregate_target = 160M

The CUSTOMERS table contains 8,000 rows. The CUST_ID column is the primary key and the

COUNTRY_ID column contains only three possible values: 1111, 2222, and 3333.

You execute the commands:

SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS(`SH\\',`CUSTOMERS\\');

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> CREATE INDEX COUNTRY_IDX ON CUSTOMERS (COUNTRY_ID);

Index created.

You then perform a series of INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations on the table. View the Exhibit to examine the query and its execution plan.

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(*)
 FROM CUSTOMERS
 WHERE COUNTRY_ID = 2222;

 COUNT(*)
----------
       150

SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display_cursor(null,null,'basic rows'));

PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
EXPLAINED SQL STATEMENT:
------------------------
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE COUNTRY_ID = 2222;

Plan hash value: 568322376
-----------------------------------------------------
| ID  | Operation             | Name      | Rows  |
-----------------------------------------------------
|   0 | SELECT STATEMENT      |           |       |
|   1 |  SORT AGGREGATE       |           |     1 |
|   2 |   TABLE ACCESS FULL   | CUSTOMERS |  8000 |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Which two options can improve the performance of the query without significantly slowing down the DML operations? (Choose two.)

A. creating a bitmap index on the COUNTRY_ID column

B. regathering statistics on the CUSTOMERS table

C. gathering statistics on the COUNTRY_IDX index

D. creating a histogram on the COUNTRY_ID column

E. increasing the size of the PGA

F. creating a SQL profile

G. creating a KEEP cache

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 14

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 15

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. CURSOR_SHARING is set to EXACT for the instance. An application is frequently executing almost identical queries that vary in literal values in the WHERE clause, causing a large number of hard parses to occur.

Which four statements would be true if you use bind variables for these queries? (Choose four.)

A. Mutex contention in the library cache will be reduced.

B. The optimizer will use one parent cursor and one child cursor for each SQL statement with different literal values.

C. Hard parses will be reduced for the queries.

D. The optimizer will use bind peeking and subsequent execution of the queries will always generate the same plans irrespective of the cardinality.

E. The optimizer will generate the same plan for all bind values if no histograms exist on the columns used in the WHERE clause of these queries.

F. The optimizer will use bind peeking and use the literal value to determine the execution plan for these queries.

Correct Answer: ABCD