1Z0-064 Q&As

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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QUESTION 1

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

QUESTION 2

Examine the query and its output:

```
SQL>select sid,state,wait_time/100 "WAIT TIME IN SECONDS", event from v$session where
username='HR';
```

Output:

```
SID         STATE               WAIT TIME IN SECONDS     EVENT
-------     -----------         --------------------     -------------
2832        WAITED KNOWN TIME      2029                  rdbms ipc message
3346        WAITING                   0                  enq: TX - row lock
contention
4208        WAITING                   0                  SQL*Net message from client
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Session 2832 had to wait 2029 seconds for a message to arrive because of a network bottleneck.

B. Session 4208 is either idle or experiencing poor response time due to a network or resource bottleneck on the client process.

C. Session 3346 is in wait state because it wants to lock a row in a block in which other sessions have already locked rows, and there is no free ITL slot available in this block.

D. Session 3346 is in wait state because either it is waiting to update a row that is locked by another session or another session is trying to insert the same key value in a UNIQUE index.

E. Session 4208 is definitely idle and should be killed to free network resources.

Correct Answer: AD

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

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.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 5

Your database supports an OLTP workload.

An application frequently performs update operations on an indexed column of a table; some bulk delete

and insert operations are also performed.

The table is created in a locally managed tablespace with manual segment space management.

A user complains about poor response time when querying the table.

The queries mostly perform index range scans.

You notice a high number of buffer busy waits and contention on segment headers.

Which three would you investigate further to diagnose the poor response time?

A. Check for freelist contention.

B. Check table blocks for migrated or chained rows.

C. Check the size of the shared pool.

D. Check the size of the large pool.

E. Chick whether the indexes have only a few entries per block.

Correct Answer: BCE

QUESTION 6

The CUSTOMERS table has 55,500 rows and 620 distinct values in the CUST_CITY_ID column. The number of popular values is 54 and less than 99% of the rows contain popular values.

Which type of histogram should you create to accurately determine the cardinality estimate on the CUST_CITY_ID column?

A. high-frequency histogram

B. height-balanced histogram

C. hybrid histogram

D. frequency histogram

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://www.scribd.com/document/308438994/Statistics

QUESTION 7

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 12.1.0.1on 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 8

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.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 9

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 10

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.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 11

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.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 12

To investigate the slow response time of queries on the TRANS table, you gathered the table statistics and executed the query:

```
SQL> SELECT chain_cnt, round(chain_cnt/num_rows*100,2) pct_chained, avg_row_len,
pct_free , pct_used
     FROM user_tables
     WHERE table_name = 'TRANS';
CHAIN_CNT    PCT_CHAINED AVG_ROW_LEN PCT_FREE  PCT_USED
---------    ----------- ----------- --------  --------
4789                 100        3691        10        40
```

The table is stored in a tablespace that has Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled. The tablespace is created with a standard block size of 8192 bytes.

Which three can be reasons for the slow response time of the queries? (Choose three.)

A. Row size is too large to fit into a single block during insert operations.

B. Row moves from one data block to another data block because the row grows too large to fit in the original block.

C. The table is subject to frequent insert, update, and delete DML activity leading to sparsely populated blocks.

D. The value of PCTUSED is set to a value lower than the default, causing row chaining.

E. The value of PCTFREE is set to a value lower than the default, causing row chaining.

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 13

Examine the parameters set for a database instance:

```
NAME                         TYPE         VALUE
---------------------------- ------------ ---------------
memory_max_target            big integer  0
memory_target                big integer  0
pga_aggregate_target         big integer  776M
sga_target                   big integer  0
```

The database supports a DSS application that performs huge sort operations on large temporary tables with LOB columns. Schema objects used in queries are updated and new rows are inserted regularly. Users complain about the poor performance of a few queries. During investigation, you execute these queries:

```
SQL> SELECT name, value FROM v$sysstat WHERE name LIKE 'workarea executions%';
NAME                                     VALUE
---------------------------------------- ----------
workarea executions - multipass           5389
workarea executions - optimal            89654
workarea executions - onepass            32367
```

```
SQL> SELECT tablsespace_name, block_size, initial_extent, next_extent,
extent_management, segment_space_management
FROM dba_tablespaces;
```

TABLESPACE_NAME	BLOCK_SIZE	INITIAL_EXTENT	NEXT_EXTENT	EXTENT_MAN	SEGMEN
SYSTEM	8192	65536		LOCAL	MANUAL
SYSAUX	8192	65536		LOCAL	AUTO
UNDOTBS1	8192	65536		LOCAL	MANUAL
TEMP	8192	1048576	1048576	LOCAL	MANUAL
USERS	8192	65536		LOCAL	AUTO

Which two actions would you recommend to improve the performance of these queries?

A. Alter the temporary tablespace to increase the extent size.

B. Increase the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET initialization parameter.

C. Enable Automatic Segment Space Management for the temporary tablespace.

D. Enable Automatic Memory Management for the instance.

E. Enable Automatic Shared Memory Management for the instance.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 14

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.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 15

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.

Correct Answer: AB