1Z0-064 Q&As

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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QUESTION 1

You want to set a priority for the workloads generated by the applications in your database instance such that report-generating tasks are assigned a lower priority.

How would you do this?

A. by using job classes with the Resource Manager

B. by creating an active session pool using the Resource Manager

C. by using services that are assigned different priorities with the Resource Manager

D. by using services for the applications and creating job classes associated with each service

Correct Answer: C

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e25494/dbrm.htm#ADMIN11875

QUESTION 2

Examine the query and its output:

```
SQL> SELECT sid, seq#, event, p1text, p1, p2text, p2, p3text, p3, wait_time,
seconds_in_wait, state FROM v$session_wait WHERE sid = 24;

SID  SEQ#  EVENT                  P1TEXT   P1  P2TEXT  P2    P3TEXT   P3  WAIT_TIME
---  ----  ---------              ------ ----  ------  ---   --------  ---  ----------
24    104  db file scattered read  file#   12  block#  1221  blocks     8         -1
```

Which two inferences can be definitely derived from this output? (Choose two.)

A. The db file scattered read event has occurred 104 times in this session for file# 12.

B. The session has completed performing a full table scan.

C. The SQL statements in this session are performing excessive disk reads.

D. The multiblock factor is 8 for this I/O but it could vary for the other I/O events.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 3

Examine the parameters set for your database instance:

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

You are administrating a database that supports a DSS workload. You make some changes to the sizes of memory components. Consequently, you receive this error:

```
ORA-04031: unable to allocate 16084 bytes of shared memory ("SHARED pool",
"unknown object", "SHARED pool heap", "PX msg pool")
```

Which three actions might resolve the issue?

A. pinning the cursors in the shared pool

B. setting the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter to 0 and the MEMORY_TARGET parameter to the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter

C. enabling Automatic Shared Memory Management for the database instance

D. setting the value of MEMORY_MAX_TARGET to the value of the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter

E. increasing the size of the shared pool

F. enabling Automatic Memory Management for the database instance

Correct Answer: CDF

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/refrn/PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET.html#GUID-DEBBD3F7-9F6D-4AC8-952C-0E0B2E62312D

QUESTION 4

Examine the partial TKPROF output for an SQL statement: Which two inferences can definitely be made from this output? (Choose two.)

```
SQL> SELECT city_id
     FROM city_names
     WHERE code = 'DLR'?

call       count      cpu    elapsed       disk  query    current   rows
-------  ------  -------  ---------  ---------  -----  ----------  -----
Parse           1     0.06       0.10          0      0           0      0
Execute         1     0.02       0.02          0      0           0      0
Fetch           1     0.23       0.30         31     31           3      1

Misses in library cache during parse: 0
Parsing user id: 02 (USER2)

Rows      Execution Plan
------    ---------------------------------------------------
     0    SELECT STATEMENT
  2340      TABLE ACCESS (BY ROWID) OF 'CITY_NAMES'
     0        INDEX (RANGE SCAN) OF 'CITY_NAMES_NAME' (NON-UNIQUE)
```

A. Array fetch operations were not performed for this query.

B. No hard parse was performed for this query.

C. The number of logical I/Os is almost equal to the number of physical I/Os.

D. Another transaction held a shared lock on the table, thereby causing a significant delay.

E. An uncommitted transaction made a series of updates to the NAME_ID column just before the execution of this query.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 5

In which three situations does DB time always increase? (Choose three.)

A. when the host is CPU bound for foreground processes

B. when I/O wait time increases for foreground processes

C. when more connections are made to a database instance

D. when CPU consumption by background processes increases

E. when wait time for data to be sent over a network increases

Correct Answer: BCD