1Z0-064 Q&As

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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QUESTION 1

You are administrating a database that supports a mixed workload. Applications are running on a middle tier and use connection pooling to connect to the database instance. You want to trace all applications and modules that use the ORCL1 service to connect to the database instance.

How would you consolidate the SQL statements for sessions that are connected by using the ORCL1 service?

A. by using the DBMS_MONITOR package to enable tracing, the trcsess utility to consolidate trace files, and the tkprof utility to interpret trace files

B. by setting TRACE_ENABLED = TRUE and using the tkprof utility to consolidate and interpret trace files

C. by setting SQL_TRACE = TRUE and using the tkprof utility to consolidate and interpret trace files

D. by using the DBMS_MONITOR package to enable tracing, the tkprof utility to consolidate trace files, and the trcsess utility to interpret trace files

E. by using the DBMS_TRACE package to enable tracing and the tkprof utility to consolidate and interpret trace files

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

You are administrating a database that supports an OLTP workload. A few users complain about the poor performance of some SQL statements. You notice that these SQL statements belong to different applications and conclude that there is no correlation between them. You create a SQL Tuning Set (STS) containing these SQL statements.

What must you do to analyze and generate recommendations for the SQL statements in the STS?

A. Submit the STS as input to the SQL Performance Analyzer to generate recommendations for creating indexes and materialized views.

B. Submit the STS as input to the SQL Tuning Advisor to generate recommendations for indexes or SQL profiles or both.

C. Submit the STS as input to the SQL Tuning Advisor to generate recommendations for SQL plan baselines.

D. Submit the STS as input to the SQL Access Advisor to generate recommendations for SQL profiles.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41573/sql_tune.htm

QUESTION 3

For which two tasks would you recommend the use of a repeating baseline template?

A. to capture AWR data during a system test that is scheduled for a weekend

B. to capture AWR data for a scheduled job that runs every day over a specified period of time

C. to capture user activity information for a consumer group over a specified period of time

D. to capture AWR data for a specified contiguous time period on an ongoing basis

E. to capture statistics performance variation over a specified period of time

Correct Answer: BD

Use a repeating baseline template to create and drop baselines based on a repeating time schedule. This is useful if you want Oracle Database to automatically capture a contiguous time period on an ongoing basis. For example, you may want to capture AWR data during every Monday morning for a month. In this case, you can create a repeating baseline template to automatically create baselines on a repeating schedule for every Monday, and automatically remove older baselines after a specified expiration interval, such as one month.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TGDBA/gather_stats.htm#TGDBA187

QUESTION 4

Examine the parameters set for your database instance:

```
NAME                 TYPE         VALUE
-------------------- ------------ -------
db_block_size        integer      8192
db_2k_cache_size     big integer  0
db_4k_cache_size     big integer  0
db_8k_cache_size     big integer  0
db_16k_cache_size    big integer  0
db_32k_cache_size    big integer  0
```

To investigate the slow response time of queries on the TRANS table, you gather table and execute 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 with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM), and some rows of the TRANS table are migrated and chained.

Which two actions would you recommend to improve query response time?

A. Reorganize the TRANS table online by using the DBMS_REDEFINITION package.

B. Create a bigger non-standard blocksize tablespace and move the TRANS table to that tablespace.

C. Move the TRANS table to a tablespace with manual segment space management with a lower value set for the PCTUSED attribute.

D. Move the TRANS table to a tablespace with manual segment space management with a higher value set for the PCTFREE attribute.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 5

To diagnose the performance degradation of your production database, you execute these queries:

```
SQL SELECT event, total waits, total_timeouts, time  waited, average_wait
    FROM v$system_event
    WHERE event='buffer busy waits';

EVENT              TOTAL_WAITS     TOTAL_TIMEOUTS  TIME_WAITED  AVERAGE_WAIT
-----------        -------------   --------------  -----------  ------------
buffer busy waits  636528          1557            549700       _863591232

CLASS              COUNT       TIME
---------------    -------     -----
segment header     61113       70278
```

Segment space management is manual for some of the tablespaces.

What can be the reason for the performance degradation?

A. PGA is undersized

B. Contention is caused by freelist management.

C. There are too many disk sort operations.

D. The buffer cache is undersized.

E. The database writer (DBWR) process is processing buffers at a rate that is faster than the rate at which the I/O system can return the buffers.

Correct Answer: E

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