



1Z0-064^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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QUESTION 1

You are administering a database that supports a mixed workload. The CURSOR_SHARING parameter is set to the default value. While analyzing the latest Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report, you find a large number of cursor: pin S wait on X, cursor: pin X wait on S, and library cache mutex waits in the Top 10 foreground events section. Examine the Instance Efficiency Percentages section in the AWR report:

```
Instance Efficiency Percentages (Target 100%)
-----
Buffer Nowait %:          100.00      Redo NoWait %:          100.00
Buffer Hit %:            99.95      In-memory Sort %:      100.00
Library Hit %:           62.17      Soft Parse %:          52.72
Execute to Parse %:      47.12      Latch Hit %:           97.95
Parse CPU to Parse Elapsed %: 53.98  % Non-Parse CPU:       70.94
```

Which three statements are true in this scenario? (Choose three.)

- A. Sessions are waiting for mutexes in share mode on cursors but other sessions are holding the mutexes in exclusive mode.
- B. The CPU is spending more time in finding cursors in the library cache.
- C. Cursors are not getting shared, resulting in a large number of hard parses.
- D. Sessions are waiting for mutexes in exclusive mode on cursors but other sessions are holding the mutexes in share mode.
- E. The buffers required by queries are not found in the buffer cache, thereby increasing expensive disk I/O.
- O.

Correct Answer: BDE

QUESTION 2

Examine the parameters set for a database instance supporting a mixed workload:



NAME	TYPE	VALUE
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	376M
sga_max_size	big integer	1G
sga_target	big integer	0
sort_area_size	integer	65536

The database instance supports shared server and dedicated server connections simultaneously. Users complain about increased response times of a few DSS queries. During investigation, you execute the queries:

```
SQL> SELECT d.value as disk, m.value as memory, (d.value/m.value)*100 as ratio
FROM v$sysstat m, v$sysstat d
WHERE m.name='sorts (memory)' and d.name='sorts (disk)';
DISK      MEMORY      RATIO
-----
9180      80477      11.40699
SQL> SELECT name,value FROM v$sysstat WHERE name LIKE 'workarea executions%';
NAME
-----
workarea executions - multipass      89
workarea executions - optimal      49654
workarea executions - onepass      1367
```

Based on the output, which two courses of action would you recommend to improve query performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Use a parallel hint in the queries.
- B. Increase the number of DBWn processes.
- C. Increase the value of the SORT_AREA_SIZE initialization parameter.
- D. Increase the size of the temporary tablespace or add a new temporary tablespace.
- E. Increase the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET initialization parameter.
- F. Increase the size of the large pool.

Correct Answer: CF

QUESTION 3

Examine the parameters set for a database instance:



NAME	TYPE	VALUE
-----	-----	-----
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
lock_sga	boolean	FALSE
pre_page_sga	boolean	TRUE
sga_max_size	big integer	1G
sga_target	big integer	1G
result_cache_max_size	big integer	0
result_cache_mode	string	MANUAL

An application performs a large number of identical queries on small lookup tables very frequently. Users complain about the slow response time of queries on these tables. On investigation, you notice that buffers are getting aged out of the buffer cache. To mitigate the issue, you increase the value of the SGA_MAX_SIZE and SGA_TARGET parameters, but after some time, you notice the same issue again.

Which two would you recommend as long-term solutions for this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. increasing the size of the database buffer cache
- B. configuring Automatic Memory Management
- C. configuring the KEEP buffer pool and altering tables to use the KEEP pool
- D. pinning the cursors of the queries in the library cache
- E. configuring the result cache for the instance

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 4

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 5



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

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