1Z0-064 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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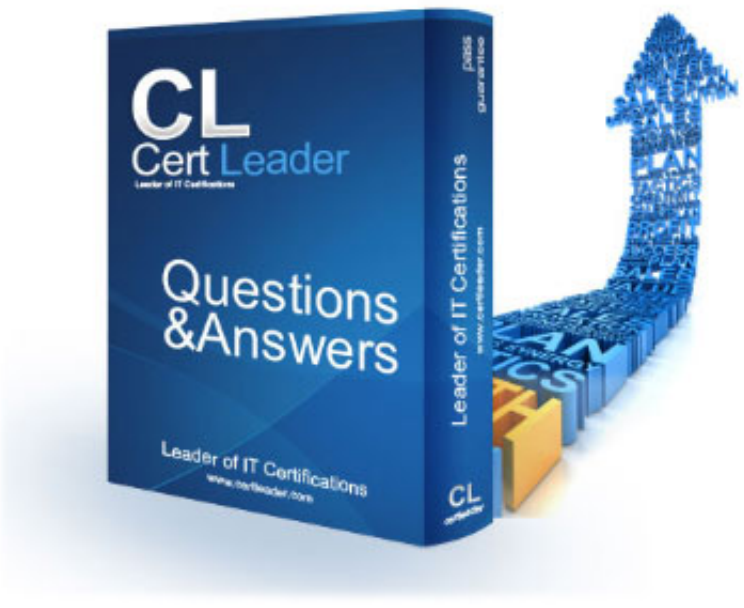

NEW QUESTION 1
Examine the Load Profile section of an AWR report:

	Per Second	Per Transaction	Per Exec	Per Call
DB Time(s):	2.0	0.9	0.02	0.02
DB CPU(s):	0.5	0.2	0.01	0.01
Redo size(bytes):	25,972.2	12,131.8		
Logical reads (blocks):	9,444.6	4,411.6		
Block changes:	144.7	67.6		
Physical reads (blocks):	8,671.9	4,050.7		
Physical writes (blocks):	2,641.5	1,233.9		
User calls:	83.9	39.2		
Parses (SQL):	30.7	14.3		
Hard parses(SQL):	0.4	0.2		
SQL Work Area (MB)	4.6	2.1		
Logons:	2.5	1.2		
Executes (SQL):	88.6	41.4		
Rollbacks:	0.0	0.0		
Transactions:	2.1			

Which two inferences can you derive from the details in this section? (Choose two.)

A. The values for Redo size and Block changes imply that only updates were performed by transactions.
B. The values for Parses (SQL) and Hard parses (SQL) imply that cursor sharing occurred quite often.
C. The values for DB Time and DB CPU imply that the database had a high proportion of idle time during the specified snapshot interval.
D. The values for SQL Work Area and User calls imply that only sort-based operations were performed.
E. The values for Logical reads and Physical reads imply that the number of disk reads per second was less than the total number of DB block reads and consistent gets per second.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 2
Examine the partial TOP 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time section of an AWR report:

Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time

Event	Waits	Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	%Total Call Time	Wait Class
enq: TX - allocate ITL entry	9,799	28,698	2929	32.9	Configurat
db file sequential read	4,827,509	25,964	5	29.7	User I/O
read by other session	2,998,307	18,118	6	20.7	User I/O
CPU time		6,872		7.9	
direct path read	222,425	4,782	21	5.5	User I/O

What should you examine to diagnose the cause of the top three wait events? (Choose the best answer.)

A. the V$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY view
B. the Time Model Statistics section of the AWR report
C. the SQL statements based on elapsed time from the AWR report
D. the Latch Activity section
E. the Segment Statistics section of the AWR report

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3
Your database supports a mixed workload. In an application, multiple complex queries with functions and expressions are executing. You want to analyze the queries that are currently cached in the library cache to receive recommendations about the usage of indexes and materialized views.
What should you do to achieve this? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Create an STS for the queries cached in the library cache and submit it as an input to SQL Tuning Advisor.
B. Create an STS for the queries cached in the library cache and submit it as an input to SQL Access Advisor.
C. Capture the workload in an STS and submit to SQL Tuning Advisor for recommendations.
D. Create an STS for the queries cached in the library cache and submit it as an input to SQL Performance Analyzer.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4
Which two statements are true about viewing the details of Real-Time Database Operations? (Choose two.)

A. In V$SQL_MONITOR monitoring, statistics are cumulative over several executions of the SQL statement that is being monitored in a session.
B. SQL Developer can be used to view running database operations.
C. Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express can be used to view running database operations.
D. When the SQL statement that is being monitored is executing, V$SQL_MONITOR is refreshed once every minut
E. After the execution ends, the monitoring information in V$SQL_MONITOR is deleted immediately.
F. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to view running database operations.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 5
In the CUSTOMERS table, the values in the CUST_STATE column are dependent on the values in the COUNTRY_ID column. You want to make the optimizer aware of this dependency when these columns are used together in WHERE clause predicates that contain equalities or in-lists.
Which two methods achieve this? (Choose two.)

A. gathering statistics on the CUSTOMERS table and its dependent objects, and then locking the statistics
B. using SQL plan directives to generate an optimal plan
C. setting the dynamic statistics level to 4 and setting the OPTIMIZER_USE_PENDING_STATISTICS initialization parameter to true
D. creating column group statistics, regathering statistics, and ensuring that histograms exist on both these columns

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 6
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.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7
Users complain about increased response time for queries in your production database that supports an OLTP workload. On investigation, you notice a large number of db file scattered read, latch: cache buffers lru chain, and latch: cache buffers chains wait events:
Identify three possible reasons for the increased response time. (Choose three.)

A. too many sort operations being performed
B. repeated simultaneous access to a block or small number of blocks
C. the shared pool is inadequately sized
D. queries not using indexes and performing full table scans
E. queries repeatedly fetching blocks that are not in the database buffer cache
F. cursors are closed explicitly after each execution

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 8
Which two statements are true about gathering statistics? (Choose two.)

A. If an application has only SQL statements with bind variables, it is better to drop existing histograms, disable creation of histograms, and allow the optimizer to select the best execution plans.
B. If end users query newly inserted data, it is possible to get a suboptimal execution plan even if the automatic statistics gathering job is enabled.
C. If concurrent statistics gathering is done by using parallel execution, the Resource Manager should be used for efficient resource management.
D. For each session that is accessing a global temporary table, the optimizer uses only theshared statistics.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 9
You have been asked to assess if using column store compression (previously known as hybrid columnar compression or HCC) would help improve the performance of queries on some large tables.
Which three aspects should you consider before you choose this compression method? (Choose three.)

A. Check whether direct path load operations are used to insert rows in the table.
B. Check whether the table is frequently queried using full table scans as column store compression only minimizes I/O during full table scans.
C. Check whether the table is frequently updated because it will have overhead for insert and update operations.
D. Check whether the table has LOB columns as it will minimize I/O for the queries.
E. Check whether the table blocks are sparsely populated as this will defragment the blocks.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 10
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 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

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 10
You recently joined a new team administering a database.
You notice that full table scans are performing poorly compared with full table scans on the databases you administered in a previous job.
You decide that performance problems are caused by a misconfiguration of factors affecting full table scans.
Which three factors should you investigate to determine the cause of the poorly performing Full Table Scans (FTS)? (Choose three.)

A. value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT
B. storing query results in the result cache
C. setting of the DISK_ASYNC_IO parameter to TRUE
D. setting of the OPTIMIZER_MODE parameter to ALL_ROWS
E. use of parallel queries
F. block size of the tablespaces in which the tables being scanned are stored
G. value of the OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING parameter

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 11
Examine an extract from a PGA Memory Advisory for your database:

PGA Target Est (MB)	Size Factr	W/A MB Processed	Estd Extra W/A MB Read/ Written to Disk	Estd P Cache Hit %	Estd PGA Overalloc Count
16	0.1	13,406,708,5	1,150,524.0	92.0	98,500
32	0.3	13,406,708,5	1,149,545.5	92.0	98,500
64	0.5	13,406,708,5	1,149,545.5	92.0	98,500
96	0.8	13,406,708,5	1,149,545.5	92.0	98,500
128	1.0	13,406,708,5	370,864.9	97.0	98,343
154	1.2	13,406,708,5	358,442.9	97.0	73,884
179	1.4	13,406,708,5	345,671.0	97.0	51,419
205	1.6	13,406,708,5	325,909.7	98.0	34,441
230	1.8	13,406,708,5	208,594.9	98.0	8,993
256	2.0	13,406,708,5	158,403.9	99.0	4,272
384	3.0	13,406,708,5	105,314.7	99.0	826
512	4.0	13,406,708,5	99,935.0	99.0	176
768	6.0	13,406,708,5	98,714.6	99.0	22
1,024	8.0	13,406,708,5	98,433.7	99.0	0

Which two inferences are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Automatic management of PGA memory is disabled.
B. The current PGA size requires the use of a temporary tablespace for sorting operations.
C. The current PGA size is sufficient and does not require the memory manager to allocate more memory.
D. PGA size should be increased at least four times its current size for significant improvement in performance and disk space management.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 14

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.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 19
For your database some users complain about not being able to execute transactions. Upon investigation, you find that the problem is caused by some users performing long- running transactions that consume huge amounts of space in the UNDO tablespace.
You want to control the usage of the UNDO tablespace only for these user sessions. How would you avoid the issue from repeating in future? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Create a profile for the users with the LOGICAL_READS_PER_SESSION and LOGICAL_READS_PER_CALL limits defined.
B. Create external roles to restrict the usage of the UNDO tablespace and assign them to the users.
C. Set the threshold for UNDO tablespace usage for the users.
D. Implement a Database Resource Manager plan by mapping the users to a resource consumer group with limits defined for UNDO tablespace usage.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 23
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

You are asked by a developer to create a table for an application with these requirements:
? The table will be used for a DSS application.
? High volume bulk loads will be performed.
? The table will be used to store archival data on which large full-table scans (FTS) will be performed.
Which attributes are the best for the tablespace in which this table should be created? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Create it in a locally managed tablespace with ASSM enabled and assign a high value for the PCTFREE attribute.
B. Create it in a locally managed tablespace with manual segment space management.
C. Create it in a locally managed tablespace with a bigger nonstandard block size and ASSM enabled.
D. Create it in locally managed tablespace with ASSM enabled and an additional freelist.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27
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	500M
sga_target	big integer	0
db_cache_size	big integer	604M
shared_pool_size	big integer	328M
sga_max_size	big integer	1G
large_pool_size	big integer	24M

You upgrade your database to Oracle Database 12c. The database supports a mixed workload and works with different workloads at different times. You notice in an ADDM report that the shared pool is inadequately sized. You resize the shared pool by decreasing the sizes of other pools, which results in inadequate sizes for other pools. You want to automate the sizing of SGA components.
Which two actions should you perform? (Choose two.)

A. Set the SGA_TARGET parameter equal to SGA_MAX_SIZE.
B. Set the SGA_TARGET parameter to the sum of DB_CACHE_SIZE,SHARED_POOL, and LARGE_POOL_SIZE.
C. Set the MEMORY_MAX_TARGET parameter to the sum of DB_CACHE_SIZE,SHARED_POOL, and LARGE_POOL_SIZE.
D. Set DB_CACHE_SIZE,SHARED_POOL, and LARGE_POOL_SIZE to their minimum required values.
E. Set the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter to 0 and the SGA_TARGET parameter to 1.5G.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 30
Which three methods can you use to create a pre-change SQL trial to capture performance data by using SQL Performance Analyzer? (Choose three.)

A. executing SQL statements in an SQL Tuning Set (STS) on a test database by using database links to the production database.
B. generating only execution plans on a test database without actually running SQL statements.
C. generating an execution plan and statistics for selective SQL statements captured in an STS
D. loading performance data and execution plans from an STS.
E. generating both execution plans and statistics for each SQL statement in an STS by actually running the SQL statements on a test database.

Answer: BDE

Explanation: Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41481/spa_pre_change.htm#RATUG1 81

NEW QUESTION 33
You define the warning threshold for the tablespace usage metric for the USERS tablespace to be 60% and the critical threshold to be 80%.
Which two sources should you check for the alert information when either the warning or the critical threshold is exceeded? (Choose two.)

A. the alert log
B. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
C. DBA_ALERT_HISTORY
D. DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS
E. DBA_ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY
F. DBA_THRESHOLDS

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 35
Which two statements are true about DB time in V$SYS_TIME_MODEL? (Choose two.)

A. DB time cannot exceed the total elapsed time (walk clock time) since the database instance started.
B. DB time cannot exceed the maximum number of concurrent sessions multiplied by the actual elapsed time for each session.
C. DB time includes the time spent on client processes and background processes.
D. Reducing DB time allows a database instance to support more user requests by using the same resources.
E. DB time is always greater than or equal to the DB CPU time.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 37
Which two statements are true about the interpretation of Buffer Cache Hit Ratio in the Instance Efficiency Percentages section of an AWR report? (Choose two.)

A. A high value indicates that the buffer cache is adequately sized for the current workload.
B. Poor hit ratios indicate that a large number of indexed lookups or small table scans are being performed.
C. A low hit ratio does not necessarily imply that increasing the size of the buffer cache will improve performance.
D. A high hit ratio may indicate that repeated scanning of the same large table or index is being performed.
E. A low hit ratio indicates that a KEEP buffer pool should be configured based on the size of the largest object accessed in the buffer cache.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 40
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.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 44
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.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 45
Examine the parameters set for your database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE

You notice that for one particular SQL statement, the optimizer generates a new better plan than the plans in the SQL Plan Management Base.
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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 46
In your database, the locally managed tablespace, USERS, has the default space usage alert set to 85% for the warning level and 97% for the critical level.
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Alerts are recorded in both Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control and DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS only when the critical threshold is exceeded.
B. Alert settings for the warning and critical levels must be disabled before taking the USERS tablespace offline.
C. Alerts that are triggered are automatically recorded in DBA_ALERT_HISTORY after they are cleared.
D. Alerts are triggered when the space usage reaches the warning level, again when it reaches the critical level, and yet again when the space usage falls below the critical level.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 47
Examine the Time Model Statistics section of an AWR report:

Statistic Name	Time (s)	% of DB Time
sql execute elapsed time	12,416.14	86.45
DB CPU	9,223.70	64.22
parse time elapsed	935.61	6.51
hard parse elapsed time	884.73	6.16
failed parse elapsed time	21.39	.72
PL/SQL execution elapsed time	153.51	1.07
hard parse (sharing criteria) elapsed time	25.96	0.18
connection management call elapsed time	14.00	0.10
hard parse (bind mismatch) elapsed time	4.74	0.03
PL/SQL compilation elapsed time	1.20	0.01
repeated bind elapsed time	0.22	0.00
sequence load elapsed time	0.11	0.00
DB time	14,362.96	
background elapsed time	731.00	
background cpu time	72.00	

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

A. The available CPU resources were not utilized to their maximum capacity.
B. All sequence numbers used during this AWR time interval were cached.
C. A large number of connected user sessions were idle.
D. New child cursors were created because of new bind values or usage of literal values as well as different bind types or sizes.
E. The DB CPU time was not spent exclusively for processing SQL statements.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 52
You observe that queries are performing poorly on the SALES_RECORDS table in your database. On investigation, you find that at the end of each day the contents of the SALES_RECORDS table are moved to the SALES_HISTORY table. The delete operations cause the table to be sparsely populated.
The SALES_RECORDS table is created in a tablespace using Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) and row movement is enabled. The table must be accessible 24x7.
Which two tasks would you recommend to improve the performance? (Choose two.)

A. Perform EXPORT, DROP, and IMPORT operations on the SALES_RECORDS table.
B. Shrink the SALES_RECORDS table by using the ALTER TABLE…SHRINK SPACE command.
C. Move the SALES_RECORDS table to a different location by using the ALTER TABLE…MOVE command.
D. Deallocate the space in the SALES_RECORDS table by using the ALTER TABLE…DEALLOCATE UNUSED command.
E. Move the SALES_RECORDS table to a tablespace by using manual segment space management.
F. Reorganize the SALES_RECORDS table online by using the DBMS_REDEFINITION package.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 56
Which three actions should you perform to reduce shared pool fragmentation and avoid the “ORA-04031: unable to allocate .... bytes of shared memory” error for the shared pool? (Choose three.)

A. Configure the Server Result Cache.
B. Configure shared server mode.
C. Identify the packages or procedures that are causing the “ORA-04031: unable to allocate .... bytes of shared memory” error and use the DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP to keep them in the shared pool.
D. Use DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP to keep the SYS.STANDARD,SYS.DBMS_STANDARD, and SYS.DIUTIL packages and frequently executed compiled triggers.
E. Use more anonymous procedures.
F. Standardize the type, size, and naming conventions for bind variables and spacing conventions for SQL statements and PL/SQL blocks.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 59

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. RESULT_CACHE_MODE is set to the default value and a result cache is configured for the instance. Multiple sessions execute syntactically similar queries without dblinks, containing functions and expressions, on tables with no DML activity. Some users complain about poor performance of these queries.
You investigate and find that the queries are frequently performing physical I/O, even though the results fetched by the queries are similar.
Which two actions do you recommend to overcome the problem affecting these queries? (Choose two.)

A. Set the RESULT_CAHCE_MODE parameter to FORCE for the instance.
B. Use the result cache hint in the queries.
C. Use bind variables for similar queries instead of literals.
D. Set the RESULT_CACHE_REMOTE_EXPIRATION parameter to a nonzero value.
E. Configure the KEEP pool and cache the queried tables used in the KEEP pool.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 62
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.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 63
Examine this list of possible tasks:
1. Ensure that STATISTICS_LEVEL is set to TYPICAL or ALL.
2. Ensure that TIMED_STATISTICS is set to TRUE.
3. Set MAX_DUMP_FILE_SIZE to UNLIMITED and DIAGNOSTIC_DEST to an appropriate destination.
4. Ensure that SQL_TRACE is set to TRUE.
5. Enable tracing at the database instance level by using the DBMS_MONITOR.DATABASE_TRACE_ENABLE procedure.
6. Enable tracing in the required session by using the DBMS_SESSION.SET_SQL_TRACE procedure.
7. Run TKPROF with the EXPLAIN parameter on the output trace file.
8. Run the trcsess utility on the output trace files, and then run TKPROF on the output of the trcsess utility.
Select the minimum tasks to perform, in the correct order, to generate both a formatted trace file with timing information and an explain plan for each SQL statement for all sessions. (Choose the best answer.)

A. 1, 2, 5, 8
B. 1, 3, 6, 7
C. 2, 4, 5, 8
D. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
E. 1, 2, 4, 8

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 67
Examine the partial TKPROF output for an SQL statement:

```
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)
```

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

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.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 71
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

Answer: ABC

Explanation: Reference: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/oem/db-mgmt/s317294-db-perf-tuning-with- db-time-181631.pdf (page 21)

NEW QUESTION 76
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.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 79
You are administering a database that supports a mixed workload. You upgrade your database from Oracle Database 11g to 12c and after the upgrade, users complain about degraded performance of some queries. The SQL plan baselines imported from the previous version are present for the queries and are loaded to the SQL Management Base as accepted plans. On further investigation, you find that better plans are generated but not used by the optimizer.
Examine the parameters set for the instance:

```
NAME                                    TYPE        VALUE
------------------------------------    ---------   -------
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines    boolean     FALSE
optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines        boolean     TRUE
```

Which three tasks would you perform to improve the performance of these queries? (Choose three.)

A. Gather statistics for the objects used in the queries.
B. Use the DBMS_SPM.EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE function to evolve new plans and fix the plans for the statements.
C. Create an SQL Tuning Set (STS) and run it through the SQL Access Advisor to generate recommendations.
D. Create an STS and run it through the SQL Tuning Advisor to generate recommendations.
E. Set the OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES parameter to TRUE.
F. Use the DBMS_SPM.ALTER_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE function to alter the acceptedplans as fixed plans.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 81
Examine the partial PLAN_TABLE output:

```
-------------------------------------------------------
Plan hash value: 568005898
-------------------------------------------------------
|  Id   |  Operation                        |  Name      |
-------------------------------------------------------
|     0 |  SELECT STATEMENT                 |            |
|     1 |   NESTED LOOPS                    |            |
|     2 |    TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID    |  DEPT      |
|     3 |     INDEX UNIQUE SCAN             |  PK_DEPT   |
|     4 |    TABLE ACCESS FULL              |  EMP       |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Which is the correct sequence of execution? (Choose the best answer.)

A. 3, 2, 1, 4, 0
B. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1
C. 0, 4, 1, 3, 2, 1
D. 3, 2, 4, 1, 0
E. 3, 2, 4, 1, 0, 2

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 86
In your database, the measured 99th percentile value is used as the maximum value. You set a warning threshold level of 110% of maximum trigger as an alert.
What is the outcome? (Choose the best answer.)

A. It generates an error because the warning threshold cannot exceed 100%.
B. It generates an error because the percentage of maximum threshold cannot be set with a significance-level threshold value.
C. It generates an alert when an observed metric is 99% of the 99th percentile value as measured over the moving window baseline.
D. It generates an alert when an observed metric is 110% of the 99th percentile value as measured over the moving window baseline.
E. It generates an alert when 1 in 100 observations for an observed metric exceeds the 99th percentile value as measured over the fixed baseline.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 91
You are administering a database that supports a mixed workload. Many applications are running on the middle tier that use connection pools to connect to the database instance. Application users perform OLTP operations during the day and another application performs batch job operations at night. You want to measure and prioritize the two workloads.
Which action would you take to achieve this? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Create database services for the applications, assign individual sessions created by the applications to consumer groups, and then set a priority.
B. Assign profiles to users running the batch operations and make sure that a priority is set for resource limits in profiles.
C. Create database services for the applications and assign different profiles to the sessions to set a relative priority for resource usage.
D. Create database services for the applications, create a job class associated with the service, batch the jobs, and then create jobs by using the job class.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 96
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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 97
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.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 102
For which two requirements can you always use the V$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY view? (Choose two.)

A. to investigate intermittent performance problems in a session, only when the problem lasted less than five minutes in the last twelve hours
B. to find the exact number of executions of a specific query in a session in the last two minutes
C. to identify which module in an application was being executed in a session
D. to identify a scheduler job that is not responding
E. to find the amount of Program Global Architecture (PGA) memory being currently consumed by a session

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 105
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 several INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations, significantly altering the data in 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 three options would improve the performance of the query? (Choose three.)

A. creating a bitmap index on the COUNTRY_ID column
B. regathering statistics on the CUSTOMERS table
C. creating a histogram on the COUNTRY_ID column
D. increasing the size of the PGA
E. creating an SQL profile

F. creating a KEEP cache

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 106
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.

Answer: ACDE

NEW QUESTION 110
You are administering a database that supports multiple applications, which make dedicated connections to the database instance by using different services.
You execute the command to enable tracing of the ORCL1 service:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE (service_name => 'ORCL1', WAITS =>
TRUE, BINDS => NULL, instance_name => 'ORCL',plan_stat => NULL);
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. A single trace file is generated for all sessions mapped to the ORCL1 service.
B. SQL trace is enabled for all modules and actions for sessions mapped to the ORCL1 service.
C. An SQL trace file is generated for each session that maps to the ORCL1 service.
D. An SQL trace file is generated for each of the modules using the ORCL1 service.
E. SQL trace is not enabled for the service because a module name is not specified.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 115
Which two situations can lead to sparsely populated index blocks? (Choose two.)

A. Data is frequently inserted using direct path load into a table with an index.
B. Indexed columns in a table are frequently updated.
C. Values in an indexed column are inserted using monotonically incrementing sequences.
D. Bulk delete operations are performed on a table with indexes.
E. Online table move operations are performed frequently on a table with indexes.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 116
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 256M
sga_max_size                         big integer 1G
sga_target                           big integer 1G
```

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

```
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.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 120
You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. An application regularly creates global temporary tables and a large number of transactions are performed on them. You notice that performance is degraded because of excessive generation of undo due to a large number of transactions on the global temporary tables.
What is the recommended action to improve performance? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Increase the size of the undo tablespace and enable undo retention guarantee.
B. Increase the size of the database buffer cache.
C. Enable temporary undo.
D. Increase the size of the temporary tablespace or make it autoextensible.
E. Enable Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) for the undo tablespace.

Answer: C

Explanation: Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B13789_01/server.101/b10739/undo.htm

NEW QUESTION 124
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