Exam Questions 1Z0-064

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1Z0-064/

NEW QUESTION 1
You have been asked to use table compression for two large tables. Given are the details of the tables:
The TRANS_DET table:
? The table is used by an OLTP application.
? High volume insert and update operations are performed on the table.
? The table is frequently queried using index range scans.
The TRANS_HISTORY table:
? The table is used by a DSS application.
? High volume bulk loads are performed on the table.
? The table is used to store archival data on which large table full-table scans (FTS) are performed.
Which row store compression would you recommend for these tables with minimal overhead on performance? (Choose the best answer.)

A. basic table compression for both the tables
B. advanced row compression for both the tables
C. basic table compression for the TRANS_HISTORY table and advanced row compression for the TRANS_DET table
D. basic table compression for the TRANS_DET table and advanced row compression for the TRANS_HISTORY table
E. warehouse compression for the TRANS_DET table and archive compression for the TRANS_HISTORY table

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2
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.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 3
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 4
Which two are prerequisites for running the I/O calibration tool? (Choose two.)

A. The database must be in MOUNT state.
B. The database should be opened in restricted mode.
C. For determining latency time, the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter must be set to TYPICAL or ALL.
D. The disks to be tested must be configured to use asynchronous I/O for data files.
E. The database instance must be started using an SPFILE.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 5
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 6
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 7
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 8
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 9
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 areholding 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.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 10
You plan to upgrade your production database from Oracle Database 11g to 12c and also to introduce new objects to the database. You also want to upgrade the hardware. You have already created a test system with the upgrades to be made to the production database. As part of the testing, you want to:
? analyze and compare the overall database workload with concurrency and transaction characteristics
? find SQL statements that might get regressed because of the upgrade
? analyze execution plans for SQL statements for which performance might get regressed
? analyze the impact of new schema objects on database performance
Which two tools would you recommend to achieve the objective? (Choose two.)

A. Database Replay
B. SQL Tuning Advisor
C. SQL Access Advisor

D. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) compare periods report
E. SQL Performance Analyzer
F. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) compare periods report

Answer: BE

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 16
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 21
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 26
Which two statements are true about server-generated alerts? (Choose two.)

A. They are always logged in the alert log.
B. They are written to a trace file if the TRACE_ENABLED initialization parameter is set toTRUE.
C. They are generated only when the STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter is set to ALL.
D. They can be generated for user-defined metric thresholds.
E. They appear in the DBA_ALERT_HISTORY view whenever corrective action is taken for an alert.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 30
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 34
You execute this query twice in a session:

```
SQL>select product_name
from order_items o, product_information p
where o.unit_price = 15 and quantity > 1
and p.product_id = o.product_id;
```

Then you query V$SQL_SHARED_CURSOR for details about child cursors as shown.

```
SQL>select c.child_number, c.use_feedback_stats from v$sql_shared_cursor c
where c.sql_id = 'an4zdfz0h7513';

CHILD_NUMBER   USE_FEEDBACK_STATS
------------   ------------------
           0   Y
           1   N
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. No statistics were collected during the first execution of the query.
B. A subsequent execution of the query in this session is likely to undergo a soft parse.
C. The second execution of the query was hard parsed because the estimated cardinality was inaccurate.
D. A subsequent execution of the query in this session will undergo a hard parse.
E. The second execution of the query was hard parsed because extended statistics were collected after the first execution of the query.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 36
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 38
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 41
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 43
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 44
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 49
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.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 50
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 53
Examine the partial Activity Over Time section of an Active Session History (ASH) report:

Slot Time (Duration)	Slot Count	Event	Event Count	% Event
14:10:50 (1.2 min)	5	control file sequential read	4	0.11
		CPU + Wait for CPU	1	0.03
14:12:00 (3.0 min)	9	CPU + Wait for CPU	5	0.14
		control file parallel write	2	0.05
		null event	1	0.03

Which two inferences are correct? (Choose two.)

A. In the first time slot, five different sampled sessions were connected to the database instance.
B. In the second time slot, out of the nine sampled sessions connected to the database instance, only one sampled session was idle at the time of report generation.
C. In the first time slot, only one sampled session was using the CPU.
D. In the second time slot, five different sampled sessions were using the CPU.
E. In the second time slot, 0.14% of the time was spent on the CPU.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 58
Examine the command to change a parameter value from the default to 50: SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET OPTIMIZER_INDEX_COST_ADJ = 50;
What is the effect of changing the value of the parameter? (Choose the best answer.)

A. It influences the optimizer to use full table scans instead of index scans as the estimated cost of full table scan is reduced.
B. It influences the optimizer to use bitmap indexes as the estimated cost of conversion from bitmap to rowid is reduced.
C. It influences the optimizer to always use fast full index scans as the estimated cost of using an index is reduced.
D. It influences the optimizer to use indexes instead of full table scans as the estimated cost of using an index is reduced.

Answer: A

Explanation: Reference: http://www.dba-oracle.com/oracle_tips_cost_adj.htm

NEW QUESTION 60
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 63
Your database supports multiple applications. The applications run on the middle tier and use connection pooling for connecting to the database.
You notice that the sessions created by the applications are competing for resources. You want to statistically measure the workload and set priorities.
What action must you perform to achieve this? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Create services for the applications and set a relative priority by assigning them to application users and using the DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE procedure to trace the services.
B. Create services for the applications and set a relative priority by assigning them to application users and using the DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE procedure to trace the services.
C. Create services for the applications and set the relative priority of services within an instance by mapping the services directly to consumer groups.
D. Create services for the applications and set a relative priority by assigning them to application users.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 65
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 70
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.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 71
Your database supports an OLTP system.
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 a series of INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations on 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 two options can improve the performance of the query without significantly slowing down the DML operations? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 75
Which two actions should you take to monitor the throughput generated by the modules of an application? (Choose two.)

A. Use the Resource Manager.
B. Enable SQL Trace at the session level.
C. Create a service.
D. Use a dedicated server configuration.
E. Use the DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO package to define the current module and action so that they appear in V$SESSION.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 79
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 83
Which two actions can reduce library cache latch contention for an OLTP application that repeatedly executes queries containing a mix of literals and bind variables? (Choose two.)

A. setting the OPEN_CURSORS parameter to hold a sufficient number of concurrently open cursors
B. coding the application such that a frequently executed statement is parsed only onceand executed repeatedly as required
C. setting the CURSOR_SHARING parameter to EXACT
D. avoiding the granting of privileges on objects associated with cursors during peak load
E. enabling Automatic Memory Management and allocating at least 50% of the available memory for SHARED_POOL_SIZE
F. configuring shared server connections

Answer: BE

Explanation: Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28274/memory.htm

NEW QUESTION 84
Which two statements are true about ADDM or Real-Time ADDM? (Choose two.)

A. ADDM can be run manually by selecting any range of AWR snapshots available within the AWR retention period, provided they do not cover a time period when the instances were restarted.
B. ADDM runs in Partial mode to analyze any hung database issues.
C. Real-Time ADDM can proactively detect and diagnose transient performance issues that last for a few seconds.
D. Real-Time ADDM is automatically invoked by ADDM at the end of every hour.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 85
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