1Z0-064 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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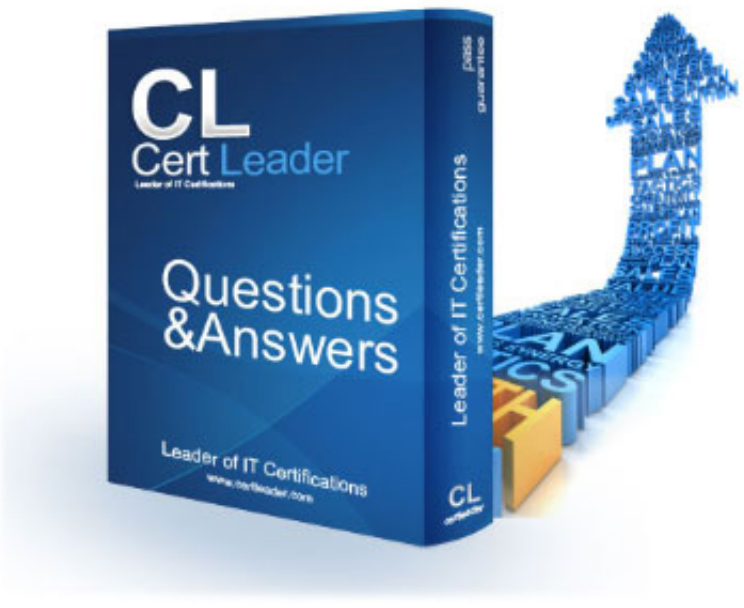

NEW QUESTION 1
You have been asked to use table compression for two large tables. Given are the details of the tables:
The TRANS_DET table:
? The table is used by an OLTP application.
? High volume insert and update operations are performed on the table.
? The table is frequently queried using index 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
Your database supports a DSS workload. In an application, a few complex queries that contain multiple functions and expressions are using materialized views.
You notice that some queries are performing poorly because they are not benefiting from query rewrites.
Which three actions would you take to improve the performance of queries? (Choose three.)

A. Create an SQL Tuning Set (STS) and submit as input to the SQL Access Advisor to generate recommendations about query rewrite and fast refresh for materialized views.
B. Use the DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_REWRITE procedure to analyze why a query failed to rewrite.
C. Create an STS and submit as input to the SQL Performance Analyzer to get recommendations about improving the performance of queries.
D. Use the DBMS_ADVISOR.TUNE_MVIEW procedure to get recommendations about rewriting materialized views.
E. Use the DBMS_ADVISOR.QUICK_TUNE procedure to analyze queries based on the usage of query rewrite with materialized views.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 3
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 w rites (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 4
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 5
You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. Users complain about the degraded response time of a query. You want to gather new statistics for objects accessed by the query and test query performance with the new statistics without affecting other sessions connected to the instance.
The STALE_PERCENT statistic preference is set to a default value and the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to TYPICAL.
Which two actions would you take to accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

A. Set the STALE_PERCENT statistic preference to a higher value than the default, and then gather statistics.
B. Set the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter to ALL for the instance.
C. Set the INCREMENTAL preference to TRUE, and then gather statistics.
D. Set the OPTIMIZER_USE_PENDING_STATISTICS parameter to TRUE for the session in which you want to test the query.
E. Set the PUBLISH statistic preference to FALSE, and then gather statistics.
F. Set the NO_INVALIDATE statistic preference to TRUE, and then gather statistics.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
You plan to upgrade your production database from Oracle Database 11g to 12c. As part of the upgrade, you want to introduce new indexes and materialized views. You have already created a test system with Oracle Database 12c, having the same structure and data as the production database, along with new schema objects to be added to the production database.
You want to identify regressed SQL statements, if any, which may have been caused by schema changes and the change in the optimizer version.
Which two methods would you use to achieve this? (Choose two.)

A. Create an SQL Tuning Set (STS) for the SQL statements on the production database and submit as input to the SQL Tuning Advisor on the test database.
B. Create an STS for the SQL statements on the production database and submit as input to the SQL Performance Analyzer with the OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE parameter first set to 11.2.0.1, and then to 12.1.0.1 on the test database.
C. Generate an Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) compare periods report with snapshots taken before and after schema changes on the test database.
D. Capture the production database workload, replay it on the test system by using Database Replay, and analyze by using the workload replay compare period report.
E. Create an STS for the SQL statements on the production database and submit as input to the SQL Access Advisor on the test database.
F. Create an STS for the SQL statements on the production database before and after changes and submit as input to the SQL Performance Analyzer on the test database.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 8
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 changing.
E. The value of PCTFREE is set to a value lower than the default, causing row chaining.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
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 10
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 15
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 19
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 20
Your database supports an OLTP workload during the day and batch processing at night. You want to monitor performance metrics to detect any degradation of performance in both types of workloads over a time period of 30 days.
Examine this list of possible steps:
1. Create a fixed baseline.
2. Create a baseline template.
3. Create a new moving window baseline.
4. Increase the retention period default value to 30 days.
5. Increase the size of the existing moving window baseline to 30 days.
6. Create warning and critical alerts for the relevant metrics.
7. Enable adaptive thresholds to detect the workload patterns and specify a high- significance-level threshold type.
8. Enable adaptive thresholds to detect the workload patterns and set different threshold values as a percentage of the maximum value.
Which option represents the required steps in the correct order? (Choose the best answer.)

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 25
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 26
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 27
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 30
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                                                                VALUE
----------------------------------------------------------------  -------
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.

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 34
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 39
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 44
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 47
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 51
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 56
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 60
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 61
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 63
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 65
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 69
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 72
You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. The CURSOR_SHARING parameter is set to EXACT for the instance. The performance of queries issued by one of the modules has degraded. The queries executed by the module are almost identical in syntax. To investigate, you analyze the latest AWR report and find a large number of latch:shared pool wait events and also a high percentage of the hard parse elapsed time.
Which two can be reasons for this? (Choose two.)

A. The I/O performance is slow.
B. Bind variables are not used for similar queries, causing hard parses.
C. Repeated access to a small number of blocks.
D. Excessive time is spent on finding cached cursors in the library cache.
E. The CURSOR_SHARING parameter is set to EXACT, which does not allow similar queries to share a cursor.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 76
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 81
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 82
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 86
Which four objectives are achieved by using Resource Manager to manage multiple concurrent user sessions that are competing for resources? (Choose four.)

A. distributing available CPU by allocating percentages of CPU time to different users and applications
B. limiting the degree of parallelism of any operation performed by members of a group of users
C. limiting queries based on resource consumption of runaway sessions or calls that consume more than a specified amount of CPU, physical I/O, logical I/O, or elapsed time
D. limiting the number of concurrent sessions for a user
E. limiting the number of user sessions allowed to be concurrently active within a group of users
F. limiting the number of parallel executions that can be executed by a user

Answer: ABCE

NEW QUESTION 89
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 94

Your database supports a mixed workload. The ERP application creates short sessions and performs small, random I/Os; the REPORTING application executes long-running DSS queries.
You want to set a priority for the workload generated by the ERP application and optimize resource usage for them.
Which three objectives can be achieved by the Resource Manager? (Choose three.)

A. limiting the amount of time that a session is idle and blocking other sessions of the ERP application
B. limiting the amount of undo generated by operations performed by sessions created by the ERP application
C. creating two resource plans with resource limits defined for the workload generated by the applications and automatically changing resource plans based on the workload
D. allocating a lower percentage of CPU to sessions used by the REPORTING application than to those used by the ERP application
E. limiting the physical I/O performed by the sessions or users of the ERP application that are connected to the database

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 96
Examine the partial AWR report taken for a time period of 60 minutes:

Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time

Event	Waits	Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	%Total Call Time	Wait Class
resmgr: cpu quantum	475,956	152,859	320	75.2	Scheduler
CPU time		47,880		23.5	
db file sequential read	3,374,890	16,868	5	7.8	User I/O
db file scattered read	196,265	4,278	22	2.1	User I/O
log file sync	177,735	4,579	29	5.4	Commit
.....					
.....					
.....					

Operating System Statistics DB/Inst: ****/**** Snaps: 56708/56709

Statistic	Total
.....	
BUSY_TIME	5,707,832
IDLE_TIME	2
.....	
NUM_CPUS	32

Which two inferences can you draw from this report? (Choose two.)

A. The database user calls are issuing frequent explicit commits.
B. The CPUs are busy executing server processes and background processes for a considerable amount of CPU time.
C. The database user calls are spending most of their time in I/O for single block reads.
D. The database user calls are spending most of their time waiting for sessions that are in more important consumer groups.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 101
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 104
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 109
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 112
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 114
You are administering a database that supports a DSS workload. Automatic Shared Memory Management is enabled for the database instance. Users issue queries to perform large soft operations and complain about degraded performance of the queries. On investigation, you notice that the queries are performing multipass work area executions and the I/O contention on one of the temporary tablespaces is very high.
Which two can be possible resolutions for this issue? (Choose two.)

A. Increase the size of the large pool.
B. Increase the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter.
C. Create a temporary tablespace group and assign it to users.
D. Increase the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_LIMIT parameter.
E. Create another temporary tablespace and assign it to users.
F. Enable temporary undo.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 115
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 118
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 119
Examine the initialization parameters set for a database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
dbwr_io_slaves	integer	0
db_writer_processes	integer	1
filesystemio_options	string	NONE
disk_asynch_io	boolean	TRUE

The database supports an OLTP workload. Applications connect to the instance using shared server connections and perform small, random I/Os. All the data files are on the same disk. You notice free buffer wait events for sessions in the database instance.
To solve the problem, you increase the size of the buffer cache. But after some time, you notice sessions waiting again on free buffer waits.
What will you recommend to alleviate the issue? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Run the I/O calibration tool.
B. Configure the database instance to make asynchronous I/O available to DBWR.
C. Spread the data files over multiple disks, controllers, and I/O buses to ensure that there are no hotspots in the I/O subsystem.
D. Configure dedicated server connections for the applications.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 122
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 125

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 126
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 127
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 132
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 137
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 141
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 142
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 147
You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. An application performs a large number of small transactions. Users complain about increased response times for transactions. On investigation, you find that the cache hit ratio is 69%. Examine a partial output from V$SYSTEM_EVENT:

EVENT	TOTAL_WAITS
buffer busy waits	103500
read by other session	795497
free buffer waits	76398

Which four can be possible reasons for the increased response time? (Choose four.)

A. The database buffer cache is inadequately sized.
B. DBWR is not writing the dirty buffers fast enough.
C. A large number of blocks are fetched from disks frequently.
D. Several full table scans are performed by transactions.
E. Blocks are aging out of the buffer cache frequently.
F. Many sessions are waiting for buffers that are currently being read into the buffer cache by other sessions.

Answer: ABEF

NEW QUESTION 149
.....

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