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Q1. 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, ct_used
FROM user_tables
WHERE table_name = 'TRANS';
```

CHAIN_CNT	PCT_CHAINED	AVG_ROW_LEN	PCT_FREE	PCT_USED
4789	100	3691	10	40

The table is stored in a tablespace that has Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled. The tablespace is created with a standard block size of 8192 bytes.

Which three can be reasons for the slow response time of the queries? (Choose three.)

- A. Row size is too large to fit into a single block during insert operations.
- B. Row moves from one data block to another data block because the row grows too large to fit in the original block.
- C. The table is subject to frequent insert, update, and delete DML activity leading to sparsely populated blocks.
- D. The value of PCTUSED is set to a value lower than the default, causing row chaining.
- E. The value of PCTFREE is set to a value lower than the default, causing row chaining.

Option A,B,C are correct.

Explanation: Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q2. 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

Option A,D are correct.

Explanation: Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q3. 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.)

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- 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.

Option D is correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q4. 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 <u>Nowait</u> %:	100.00	<u>Redo</u> NoWait %:	100.00
Buffer Hit %:	99.95	In-memory Sort %:	100.00
Library Hit %:	62.17	Soft Parse %:	52.72
Execute to Parse %:	47.12	Latch Hit %:	97.95
Parse CPU to Parse Elapsed %:	53.98 %	Non-Parse CPU:	70.94

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

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

Option B,D,E are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q5. 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

Option B,D,E are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q6. 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 the shared statistics.

Option A,B are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q7. Which three statements are true about the interpretation of an execution plan? (Choose three.)

A. The cost of the entire plan is indicated by the line with Id 0 and always includes both I/O and CPU resources.

B. The ROWS column indicates the cardinality of each operation and is always calculated by dividing the total number of rows in the table by the number of distinct values in the column used in the WHERE clause predicate.

C. A TABLE ACCESS FULL in the Operation column for a query with a WHERE clause occurs only if no index exists for the filter column.

D. An INDEX UNIQUE SCAN in the Operation column always implies that only one row will be returned.

E. A HASH JOIN in the Operation column always implies that two tables are joined by using an equijoin.

Option B,D,E are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q8. 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

Option E is correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q9. 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

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F. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) compare periods report

Option B,E are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q10. In which three situations can dynamic statistics be used? (Choose three.)

- A. when the sampling time is a small fraction of the total time for a query
- B. when an execution plan is suboptimal because of complex predicates
- C. when extended statistics are not available for SQL statements that use complex predicates
- D. when a query is on a partitioned table with a global index
- E. when index statistics are missing on a column that is used in SQL statements with highly selective filters

Option A,B,C are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TGSQL/tgsql_statscon.htm#TGSQL341

Q11. 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

Option B, D are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q12. 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.

Option A is correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q13. 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.

Option D is correct.

Explanation: Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q14. 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 the shared statistics.

Option C, D are correct.

Explanation: Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q15. 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.
 Use the DBMS_ADVISOR_QUICK_TUNE procedure to analyze queries based on the usage of query rewrite with materialized views.

Option A, C, E are correct.

Explanation: Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q16. Examine the partial TKPROF output for an SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT city_id
```

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```
FROM city_names
WHERE code = 'DLR'?
```

call	count	cpu	elapsed	disk	query	current	rows
Parse	1	0.06	0.01	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
 Paesing user id : 02 (USER2)

Rows	Execution Plan
0	SELECT STATEMEN T
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 equalto the number of physical I/Os.
- D. Another transaction held a shared lock on the table,thereby causing a significant delay

Option B,D are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q17. Examine the prameters:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
prallel_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 inthe 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 theSORT_AREA_SIZEparameter
- B. increasing the value of thePGA_AGGREGATE_TARGETparameter
- 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

Option A,F are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q18.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. Do pinning the cursors of the queries in the Library cache
- D. configuring the result cache for the instance

Option A,B are correct.

Explanation: Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q19.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

Option A,B,C are correct.

Explanation: Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q20.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)

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- A. Create a static baseline that can be used with AWR compare reports.
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- 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.

Option D is correct.

Explanation: Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com