



**Vendor:** Oracle

**Exam Code:** 1Z0-064

**Exam Name:** Oracle Database 12c: Performance  
Management and Tuning

**Version:** DEMO

### QUESTION 1

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

### QUESTION 2

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

### QUESTION 3

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

#### QUESTION 4

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:** AD

#### QUESTION 5

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:** A

#### QUESTION 6

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:** CD

#### QUESTION 7

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:** BCD

#### QUESTION 8

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:** DE

#### QUESTION 9

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

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