



# 1Z0-064<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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**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

Correct Answer: A

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**QUESTION 2**

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.

Correct Answer: CD

### QUESTION 3

You are administrating a database that supports an OLTP workload. A few users complain about the poor performance of some SQL statements. You notice that these SQL statements belong to different applications and conclude that there is no correlation between them. You create a SQL Tuning Set (STS) containing these SQL statements.

What must you do to analyze and generate recommendations for the SQL statements in the STS?

- A. Submit the STS as input to the SQL Performance Analyzer to generate recommendations for creating indexes and materialized views.
- B. Submit the STS as input to the SQL Tuning Advisor to generate recommendations for indexes or SQL profiles or both.
- C. Submit the STS as input to the SQL Tuning Advisor to generate recommendations for SQL plan baselines.
- D. Submit the STS as input to the SQL Access Advisor to generate recommendations for SQL profiles.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e41573/sql\\_tune.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41573/sql_tune.htm)

### QUESTION 4

You are administrating a database that supports a mixed workload. Given are the details of the workload: During the day, short transactions and syntactically similar queries are repeatedly issued. At night, DSS batch queries and jobs are executed with large sort operations.

Examine the parameters set for the 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



To automate memory requirements for both workloads, which three changes to parameters would you recommend?

- A. Set the MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET and MEMORY\_TARGET parameters to a value greater than the sum of SGA\_MAX\_SIZE and PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET.
- B. Set the SGA\_TARGET and PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET parameters to their minimum required values.
- C. Set DB\_CACHE\_SIZE, SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE, and LARGE\_POOL\_SIZE to their minimum required values.
- D. Set the SGA\_TARGET parameter to the value of the SGA\_MAX\_SIZE parameter.
- E. Set the MEMORY\_TARGET parameter to the value of SGA\_MAX\_SIZE.

Correct Answer: BCD

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#### QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: BCD

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