



1Z0-064^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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**QUESTION 1**

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

Correct Answer: E



QUESTION 2

In your database, the locally managed tablespace, USERS, has the default space usage alert set to 85% for the warning level and 97% for the critical level.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Alerts are recorded in both Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control and DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS only when the critical threshold is exceeded.
- B. Alert settings for the warning and critical levels must be disabled before taking the USERS tablespace offline.
- C. Alerts that are triggered are automatically recorded in DBA_ALERT_HISTORY after they are cleared.
- D. Alerts are triggered when the space usage reaches the warning level, again when it reaches the critical level, and yet again when the space usage falls below the critical level.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 3

Examine the parameters set for your database instance: You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. Users complain about the degraded performance of some queries. While diagnosing, you notice a large number of hard parses occurring for several syntactically almost identical SQL statements that differ only in literal values in the WHERE clause.

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_index_cost_adj	integer	100
optimizer_mode	string	ALL_ROWS
cursor_sharing	string	EXACT

Which two actions would you recommend to improve performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Create the KEEP cache and cache the tables used in the queries.
- B. Set the CURSOR_SHARING parameter to FORCE.
- C. Use bind variables instead of literals.
- D. Create SQL plan baselines for the almost identical SQL statements and load them into the cursor cache.
- E. Set the OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES parameter to TRUE.

Correct Answer: BE



QUESTION 4

Examine the Load Profile and partial Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time sections from an AWR report.

Load Profile	Per Second	Per Transaction
DDB Time (s) :	0.3	0.15
DB CPU(s)	0.2	0.4
Redo size (bytes) :	18,680.98	4,365.06
Logical reads (blocks) :	106,671.46	24,488.48
Block changes:	109.86	25.47
Physical reads (blocks)	2.99	0.7
Physical writes (blocks)	7.97	1.86
Read IO requests:	2.9	32.3
Write IO requests:	0.4	8.2
Read IO (MB) :	0.1	0.5
Write IO (MB) :	0.0	0.2
User calls:	497.39	105.37
Parses (SQL) :	39.68	9.27
Hard parses (SQL) :	0.12	0.04
SQL Work Area (MB) :	14.56	3.66
Logons:	0.13	0.03
Executes (SQL) :	55.94	12.15
Rollbacks:	0.0	0.1
Transactions:	4.15	

Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time

Event	Waits	Total Wait Time (sec)	Wait Avg (ms)	% DB Time
CPU time		6,581		38.1
db file sequential read	19,870	185	9	3.6
SQL*Net more data from client	229,931	104	0	.8
log file sync	58,341	103	2	.7
log switch/archive	10	98	9,791	.6

Which two areas should you examine next to identify possible bottlenecks?

- A. the application code because of CPU-intensive activities



- B. the application code because user calls are performing several queries that require sorting
- C. the "SQL ordered by Gets" section of the AWR report to check for excessive logical I/O
- D. the "SQL ordered by Reads" section of the AWR report to check for excessive physical reads

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 5

Examine the query and its output:

```
SQL>select sql_id. sql_text
from v$sql
where upper(sql_text)
like 'SELECT $CUST WHERE %B1_';
```

SQL_ID	SQL_TEXT
18796jgha0hwz	SELECT * FROM CUST WHERE CITY = :B1
18796jgha0hwz	SELECT * FROM CUST WHERE CITY = :B1
18796jgha0hwz	SELECT * FROM CUST WHERE CITY = :B1

How would you investigate the cause of three entries of identical SQL statements by using dynamic performance views?

- A. Query V\$SQLAREA to find out if the SQL statement is bind aware.
- B. Query V\$SQLAREA to find out if multiple sessions executed this SQL statement, which resulted in multiple entries in V\$SQL.
- C. Query V\$SQL to find out if any invalidations or reloads occurred for this SQL statement.
- D. Query V\$SQL_SHARED_CURSOR to identify the reason that a child cursor cannot be shared.

Correct Answer: D

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