

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

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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### QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: BE

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### QUESTION 2

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.

Correct Answer: A

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**QUESTION 3**

You are administering a database that supports a mixed workload. Many applications are running on the middle tier that use connection pools to connect to the database instance. Application users perform OLTP operations during the day and another application performs batch job operations at night. You want to measure and prioritize the two workloads.

Which action would you take to achieve this? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Create database services for the applications, assign individual sessions created by the applications to consumer groups, and then set a priority.
- B. Assign profiles to users running the batch operations and make sure that a priority is set for resource limits in profiles.
- C. Create database services for the applications and assign different profiles to the sessions to set a relative priority for resource usage.
- D. Create database services for the applications, create a job class associated with the service, batch the jobs, and then create jobs by using the job class.

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 4**

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. A new application module is deployed that is shipped along with the SQL plan baselines for the SQL statements executed by the application. You load the SQL plan baselines to the SQL Management Base.

Examine the parameters:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_use_sql_plan_baseline	boolean	TRUE

Which two statements are true in this scenario?

- A. The SQL plan baselines are used but better execution plans may be found and can be evolved manually for the SQL statements.
- B. The SQL plan baselines are used by the SQL statements and ensure that the best plan is used.
- C. The SQL plan baselines are not used by the SQL statements if the optimizer statistics are stale.
- D. The SQL plan baselines are loaded but are not used until SQL profiles are generated for the SQL statements.

Correct Answer: CD

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TGSQL/tgsql\\_spm.htm#TGSQL94621](https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TGSQL/tgsql_spm.htm#TGSQL94621)

**QUESTION 5**

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 three options would improve the performance of the query? (Choose three.)

- A. creating a bitmap index on the COUNTRY\_ID column
- B. regathering statistics on the CUSTOMERS table
- C. creating a histogram on the COUNTRY\_ID column
- D. increasing the size of the PGA
- E. creating a SQL profile
- F. creating a KEEP cache

Correct Answer: BCD

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