

# Oracle 1Z0-064 Exam

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Question No : 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

Answer: A

Question No : 2

Which three statements are true about using Real-Time Database Operations?(Choose three.)

- A. The STATISTICS\_LEVEL initialization parameter must be set to ALL to enable automatic SQL monitoring for all long-running queries.
- B. The CONTROL\_MANAGEMENT\_PACK\_ACCESS initialization parameter must be set to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNUNG to use Real-Time Database Operations.
- C. The STATISTICS\_LEVEL initialization parameter can be set to TYPICAL or ALL to enable Real-Time Database Operations.

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D. Real-Time Database Operations can be enabled only at the system level.

E. Real-Time Database Operations can be created by using the DBMS\_MONITOR or DBMS\_SESSION packages.

F. Database operation monitoring starts automatically when a database operation consumes at least five seconds of the CPU or I/O time in a single execution.

Answer: A,B,C

Question No : 3

Examine the parameters set for a database instance supporting a mixed workload:

| NAME                 | TYPE        | VALUE |
|----------------------|-------------|-------|
| memory_max_target    | big integer | 0     |
| memory_target        | big integer | 0     |
| pga_aggregate_target | big integer | 376M  |
| sga_max_size         | big integer | 1G    |
| sga_target           | big integer | 0     |
| sort_area_size       | integer     | 65536 |

The database instance supports shared server and dedicated server connections simultaneously. Users complain about increased response times of a few DSS queries. During investigation, you execute the queries:

```
SQL> SELECT d.value as disk, m.value as memory, (d.value/m.value)*100 as ratio
       FROM v$sysstat m, v$sysstat d
       WHERE m.name='sorts (memory)' and d.name='sorts (disk)';
DISK      MEMORY      RATIO
-----
9180      80477      11.40699
```

```
SQL> SELECT name,value FROM v$sysstat WHERE name LIKE 'workarea executions%';
NAME
-----
workarea executions - multipass          89
workarea executions - optimal          49654
workarea executions - onepass          1367
```

Based on the output, which two courses of action would you recommend to improve query performance?(Choose two.)

A. Use a parallel hint in the queries.

B. Increase the number of DBWn processes.

C. Increase the value of the SORT\_AREA\_SIZE initialization parameter.

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- D. Increase the size of the temporary tablespace or add a new temporary tablespace.
- E. Increase the value of the PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET initialization parameter.
- F. Increase the size of the large pool.

Answer: C,F

Question No : 4

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

Answer: B,C,D

Question No : 5

You observe that queries are performing poorly on the SALES\_RECORDS table in your database. On investigation, you find that at the end of each day the contents of the SALES\_RECORDS table are moved to the SALES\_HISTORY table. The delete operations cause the table to be sparsely populated.

The SALES\_RECORDS table is created in a tablespace using Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) and row movement is enabled. The table must be accessible 24x7.

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

- A. Perform EXPORT, DROP, and IMPORT operations on the SALES\_RECORDS table.
- B. Shrink the SALES\_RECORDS table by using the ALTER TABLE...SHRINKSPACE command.
- C. Move the SALES\_RECORDS table to a different location by using the ALTER TABLE...MOVE command.
- D. Deallocate the space in the SALES\_RECORDS table by using the ALTER TABLE...DEALLOCATE UNUSED command.

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- E. Move the SALES\_RECORDS table to a tablespace by using manual segment space management.
- F. Reorganize the SALES\_RECORDS table online by using the DBMS\_REDEFINITION package.

Answer: B,D

Question No : 6

Which two statements are true about the interpretation of Buffer Cache Hit Ratio in the Instance Efficiency Percentages section of an AWR report?(Choose two.)

- A. A high value indicates that the buffer cache is adequately sized for the current workload.
- B. Poor hit ratios indicate that a large number of indexed lookups or small table scans are being performed.
- C. A low hit ratio does not necessarily imply that increasing the size of the buffer cache will improve performance.
- D. A high hit ratio may indicate that repeated scanning of the same large table or index is being performed.
- E. A low hit ratio indicates that a KEEP buffer pool should be configured based on the size of the largest object accessed in the buffer cache.

Answer: C,E

Question No : 7

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.)

- 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

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window baseline.

Answer: D

Question No : 8

Examine the partial Activity Over Time section of an Active SessionHistory (ASH) report:

| Slot Time (Duration) | Slot Count | Event                        | Event Count | % Event |
|----------------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| 14:10:50 (1.2 min)   | 5          | control file sequential read | 4           | 0.11    |
|                      |            | CPU + Wait for CPU           | 1           | 0.03    |
| 14:12:00 (3.0 min)   | 9          | CPU + Wait for CPU           | 5           | 0.14    |
|                      |            | control file parallel write  | 2           | 0.05    |
|                      |            | null event                   | 1           | 0.03    |

Which two inferences are correct?(Choose two.)

- A. In the first time slot, five different sampled sessions were connected to the database instance.
- B. In the second time slot, out of the nine sampled sessions connected to the database instance, only one sampled session was idle at the time of report generation.
- C. In the first time slot, only one sampled session was using the CPU.
- D. In the second time slot, five different sampled sessions were using the CPU.
- E. In the second time slot, 0.14% of the time was spent on the CPU.

Answer: A,E

Question No : 9

Examine the partial TKPROF output for an SQL statement:

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```
SQL> SELECT city_id
       FROM city_names
       WHERE code = 'DLR'?
```

| call    | count | cpu  | elapsed | disk | query | current | rows |
|---------|-------|------|---------|------|-------|---------|------|
| Parse   | 1     | 0.06 | 0.10    | 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
Parsing user id: 02 (USER2)
```

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

Answer: B,D

Question No : 10

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: B,C,D