



IT認證考試題庫 專業平臺

考證寶提供最新考古題與模擬試題
協助您高效通過認證考試

www.kaozhengpro.com

Exam : **1Z1-064**

Title : Oracle Database 12c:
Performance Management
and Tuning

Version : Demo

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

2. 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: A,B

3. Your database supports a DSS workload. In an application, a few complex queries that contain multiple functions and expressions are using materialized views. You notice that some queries are performing poorly because they are not benefiting from query rewrites.

Which three actions would you take to improve the performance of queries? (Choose three.)

- A. Create an SQL Tuning Set (STS) and submit as input to the SQL Access Advisor to generate recommendations about query rewrite and fast refresh for materialized views.
- B. Use the DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_REWRITE procedure to analyze why a query failed to rewrite.
- C. Create an STS and submit as input to the SQL Performance Analyzer to get recommendations about improving the performance of queries.
- D. Use the DBMS_ADVISOR.TUNE_MVIEW procedure to get recommendations about rewriting

materialized views.

E. Use the DBMS_ADVISOR.QUICK_TUNE procedure to analyze queries based on the usage of query rewrite with materialized views.

Answer: A,C,E

4.Examine the Load Profile section of an AWR report:

	Per Second	Per Transaction	Per Exec	Per Call
DB Time(s):	2.0	0.9	0.02	0.02
DB CPU(s):	0.5	0.2	0.01	0.01
Redo size(bytes):	25,972.2	12,131.8		
Logical reads (blocks):	9,444.6	4,411.6		
Block changes:	144.7	67.6		
Physical reads (blocks):	8,671.9	4,050.7		
Physical w rites (blocks):	2,641.5	1,233.9		
User calls:	83.9	39.2		
Parses (SQL):	30.7	14.3		
Hard parses(SQL):	0.4	0.2		
SQL Work Area (MB)	4.6	2.1		
Logons:	2.5	1.2		
Executes (SQL):	88.6	41.4		
Rollbacks:	0.0	0.0		
Transactions:	2.1			

Which two inferences can you derive from the details in this section? (Choose two.)

- A. The values for Redo size and Block changes imply that only updates were performed by transactions.
- B. The values for Parses (SQL) and Hard parses (SQL) imply that cursor sharing occurred quite often.
- C. The values for DB Time and DB CPU imply that the database had a high proportion of idle time during the specified snapshot interval.
- D. The values for SQL Work Area and User calls imply that only sort-based operations were performed.
- E. The values for Logical reads and Physical reads imply that the number of disk reads per second was less than the total number of DB block reads and consistent gets per second.

Answer: B,D

5.Examine the partial TOP 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time section of an AWR report:

Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time

Event	Waits	Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	%Total Call Time	Wait Class
enq: TX - allocate ITL entry	9,799	28,698	2929	32.9	Configurat
db file sequential read	4,827,509	25,964	5	29.7	User I/O
read by other session	2,998,307	18,118	6	20.7	User I/O
CPU time		6,872		7.9	
direct path read	222,425	4,782	21	5.5	User I/O

What should you examine to diagnose the cause of the top three wait events? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. the V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY view
- B. the Time Model Statistics section of the AWR report
- C. the SQL statements based on elapsed time from the AWR report
- D. the Latch Activity section
- E. the Segment Statistics section of the AWR report

Answer: B