

## 100% Pass Guarantee PassLeader 1Z0-064 Dumps with VCE and PDF for Free (Question 7 - Question 12)

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<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ZJ8IAgupu8ZxjCosUsnrIai3zsPlhNd2> QUESTION 7 You recently joined a new team administering a database. You notice that full table scans are performing poorly compared with full table scans on the databases you administered in a previous job. You decide that performance problems are caused by a misconfiguration of factors affecting full table scans. Which three factors should you investigate to determine the cause of the poorly performing Full Table Scans (FTS)? (Choose three.) A. value of DB\_FILE\_MULTIBLOCK\_READ\_COUNT B. storing query results in the result cache C. setting of the DISK\_ASYNC\_IO parameter to TRUE D. setting of the OPTIMIZER\_MODE parameter to ALL\_ROWSE. use of parallel queries F. block size of the tablespaces in which the tables being scanned are stored G. value of the OPTIMIZER\_DYNAMIC\_SAMPLING parameter Answer: ACF QUESTION 8 Examine an extract from a PGA Memory Advisory

PGA Target Est (MB)	Size Factr	W/A MB Processed	Estd Extra W/A MB Read/ Written to Disk	Estd P Cache Hit %	Estd PGA Overallloc Count
16	0.1	13,406,708.5	1,150,524.0	92.0	98,500
32	0.3	13,406,708.5	1,149,545.5	92.0	98,500
64	0.5	13,406,708.5	1,149,545.5	92.0	98,500
96	0.8	13,406,708.5	1,149,545.5	92.0	98,500
128	1.0	13,406,708.5	370,864.9	97.0	98,343
154	1.2	13,406,708.5	358,442.9	97.0	73,884
179	1.4	13,406,708.5	345,671.0	97.0	51,419
205	1.6	13,406,708.5	325,909.7	98.0	34,441
230	1.8	13,406,708.5	208,594.9	98.0	8,993
256	2.0	13,406,708.5	158,403.9	99.0	4,272
384	3.0	13,406,708.5	105,314.7	99.0	826
512	4.0	13,406,708.5	99,935.0	99.0	176
768	6.0	13,406,708.5	98,714.6	99.0	22
1,024	8.0	13,406,708.5	98,433.7	99.0	0

Which two inferences are correct? (Choose two.) A. Automatic management of PGA memory is disabled. B. The current PGA size requires the use of a temporary tablespace for sorting operations. C. The current PGA size is sufficient and does not require the memory manager to allocate more memory. D. PGA size should be increased at least four times its current size for significant improvement in performance and disk space management. Answer: BD QUESTION 9 Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES

table `SQL> desc employees`

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

EMPLOYEE\_ID is the primary key. No other indexes exist on this table. View the Exhibit to examine the commands and their output:

```
SQL> select department_id, count(department_id) from employees group by
department_id order by 2;
```

DEPARTMENT_ID	COUNT(DEPARTMENT_ID)
40	1
10	1
70	1
20	2
110	2
90	3
60	5
30	6
100	6
80	34
50	45

11 rows selected.

```
SQL> var dept_id number
SQL> exec :dept_id := 50
SQL> select count(*) from employees where department_id= :dept_id;
COUNT(*)
-----
45
SQL> /
COUNT(*)
-----
45
```

```
SQL> SELECT CHILD_NUMBER, IS_BIND_SENSITIVE AS "BIND_SENSI", IS_BIND_AWARE AS
"BIND_AWARE", IS_SHAREABLE AS "BIND_SHARE" FROM V$SQL
WHERE SQL_TEXT LIKE 'select count(*) from emp%';
```

CHILD_NUMBER	BIND_SENSI	BIND_AWARE	BIND_SHARE
0	N	N	Y

Which two actions should you perform to make the cursor bind aware? (Choose two.) A. Create a histogram on the DEPARTMENT\_ID column. B. Change the default CURSOR\_SHARING value to FORCE. C. Execute the query with the same DEPARTMENT\_ID value multiple times. D. Create an index on the DEPARTMENT\_ID column. E. Gather statistics for the index. F. Regather statistics on the table. Answer: CD QUESTION 10

For your database some users complain about not being able to execute transactions. Upon investigation, you find that the problem is caused by some users performing long-running transactions that consume huge amounts of space in the UNDO tablespace. You want to control the usage of the UNDO tablespace only for these user sessions. How would you avoid the issue from repeating in future? (Choose the best answer.) A. Create a profile for the users with the LOGICAL\_READS\_PER\_SESSION and LOGICAL\_READS\_PER\_CALL limits defined. B. Create external roles to restrict the usage of the UNDO tablespace and assign them to the users. C. Set the threshold for UNDO tablespace usage for the users. D. Implement a Database Resource Manager plan by mapping the users to a resource consumer group with limits defined for UNDO tablespace usage. Answer: D QUESTION 11

```
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NAME
-----
db_block_size
db_2k_cache_size
db_4k_cache_size
db_8k_cache_size
db_16k_cache_size
db_32k_cache_size
```

You are asked by a developer to create a table for an application with these requirements:- The table will be used for a DSS application.- High volume bulk loads will be performed.- The table will be used to store archival data on which large full-table scans (FTS) will be performed. Which attributes are the best for the tablespace in which this table should be created? (Choose the best answer.) A. Create it in a locally managed tablespace with ASSM enabled and assign a high value for the PCTFREE attribute. B. Create it in a locally managed tablespace with manual segment space management. C. Create it in a locally managed tablespace with a bigger nonstandard block size and ASSM enabled. D. Create it in locally managed tablespace with ASSM enabled and an additional freelist. Answer: D QUESTION 12

```
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NAME
-----
memory_max_target big
memory_target big
pga_aggregate_target big
sga_target big
db_cache_size big
shared_pool_size big
sga_max_size big
large_pool_size big
```

You upgrade your database to Oracle Database 12c. The database supports a mixed workload and works with different workloads at different times. You notice in an ADDM report that the shared pool is inadequately sized. You resize the shared pool by decreasing

the sizes of other pools, which results in inadequate sizes for other pools. You want to automate the sizing of SGA components. Which two actions should you perform? (Choose two.) A. Set the SGA\_TARGET parameter equal to SGA\_MAX\_SIZE. B. Set the SGA\_TARGET parameter to the sum of DB\_CACHE\_SIZE, SHARED\_POOL, and LARGE\_POOL\_SIZE. C. Set the MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET parameter to the sum of DB\_CACHE\_SIZE, SHARED\_POOL, and LARGE\_POOL\_SIZE. D. Set DB\_CACHE\_SIZE, SHARED\_POOL, and LARGE\_POOL\_SIZE to their minimum required values. E. Set the PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET parameter to 0 and the SGA\_TARGET parameter to 1.5G. Answer: AD

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