

1Z0-064 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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NEW QUESTION 1

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: ACE

NEW QUESTION 2

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

NEW QUESTION 3

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. Users complain about the degraded response time of a query. You want to gather new statistics for objects accessed by the query and test query performance with the new statistics without affecting other sessions connected to the instance. The STALE_PERCENT statistic preference is set to a default value and the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to TYPICAL. Which two actions would you take to accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the STALE_PERCENT statistic preference to a higher value than the default, and then gather statistics.
- B. Set the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter to ALL for the instance.
- C. Set the INCREMENTAL preference to TRUE, and then gather statistics.
- D. Set the OPTIMIZER_USE_PENDING_STATISTICS parameter to TRUE for the session in which you want to test the query.
- E. Set the PUBLISH statistic preference to FALSE, and then gather statistics.
- F. Set the NO_INVALIDATE statistic preference to TRUE, and then gather statistics.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 4

Which two are prerequisites for running the I/O calibration tool? (Choose two.)

- A. The database must be in MOUNT state.
- B. The database should be opened in restricted mode.
- C. For determining latency time, the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter must be set to TYPICAL or ALL.
- D. The disks to be tested must be configured to use asynchronous I/O for data files.
- E. The database instance must be started using an SPFILE.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 5

Users complain about increased response time for queries in your production database that supports an OLTP workload. On investigation, you notice a large number of db file scattered read, latch: cache buffers lru chain, and latch: cache buffers chains wait events: Identify three possible reasons for the increased response time. (Choose three.)

- A. too many sort operations being performed
- B. repeated simultaneous access to a block or small number of blocks
- C. the shared pool is inadequately sized
- D. queries not using indexes and performing full table scans
- E. queries repeatedly fetching blocks that are not in the database buffer cache
- F. cursors are closed explicitly after each execution

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 6

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 7

Examine the parameters:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
parallel_degree_policy	string	MANUAL
workarea_size_policy	string	AUTO
sort_area_size	integer	65536
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	256M
sga_target	big integer	1G

Your database supports a mixed workload and users have dedicated server connections. Users complain about the increased response time of a few queries that are performing large sort operations. On investigation, you notice an increase in the number of multipass work area executions and high number of direct path write wait events.

Which two actions could improve the performance? (Choose two.)

- A. increasing the value of the SORT_AREA_SIZE parameter
- B. increasing the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter
- C. enabling Automatic Memory Management for the instance
- D. increasing the size of the default temporary tablespace
- E. using parallel hint in queries performing large sort operations
- F. enabling Automatic Shared Memory Management for the instance

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 8

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                                               VALUE
-----
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.
- 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: CF

NEW QUESTION 9

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_ROWS
- E. 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: ABC

NEW QUESTION 10

Examine the parameters set for your database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
db_block_size	integer	8192
db_2k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_4k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_8k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_16k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_32k_cache_size	big integer	0

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: C

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two statements are true about server-generated alerts? (Choose two.)

- A. They are always logged in the alert log.
- B. They are written to a trace file if the TRACE_ENABLED initialization parameter is set to TRUE.
- C. They are generated only when the STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter is set to ALL.
- D. They can be generated for user-defined metric thresholds.
- E. They appear in the DBA_ALERT_HISTORY view whenever corrective action is taken for an alert.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 11

Which two result in the latest fragmentation within segments and the least external fragmentation within tablespaces? (Choose two.)

- A. automatic segment space managed segments
- B. locally managed tablespaces with uniform extent size
- C. freelist managed segments with one freelist
- D. dictionary managed tablespace
- E. locally managed tablespaces that were converted from dictionary managed tablespaces
- F. freelist managed segments with multiple freelist

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/logical.htm

NEW QUESTION 16

You execute this query twice in a session:

```
SQL>select product_name
from order_items o, product_information p
where o.unit_price = 15 and quantity > 1
and p.product_id = o.product_id;
```

Then you query V\$SQL_SHARED_CURSOR for details about child cursors as shown.

```
SQL>select c.child_number, c.use_feedback_stats from v$sql_shared_cursor c
where c.sql_id = 'an4zdfz0h7513';
```

CHILD_NUMBER	USE_FEEDBACK_STATS
0	Y
1	N

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. No statistics were collected during the first execution of the query.
- B. A subsequent execution of the query in this session is likely to undergo a soft parse.
- C. The second execution of the query was hard parsed because the estimated cardinality was inaccurate.
- D. A subsequent execution of the query in this session will undergo a hard parse.
- E. The second execution of the query was hard parsed because extended statistics were collected after the first execution of the query.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 18

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: CD

NEW QUESTION 21

Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload. The database uses ASM storage. One of the ASM disks goes offline because of hardware failure. When the disk is replaced and then added back to the diskgroup, database performance is affected by rebalance operations.

Which two actions would you recommend to lower the impact of rebalance operations on the performance of the database? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the number of ASMB processes.
- B. Decrease the value of the ASM_POWER_LIMIT parameter.
- C. Set the DISK_REPAIR_TIME disk attribute to a lower value.
- D. Specify the POWER clause with a lower value in an ALTER DISKGROUP statement.
- E. Set the DISK_REPAIR_TIME disk attribute to a higher value.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 23

Which two statements are true about Active Session History (ASH)? (Choose two.)

- A. The Data Sample size available in an ASH report is dynamic and, at any given moment, is directly related to the amount of work being performed.
- B. ASH contains sampled data from all sessions that are connected to a database instance at any given moment.

- C. ASH samples data from V\$SESSION every second.
- D. An ASH report can be used to identify the service that may be the cause of a transient performance problem.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 28

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. The CURSOR_SHARING parameter is set to EXACT for the instance. The performance of queries issued by one of the modules has degraded. The queries executed by the module are almost identical in syntax. To investigate, you analyze the latest AWR report and find a large number of latch:shared pool wait events and also a high percentage of the hard parse elapsed time. Which two can be reasons for this? (Choose two.)

- A. The I/O performance is slow.
- B. Bind variables are not used for similar queries, causing hard parses.
- C. Repeated access to a small number of blocks.
- D. Excessive time is spent on finding cached cursors in the library cache.
- E. The CURSOR_SHARING parameter is set to EXACT, which does not allow similar queries to share a cursor.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 29

Examine the parameters set for your database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE

You notice that for one particular SQL statement, the optimizer generates a new better plan than the plans in the SQL Plan Management Base. Which action is taken by the optimizer? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. It adds the newly generated plan as an accepted but non-fixed plan.
- B. It adds the newly generated plan as enabled and accepted.
- C. It adds the newly generated plan as enabled but not accepted.
- D. It adds the newly generated plan as a fixed plan, which will be used each time the SQL statement is executed.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30

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.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 31

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...SHRINK SPACE 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.
- 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: BD

NEW QUESTION 34

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. RESULT_CACHE_MODE is set to the default value and a result cache is configured for the instance. Multiple sessions execute syntactically similar queries without dblinks, containing functions and expressions, on tables with no DML activity. Some users complain about poor performance of these queries.

You investigate and find that the queries are frequently performing physical I/O, even though the results fetched by the queries are similar.

Which two actions do you recommend to overcome the problem affecting these queries? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the RESULT_CACHE_MODE parameter to FORCE for the instance.
- B. Use the result cache hint in the queries.
- C. Use bind variables for similar queries instead of literals.
- D. Set the RESULT_CACHE_REMOTE_EXPIRATION parameter to a nonzero value.

E. Configure the KEEP pool and cache the queried tables used in the KEEP pool.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 37

Identify two effects of the DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT parameter on the optimizer. (Choose two.)

- A. Decreasing the value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT from the default increases the cost of index probes for DSS workloads.
- B. A full table scan can become cheaper than index scans if the database instance has a high enough DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT for both OLTP and DSS workloads.
- C. Increasing the value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT within OS limits lowers the costing of an index probe that is done in conjunction with a nested loop for OLTP workloads.
- D. In DSS workloads where full table scans may run in parallel and bypass the buffer cache, decreasing the value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT from the default increases the cost of full table scans.
- E. Increasing the value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT within OS limits lowers the cost of full table scans and can result in the optimizer choosing a full table scan over an index scan for both OLTP and DSS workloads.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 38

A senior DBA asks you to decrease the values of the connect_time_scale and think_time_scale replay processing parameters to 50 to preprocess the workload for replay.

What three could be reasons for this change? (Choose three.)

- A. to reduce the elapsed time between two successive user calls from a session.
- B. to decrease the number of concurrent users during replay
- C. to increase the number of concurrent users during replay
- D. to reduce the time of replay
- E. to decrease the wait for a query, caused by noncommitted transactions

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 40

Your database supports a mixed workload. The ERP application creates short sessions and performs small, random I/Os; the REPORTING application executes long-running DSS queries.

You want to set a priority for the workload generated by the ERP application and optimize resource usage for them.

Which three objectives can be achieved by the Resource Manager? (Choose three.)

- A. limiting the amount of time that a session is idle and blocking other sessions of the ERP application
- B. limiting the amount of undo generated by operations performed by sessions created by the ERP application
- C. creating two resource plans with resource limits defined for the workload generated by the applications and automatically changing resource plans based on the workload
- D. allocating a lower percentage of CPU to sessions used by the REPORTING application than to those used by the ERP application
- E. limiting the physical I/O performed by the sessions or users of the ERP application that are connected to the database

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 41

You want to capture AWR data to monitor performance variation every Monday between 9:00 AM and 12:00 PM for three months and automatically remove the older AWR data every fortnight.

How would you achieve this? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Create AWR baselines.
- B. Create SQL plan baselines.
- C. Create repeating baseline templates.
- D. Create database services and make sure that user connections use them to connect to the database instance.
- E. Create a single baseline template.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 46

Examine the query and its output:

```
SQL>select sid,state,wait_time/100 "WAIT TIME IN SECONDS", event from v$session where
username='HR';
```

Output:

SID	STATE	WAIT TIME IN SECONDS	EVENT
2832	WAITED KNOWN TIME	2029	rdbms ipc message
3346	WAITING	0	enq: TX - row lock contention
4208	WAITING	0	SQL*Net message from client

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Session 2832 had to wait 2029 seconds for a message to arrive because of a network bottleneck.

- B. Session 4208 is either idle or experiencing poor response time due to a network or resource bottleneck on the client process.
- C. Session 3346 is in wait state because it wants to lock a row in a block in which other sessions have already locked rows, and there is no free ITL slot available in this block.
- D. Session 3346 is in wait state because either it is waiting to update a row that is locked by another session or another session is trying to insert the same key value in a UNIQUE index.
- E. Session 4208 is definitely idle and should be killed to free network resources.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 49

You are administering a database that supports a DSS workload. Automatic Shared Memory Management is enabled for the database instance. Users issue queries to perform large soft operations and complain about degraded performance of the queries. On investigation, you notice that the queries are performing multipass work area executions and the I/O contention on one of the temporary tablespaces is very high.

Which two can be possible resolutions for this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the size of the large pool.
- B. Increase the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter.
- C. Create a temporary tablespace group and assign it to users.
- D. Increase the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_LIMIT parameter.
- E. Create another temporary tablespace and assign it to users.
- F. Enable temporary undo.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 54

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.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 59

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: BCD

NEW QUESTION 62

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 two options can improve the performance of the query without significantly slowing down the DML operations? (Choose two.)

- A. creating a bitmap index on the COUNTRY_ID column
- B. regathering statistics on the CUSTOMERS table
- C. gathering statistics on the COUNTRY_IDX index
- D. creating a histogram on the COUNTRY_ID column
- E. increasing the size of the PGA
- F. creating an SQL profile
- G. creating a KEEP cache

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 64

Which two actions should you take to monitor the throughput generated by the modules of an application? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the Resource Manager.
- B. Enable SQL Trace at the session level.
- C. Create a service.
- D. Use a dedicated server configuration.
- E. Use the DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO package to define the current module and action so that they appear in V\$SESSION.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 66

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. CURSOR_SHARING is set to EXACT for the instance. An application is frequently executing almost identical queries that vary in literal values in the WHERE clause, causing a large number of hard parses to occur. Which four statements would be true if you use bind variables for these queries? (Choose four.)

- A. Mutex contention in the library cache will be reduced.
- B. The optimizer will use one parent cursor and one child cursor for each SQL statement with different literal values.
- C. Hard parses will be reduced for the queries.
- D. The optimizer will use bind peeking and subsequent execution of the queries will always generate the same plans irrespective of the cardinality.
- E. The optimizer will generate the same plan for all bind values if no histograms exist on the columns used in the WHERE clause of these queries.
- F. The optimizer will use bind peeking and use the literal value to determine the execution plan for these queries.

Answer: ACDE

NEW QUESTION 70

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