



1Z0-054^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Performance Tuning

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QUESTION 1

Which three factors influence the optimizer's behavior while choosing an optimization approach and goal for a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

- A. parsing of a SQL statement
- B. operating system (OS) statistics
- C. object statistics in the data dictionary
- D. the OPTIMIZER_MODE initialization parameter
- E. optimizer SQL hints for changing the query optimizer goal

Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 2

A user, SCOTT, complains that his database session, SID 249, is extremely slow in processing transactions. You check the ADDM report and do not find any overall database performance issues.

You decide to check the wait events, specifically in SCOTT's session and issue the following command:

```
SQL>SELECT wait_class_id, wait_class, total_waits, time_waited FROM v$session_wait_class
```

```
WHERE sid = 249;
```

View Exhibit1 and examine the output.

WAIT_CLASS_ID	WAIT_CLASS	TOTAL_WAITS	TIME_WAITED
1893977003	Other	13432	41109
4217450380	Application	18976	381753
3290255840	Configuration	852	2692
3875070507	Concurrency	1498	97963
3386400367	Commit	18356	4561
2723168908	Idle	510426	113736288
2000153315	Network	254544	227
1740759767	User I/O	37309	53
4108307767	System I/O	101319	9

You note that the APPLICATION wait class is the second most expensive wait class after the IDLE wait class.

You issue the following query to identify individual waits in the APPLICATION wait class:

```
SQL>select event, total_waits, time_waited
```

```
from v$system_event e, v$event_name n
```

```
where n.event_id = e.event_id
```



and wait_class_id = 4217450380;

View Exhibit2 and examine the output.

EVENT	TOTAL_WAITS	TIME_WAITED
enq: RO - fast object reuse	8	37
enq: TX - row lock contention	2494	38
SQL*Net break/reset to client	24689	

Which view would you examine next to pinpoint the problem that is causing this performance issue?

- A. DBA_HIST_SESSMETRIC_HISTORY - to find the highest value metrics in the session
- B. V\$SQLAREA statistics - to find the SQL statements with the highest number of executions
- C. V\$SESS_TIME_MODEL - to identify whether the SQL statements in the session were spending more of execution time in parsing or waiting for the CPU
- D. V\$EVENT_HISTOGRAM - to determine whether the TIME_WAITED is evenly distributed across the occurrences of the wait or whether some waits for the events were very long whilst others were short indicating more erratic response times.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

You are working on an online transaction processing (OLTP) system. The middle-tier applications use connection pooling to connect to the database. Presently, you have a single-node database. The company plans to migrate the database to a RAC environment. Before you move to a RAC environment, you want to test the performance of the SQL statements and the peak workload on the new environment. To accomplish the Database Capture for replay, you identified the peak workload period on the existing system and started the Database Capture. Which client requests to the database can be captured as part of the workload capture? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. flashback query
- B. distributed transactions
- C. logging in and logging out of sessions
- D. all DDL statements having bind variables
- E. direct path load of data from external files

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 4



View the Exhibit and analyze the output of the query. What does the high value for the table fetch continued rows statistics indicate?

```
SQL> SELECT name,value FROM v$sysstat WHERE name like '%table%';
```

NAME	VALUE
physical reads direct temporary tablespace	502
physical writes direct temporary tablespace	451
DBWR tablespace checkpoint buffers written	18
DBWR transaction table writes	89
transaction tables consistent reads - undo records applied	0
transaction tables consistent read rollbacks	0
auto extends on undo tablespace	0
table scans (short tables)	10782
table scans (long tables)	75
table scans (rowid ranges)	0
table scans (cache partitions)	0
table scans (direct read)	32
table scan rows gotten	10832942
table scan blocks gotten	227752
table fetch by rowid	220813
table fetch continued row	132046
table lookup prefetch client count	0
LOB table id lookup cache misses	0

18 rows selected.



- A. chained rows fetched only
- B. migrated rows fetched only
- C. rows fetched from external tables
- D. both chained and migrated rows fetched
- E. rows fetched from Index Organized Tables (IOT)

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

You are working on a development database that was upgraded to Oracle Database 11g from Oracle Database 9i. An ADDM finding in this database says that the shared pool is inadequately sized, as shown in the Exhibit.



You diagnosed that this is due to different kinds of workloads and this occurs only during peak hours. You tried to resize this by shrinking the database buffer cache but that caused inadequate buffer cache problems. The following are the related parameter settings: SQL> show parameter sga NAME TYPE VALUE -----
----- lock_sga boolean FALSE pre_page_sga boolean FALSE sga_max_size big integer 300M sga_target big integer 0 SQL> show parameter target NAME TYPE VALUE -----
fast_start_mtrr_target integer 0 memory_max_target big integer 0 memory_target big integer 0 pga_aggregate_target big integer 100M sga_target big integer 0 You want to balance the memory between the System Global Area (SGA) components within SGA without affecting the size of the Program Global Area (PGA). Which action would solve this problem?

- A. Set the SGA_TARGET parameter to 300M.
- B. Set the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter to 400M.
- C. Set the MEMORY_TARGET parameter to 100M.
- D. Set the MEMORY_MAX_TARGET parameter to 300M.

Correct Answer: A

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