1Z0-054 Q&As

Oracle Database 11g: Performance Tuning

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QUESTION 1

You are working on an online transaction processing (OLTP) system. You are investigating the reasons for performance degradation in the database. View the Exhibit named TOP5EVENTS and note the top five events.

Top 5 Timed Foreground Events

Event	Waits	Time(s)	Avg wait (ms)	% DB time	Wait Class
DB CPU		500		52.98	
free buffer waits	14,517	158	11	16.73	Configuration
db file sequential read	4,349,775	146	0	15.46	User I/O
log file sync	1,462	19	13	2.00	Commit
enq: KO - fast object checkpoint	54	14	266	1.52	Applicatio

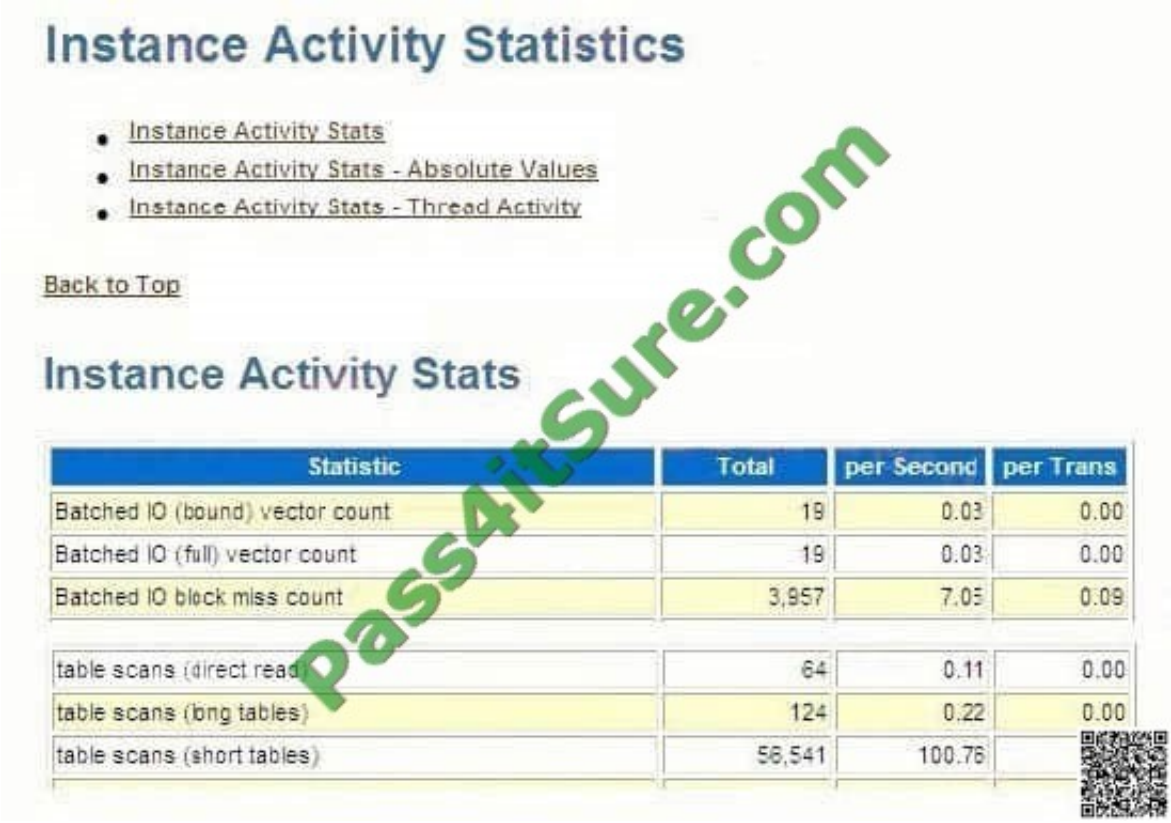
View the Exhibit named TOPSQL and note the problems related to these statements.

SQL ordered by Reads

- Total Disk Reads: 4,452,178
- Captured SQL account for 99.5% of Tot

Physical Reads	Executions	Reads per Exec	%Total	CPU Time (s)	Elapsed Time (s)	SQL Id	SQL Module	SQL Text
4,228,364	11	384,396.73	94.97	191.30	289.82	3qmqqdvdn93cc	SQL*Plus	DECLARE CURSOR C2 IS SELECT...
4,198,589	109,989	38.17	94.30	162.28	243.83	431mwkyt65jbb	SQL*Plus	SELECT SUM(AMOUNT_SOLD) TOTAL ...
66,019	52	1,269.60	1.48	152.04	229.28	9mfzykm4q68th	SQL*Plus	DECLARE CURSOR C2 IS SELECT ...
51,159	112	456.78	1.15	11.28	50.76	9a258qtr5d5mh	SQL*Plus	DECLARE max_records NU...
49,255	12,359	3.99	1.11	18.28	40.64	658qfxar410kx	SQL*Plus	SELECT ORDER_ID FROM (SELECT O...
47,521	111	428.12	1.07	50.11	154.35	1fvwwjysp4psd	SQL*Plus	DECLARE max_orders NUM...
29,268	113	259.01	0.66	13.26	41.18	4ju491r28v70d	SQL*Plus	DECLARE new_order_id NUMBER(1...
28,962	52	518.50	0.61	2.83	19.99	7z52r0tb5wxmm	SQL*Plus	SELECT * FROM ORDER_ITEMS
22,229	792	28.07	0.50	9.80	14.38	0u9dmyxy318w0	SQL*Plus	SELECT SUM(AMOUNT_SOLD)
21,960	2,752	7.98	0.49	4.08	29.10	21v0ddj14q7mk	SQL*Plus	DELETE FROM ORDER_ITEMS V

View the Exhibit named INSTACT and note the table scans.



Instance Activity Statistics

- Instance Activity Stats
- Instance Activity Stats - Absolute Values
- Instance Activity Stats - Thread Activity

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Instance Activity Stats

Statistic	Total	per Second	per Trans
Batched IO (bound) vector count	19	0.03	0.00
Batched IO (full) vector count	19	0.03	0.00
Batched IO block miss count	3,957	7.05	0.09
table scans (direct read)	64	0.11	0.00
table scans (long tables)	124	0.22	0.00
table scans (short tables)	56,541	100.76	

Which is the most appropriate solution?

A. Create indexes on short tables.

B. Use the CACHE hint to access long tables.

C. Keep the long tables in the keep buffer pool.

D. Keep the short tables in the keep buffer pool.

E. Keep the short tables in the recycle buffer pool.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

View the Exhibit and examine the partial output from the following query in an online transaction processing (OLTP) database: SQL>SELECT intsize_csec,metric_name,value, metric_unit FROM v$sysmetric;

Which two conclusions can you draw about the database from these metrics? (Choose two.)

INTSIZE_CSEC	METRIC_NAME	VALUE	METRIC_UNIT
6000	Database CPU Time Ratio	32.8442604	% Cpu/DB_Time
6000	Response Time Per Txn	9.17153333	CentiSeconds Per Txn
6000	Buffer Cache Hit Ratio	95	% (LogRead - PhyRead)/LogRead
6000	Row Cache Hit Ratio	94.5074627	% Hits/Gets
6000	Library Cache Hit Ratio	93.2857143	% Hits/Pins
6000	PGA Cache Hit %	91	% Bytes/TotalBytes

A. The buffer cache is inadequately sized for the workload.

B. Very few executions of SQL statements resulted in reparsing.

C. There were no multipass executions in the Program Global Area (PGA).

D. The database spends more time in wait events in comparison to statement processing.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 3

You work on an online transaction processing (OLTP) database in which the SALES table has 10,000 rows but only four distinct products are sold. View the Exhibit named HIST to check data distribution in the table and the histograms on the table.

Values Distribution in the SALES Table:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id, count(*) as prod_id_count
  2  FROM sales
  3  GROUP BY prod_id
  4  ORDER BY prod_id_count ASC;

   PROD_ID PROD_ID_COUNT
---------- -------------
         1             1
         2             1
         3           498
         4          9501
```

Histograms:

```
SQL> SELECT endpoint_number, endpoint_value
  2  FROM dba_histograms
  3  WHERE table_name='SALES' AND column_name='PROD_ID';

ENDPOINT_NUMBER ENDPOINT_VALUE
--------------- --------------
              1              1
              2              2
            500              3
          10001              4
```

View the Exhibit named QUERY-1 that shows details in the V$SQL view for the query executed on the SALES table having product id 1.

Execute a query on sales for prod_id 1:

```
SQL> VARIABLE prod_id NUMBER;

SQL> EXEC :prod_id := 1

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> SELECT * FROM sales WHERE prod_id = :prod_id;
..........
..........
```

Query v$sql to see the plan details:

```
SQL> SELECT sql_id, child_number, plan_hash_value,
  2 sql_text, is_bind_sensitive, is_bind_aware, is_shareable, executions
  3 FROM v$sql
  4 WHERE sql_text LIKE '%sales%'
  5 AND sql_text NOT LIKE '%sql_text%'
  6 AND sql_text NOT LIKE '%EXPLAIN PLAN%';

SQL_ID        CHILD_NUMBER  PLAN_HASH_VALUE  SQL_TEXT                                          I I I EXEC
------------- ------------- ---------------- ------------------------------------------------- - - - ----
a3x3qxm6rhbdp             0       1259788354  select * from sales where prod_id = :prod_id      Y N Y
```

Further, you query the SALES table thrice more in the following order:

-

query rows having product ID 4

-

query rows having product ID 2

-

query rows having product ID 4

View the Exhibit named QUERY-n to see the details about these queries.

```
SQL> SELECT sql_id, child_number, plan_hash_value,
   2 sql_text, is_bind_sensitive, is_bind_aware, is_shareable, executions
   3 FROM v$sql
   4 WHERE sql_text LIKE '%sales%'
   5 AND sql_text NOT LIKE '%sql_text%'
   6 AND sql_text NOT LIKE '%EXPLAIN PLAN%';

SQL_ID        CHILD_NUMBER  PLAN_HASH_VALUE   SQL_TEXT                                          I I I EXECUTIONS
------------- ------------- ----------------  ------------------------------------------------- - - - ----------
a3x3qxm6rhbdp             0       1269788354  select * from sales where prod_id = :prod_id      Y N N
a3x3qxm6rhbdp             1       1269788354  select * from sales where prod_id = :prod_id      Y Y Y
a3x3qxm6rhbdp             2      40678523156  select * from sales where prod_id = :prod_id      Y Y Y
```

What do you infer from this?

A. The second plan was created because the first plan was aged out.

B. The CURSOR_SHARING parameter value was changed to EXACT after the second query was executed.

C. The third plan was created because the first plan was aged out and the second plan had different selectivity.

D. The first two executions used the same plan because at parse time the optimizer did not consider selectivity as the cursor was not yet considered bind-aware.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

You are working in an online transaction processing (OLTP) environment. You received many complaints from users about degraded performance. Your senior

DBA asked you to execute the following command to improve the performance:

SQL> ALTER TABLE subscribe_log STORAGE(BUFFER_POOL recycle); You checked the data in the SUBSCRIBE_LOG table and found that it is a large table

having one million rows. Which factor could be a reason for this recommendation?

A. The keep pool is not configured.

B. The automatic Program Global Area (PGA) is not configured.

C. The CURSOR_SPACE_FOR_TIME initialization parameter is set to FALSE.

D. The most of the rows in SUBSCRIBE_LOG table are accessed once a week.

E. All the queries on the SUBSCRIBE_LOG table are rewritten using a materialized view.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Your organization has purchased licenses for the Diagnostic Pack along with the Oracle Database 11g software.The application workload on your database is known to be stable between 10:00 PM and midnight every night, but the performance on a particular Thursday was poor between 10:00 PM and 11:00 PM. Which tool would you consider using first to diagnose the cause of the performance degradation?

A. Database Replay

B. STATSPACK Report

C. AWR Compare Report

D. SQL Performance Analyzer

Correct Answer: C