

Exam : 1Z0-024

Title : Performance Tuning

Version : DEMO

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1. When performing a sort operation, you notice that there are a large number of sorts requiring I/O to the disk. Which parameter could be increased to allow more sorts to be performed in memory?

- A. SORT_AREA_SIZE
- B. LARGE_POOL_SIZE
- C. SORT_AREA_RETAINED_SIZE
- D. SORT_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT

Answer: A

2. Which statement could require a sort?

- A. SELECT DISTINCT dept_ID FROM emp;
- B. UPDATE emp SET salary=salary*1.1 WHERE id 7722;
- C. SELECT emp_id, name FROM emp WHERE emp-id = 7722;
- D. SELECT emp_id, name FROM emp WHERE emp-id = BETWEEN 7722 and 7100 ;

Answer: A

3. Which two views can be used to detect lock contention? (Choose two)

- A. V\$LOCK
- B. V\$LOCKED_OBJECT
- C. V\$LOCK_CONTENTION

Answer: A, B

4. The database includes tables with static data, which are used for queries only. To which size should you set PCTFREE for this type of table?

- A. 0
- B. 50
- C. 20
- D. 10

Answer: A

5. Which action could potentially cause checkpoints to take longer?

- A. Increasing the number of redo log groups.
- B. Increasing the size of rollback segments.
- C. Decreasing the value of the REDO_LOG_BUFFERS parameter.
- D. Increasing the value of the FATS_START_IO_TARGET parameter.

Answer: D

6. When a deadlock shutdown is detected by Oracle, where is the trace file generated?

- A. SQL_TRACE
- B. TRACE_DEST
- C. USER_DUMP_DEST
- D. CORE_DUMP_DEST
- E. BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST

Answer: C

7.If a willing-to-wait latch request is satisfied on the first attempt, which statistic gets incremented?

- A. GETS
- B. SLEEPS
- C. MISSES
- D. IMMEDIATE_GETS
- E. IMMEDIATE_MISSES
- F. IMMEDIATE_GETS

Answer: A

8.For which reason would you query V\$SYSSTAT?

- A. Name of the sort segment.
- B. Free space available for a sort segment.
- C. Number of disk sorts performed since startup.
- D. Number of users active on individual sort segments.

Answer: C

9.Which two statements about plan stability and stored outlines are true? (Choose two)

- A. You can group outlines in categories.
- B. You can only have one stored outline per SQL statement.
- C. Plan stability works only when SQL statements match.
- D. Stored outlines are saved in the data dictionary (SYS schema)
- E. Stored outlines become invalid when you analyze the associated objects.

Answer: A, C

10.What does this statement do?

SQL>ANALYZE INDEX index_name VALIDITY STRUCTURE;

- A. It places information into the INDEX_STATS view and allows for the monitoring of space used by an index.
- B. It provides information in the INDEX_HISTOGRAM view to indicate whether an index is invalid or valid.
- C. It provides information in the DBA_INDEXES view for the COST BASED Optimizer when

choosing an execution plan.

Answer: A

11. Which three types of statistics are reported in report.txt after running UTLESTAT SQL?
(Choose three)

- A. Locking statistics.
- B. Memory usage statistics.
- C. Explain plan statistics.
- D. Library cache statistics.
- E. Buffer busy wait statistics.
- F. Rollback contention statistics.

Answer: D, E, F

12. What are two main OLTP requirements? (Choose two) A.

Use bind variables rather than literals in your SQL code.

- B. Analyze your tables regularly to refresh optimizer statistics.
- C. Create multiple small rollback segments as opposed to a few big ones.
- D. Create indexes on all columns that are regularly used in query predicates.
- E. Set up appropriate default storage parameter values for dynamic (implicit) space allocation.

Answer: B, C,

13. Which tablespace is used as the temporary tablespace if 'TEMPORARY TABLESPACE' is not specified for a user?

- A. TEMP
- B. DATA
- C. SYSTEM
- D. ROLL-BACK

Answer: C

14. Which dynamic view is most useful for determining the current number of blocks allocated to a buffer pool?

- A. V\$CACHE
- B. V\$SESS_IO
- C. V\$SYSSTAT
- D. V\$BUFFER_POOL

Answer: D

15. Which three statements about improving the performance of the database buffer cache by creating multiple buffer pools are true? (Choose three)

- A. One, two, or three pools may be defined.
- B. There are at least 50 blocks per LRU latch for each pool.
- C. Each buffer pool is assigned latches taken from DB_BLOCK_LRU_LATCHES.
- D. The size of the DEFAULT pool is obtained by adding all the pools to the value of the DB_BLOCK_BUFFERS parameter.

Answer: A, B, C

16. In which two ways can you reduce the amount of sorting that is performed? (Choose two)

- A. By using UNION instead of UNION ALL.
- B. By using NOSORT when creating tables.
- C. By using NOSORT when creating indexes.
- D. By using COMPUTE instead of ESTIMATE when analysing objects.
- E. By reducing the number of users that have the sort privilege.
- F. By creating appropriate indexes on tables that are joined often.

Answer: C, F

17. What will this statement do?

```
CREATE TABLESPACE temp  
DATAFILE 'C:\database\temp.dbf' SIZE 10n  
Temporary;
```

- A. Create a tablespace that will be dropped on instance shutdown.
- B. Create a tablespace in which the user can create segments for usage during sorts.
- C. Create a tablespace in which Oracle can create segments for usage during sorts.
- D. Create a tablespace in which a user can create tables that will be automatically dropped after a week

Answer: C

18. Which type of transaction should you assign to a specific large rollback segment?

- A. Batch jobs that modify many rows.
- B. Long running serializable transactions.
- C. Long running reports, to avoid 'snapshot too old' errors.
- D. Discrete transactions that modify many rows in the same block.

Answer: A

19. What is the least number of buffers an LRU latch must cover in the database buffer cache?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 30

D. 50

E. 100

Answer: D

20. Which three statements about rebuilding indexes are true? (Choose three)

A. The ALTER INDEX REBUILD command is used to change the storage characteristics of an index.

B. Using the ALTER INDEX REBUILD is usually faster than dropping and recreating an index because it uses the fast full scan feature.

C. Oracle8i allows for the creation of an index or re-creation of an existing index while allowing concurrent operations on the base table.

D. When building an index, the NOLOGGING and UNRECOVERABLE keywords can be used concurrently to reduce the time it takes to rebuild.

Answer: A, B, C

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