1Z0-054 Q&As

Oracle Database 11g: Performance Tuning

Pass Oracle 1Z0-054 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/1Z0-054.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

You find that in the Top 5 Timed Events section of the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report, the wait event buffer busy waits shows significantly high values.The database uses only non-ASSM locally managed tablespaces.On further investigation, you find that the contention is on data blocks.Which option would you consider first to decrease the wait event values on a long- term basis?

A. decreasing PCTUSED

B. decreasing PCTFREE

C. increasing the number of DBWn processes

D. using automatic segment space management (ASSM)

E. increasing db_buffer_cache based on the V$DB_CACHE_ADVICE recommendation

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

The Service-Level Agreement for the production database includes a clause that the database down time should not be more than 15 minutes.Which two details would you examine in the alert log to diagnose whether your database meets this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. log switch frequency

B. data file recovery time

C. instance recovery time

D. deadlock and timeout errors

E. the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter setting

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 3

You observe that suboptimal execution plans for the queries are being generated on a table that previously used less resources. You have collected statistics on these tables two days ago. The optimizer statistics retention period is set to 31 days. You are able to find the timestamp information about statistics update from the DBA_TAB_STATS_HISTORY view. Because it is a frequently queried table, you would like the optimizer to generate better plans. Which action would enable you to use the previous set of statistics on the objects that may lead to better execution plans?

A. restoring statistics from statistics history up to the desired time

B. deleting all AWR snapshots collected after the time of desired statistics collection

C. applying the flashback table technique until the time of desired statistics collection

D. setting the OPTIMIZER_PENDING_STATISTICS parameter to TRUE to use the previous version of statistics

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Examine the output of the query given below: SQL> SELECT mutex_type, location, sum(gets), sum(sleeps) FROM v$mutex_sleep_history GROUP BY mutex_type, location; MUTEX_TYPE LOCATION SUM(GETS) SUM(SLEEPS) ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- Library Cache kglhdgn1 62 8669586 4538 Library Cache kglget2 2 2016618 24 Cursor Stat kkocsStoreBindAwareStats [KKSSTALOC8] 2975 1 Cursor Pin kkslce [KKSCHLPIN2] 666831 678 Library Cache kgllkdl1 85 3369224 110 Library Cache kglpnal1 90 224199 13 Library Cache kglic1 49 42068 10 Library Cache kglpin1 4 9620087 374 Library Cache kglpndl1 95 2065089 79 9 rows selected. Which statement is true?

A. Each row in the output represents a SQL statement that had to wait for mutexes.

B. The Cursor Stat and Cursor Pin SLEEPS indicate that the CURSOR_SHARING parameter is set to EXACT.

C. The GETS column shows the number of times a mutex/location was requested by the requesting session while being held by the blocking session.

D. The sum of numbers in the GETS and SLEEPS columns indicates the number of times a mutex/location was requested by the requesting session while being held by the blocking session.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Examine the initialization parameter values for the instance given below: NAME TYPE VALUE ---------- ---------- ---------- optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines boolean FALSE optimizer_dynamic_sampling integer 2 optimizer_features_enable string 11.1.0.6 optimizer_index_caching integer 0 optimizer_index_cost_adj integer 100 optimizer_mode string ALL_ROWS db_file_multiblock_read_count integer 64 The index created on the column used in the WHERE clause of the query. You notice that the query is not using the index. Instead of an index scan, a full table scan is used. View the Exhibit and examine the autotrace output for a query.

```
select * from employees where employee_id=107;

Execution Plan
----------------------------------------------------------
Plan hash value: 1601196873

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Id  | Operation         | Name | Rows  | Bytes | Cost (%CPU)| Time     |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
|   0 | SELECT STATEMENT  |      |     1 |    71 |     3   (0)| 00:00:01 |
|*  1 |  TABLE ACCESS FULL| T    |     1 |    71 |     3   (0)| 00:00:01 |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
---------------------------------------------------

   1 - filter("EMPLOYEE_ID"=107)
```


What could be the reason for it? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The OPTIMIZER_INDEX_COST_ADJ initialization parameter has a low value.

B. The DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT initialization parameter has a low value.

C. The statistics for the table and all the indexes associated with the table are not current.

D. The table has less than DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT blocks under the high- water mark.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 6

You work as a DBA for a company and you have the responsibility of managing one of its online transaction processing (OLTP) systems. The database encountered performance-related problems and you generated an Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report to investigate it further. View the Exhibits and examine the AWR report.

Top 5 Timed Foreground Events

Event	Waits	Time(s)	Avg wait (ms)	% DB time	Wait Class
DB CPU		584		29.08	
library cache: mutex X	14,721	71	5	3.53	Concurrency
latch: shared pool	1,158	55	48	2.76	Concurrency
cursor: pin S wait on X	3,777	50	13	2.50	Concurrency
log file sync	672	17	25	0.83	Commit

Time Model Statistics

- Total time in database user-calls (DB Time): 2008.5s
- Statistics including the word "background" measure background process time, and so do not contribute to the DB time statistic
- Ordered by % or DB time desc, Statistic name

Statistic Name	Time (s)	% of DB Time
sql execute elapsed time	1,731.94	86.23
DB CPU	584.11	29.08
parse time elapsed	533.72	26.57
hard parse elapsed time	416.43	20.73
connection management call elapsed time	33.28	1.66
PL/SQL compilation elapsed time	10.58	0.53
Java execution elapsed time	8.01	0.40
failed parse elapsed time	5.20	0.26
PL/SQL execution elapsed time	3.66	0.18
hard parse (sharing criteria) elapsed time	1.94	0.10
hard parse (bind mismatch) elapsed time	1.33	0.07
sequence load elapsed time	0.41	0.02
repeated bind elapsed time	0.05	0.00
DB time	2,008.48	
background elapsed time	32.06	
background cpu time	4.79	

Load Profile

	Per Second	Per Transaction	Per Exec	Per Call
DB Time(s):	3.8	12.6	0.01	0.00
DB CPU(s):	1.1	3.7	0.00	0.00
Redo size:	6,062.3	20,190.1		
Logical reads:	5,982.5	19,924.3		
Block changes:	25.5	84.9		
Physical reads:	2,778.2	9,252.7		
Physical writes:	2.9	9.7		
User calls:	1,263.4	4,207.7		
Parses:	506.6	1,687.3		
Hard parses:	53.3	177.5		
W/A MB processed:	726,646.9	2,420,040.5		
Logons:	1.1	3.5		
Executes:	513.1	1,708.9		
Rollbacks:	0.1	0.3		
Transactions:	0.3			

Dictionary Cache Stats

- 'Pct Misses' should be very low (< 2% in most cases)
- 'Final Usage' is the number of cache entries being used

Cache	Get Requests	Pct Miss	Scan Reqs	Pct Miss	Mod Reqs	Final Usage
dc_awr_control	13	69.23	0		2	1
dc_database_links	1,074	0.56	0		0	0
dc_global_oids	15,419	2.67	0		0	13
dc_histogram_data	77,565	21.21	0		0	671
dc_histogram_defs	166,045	23.16	0		0	1,014
dc_object_grants	44,042	4.17	0		0	59
dc_objects	359,789	3.30	0		0	396
dc_profiles	548	2.19	0		0	1
dc_rollback_segments	230	0.00	0		0	38
dc_segments	99,805	15.72	0		5	279
dc_sequences	25	100.00	0		25	0
dc_tablespaces	85,685	0.04	0		0	5
dc_users	179,387	0.35	0		0	20
global database name	927	0.11	0		0	1
kqlsubheap_object	197	20.46	0		0	0
outstanding_alerts	1	54.74	0		0	1

Back to Top

Library Cache Activity

- 'Pct Misses' should be very low

Namespace	Get Requests	Pct Miss	Pin Requests	Pct Miss	Reloads	Invali-dations
BODY	1,832	1.36	3,673	1.55	23	0
CLUSTER	2,761	1.81	1,590	3.14	0	0
INDEX	947	35.59	947	35.90	1	0
JAVA DATA	4	75.00	873	0.69	0	0
SQL AREA	340,330	23.79	602,683	12.78	22,142	5,231
TABLE/PROCEDURE	145,489	2.49	191,059	8.55	5,812	0
TRIGGER	5,539	0.23	5,539	0.29	0	0

What could be the problem in this database?

A. Java pool is not configured.

B. The CPU in the system is slow.

C. The shared pool size is inadequate.

D. The database buffer cache is inadequate.

E. The OPEN_CURSORS parameter is set to a small value.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

You are working on the Database using file system RAID level 0 striping. You want to migrate the database files to the Automatic Storage Management (ASM).

The applications supported by the database primarily perform small, random I/Os in which each foreground process reads a data block into the buffer cache for updates and the changed blocks are written in batches by the DBWR process.Identify two outcomes of ASM striping in combination with RAID 0. (Choose two.)

A. It provides higher bandwidth.

B. It negatively impacts the write-intensive workloads.

C. It allows you to evenly distribute disks for your data.

D. It causes contention on Data and Flash Recovery Area (FRA).

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 8

Examine the values for the following initialization parameters:

STATISTICS_LEVEL = TYPICAL TIMED_STATISTICS = true You are managing an online transaction processing (OLTP) system. Application users notice that some queries have poor response time. You determine that queries from session ID 27, serial number 60, for user OE are heavy-resource

consumers. To investigate further, you enabled tracing for the session by executing the following command: SQL> EXECUTE dbms_system.set_sql_trace_in_session (27, 60, true); Which statement is true?

A. The tkprof output file for the trace generated would display only the timed statistics for the SQL statements.

B. The tkprof output file for the trace generated would display statistics for all the sessions created by the user OE.

C. The tkprof output file for the trace generated would display bind variable values if bind variables are used in the queries executed in the session.

D. The tkprof output file for the trace generated would not display bind variable values if bind variables are used in the queries executed in the session.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 9

You observed that some of the queries are performing poorly on the SALES_RECORDS table in your database.

On further investigation, you find that at the end of each day the contents of the SALES_RECORDS table are transferred to the SALES table and deleted from the SALES_RECORDS table. The deleted operations cause the table to be

sparsely populated. The SALES_RECORDS table has Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) and row movement enabled. The table is accessible in 24x7 mode. What is the most efficient method to improve the performance?

A. Perform EXPORT, DROP, and IMPORT operations on the SALES_RECORDS table sequentially.

B. Shrink the SALES_RECORDS table by using the ALTER TABLE...SHRINK SPACE command.

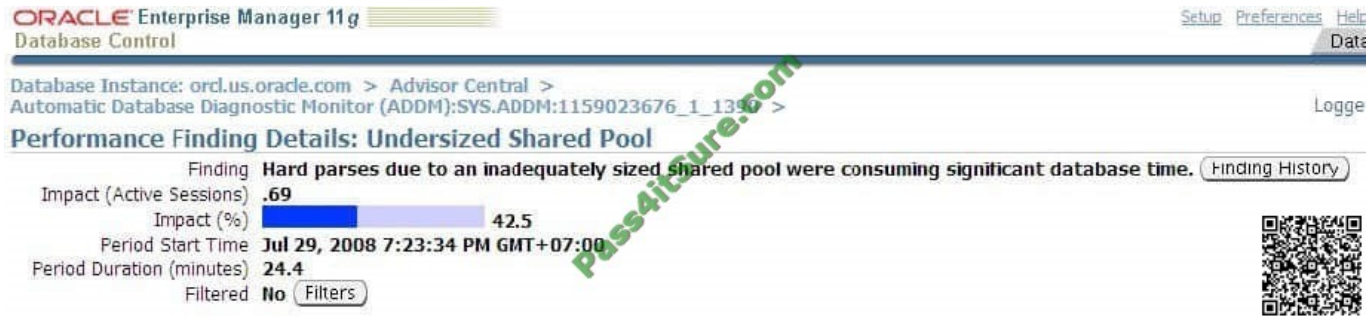
C. Move the SALES_RECORDS table to a different location by using the ALTER TABLE...MOVE command.

D. Deallocate the space in the SALES_RECORDS table by using the ALTER TABLE...DEALLOCATE UNUSED command.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 10

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_mttr_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

QUESTION 11

You used SQL Tuning Advisor for a long-running SQL statement that suggested a SQL profile which can be used by the query subsequently for better execution plan. View the Exhibit. But you want certain user sessions not to use this SQL profile for their queries. How would you implement this?

A. Alter the SQL profile to change the category of the SQL profile.

B. Set the OPTIMIZER_USE_PENDING_STATISTICS to TRUE the desired sessions.

C. Use database resource manager to prevent the use of the SQL profile by these user sessions.

D. Use database resource manager to preUse the resource management feature in profiles of these users to prevent the use of the SQL profile.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

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 the distribution of values 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 Exhibits named QUERY-1 and QUERY-2 that show details in the V$SQL view for the queries executed on the SALES table.

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
```

You check the plan table and notice that both the queries that executed on the SALES table used index range scan. The

second query retrieved most of the rows in the table but used index range scan.

Execute a query on sales for prod_id 4:

```
SQL> EXEC :prod_id := 4

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 EXECUTIONS
------------- ------------ ---------------- ------------------------------------------------- - - - ----------
a3x3qxm6rhbdp             0       1269788354  select * from sales where prod_id = :prod_id      Y N Y          2
```

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
```

Why would the second query use the same plan?

A. because the plan was bind aware

B. because the bind peeking never happened

C. because the OPEN_CURSORS parameter is set to a very low value

D. because the optimizer did not consider selectivity due to the use of bind variables

Correct Answer: D

To Read the Whole Q&As, please purchase the Complete Version from Our website.

Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success
100% Money Back Guarantee
365 Days Free Update
Instant Download After Purchase
24x7 Customer Support
Average 99.9% Success Rate
More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide
Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications.
You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/allproducts

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.
To update a previously submitted ticket: