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Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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QUESTION 1

Your database supports an OLTP workload. You are planning to migrate database storage from file system storage to Automatic Storage Management (ASM). The applications supported by the database primarily perform small, random I/Os.

Which two statements are true regarding ASM striping in combination with RAID 0?

A. It allows you to evenly spread data over multiple disks.

B. It provides higher I/O bandwidth.

C. It helps in reducing network latency.

D. It improves availability and reliability of data be ensuring that logical data corruptions are found and repaired.

E. It improves the performance of only write-intensive workloads.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 2

Examine the parameters set for a database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
lock_sga	boolean	FALSE
pre_page_sga	boolean	TRUE
sga_max_size	big integer	1G
sga_target	big integer	1G
result_cache_max_size	big integer	0
result_cache_mode	string	MANUAL

An application performs a large number of identical queries on small lookup tables very frequently. Users complain about the slow response time of queries on these tables. On investigation, you notice that buffers are getting aged out of the buffer cache. To mitigate the issue, you increase the value of the SGA_MAX_SIZE and SGA_TARGET parameters, but after some time, you notice the same issue again.

Which two would you recommend as long-term solutions for this issue? (Choose two.)

A. increasing the size of the database buffer cache

B. configuring Automatic Memory Management

C. configuring the KEEP buffer pool and altering tables to use the KEEP pool

D. pinning the cursors of the queries in the library cache

E. configuring the result cache for the instance

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 3

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.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

The SALES table has over one million rows. Statistics for the SALES table and its dependent objects are gathered by the Oracle AutoTask task during a predefined maintenance window.

Examine the query:

```
SQL> SELECT count (*)
     FROM sh.sales
     WHERE cust_id , 1234 AND prod_id > 605;
```

Which two actions can improve the accuracy of cardinality estimates for this query?

A. ensuring that histograms exist for the CUST_ID and PROD_ID columns

B. setting the OPTOMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING parameter to 4 to augment the default standard statistics

C. setting the FORCE parameter of the GATHER_*_STATS procedure to TRUE and gathering statistics for the SALES table and its dependent objects

D. gathering system statistics during peak workload time to augment the standard statistics

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 5

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.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 6

Which three actions should you perform to reduce shared pool fragmentation and avoid the "ORA-04031: unable to allocate .... bytes of shared memory" error for the shared pool? (Choose three.)

A. Configure the Server Result Cache.

B. Configure shared server mode.

C. Identify the packages or procedures that are causing the "ORA-04031:unable to allocate....bytes of shared memory" error and use the DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP to keep them in the shared pool.

D. Use DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP to keep the SYS.STANDARD, SYS.DBMS_STANDARD, and SYS.DIUTIL packages and frequently executed compiled triggers.

E. Use more anonymous procedures.

F. Standardize the type, size, and naming conventions for bind variables and spacing conventions for SQL statements and PL/SQL blocks.

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 7

In which three situations does DB time always increase? (Choose three.)

A. when the host is CPU bound for foreground processes

B. when I/O wait time increases for foreground processes

C. when more connections are made to a database instance

D. when CPU consumption by background processes increases

E. when wait time for data to be sent over a network increases

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 8

Which two statements are true about Compare Period ADDM? (Choose two.)

A. It is automatically invoked whenever the AWR Compare Period report is invoked.

B. It is automatically invoked whenever ADDM is run by default.

C. It verifies if there is any change in the workload or average resource consumption by the SQL executed during the two specified time periods, to ensure 100% accuracy.

D. It can be used to create a comparison report between the Database Replay workload capture report and the replay report.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 9

Examine the query and its output:

```
SQL> SELECT sid, seq#, event, p1text, p1, p2text, p2, p3text, p3, wait_time,
seconds_in_wait, state FROM v$session_wait WHERE sid = 24;

SID  SEQ#  EVENT                  P1TEXT   P1  P2TEXT  P2    P3TEXT    P3   WAIT_TIME
---  ----  ---------              ------   --  ------  ---   --------  ---  ----------
24   104   db file scattered read file#    12  block#  1221  blocks     8          -1
```

Which two inferences can be definitely derived from this output? (Choose two.)

A. The db file scattered read event has occurred 104 times in this session for file# 12.

B. The session has completed performing a full table scan.

C. The SQL statements in this session are performing excessive disk reads.

D. The multiblock factor is 8 for this I/O but it could vary for the other I/O events.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 10

For your database some users complain about not being able to execute transactions. Upon investigation, you find that the problem is caused by some users performing long-running transactions that consume huge amounts of space in the UNDO tablespace.

You want to control the usage of the UNDO tablespace only for these user sessions.

How would you avoid the issue from repeating in future? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Create a profile for the users with the LOGICAL_READS_PER_SESSION and LOGICAL_READS_PER_CALL limits defined.

B. Create external roles to restrict the usage of the UNDO tablespace and assign them to the users.

C. Set the threshold for UNDO tablespace usage for the users.

D. Implement a Database Resource Manager plan by mapping the users to a resource consumer group with limits defined for UNDO tablespace usage.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11

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.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 12

Your database supports an OLTP workload where applications primarily perform small random I/Os. You notice an increase in the I/O requests queued up against the storage, and an increase in the wait time in queue. The database uses file system storage.

What would you recommend to decrease the wait time of I/O requests?

A. Decrease the value of the DBWR_IO_SLAVES parameter.

B. Increase the size of the buffer cache.

C. Increase the value of the DB_WRITER_PROCESSES parameter.

D. Suggest storage admin to add more disks (spindles) to storage and stripe data across disks.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 13

Examine the partial TOP 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time section of an AWR report:

```
Top 10 Foreground Events by Total Wait Time

                                                 Avg    %Total
                                                wait    Call
Event                         Waits    Time (s)  (ms)    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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 14

In which three scenarios would you recommend the use of the SQL Performance Analyzer?

A. to identify SQL statements that require SQL profiles

B. to analyze the impact of network and interconnect changes on database workload

C. to identify SQL statements whose performance may have regressed due to a hardware upgrade

D. to analyze the impact of new indexes and materialized views on the SQL statements executed by an application

E. to identify SQL statements in an application whose performance may have regressed due to migration from Oracle Database 11g to 12c

F. to analyze the impact of using bind variables for syntactically similar SQL statements

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 15

Your database supports multiple applications. The applications run on the middle tier and use connection pooling for connecting to the database.

You notice that the sessions created by the applications are competing for resources. You want to statistically measure the workload and set priorities.

What action must you perform to achieve this? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Create services for the applications and set a relative priority by assigning them to application users and using the DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE procedure to trace the services.

B. Create services for the applications and set a relative priority by assigning them to application users and using the DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE procedure to trace the services.

C. Create services for the applications and set the relative priority of services within an instance by mapping the services directly to consumer groups.

D. Create services for the applications and set a relative priority by assigning them to application users.

Correct Answer: A

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