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Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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QUESTION 1

The CUSTOMERS table has 55,500 rows and 620 distinct values in the CUST_CITY_ID column. The number of popular values is 54 and less than 99% of the rows contain popular values.

Which type of histogram should you create to accurately determine the cardinality estimate on the CUST_CITY_ID column?

- A. high-frequency histogram
- B. height-balanced histogram
- C. hybrid histogram
- D. frequency histogram

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://www.scribd.com/document/308438994/Statistics>

QUESTION 2

You are administering a database that supports a mixed workload. Many applications are running on the middle tier that use connection pools to connect to the database instance. Application users perform OLTP operations during the day and another application performs batch job operations at night. You want to measure and prioritize the two workloads.

Which action would you take to achieve this? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Create database services for the applications, assign individual sessions created by the applications to consumer groups, and then set a priority.
- B. Assign profiles to users running the batch operations and make sure that a priority is set for resource limits in profiles.
- C. Create database services for the applications and assign different profiles to the sessions to set a relative priority for resource usage.
- D. Create database services for the applications, create a job class associated with the service, batch the jobs, and then create jobs by using the job class.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Which four objectives are achieved by using Resource Manager to manage multiple concurrent user sessions that are competing for resources? (Choose four.)

- A. distributing available CPU by allocating percentages of CPU time to different users and applications
- B. limiting the degree of parallelism of any operation performed by members of a group of users



- C. limiting queries based on resource consumption of runaway sessions or calls that consume more than a specified amount of CPU, physical I/O, logical I/O, or elapsed time
- D. limiting the number of concurrent sessions for a user
- E. limiting the number of user sessions allowed to be concurrently active within a group of users
- F. limiting the number of parallel executions that can be executed by a user

Correct Answer: ACEF

QUESTION 4

Which two statements are true about gathering statistics? (Choose two.)

- A. If an application has only SQL statements with bind variables, it is better to drop existing histograms, disable creation of histograms, and allow the optimizer to select the best execution plans.
- B. If end users query newly inserted data, it is possible to get a suboptimal execution plan even if the automatic statistics gathering job is enabled.
- C. If concurrent statistics gathering is done by using parallel execution, the Resource Manager should be used for efficient resource management.
- D. For each session that is accessing a global temporary table, the optimizer uses only the shared statistics.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 5

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 6



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 7

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. The `CURSOR_SHARING` parameter is set to `EXACT` for the instance. The performance of queries issued by one of the modules has degraded. The queries executed by the module are almost identical in syntax. To investigate, you analyze the latest AWR report and find a large number of `latch:shared pool wait` events and also a high percentage of the hard parse elapsed time.

Which two can be reasons for this? (Choose two.)

- A. The I/O performance is slow.
- B. Bind variables are not used for similar queries, causing hard parses.
- C. Repeated access to a small number of blocks.
- D. Excessive time is spent on finding cached cursors in the library cache.
- E. The `CURSOR_SHARING` parameter is set to `EXACT`, which does not allow similar queries to share a cursor.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 8

You are administering a database that supports a DSS workload. Syntactically similar queries using joins and aggregate functions are frequently executed by users to fetch data from remote databases by using database links.

Which three tasks should you perform to improve the performance of these queries?

- A. Ensure that the `RESULT_CACHE_MAX_RESULT` parameter is set to 100.
- B. Ensure that the `RESULT_CACHE_REMOTE_EXPIRATION` parameter is set to a nonzero value for the local instance.
- C. Ensure that the `RESULT_CACHE_MAX_SIZE` parameter is set to a nonzero value on the local database instance.
- D. Ensure that the `RESULT_CACHE_MAX_SIZE` parameter is set to a nonzero value on both the local and remote database instances.
- E. Ensure that the `RESULT_CACHE_MAX_SIZE` parameter is set to a nonzero value on the remote database instance.



- F. Ensure that the RESULT_CACHE_MAX_MODE parameter is set to FORCE for the local instance.
- G. Ensure that the RESULT_CACHE_MODE parameter is set to FORCE for remote database instances.

Correct Answer: BCF

QUESTION 9

You are administering a database that supports a mixed workload. Given are the details of the workload: During the day, short transactions and syntactically similar queries are repeatedly issued. At night, DSS batch queries and jobs are executed with large sort operations.

Examine the parameters set for the database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	500M
sga_target	big integer	0
db_cache_size	big integer	604M
shared_pool_size	big integer	328M
sga_max_size	big integer	1G
large_pool_size	big integer	24M

To automate memory requirements for both workloads, which three changes to parameters would you recommend?

- A. Set the MEMORY_MAX_TARGET and MEMORY_TARGET parameters to a value greater than the sum of SGA_MAX_SIZE and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET.
- B. Set the SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameters to their minimum required values.
- C. Set DB_CACHE_SIZE, SHARED_POOL_SIZE, and LARGE_POOL_SIZE to their minimum required values.
- D. Set the SGA_TARGET parameter to the value of the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter.
- E. Set the MEMORY_TARGET parameter to the value of SGA_MAX_SIZE.

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 10

Which two actions should you take to monitor the throughput generated by the modules of an application? (Choose two.)



- A. Use the Resource Manager.
- B. Enable SQL Trace at the session level.
- C. Create a service.
- D. Use a dedicated server configuration.
- E. Use the DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO package to define the current module and action so that they appear in V\$SESSION.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 11

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. CURSOR_SHARING is set to EXACT for the instance. An application is frequently executing almost identical queries that vary in literal values in the WHERE clause, causing a large number of hard parses to occur.

Which four statements would be true if you use bind variables for these queries? (Choose four.)

- A. Mutex contention in the library cache will be reduced.
- B. The optimizer will use one parent cursor and one child cursor for each SQL statement with different literal values.
- C. Hard parses will be reduced for the queries.
- D. The optimizer will use bind peeking and subsequent execution of the queries will always generate the same plans irrespective of the cardinality.
- E. The optimizer will generate the same plan for all bind values if no histograms exist on the columns used in the WHERE clause of these queries.
- F. The optimizer will use bind peeking and use the literal value to determine the execution plan for these queries.

Correct Answer: ABCD

QUESTION 12

You want to generate statistics for new objects added to an OLTP application without affecting old statistics and the sessions that currently use them.

Which two tasks would you perform to test the new statistics? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the OPTIMIZER_USE_PENDING_STATISTICS initialization parameter to TRUE for the session.
- B. Set the STALE_PERCENT statistics preference to zero and then gather statistics.
- C. Set the PUBLISH statistics preference to FALSE and then gather statistics.
- D. Use the DBMS_STATS.PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS procedure to make pending statistics the current statistics.
- E. Set the NO_INVALIDATE statistics preference to FALSE and gather statistics without affecting old statistics.



Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 13

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 14

You execute this query twice in a session:



```
SQL>select product_name
from order_items o, product_information p
where o.unit_price = 15 and quantity > 1
and p.product_id = o.product_id;
```

Then you query V\$SQL_SHARED_CURSOR for details about child cursors as shown.

```
SQL>select c.child_number, c.use_feedback_stats from v$sql_shared_cursor c
where c.sql_id = 'an4zdfz0h7513';
```

CHILD_NUMBER	USE_FEEDBACK_STATS
0	Y
1	N

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. No statistics were collected during the first execution of the query.
- B. A subsequent execution of the query in this session is likely to undergo a soft parse.
- C. The second execution of the query was hard parsed because the estimated cardinality was inaccurate.
- D. A subsequent execution of the query in this session will undergo a hard parse.
- E. The second execution of the query was hard parsed because extended statistics were collected after the first execution of the query.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 15

Queries on the SALES table frequently use the PROD_ID and COST_ID columns together in the WHERE clause. Examine the command:

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_table_stats('sh', 'sales',
method_opt => 'for columns (prod_id, cust_id) size 1')
```

Which three statements are true about executing this command?

- A. It creates extended statistics for the column group (PROD_ID and CUST_ID).
- B. It improves the cardinality estimates when both the PROD_ID and CUST_ID columns are used in the WHERE clause.
- C. It creates a virtual column for the column group (PROD_ID and CUST_ID).
- D. It improves the selectivity estimates of a single predicate in the WHERE clause.



E. It gathers individual column statistics for the PROD_ID and CUST_ID columns.

Correct Answer: ACD

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