



# 1Z0-054<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 11g: Performance Tuning

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## QUESTION 1

View the Exhibit that shows your investigation of performance degradation in your database. You also know that there are a few tablespaces using automatic segment-space management in the database. What could be the problem?

```
SQL> SELECT event, total_waits, total_timeouts, time_waited, average_wait  
2 FROM v$sqlsystem_event  
3 WHERE event='buffer busy waits';
```

EVENT	TOTAL_WAITS	TOTAL_TIMEOUTS	TIME_WAITED	AVERAGE_WAIT
buffer busy waits	636528	1557	549700	.863591232

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM v$waitstat WHERE class='segment header';
```

CLASS	COUNT	TIME
segment header	61113	70278

- A. There are excessive disk sorts.
- B. There are excessive memory sorts.
- C. There is a contention due to free list management.
- D. The tablespace that contains the segments on which waits are occurring is full.
- E. The server process is processing buffers at a rate that is faster than the rate at which the I/O system can return the buffers.

Correct Answer: C

## QUESTION 2

You work as a DBA for a company and as a performance improvement measure, you implemented the result cache in your database. Many users in the company

say that performance has improved on the queries they use, but some users complain that they have not got any performance benefit on the queries they use.

You checked all the queries they use and the following is one of them:

```
SQL> SELECT /*+ RESULT_CACHE */ slno.currval as "SLNO", prod_id, pdname, 2 cust_name FROM sales WHERE  
sl_date
```

View the Exhibit and examine the testing performed to check this.



```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.FLUSH;
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.MEMORY_REPORT;
```

```
Result Cache Memory Report
```

```
[Parameters]
```

```
Block Size           = 1K bytes
```

```
Maximum Cache Size   = 1376K bytes (1376 blocks)
```

```
Maximum Result Size  = 68K bytes (68 blocks)
```

```
[Memory]
```

```
Total Memory = 5132 bytes [0.004% of the Shared Pool]
```

```
... Fixed Memory = 5132 bytes [0.004% of the Shared Pool]
```

```
... Dynamic Memory = 0 bytes [0.000% of the Shared Pool]
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> SELECT /*+ RESULT_CACHE */ slnoq.currval as "SLNC", prod_id, pname, cust_name  
2 FROM sales  
3 WHERE sl_date < sysdate;
```

```
.....  
.....
```

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.MEMORY_REPORT;
```

```
Result Cache Memory Report
```

```
[Parameters]
```

```
Block Size           = 1K bytes
```

```
Maximum Cache Size   = 1376K bytes (1376 blocks)
```

```
Maximum Result Size  = 68K bytes (68 blocks)
```

```
[Memory]
```

```
Total Memory = 5132 bytes [0.004% of the Shared Pool]
```

```
... Fixed Memory = 5132 bytes [0.004% of the Shared Pool]
```

```
... Dynamic Memory = 0 bytes [0.000% of the Shared Pool]
```

Why is the result cache not used? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. because the query uses SYSDATE
- B. because the query uses an alias for a column
- C. because the query uses the SLNOQ.CURRVAL sequence
- D. because the table might have an index on the SL\_DATE column

Correct Answer: AC

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### QUESTION 3



A user session executes a query and the plan for the query is shown in the Exhibit as Plan-1. After verifying with the SQL Access advisor, an index is created on the table in the JOB\_ID column and the query is executed again. A new plan is generated against the second query shown in the Exhibit as Plan-2. When explaining the plan for the second query, you observe that the optimizer uses the first plan instead of the second. The following parameters are set for the user session: OPTIMIZER\_CAPTURE\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINES=TRUE  
OPTIMIZER\_USE\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINES=TRUE SQLTUNE\_CATEGORY=DEFAULT Why does the optimizer not use the second plan?

## Plan-1

Plan hash value: 1445457117

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		6	372	3 (0)	00:00:01
* 1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMPLOYEES	6	372	3 (0)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

1 - filter("JOB\_ID"='CLERK')

## Plan-2

Plan hash value: 1139333089

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		6	372	2 (0)	00:00:01
1	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	EMPLOYEES	6	372	2 (0)	00:00:01
* 2	INDEX RANGE SCAN	JBIND	6		1 (0)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

2 - access("JOB\_ID"='CLERK')

- A. because the second plan is not verified
- B. because the second plan is not part of the SQL plan baseline
- C. because the SQLTUNE\_CATEGORY parameter is set to DEFAULT
- D. because the explain plan option in the user session does not allow the new plan because SQLTUNE\_CATEGORY parameter is set to DEFAULT

Correct Answer: A



#### QUESTION 4

Your database supports many applications running on the middle tier. Many applications users create jobs for which you want to statistically measure workload as a part of performance management. What would you do to accomplish the task?

- A. Assign resource consumer group to jobs while creating the jobs.
- B. Create services for the applications and create jobs by using the DBMS\_JOBS PL/SQL package.
- C. Query v\$SESSION to gather statistics of the individual sessions for the workload created by the jobs.
- D. Create services for the applications, create job class associated with the service, and then create jobs by using the job classes.

Correct Answer: D

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#### QUESTION 5

On examining the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report, you find that log file sync appears among the top 5 wait events. On further investigation, you notice that the average time waited for this event is low, but the number of waits are high. What does this imply?

- A. DBWR is slow.
- B. LGWR is slow due to slow I/O.
- C. Redo log buffer size is insufficient.
- D. The application might be committing frequently.

Correct Answer: D

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