



# 1Z0-117<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 11g Release 2: SQL Tuning Exam

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## QUESTION 1

Examine the Exhibit and view the query and its execution plan.

```
SQL>EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT /*+ PARALLEL (4) */ customers.cust_first_name, customers.cust_last_name,
MAX (QUANTITY_SOLD), AVG (QUANTITY_SOLD)
FROM sales, customers
WHERE sales.cust_id=customers.cust_id
GROUP By customers.cust_first_name, customers.cust_last_name;
```

Explained

### PLAN\_TABLE\_OUTPUT

Plan hash value: 4060011603

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	TQ	IN-OUT	PQ	Distrib
0	SELECT STATEMENT		925	25900				
1	PX COORDINATOR							
2	PX SEND QC (RANDOM)	:TQ10003	925	25900	Q1,03	P->S	QC	RAND
3	HASH GROUP BY		925	25900	Q1,03	PCWP		
4	PX RECEIVE		925	25900	Q1,03	PCWP		
5	PX SEND HASH	:TQ10002	925	25900	Q1,02	P->P	HASH	
6	HASH JOIN BUFFERED		925	25900	Q1,02	PCWP		
7	PX RECEIVE		630	12600	Q1,02	PCWP		
8	PX SEND HASH	:TQ10000	630	12600	Q1,00	P->P	PCWP	
9	PX BLOCK ITERATOR		630	12600	Q1,00	PCWP		
10	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CUSTOMERS	630	12600	Q1,00	PCWP		
11	PX RECEIVE		960	7680	Q1,02	PCWP		
12	PX SEND HASH	:TQ10001	960	7680	Q1,01	P->P	HASH	
13	PX BLOCK ITERATOR		960	7680	Q1,01	PCWC		
14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SALES	960	7680	Q1,01			

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

6 – access ("SALES". "CUST\_ID"= "CUSTOMERS". "CUST\_ID" )



(RAND)			
3	HASH GROUP BY		
4	PX RECEIVE		
5	PX SEND HASH	:TQ10002	
6	HASH JOIN BUFFERED		
7	PX RECEIVE		
8	PX SEND HASH	:TQ10000	
9	PX BLOCK ITERATOR		
10	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CUSTOMERS	
11	PX RECEIVE		
12	PX SEND HASH	:TQ10001	
13	PX BLOCK ITERATOR		
14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SALES	

Which statement is correct about the parallel executions plan?

- A. The CUSTOMERS and SALES tables are scanned simultaneously in parallel and then joined in parallel.
- B. First, the CUSTOMERS table is scanned in parallel, then the SALES table is scanned in parallel, and then they are joined serially.
- C. First, the SALES table is scanned in parallel, then the CUSTOMERS table is scanned in parallel, and then they are joined in parallel.
- D. The CUSTOMERS and SALES tables are scanned simultaneously in parallel and then joined serially.
- E. First, the CUSTOMERS table is scanned in parallel, then the SALES table is scanned in parallel, and then they are joined in parallel.

Correct Answer: A

As per exhibit:

Line 7 and line 11 are run in parallel.

Line 8 and line 12 are run in parallel.

Line 9 and line 13 are run in parallel.

Line 10 and line 14 are run in parallel.

Line 6 is a PCWP (parallel combined with parent) and the parent is a P-> P (Parallel to parallel) operation.

---

## QUESTION 2



## Exhibit

```
SQL SELECT id "id", parent_id, position "pos"  
lpad(' ', "level")||operation||decode (id, 0, cost||POSITION operation),  
Operations "option" object_name "object", object_node "table_queue",  
Other_tag parallel oper type, distribution "row dist", other "slave SQL"  
FROM plan_table  
Connect by prior id=parent_id START WITH id=0  
ORDER By id;
```

Id	par	pos	operations	option	object
---	---	---	-----	-----	-----
0		4	SELECT STATEMENT cost=4		
1	0	1	HASH	GROUP BY	
2	1	1	NESTED LOOPS		
3	2	1	TABLE ACCESS	FULL	DEPARTMENTS
4	2	2	INDEX	RANGE SCAN	EMP_DEPARTMENT_IX

Examine the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR  
SELECT department_name, count (*)  
FROM hr. employees e, hr.departments d  
WHERE e.department_id=d.department_id  
Group by.ddepartment_name;
```

Examine the exhibit to view the execution plan. Which statement is true about the execution plan?

- A. The EXPLAIN PLAN generates the execution plan and stores it in c\$\$SQL\_PLAN after executing the query. Subsequent executions will use the same plan.
- B. The EXPLAIN PLAN generates the execution plan and stores it in PLAN\_TABLE without executing the query. Subsequent executions will always use the same plan.
- C. The row with the ID 3 is the first step executed in the execution plan.
- D. The row with the ID 0 is the first step executed in the execution plan.
- E. The rows with the ID 3 and 4 are executed simultaneously.

Correct Answer: E

Note the other\_tag parallel in the execution plan.

Note:

Within the Oracle plan\_table, we see that Oracle keeps the parallelism in a column called other\_tag. The other\_tag column will tell you the type of parallel

operation that is being performed within your query.

For parallel queries, it is important to display the contents of the other\_tag in the execution.

## QUESTION 3



Examine the exhibit to view the query and its execution plan?

3	HASH GROUP BY
4	PX RECEIVE
5	PX SEND HASH
6	HASH JOIN BUFFERED
7	PX RECEIVE
8	PX SEND HASH
9	PX BLOCK ITERATOR
10	TABLE ACCESS FULL
11	PX RECEIVE
12	PX SEND HASH
13	PX BLOCK ITERATOR
14	TABLE ACCESS FULL

What two statements are true?

- A. The HASH GROUP BY operation is the consumer of the HASH operation.
- B. The HASH operation is the consumer of the HASH GROUP BY operation.
- C. The HASH GROUP BY operation is the consumer of the TABLE ACCESS FULL operation for the CUSTOMER table.
- D. The HASH GROUP BY operation is consumer of the TABLE ACCESS FULL operation for the SALES table.
- E. The SALES table scan is a producer for the HASH JOIN operation.

Correct Answer: AE

A, not C, not D: Line 3, HASH GROUP BY, consumes line 6 (HASH JOIN BUFFERED).

E: Line 14, TABLE ACCESS FULL (Sales), is one of the two producers for line 6 (HASH JOIN).

#### QUESTION 4

Examine the Exhibit.





```
CREATE TABLE dept AS SELECT * FROM departments;
ALTER TABLE dept PARALLEL 2;
```

```
CREATE TABLE emp_range_did PARTITION BY RANGE (department_id)
(PARTITION emp_p1 VALUES LESS THAN (150),
PARTITION emp_p5 VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE) )
AS SELECT * FROM employees;
```

```
ALTER TABLE emp_range_did PARALLEL 2;
```

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT /*PQ_DISTRIBUTE (d NONE PARTITION) ORDERED */ e.last_name, d.department_name
FROM emp_range_did e, dept d
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id;
```

Id	Operations	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	Pstart	Pstop
TQ	IN-OUT   PQ DISTRIB						
0	SELECT STATEMENT		284	16188	6		
1	PX COORDINATOR						
2	PX SEND QC (RANDOM) :	TQ10001	284	16188	6		
Q1, 01	P->S  QC (RAND)						
3	HASH JOIN		284	16188	6		
Q1, 01	PCWP						
4	PX PARTITION RANGE ALL		284	7668	2	1	2
Q1, 01	PCWC						
5	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMP_RANGE_DID	284	7668	2	1	2
Q1, 0	PCWP						
6	BUFFER SORT						
Q1, 01	PCWC						
7	PX RECEIVE		21	630	2		
Q1, 01	PCWP						
8	PX SEND PARTITION (KEY) :	TQ10000	21	630	2		
	S->P PART (KEY)						
9	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DEPT	21	630	2		

Which two options are true about the execution plan and the set of statements?

- A. The query uses a partial partition-wise join.
- B. The degree of parallelism is limited to the number of partitions in the EMP\_RANGE\_DID table.
- C. The DEPT table id dynamically distributed based on the partition keys of the EMP\_RANGE\_DID table.
- D. The server process serially scans the entire DEPT table for each range partition on the EMP\_RANGE\_DID table.
- E. The query uses a full partition-wise join.

Correct Answer: AD

## QUESTION 5



How can you reduce fragmentation of an index without affecting the current transactions that are using the index?

- A. Use the ANALYZE INDEX . . . command
- B. Use the ALTER INDEX . . . VALIDATE STRUCTURE command
- C. Us the ALTER INDEX . . . REBUILD ONLINE command
- D. Use the ALTER INDEX . . . DEALLOCATE UNUSED command

Correct Answer: D

Use the `deallocate_unused_clause` to explicitly deallocate unused space at the end of the index and make the freed space available for other segments in the tablespace.

If index is range-partitioned or hash-partitioned, then Oracle Database deallocates unused space from each index partition. If index is a local index on a composite-partitioned table, then Oracle Database deallocates unused space from each index subpartition.

Reference: Oracle Database SQL Language Reference 11g, alter index

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