# 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.passapply.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 are working on an online transaction processing (OLTP) system. You detected free buffer waits events for your database instance running in a machine that has multiple CPUs. You increased the database buffer cache size as the first step. After a few hours of work on the database, further investigation shows that the same event is being recorded. What would be your next step to avoid this event in future?

A. Decrease the value of the DBWR_IO_SLAVES parameter.

B. Set the USE_INDIRECT_DATA_BUFFERS parameter to TRUE.

C. Increase the value of the DB_WRITER_PROCESSES parameter.

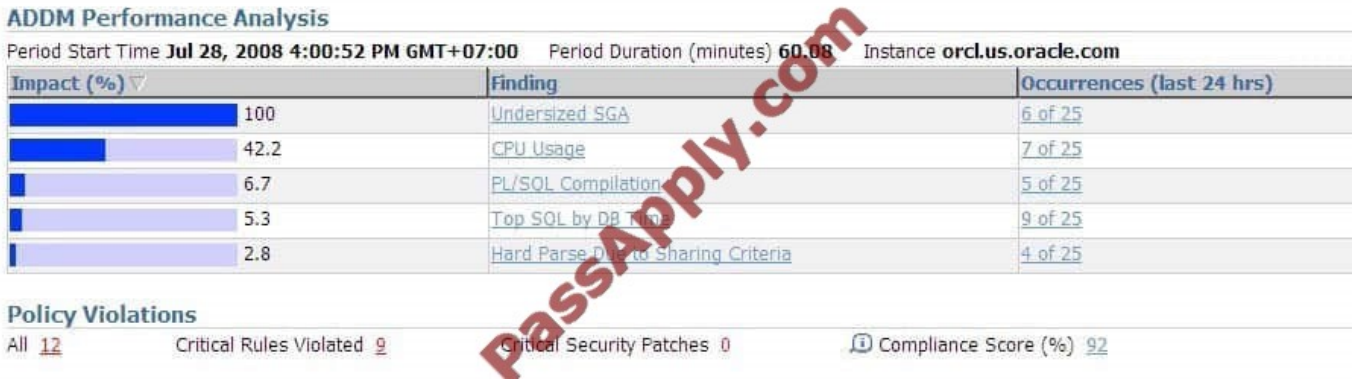
D. Increase the value of the DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT parameter.

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 2**

You work for ABC Pvt Ltd. The company has recently upgraded one of its development databases to Oracle Database 11g from Oracle Database 10g. You noticed that the System Global Area (SGA) is undersized as shown in the Exhibit. To investigate further, you checked the related parameters as shown below: SQL> show parameter sga_max_size NAME TYPE VALUE ------------------------------ --------------- ----------------- sga_max_size big integer 500M SQL> show parameter target NAME TYPE VALUE ------------------------------ --------------- ------------------- archive_lag_target integer 0 db_flashback_retention_target integer 1440 fast_start_io_target integer 0 fast_start_mttr_target integer 0 memory_max_target big integer 0 memory_target big integer 0 pga_aggregate_target big integer 384M sga_target big integer 384M

Which is the best solution that you would recommend?




A. Increase the value of the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter.

B. Set MEMORY_MAX_TARGET and MEMORY_TARGET parameters.

C. Reduce the value of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter.

D. Increase the value of both SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameters.

E. Diagnose further to identify which component in SGA is undersized and then resize it.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 3**

You work as a DBA for a company and as a performance improvement measure, you implemented the result cache in your database. View the Exhibit named SETTING and note the result cache settings.

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER RESULT

NAME                                 TYPE                              VALUE
------------------------------------ --------------------------------- ------------------------------
client_result_cache_lag              big integer                       3000
client_result_cache_size             big integer                       0
result_cache_max_result              integer                           5
result_cache_max_size                big integer                       1376K
result_cache_mode                    string                            FORCE
result_cache_remote_expiration       integer                           0
```

Many users in the company state 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 slnoq.currval as "SLNO", prod_id, pdname, 2 cust_name FROM sales WHERE sl_date

View the Exhibit named TEST 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;
R e s u l t   C a c h e   M e m o r y   R e p o r t
[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 slnoq.currval as "SLNO", prod_id, pdname, cust_name
  2  FROM sales
  3  WHERE sl_date < sysdate;
------
------

SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.MEMORY_REPORT;
R e s u l t   C a c h e   M e m o r y   R e p o r t
[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 CLIENT_RESULT_CACHE_SIZE parameter is set to 0

Correct Answer: AC

**QUESTION 4**

You are working in an online transaction processing (OLTP) environment. You received many complaints from users about degraded performance. Your senior

DBA asked you to execute the following command to improve the performance:

SQL> ALTER TABLE subscribe_log STORAGE(BUFFER_POOL recycle); You checked the data in the SUBSCRIBE_LOG table and found that it is a large table

having one million rows. Which factor could be a reason for this recommendation?

A. The keep pool is not configured.

B. The automatic Program Global Area (PGA) is not configured.

C. The CURSOR_SPACE_FOR_TIME initialization parameter is set to FALSE.

D. The most of the rows in SUBSCRIBE_LOG table are accessed once a week.

E. All the queries on the SUBSCRIBE_LOG table are rewritten using a materialized view.

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 5**

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

**QUESTION 6**

You are working as a DBA on an online transaction processing (OLTP) system. This OLTP systems runs on a machine with a single CPU, on which applications primarily perform small random I/Os where 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. You noticed the increase in I/O requests queued up against a disk, and an increase in the wait time in queue. What would you recommend to improve the latency of I/O requests?

A. Stripe data across multiple disks.

B. Increase the size of buffer cache.

C. Decrease the value of the DBWR_IO_SLAVES parameter.

D. Increase the value of the DB_WRITER_PROCESSES parameter.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 7**

Identify the correct statements about the SYSTEM_MOVING_WINDOW baseline. (Choose two.)

A. It is used for adaptive threshold setting.

B. The statistics computation cannot be scheduled explicitly for it.

C. Only significance-level thresholds can be set for metrics under it.

D. It is the only baseline that can be used on the performance page.

Correct Answer: AB

**QUESTION 8**

Which is the correct description of SQL profiling while using SQL Tuning Advisor?

A. It is a set of recommendations by the optimizer to create new indexes.

B. It is auxiliary information collected by the optimizer for a SQL statement to eliminate estimation error.

C. It is a set of recommendations by the optimizer to refresh stale statistics to avoid bad execution plan.

D. It is a set of recommendations by the optimizer to restructure a SQL statement to avoid bad execution plan.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 9**

Examine the output of the following query:

SQL> SELECT c.name,a.addr,a.gets,a.misses,a.sleeps,

2 a.immediate_gets,a.immediate_misses,b.pid

3 FROM v$latch a, v$latchholder b, v$latchname c

4 WHERE a.addr = b.laddr(+) and a.latch# = c.latch#

5 AND c.name LIKE \\'andlatch_name%\\' ORDER BY a.latch#;

LATCH NAME ADDR GETS MISSES SLEEPS IMMEDIATE_GETS IMMEDIATE_MISSES ---------- -------- -------- ------- ------ ---------- ---------- shared pool

20016544 8520540 14112 3137 0 0

You calculated the Gets-to-Misses ratio, which is .99834, and this ratio is dropping over a period of time.

Which two actions can improve this? (Choose two.)

A. reducing hard parses

B. increasing the size of the shared pool

C. using only dedicated server connections

D. setting the CURSOR_SHARING parameter to EXACT

E. encouraging the use of more literal SQL statements

Correct Answer: AB

**QUESTION 10**

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the Top 5 Timed Events from an Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report.What can be the three possible causes for the latch-related wait events? (Choose three.)

Top 5 Timed Foreground Events

| Event | Waits | Time(s) | Avg wait (ms) | % DB time | Wait Class |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DB CPU | | 67 | | 98.21 | |
| db file sequential read | 8,371 | 0 | 0 | 0.52 | User I/O |
| latch: row cache objects | 16 | 0 | 8 | 0.19 | Concurrency |
| latch: shared pool | 956 | 0 | 0 | 0.15 | Concurrency |
| log file sync | 25 | 0 | 2 | 0.06 | Commit |



A. Shared pool size is too small.

B. Cursors are not being shared.

C. There are frequent logons/logoffs.

D. A large number of COMMITs are being performed.

E. A large number of data definition language (DDL) and query statements are being executed simultaneously by different sessions.

Correct Answer: ABC

**QUESTION 11**

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 12**

You work as a DBA and have the responsibility of managing a large online transaction processing (OLTP) system. You used three queries to check the database performance as shown in the Exhibit.View the Exhibit and analyze the output.

```
SQL> SELECT (1-((phy.value-phyd.value) / (cur.value + con.value))) * 100
  2  "Cache Hit ratio"
  3  FROM v$sysstat cur, v$sysstat con, v$sysstat phy, v$sysstat phyd
  4  WHERE cur.name = 'db block gets'
  5  AND con.name = 'consistent gets'
  6  AND phy.name = 'physical reads'
  7  AND phyd.name = 'physical reads direct';

Cache Hit Ratio
---------------
          99.43


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

EVENT                TOTAL_WAITS TOTAL_TIMEOUTS TIME_WAITED AVERAGE_WAIT
-------------------- ----------- -------------- ----------- ------------
buffer busy waits          36528           1557      549703  15.04872974


SQL> SELECT * FROM v$waitstat WHERE class='data block';

CLASS                  COUNT      TIME
------------------ ---------- ----------
data block            1961113    1870278
```

What conclusion can you draw from this?

A. There are many physical I/Os happening.

B. There are many full table scans happening.

C. The data blocks are aging out of the buffer cache very fast.

D. There are many cursors trying to access the same data blocks.

E. The DBWn processes are not freeing sufficient buffers to meet the demand.

Correct Answer: D