



Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-054

Exam Name: Oracle Database 11g: Performance Tuning

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

After running SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA), you observe a few regressed SQL statements in the SPA output. Identify the two actions that you would suggest for these regressed SQL statements. (Choose two.)

- A. Running SQL Access Advisor
- B. Adding them to SQL Plan Baseline
- C. Submitting them to SQL Tuning Advisor
- D. Running Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)

Answer: BC

QUESTION 2

View the Exhibit exhibit1 to examine the series of SQL commands and parameter settings. View the Exhibit exhibit2 to examine the plans available in the SQL plan baseline. The first plan (in red) is created when OPTIMIZER_MODE is set to ALL_ROWS and the second plan (in blue) is created when OPTIMIZER_MODE is set to FIRST_ROWS. Which SQL plan baseline would be used if the SQL query in exhibit1 is executed again when the value of OPTIMIZER_MODE is set to FIRST_ROWS?

- A. the second plan, because it is a fixed plan
- B. the first plan, because it is an accepted plan
- C. the second plan, because it is the latest generated plan in FIRST_ROW mode
- D. A new plan, because the second plan in FIRST_ROW mode is not an accepted plan

Answer: B

QUESTION 3

You work as a DBA for a company and you have the responsibility of managing one of its online transaction processing (OLTP) systems. The database encountered performance-related problems and you generated an Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report to investigate it further. View the Exhibits and examine the AWR report. What could be the problem in this database?

- A. Java pool is not configured.
- B. The CPU in the system is slow.
- C. The shared pool size is inadequate.
- D. The database buffer cache is inadequate.
- E. The OPEN_CURSORS parameter is set to a small value.

Answer: C

QUESTION 4

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.

Answer: C

QUESTION 5

You are working on a development database that was upgraded to Oracle Database 11g from Oracle Database 9i. An ADDM finding in this database says that the shared pool is inadequately sized, as shown in the Exhibit.



You diagnosed that this is due to different kinds of workloads and this occurs only during peak hours. You tried to resize this by shrinking the database buffer cache but that caused inadequate buffer cache problems. The following are the related parameter settings:

```
SQL> show parameter sga
NAME TYPE VALUE
-----
lock_sga boolean FALSE
pre_page_sga boolean FALSE
sga_max_size big integer 300M
sga_target big integer 0
SQL> show parameter target
NAME TYPE VALUE
-----
fast_start_mttr_target integer 0
memory_max_target big integer 0
memory_target big integer 0
pga_aggregate_target big integer 100M
sga_target big integer 0
```

You want to balance the memory between the System Global Area (SGA) components within SGA without affecting the size of the Program Global Area (PGA). Which action would solve this problem?

- A. Set the SGA_TARGET parameter to 300M.
- B. Set the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter to 400M.
- C. Set the MEMORY_TARGET parameter to 100M.
- D. Set the MEMORY_MAX_TARGET parameter to 300M.

Answer: A

QUESTION 6

You observed that some of the queries are performing poorly on the SALES_RECORDS table in your database. On further investigation, you find that at the end of each day the contents of the SALES_RECORDS table are transferred to the SALES table and deleted from the SALES_RECORDS table. The deleted operations cause the table to be sparsely populated. You decided to use the ALTER TABLE...SHRINK SPACE COMPACT command to shrink the table. Why would you choose this method? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. because it can be used during peak hours
- B. because it avoids unnecessary cursor invalidation
- C. because it adjusts the high-water mark (HWM) immediately
- D. because you have long-running queries that might span the shrink operation
- E. because it does not allow any data manipulation language (DML) operations, thereby making the shrink operation faster

Answer: ABD

QUESTION 7

View the Exhibit and examine a portion of the output obtained from the following query:

STAT_ID	STAT_NAME	VALUE
3649082374	DB time	61021783
2748282437	DB CPU	3890625
4157170894	background elapsed time	42472524
2451517896	background cpu time	2796875
4127043053	sequence load elapsed time	0
1431595225	parse time elapsed	10983653
372226525	hard parse elapsed time	10480831
2821698184	sql execute elapsed time	50353110
1990024365	connection management call elapsed time	855906

SQL> SELECT * FROM v\$sqlsys_time_model;

Select three correct interpretations of the time model statistics. (Choose three.)

- A. DB time includes the wait time of all the nonidle and idle user sessions.
- B. SQL execute elapsed time includes the time spent in performing fetches of query results.
- C. DB CPU includes the CPU time spent on database user-level calls and background CPU time.
- D. SQL execute elapsed time includes components of the hard parse elapsed time like bind elapsed time.
- E. DB time includes the connection management call elapsed time excluding the background process time.

Answer: BDE

QUESTION 8

A batch workload that historically completed in the maintenance window between 10:00 PM and midnight is currently showing poor performance and completing at 2 AM. To help in the diagnosis of the performance degradation, the senior DBA in your organization asks you to execute the awrrdrpt.sql script to produce a Compare Periods report. Which two statements are true about the report produced by this script? (Choose two.)

- A. It is refreshed automatically based on the moving window baseline.
- B. It compares details between any two selected time periods of the same duration.
- C. It normalizes the statistics by the amount of time spent on the database for each time period.
- D. It compares details between two consecutive time periods of the same or different durations and is refreshed every 60 minutes.

Answer: BC

QUESTION 9

You plan to use adaptive thresholds as part of the performance tuning activity. You decide to increase the window size of the default moving window baseline for all metric observations and comparisons in your database. The following error occurs when you try to increase the window size through Enterprise Manager:

Failed to commit: ORA-13541: system moving window baseline size (1296000) greater than retention (1036800)
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY", line 601 ORA-06512: at line 2

Which action would allow you to perform the preceding task successfully?

- A. increasing the flashback retention period
- B. increasing the retention period for SQL Management Base
- C. increasing the undo retention period for the database instance
- D. increasing the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) retention period

Answer: D

QUESTION 10

Identify two correct statements about the Active Session History (ASH) data. (Choose two.)

- A. A part of SGA memory is used to store ASH data as rolling buffer.
- B. The ASH data can be analyzed between any two small time intervals.
- C. All ASH data in memory are flushed to disk by MMON in every 3 seconds.
- D. All ASH data in memory are flushed to disk by MMNL process whenever the buffer is full.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 11

A user in a session executed the following SQL statement to set the optimizer mode:

```
ALTER SESSION SET OPTIMIZER_MODE = ALL_ROWS
```

What impact would it have on the goal of the optimizer for that session? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Statement level OPTIMIZER_MODE hints take precedence over the session-level setting.
- B. The OPTIMIZER_MODE parameter set at instance level takes precedence over the session-level value.
- C. The optimizer uses a cost-based approach, regardless of the presence of statistics; it optimizes with a goal of best response time.
- D. The optimizer uses a cost-based approach for all SQL statements in the session, regardless of the presence of statistics; it optimizes with a goal of best throughput.

Answer: AD

QUESTION 12

You are working on an online transaction processing (OLTP) system. By day most of the application users perform queries accessing the most recently added or modified rows. The applications have most of the queries based on multiple tables. But at night, some batch processing is also done. Which two actions would you recommend to choose a goal for the optimizer based on the needs of your application? (Choose two.)

- A. setting the OPTIMIZER_MODE parameter to ALL_ROWS at the instance level
- B. setting the OPTIMIZER_MODE parameter to FIRST_ROWS_n at the instance level
- C. asking the developer to add a hint /*ALL_ROWS*/ in the long-running batch processing queries
- D. asking the developer to add a hint /*FIRST_ROWS_n*/ in the long-running batch processing queries

Answer: BC

QUESTION 13

Which three factors influence the optimizer's behavior while choosing an optimization approach and goal for a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

- A. parsing of a SQL statement
- B. operating system (OS) statistics
- C. object statistics in the data dictionary
- D. the OPTIMIZER_MODE initialization parameter
- E. optimizer SQL hints for changing the query optimizer goal

Answer: CDE

QUESTION 14

Examine the initialization parameter values for the instance given below:

NAME TYPE VALUE

----- optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines
boolean FALSE
optimizer_dynamic_sampling integer 2
optimizer_features_enable string 11.1.0.6
optimizer_index_caching integer 0
optimizer_index_cost_adj integer 100
optimizer_mode string ALL_ROWS
db_file_multiblock_read_count integer 64

The index created on the column used in the WHERE clause of the query. You notice that the query is not using the index. Instead of an index scan, a full table scan is used. View the Exhibit and examine the autotrace output for a query. What could be the reason for it? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The OPTIMIZER_INDEX_COST_ADJ initialization parameter has a low value.
- B. The DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT initialization parameter has a low value.
- C. The statistics for the table and all the indexes associated with the table are not current.
- D. The table has less than DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT blocks under the high-water mark.

Answer: CD

QUESTION 15

Examine the initialization parameter values for the instance given below:

NAME TYPE VALUE

----- optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines

boolean FALSE

optimizer_dynamic_sampling integer 2

optimizer_features_enable string 11.1.0.6

optimizer_index_caching integer 0

optimizer_index_cost_adj integer 100

optimizer_mode string ALL_ROWS

db_file_multiblock_read_count integer 64

You notice that the one of the queries is using a full table scan (view Exhibit1) instead of index unique scan (view Exhibit2). The index is present on the column that is accessed in the WHERE clause of the query. The cost for a full table scan is more than that for an index unique scan. Why would the optimizer choose full table scan over index unique scan? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The OPTIMIZER_INDEX_COST_ADJ initialization parameter is set to a low value.
- B. The OPTIMIZER_INDEX_COST_ADJ initialization parameter is set to a high value.
- C. The DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT initialization parameter is set to a low value.
- D. The statistics for the table and all the indexes associated with the table are not current.

Answer: BD

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