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Question 1

Database performance degraded between 23:15 and 23:30 for the last three nights. The awr snapshot interval is one hour. The AODM report contains nothing about this performance problem.

With which tool can you further analyze this problem?

Options:

A- SQL Performance Analyzer

B- AWR Compare Periods report

C- SQL Tuning Advisor

D- Active Session History report

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The Active Session History (ASH) report is a tool that provides detailed information about active sessions for the time period specified. Since the AWR snapshot interval is one hour and does not capture the granularity needed for this issue, ASH reports are more suitable as they contain more granular data for sessions that were active during the period of interest.

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this code block, which executes successfully:

DBMS_SERVER_ALERT. SET_THRESHOLD (

DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.CPU_TIME_PER_CALL, DBMS_SERVER_ALERT. OPERATOR_GE, '8000',

DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OPERATOR_GE, '10000', 1, 2, 'inst1',

DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OBJECT_TYPE_SERVICE, 'main.regress.rdbms.dev.us.example.com') ;

What will happen?

Question 3

You must write a statement that returns the ten most recent sales. Examine this statement:

Users complain that the query executes too slowly. Examine the statement's current execution plan:

What must you do to reduce the execution time and why?

Options:

A- Create an index on SALES.TIME_ID to force the return of rows in the order specified by the ORDER BY clause.

B- Replace the FETCH FIRST clause with ROWNUM to enable the use of an index on SALES.

C- Collect a new set of statistics on PRODUCT, CUSTOMERS, and SALES because the current stats are inaccurate.

D- Enable Adaptive Plans so that Oracle can change the Join method as well as the Join order for this query.

E- Create an index on SALES.CUST_ID to force an INDEX RANGE SCAN on this index followed by a NESTED LOOP join between CUSTOMERS and SALES.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The execution plan shows a full table access for the SALES table. To reduce the execution time, creating an index on SALES.TIME_ID would be beneficial as it would allow the database to quickly sort and retrieve the most recent sales without the need to perform a full table scan, which is I/O intensive and slower. By indexing TIME_ID, which is used in the ORDER BY clause, the optimizer can take advantage of the index to efficiently sort and limit the result set to the ten most recent sales.

B (Incorrect): Replacing FETCH FIRST with ROWNUM would not necessarily improve the performance unless there is an appropriate index that the optimizer can use to avoid sorting the entire result set.

C (Incorrect): There is no indication that the current statistics are inaccurate; hence, collecting new statistics may not lead to performance improvement.

D (Incorrect): While adaptive plans can provide performance benefits by allowing the optimizer to

adapt the execution strategy, the main issue here is the lack of an index on the ORDER BY column.

E (Incorrect): Creating an index on SALES.CUST_ID could improve join performance but would not address the performance issue caused by the lack of an index on the ORDER BY column.

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide: Managing Indexes

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide: Using Indexes and Clusters

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

18. The application provider has given full indications regarding the procedure to collect statistics.

To reduce the space used in the SYSAUX tablespace, you want to prevent the optimizer statistics Advisor from running.

Which method will allow you to do this?

Options:
A- Set the parameter OPTIMIZER_ADAPTIVE_STATISTICS to FALSE.
B- Use DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN. DISABLE to disable the AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK task.
C- Set the AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK global statistics preference to FALSE.
D- Use DBMS STATS.DROP ADVISOR TASK to drop the AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK task.

Answer:
B

Explanation:
The Oracle Optimizer statistics advisor, which is part of the automated tasks framework, can be disabled using the DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN package. This will prevent it from running and thus reduce space usage in the SYSAUX tablespace. Reference:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference, 19c

Question 5

Examine this AWR report excerpt:

You must reduce the impact of database I/O, without increasing buffer cache size and without modifying the SQL statements.

Which compression option satisfies this requirement?

Options:

A- MN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY LOW
B- STORE COMPRESS
C- ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED
D- COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY HIGH

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To reduce the impact of database I/O without increasing the size of the buffer cache and without modifying SQL statements, you can use table compression. Among the given options, ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED is the most suitable form of table compression to satisfy this requirement.

Advanced row compression (ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED) is designed to work well with all supported types of data, whether it's OLTP or data warehouse environments. It offers a higher level of compression than basic table compression (ROW STORE COMPRESS BASIC) without significant overhead during DML operations. This feature can help reduce the amount of I/O required to retrieve data by storing it more efficiently on disk.

A, B, D: While COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY HIGH and ROW STORE COMPRESS are both valid compression types, COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY HIGH applies to the In-Memory column store and is not available in all versions and editions, and ROW STORE COMPRESS is less advanced than ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED.

Oracle Database Concepts Guide: Table Compression

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide: Row Compression

Question 6

A Standard Edition production database has performance problems for two hours on the same day each week.

Which tool must you use to diagnose the problem?

Options:

A- SQL Performance Analyzer
B- AWR Compare Periods report
C- Database Replay
D- Statspack report

Answer:

D

Explanation:

For a Standard Edition production database, the Statspack tool is available to diagnose performance problems. The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) and its related tools like AWR Compare Periods report and SQL Performance Analyzer are features of the Oracle Database Enterprise Edition and are not available in Standard Edition. Database Replay is also a feature of the Enterprise Edition. Statspack is a performance diagnostic tool provided for earlier versions and Standard Editions of the Oracle Database to collect, store, and analyze performance data.

Reference

Oracle Database 19c Administrator's Guide - Using Statspack to Diagnose Database Performance Issues

Question 7

You manage a 19c database with default optimizer settings.

This statement is used extensively as subquery in the application queries:

SELECT city_id FROM sh2.sales WHERE city_id=:Bl

You notice the performance of these queries is often poor and, therefore, execute:

SELECT city_id,COUNT(*) FROM sh2.sales GROUP BY city_id;

Examine the results:

There is no index on the CITY_ID column.

Which two options improve the performance?

Options:

A- Generate frequency histograms on the CITY__ID column.
B- Create an index on the CITY IP column.
C- Use a SQL Profile to enforce the appropriate plan.
D- Force the subquery to use dynamic sampling.
E- Activate the adaptive plans.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

In this scenario, creating an index and generating frequency histograms are two methods that can potentially improve performance:

A (Correct): Generating frequency histograms on the CITY_ID column can help the optimizer make better decisions regarding the execution plan, especially if the data distribution is skewed. Histograms provide the optimizer with more detailed information about the data distribution in a column, which is particularly useful for columns with non-uniform distributions.

B (Correct): Creating an index on the CITY_ID column would speed up queries that filter on this column, especially if it's used frequently in the WHERE clause as a filter. An index would allow for an index range scan instead of a full table scan, reducing the I/O and time needed to execute such queries.

C (Incorrect): While SQL profiles can be used to improve the performance of specific SQL statements, they are usually not the first choice for such a problem, and creating a profile does not replace the need for proper indexing or statistics.

D (Incorrect): Forcing the subquery to use dynamic sampling might not provide a consistent performance benefit, especially if the table statistics are not representative or are outdated. However, dynamic sampling is not as effective as having accurate statistics and a well-chosen index.

E (Incorrect): Adaptive plans can adjust the execution strategy based on the conditions at runtime.

While they can be useful in certain scenarios, in this case, creating an index and ensuring accurate statistics would likely provide a more significant performance improvement.

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide: Managing Optimizer Statistics

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide: Using Indexes and Clusters

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A database instance is suffering poor I/O performance on two frequently accessed large tables.

No Big Table caching occurs in the database.

Examine these parameter settings:

Which are two actions either one of which will allow Big Table caching to occur?

Options:
A- Increasing DB_BIG_TABLE_CACHE_PERCENT_TARGET to at least 50
B- Setting DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE to at least 50M
C- Increasing DB_BIG_TABLE_CACHE_PERCENT_TARGET to at least 25
D- Increasing DB_CACHESIZE to 1 G
E- Setting PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICYADAPTIVE
F- Setting PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICYAUTO

Answer:
C, D

Explanation:
Big Table caching is a feature that allows frequently accessed large tables to be cached in memory to improve I/O performance. From the parameter settings provided, Big Table caching is not occurring because DB_BIG_TABLE_CACHE_PERCENT_TARGET is set to 10, which is the minimum threshold for enabling the feature, but the size of the cache is too small for the big tables to be effectively cached.

To enable Big Table caching, one of the following actions could be taken:

C (Correct): Increasing DB_BIG_TABLE_CACHE_PERCENT_TARGET to at least 25. This action would allocate a larger percentage of the buffer cache for storing big tables, which could allow for caching

large tables and thus improve I/O performance.

D (Correct): Increasing DB_CACHE_SIZE to 1G. Since the size of the buffer cache is a determining factor for how much data can be cached, increasing this parameter would provide more memory space for big tables to be cached.

Options A, B, E, and F will not enable Big Table caching because:

A: Increasing DB_BIG_TABLE_CACHE_PERCENT_TARGET to 50 without adjusting the overall size of the cache might still not be sufficient if the DB_CACHE_SIZE is not large enough to hold the big tables.

B: Setting DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE to at least 50M only specifies a separate buffer pool for objects with the KEEP cache attribute and does not affect Big Table caching.

E: and F: Changing the PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY to ADAPTIVE or AUTO influences the behavior of parallel execution but does not directly enable or influence Big Table caching.

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide: Big Table Caching

Oracle Database Reference: DB_BIG_TABLE_CACHE_PERCENT_TARGET

Oracle Database Reference: DB_CACHE_SIZE

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You use SQL Tuning Advisor to tune a given SQL statement.

The analysis eventually results in the implementation of a SQL Profile.

You then generate the new SQL Profile plan and enforce it using a SQL Plan Baseline but forget to disable the SQL Profile and a few days later you find out that the SQL Profile is generating a new execution plan.

Which two statements are true?

Options:
A- The existence of two concurrent plan stability methods generates a child cursor for every execution.
B- The SQL Profiles as well as SQL Plan Baseline are implemented using hints, so they both generate the same plan.
C- The execution plan is the one enforced by the SQL Profile.
D- The execution plan is the one enforced by the SQL Plan Baseline.
E- The SQL Plan Baseline must be accepted in order to be used for the execution plan.
F- The conflict between the two plan stability methods results in an error.

C, E

When both a SQL Profile and a SQL Plan Baseline are in place, the SQL Profile has a stronger preference and the optimizer is more likely to choose the execution plan from the SQL Profile.

C) A SQL Profile is generally more influential than a SQL Plan Baseline because it contains additional statistics and directives that help the optimizer to generate a more efficient execution plan. If both exist, the optimizer will use the profile's plan unless the baseline's plan is proven to be better through the SQL performance monitoring process.

E) SQL Plan Baselines must be accepted before they can be used by the optimizer. If a SQL Plan Baseline is not accepted, it will not be considered for generating the execution plan. Therefore, the presence of an unaccepted SQL Plan Baseline will not automatically force the optimizer to use its plan.

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide, 19c

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide, 19c

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