1Z0-117 Q&As

Oracle Database 11g Release 2: SQL Tuning Exam

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QUESTION 1

Examine the Exhibit to view the structure of an indexes for the SALES table.

EXAMINE the query and its execution:

```
SQL SELECT cust_id, SUM (quantity_sold)
        FROM sales
        WHERE cust_id=101000
        GROUP BY cust_id, prod_id;
```

Execution Plan

Plan hash value: 3959366940

Execution Plan

Plan hash value: 3959366940

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	Pstart	Pstop
0	SELECT STATEMENT		43	516	55	(2)	00:00:01		
1	HASH GROUP BY		43	516	55	(2)	00:00:01	1	28
2	PARTITION TANGE ALL		130	1560	54	(0)	00:00:01	1	28
3	TABLE ACCESS BY LOCAL INDEX ROWID	SALES	130	1560	54	(0)	00:00:01	1	28
4	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS								
5	BITMAP INDEX VALUE	SALES_CUST_BIX						1	28

Predicate Information (Identified by operation id):

5- access ("CUST_ID"=101000)

Statistics

14524	recursive calls
0	db block gets
3052	consistent gets
127	physical reads
0	redo size
619	bytes sent via SQL*NET to client
416	bytes received via SQL*NET from client
2	SQL*NET roundtrips to/from client
122	sorts (memory)
0	rows processed

The SALES table has 4594215 rows. The CUST_ID column has 2079 distinct values. What would you do to influence the optimizer for better selectivity?

A. Drop bitmap index and create balanced B*Tree index on the CUST_ID column.

B. Create a height-balanced histogram for the CUST_ID column.

C. Gather statistics for the indexes on the SALES table.

D. Use the ALL_ROWS hint in the query.

Correct Answer: D

OPTIMIZER_MODE establishes the default behavior for choosing an optimization approach for the instance.

Values:

FIRST_ROWS_N - The optimizer uses a cost-based approach and optimizes with a goal of best response time to return the first n rows (where n = 1, 10, 100,

1000).

FIRST_ROWS - The optimizer uses a mix of costs and heuristics to find a best plan for fast delivery of the first few rows.

ALL_ROWS - The optimizer uses a cost-based approach for all SQL statements in the session and optimizes with a goal of best throughput (minimum resource

use to complete the entire statement).

QUESTION 2

Tracing has been enabled for the HR user. You execute the following command to check the contents of the orcl_25052.trc trace file, which was generated during tracing:

```
Tkprof orcl_2505.trc output_tk.prf
EXPLAIN = hr/hr TABLE = hr.temp_plan_table INSERT = script.sql SYS = NO
SORT = (EXECUTE, FCHCPU)
```

Which two statements are correct about the execution of the command?

A. SCRIPT.SQL stores the statistics for all traced SWL statements.

B. Execution plans for SQL statements are stored in TEMP_PLAN_TABLE and can be queried by the user.

C. SQL statements in the output files are stored in the order of elapsed time.

D. TKPROF use TEMP_PLAN_TABLE in the HR schema as a temporary plan table.

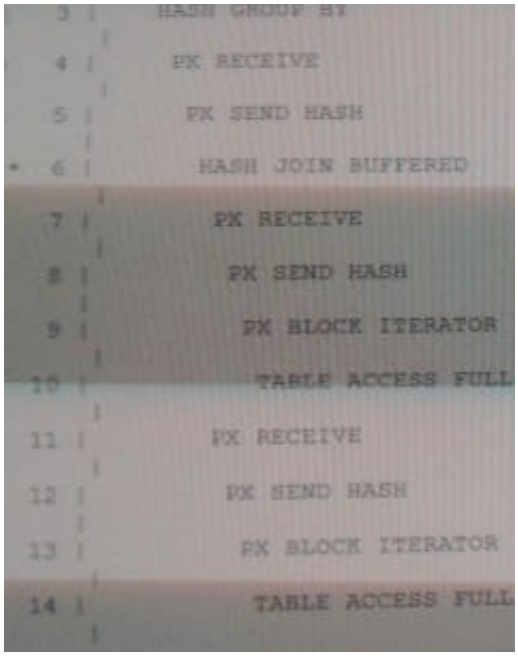
E. Recursive SQL statements are included in the output file.

Correct Answer: AD

INSERT Creates a SQL script that stores the trace file statistics in the database. TKPROF creates this script with the name filename3. This script creates a table and inserts a row of statistics for each traced SQL statement into the table.

QUESTION 3

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



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

Which three statements are true about the usage of optimizer hints?

A. Whenever a query uses table aliases, the hints in the query must use the aliases.

B. The OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE parameter must be set to a version supports the hints used.

C. The optimizer uses the execution plan with lower cost even if a hint is specified.

D. A schema name for the table must be used in the hint if the table us qualified in the FROM clause.

E. Hints can be used to override the optimization approach specified with the OPTIMIZER_MODE parameter.

F. A statement block can have only one hint, and that hint must be immediately after SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT, MERGE, or DELETE keyword.

Correct Answer: ABE

*

You must specify the table to be accessed exactly as it appears in the statement. If the statement uses an alias for the table, then use the alias rather than the table name in the hint.

*

OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE acts as an umbrella parameter for enabling a series of optimizer features based on an Oracle release number.

For example, if you upgrade your database from release 10.1 to release 11.1, but you want to keep the release 10.1 optimizer behavior, you can do so by setting this parameter to 10.1.0. At a later time, you can try the enhancements introduced in releases up to and including release 11.1 by setting the parameter to

11.1.0.6.

* If a SQL statement has a hint specifying an optimization approach and goal, then the optimizer uses the specified approach regardless of the presence or absence of statistics, the value of the OPTIMIZER_MODE initialization parameter, and the OPTIMIZER_MODE parameter of the ALTER SESSION statement.

QUESTION 5

Which three factors does the estimator depend on for overall cost estimation of a given execution plan?

A. Cardinality

B. Sort area size

C. OPTIMIZER_FEATURE_ENABLE parameter

D. NOT NULL_FEATURE_ENABLE parameter

E. NOT NULL constraint on a unique key column

F. Library cache size

G. The units of work such as disk input/output, CPU usage, and memory used in an operation

Correct Answer: ACG

C: OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE acts as an umbrella parameter for enabling a series of optimizer features based on an Oracle release number.

Note: The estimator determines the overall cost of a given execution plan. The estimator generates three different types of measures to achieve this goal:

*

Selectivity

This measure represents a fraction of rows from a row set. The selectivity is tied to a query predicate, such as last_name=\\'Smith\\', or a combination of predicates.

*

Cardinality

This measure represents the number of rows in a row set. 1,

*

Cost

This measure represents units of work or resource used. The query optimizer uses disk I/O, CPU usage, and memory usage as units of work.

If statistics are available, then the estimator uses them to compute the measures. The statistics improve the degree of accuracy of the measures.