



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

Oracle Database 11g Release 2: SQL Tuning Exam

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### QUESTION 1

You are administering a database that supports a DSS workload, where in an application a set of queries use the query rewrite on materialized views. You notice that these queries are performing poorly.

Which two actions can you make to improve the performance of these queries?

- A. Use DBMS\_MVIEW.EXPLAIN\_REWRITE to analyze whether the queries are rewritten.
- B. USE DBMS\_ADVISOR.QUICK\_TUNE to analyze the query rewrite usage of materialized views for the entire workload.
- C. Create an STS for all the queries and use SQL performance Analyzer to generate recommendations for determining the regressed SQL statements.
- D. Create an STS for all the queries in the application and use the SQL Tuning Advisor to generate recommendations.
- E. Create an STS for all the queries in the application and use the SQL Access Advisor to generate a recommendation for optimizing materialized views for maximum query rewrite usage and fast refresh.

Correct Answer: DE

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e41573/advisor.htm#PFGRF94911](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41573/advisor.htm#PFGRF94911)

### QUESTION 2

In Your Database, The Cursor\_Sharing Parameter is set to EXACT. In the Employees table, the data is significantly skewed in the DEPTNO column. The value 10 is found in 97% of rows.

Examine the following command and out put.

```
SQL> VARIABLE dno NUMBER
SQL> EXEC : dno := 10
```

```
SQL> SELECT /*ACS_1*/ count (*), max (empno)
FROM employees
WHERE deptno = :dno;
```

```
SQL> SELECT CHILD_NUMBER, EXECUTIONS, BUFFER_GETS, IS_BIND_SENSITIVE, IS_BIND_AWARE, IS_SHAREABLE
FROM v$sql
WHERE SQL_TEXT LIKE 'SELECT /*ACES_%';
```

CHILD_NUMBER	EXECUTIONS	BUFFER_GETS	IS_BIND_SEN	IS_BIND_AWA	IS_SHAREABLE
0	2	1010	Y	N	Y

Which three statements are correct?

- A. The DEPTNO column will become bind aware once histogram statistics are collected.
- B. The value for the bind variable will considered by the optimizer to determine the execution plan.



- C. The same execution plan will always be used irrespective of the bind variable value.
- D. The instance collects statistics and based on the pattern of executions creates a histogram on the column containing the bind value.
- E. Bind peeking will take place only for the first execution of the statement and subsequent execution will use the same plan.

Correct Answer: ABD

\*

We here see that the cursor is marked as bind sensitive (IS\_BIND\_SEN is Y).

\*

In 11g, the optimizer has been enhanced to allow multiple execution plans to be used for a single statement that uses bind variables. This ensures that the best

execution plan will be used depending on the bind value.

A cursor is marked bind sensitive if the optimizer believes the optimal plan may depend \*

on the value of the bind variable. When a cursor is marked bind sensitive, Oracle monitors the behavior of the cursor using different bind values, to determine if a

different plan for different bind values is called for.

\*

(B, not C): A cursor is marked bind sensitive if the optimizer believes the optimal plan may depend on the value of the bind variable. When a cursor is marked

bind sensitive, Oracle monitors the behavior of the cursor using different bind values, to determine if a different plan for different bind values is called for.

Note: Setting CURSOR\_SHARING to EXACT allows SQL statements to share the SQL area only when their texts match exactly. This is the default behavior. Using this setting, similar statements cannot be shared; only textually exact statements can be shared.

Reference: Why are there more cursors in 11g for my query containing bind variables?

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### QUESTION 3

While tuning a SQL statement, the SQL Tuning Advisor finds an existing SQL profile for a statement that has stale statistics. Automatic optimizer statistics is enabled for the database.

What does the optimizer do in this situation?

- A. Updates the existing SQL profiles for which the statistics are stale.
- B. Makes the statistics information available to GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS\_JOB\_PROC
- C. Starts the statistics collection process by running GATHER\_STATS\_JOB



D. Writes a warning message in the alert log file

Correct Answer: B

Automatic optimizer statistics collection calls the DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS\_JOB\_PROC procedure. This internal procedure operates similarly to the DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS procedure using the GATHER AUTO option. The main difference is that GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS\_JOB\_PROCPrioritizes database objects that require statistics, so that objects that most need updated statistics are processed first, before the maintenance window closes.

Note:

\* The optimizer relies on object statistics to generate execution plans. If these statistics are stale or missing, then the optimizer does not have the necessary information it needs and can generate poor execution plans. The Automatic Tuning Optimizer checks each query object for missing or stale statistics, and produces two types of output:

/ Recommendations to gather relevant statistics for objects with stale or no statistics

Because optimizer statistics are automatically collected and refreshed, this problem occurs only when automatic optimizer statistics collection is disabled. See "Managing Automatic Optimizer Statistics Collection".

/ Auxiliary statistics for objects with no statistics, and statistic adjustment factor for objects with stale statistics

The database stores this auxiliary information in an object called a SQL profile.

\* Oracle recommends that you enable automatic optimizer statistics collection. In this case, the database automatically collects optimizer statistics for tables with absent or stale statistics. If fresh statistics are required for a table, then the database collects them both for the table and associated indexes.

Automatic collection eliminates many manual tasks associated with managing the optimizer. It also significantly reduces the risks of generating poor execution plans because of missing or stale statistics.

Automatic optimizer statistics collection calls the DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS\_JOB\_PROC procedure. This internal procedure operates similarly to the DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS procedure using the GATHER AUTO option. The main difference is that GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS\_JOB\_PROCPrioritizes database objects that require statistics, so that objects that most need updated statistics are processed first, before the maintenance window closes. Reference: Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, Managing Automatic Optimizer Statistics Collection

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#### QUESTION 4

Examine the parallelism parameters for your instance:



NAME	TYPE	VALUE
parallel_adaptive_multi_user	boolean	TRUE
Parallel_automatic_tuning	boolean	FALSE
parallel_degree_limit	string	CPU
parallel_degree_Opolicy	string	LIMITED
parallel_execution_local	integer	16384
parallel_force_local	boolean	FALSE
parallel_io_cap_enabled	boolean	FALSE
parallel_min_percent	integer	80
parallel_min_servers	integer	20
parallel_min_time_threshold	string	AUTO
parallel_server	boolean	FALSE
parallel_server_instances	integer	1
parallel_servers_target	integer	8
parallel_threads_per_cpu	integer	2

You executed the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT /*+ PARALLEL (AUTO)*/SUM(1_extendedprice) total_rev  
FROM lineitem;
```

What are true about the execution of the query?

- A. It will execute in parallel only if the LINEITEM table has a dictionary DOP defined.
- B. DOP for the statement is determined by the dictionary DOP of the accessed objects.
- C. It is generated to execute in parallel.
- D. It will execute in parallel only if the estimated execution time is 10 or more seconds.
- E. DOP for the statement is calculated automatically.
- F. It may execute serially.

Correct Answer: EF

E:

F (not C): It may execute serially. See note below.

Incorrect:

A, B: Dictionary DOP not used with PARALLEL (AUTO) hint.

D: The default value of parallel\_min\_time\_threshold is 30 (not 10) seconds.

Note:

\* parallel\_min\_percent PARALLEL\_MIN\_PERCENT operates in conjunction with PARALLEL\_MAX\_SERVERS and



PARALLEL\_MIN\_SERVERS. It lets you specify the minimum percentage of parallel execution processes (of the value of PARALLEL\_MAX\_SERVERS) required for parallel execution. Setting this parameter ensures that parallel operations will not execute sequentially unless adequate resources are available. The default value of 0 means that no minimum percentage of processes has been set.

Consider the following settings:

PARALLEL\_MIN\_PERCENT = 50 PARALLEL\_MIN\_SERVERS = 5 PARALLEL\_MAX\_SERVERS = 10

If 8 of the 10 parallel execution processes are busy, only 2 processes are available. If you then request a query with a degree of parallelism of 8, the minimum 50% will not be met.

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## QUESTION 5

Examine the Following Query and execution plan:



```
SQL> SELECT C.cust_last_name, c.cust_city
FROM customers C,
     (SELECT DISTINCT S.S.cust_id)
     FROM SALES S, costs CT
     WHERE S.Prod_id and CT.unit_price > 70 v
     WHERE S.prod_id= CT.prod_id and CT.unit_price > 70)v
WHERE C.cust_state_province = 'CA' and C.cust_id = V.cust_id;
```

695 rows selected.

Execution Plan

Plan hash value: 3834618923

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cots	(%CPU)	TIME	Pstart	Pstop
0	SELECT STATEMENT		49	1764	50194	(2)	00:10:03		
1	NESTED LOOPS SEMT		49	1764	50194	(2)	00:10:03		
2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CUSTOMERS	383	13022	406	(1)	00:00:06		
3	VIEW PUSHED PREDICATE		18206	36410	130	3	00:00:02		
4	HASH JOIN		143K	2615K	130	(3)	00:00:02		
5	PARTITION RANGE ALL		130	1170	54	(0)	00:00:01	1	30
6	TABLE ACCESS BY LOCAL INDEX ROWID	SALES	130	1170	54	(0)	00:00:01		
7	BTMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS								
8	BITMAP INDEX SINGLE VALUE	SALES_CUST_BIX						1	8
9	PARITION RANGE ALL		79173	695K	74	(2)	00:00:01	1	28
10	TABLE ACCESS FULL	COSTS	79172	695K	74	(2)	00:00:01	1	28

Predicate Information (identified by operation id)

```
2 - filter ("C", "CUST_STATE_PROVINCE"='CA')
4 - access ("S", "PROD_ID"="CUST.PROD_ID")
8 - access ("S", "CUST_ID"="CUST_ID")
10 - filter ("CT", "UNIT_PRICE"> 70)
```

Statistics

```
16986 recursive calls
0 db block gets
231975 consistent gets
4030 physical reads
0 redo size
19001 bytes sent via SQL*NET to client
389 bytes received via SQL*NET from client
45 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
113 sorts (memory)
0 sorts (disk)
559 rows processed
```

Which query transformation technique is used by the optimizer?

- A. Filter push down
- B. Subquery factoring
- C. Subquery unnesting
- D. Predicate pushing

Correct Answer: D



Note:

\* In the execution plan BX, note the keyword `VIEW PUSHED PREDICATE` indicates that the view has undergone the join predicate pushdown transformation.

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