1Z0-117Q&As

Oracle Database 11g Release 2: SQL Tuning Exam

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QUESTION 1

One of your databases supports a mixed workload.

When monitoring SQL performance, you detect many direct paths reads full table scans.

What are the two possible causes?

A. Histograms statistics not available

B. Highly selective filter on indexed columns

C. Too many sort operations performed by queries

D. Indexes not built on filter columns

E. Too many similar type of queries getting executed with cursor sharing disabled

Correct Answer: BD

Note:

* The direct path read Oracle metric occurs during Direct Path operations when the data is asynchronously read from the database files into the PGA instead of

into the SGA data buffer.

Direct reads occur under these conditions:

-

When reading from the TEMP tablespace (a sort operation)

-

When reading a parallel full-table scan (parallel query factotum (slave) processes)

-Reading a LOB segment

* The optimizer uses a full table scan in any of the following cases:

-Lack of Index

-Large Amount of Data

-Small Table

-High Degree of Parallelism

QUESTION 2

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 3

See the table below:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
parallel_adaotive_multi_user	boolean	TRUE
parallel_automatic_tuning	boolean	FALSE
parallel_degree_limit	string	CPU
parallel_degree_policy	string	AUTO
parallel_execution_message_size	integer	16384
parallel_force_local	boolean	FALSE
parallel_io_cap_enabled	boolean	FALSE
parallel_max_servers	integer	50
parallel_min_servers	integer	20
parallel_min_percent	integer	0
parallel_min_time_threshold	string	AUTO
parallel_server	boolean	FALSE
parallel_server	integer	1
parallel_servers_target	integer	8
parallel_threads_per_cpu	integer	2

All parallel execution servers are available and sessions use default settings for parallelism.

Which three are true about parallel execution in your instance?

A. Parallel execution occurs when estimated serial execution time exceeds the minimum time threshold.

B. Parallel execution occurs for all DML statements.

C. Parallel execution occurs for those statements that access tables with dictionary DOP defined.

D. Parallel execution occurs for those statements that access tables with no dictionary DOP defined.

E. Parallel execution occurs for all DDL statements.

Correct Answer: ACD

A (not B, Not E): PARALLEL_MIN_TIME_THRESHOLD : Oracle 11gR2 will ascertain if the query\\'s estimated execution time is likely to run longer than the

acceptable value (in seconds) for pARALLEL_MIN_TIME_THRESHOLD and, if sufficient resources for parallel execution exist right now, it will allow the query to

execute; otherwise, it will delay its execution until sufficient resources exist. This helps prevent a single parallel query from consuming excessive resources at the

cost of other non-parallelizable operations. The default of this parameter is 10 seconds. C, D: In earlier versions of the Oracle Database, we had to determine the

DOP more or less manually, either with a parallel hint or by setting a parallel degree with alter table. There was an automatic computation of the DOP available for

the objects with dictionary DOP of default, derived from the simple formula CPU_COUNT * PARALLEL_THREADS_PER_CPU. If there were insufficient parallel

servers to satisfy the requested DOP, one of three things could occur:

/ The SQL would be run at a reduced DOP (be downgraded)

/ The SQL would run in serial mode (be serialized)

/ If PARALLEL_MIN_PERCENT was specified and less than the nominated percentage of the DOP was achievable, then the the SQL statement might terminate

with "ORA-12827:

insufficient parallel query slaves available".

Note:

*

PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY. It can have 3 values : MANUAL, LIMITED and AUTO

. MANUAL - This is the default. Disables Auto DOP, statement queuing and in-memory parallel execution. It reverts the behavior of parallel execution to what it was previous to Oracle Database 11g, Release 2 (11.2).

*

Oracle supports parallel processing for a wide range of operations, including queries, DDL and DML:

· Queries that involve table or index range scans.

· Bulk insert, update or delete operations.

· Table and index creation.

*

Oracle\\'s parallel execution framework enables you to either explicitly chose - or even enforce - a specific degree of parallelism (DOP) or to rely on Oracle to

control it.

*

Three modes are available to request a DOP :

default fixed adaptive

*

The DOP is determined in the following priority order:

hint session table and limited by the Oracle Database Resource Manager (DBRM) settings.

Reference: AUTOMATIC DEGREE OF PARALLELISM (DOP) IN ORACLE 11G R2

QUESTION 4

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 5

You want to run SQL Tuning Advisor statements that are not captured by ADDM, AWR, and are not in the library cache. What is the prerequisite?

A. Enable SQL plan management

B. Create a SQL plan baseline for each query

C. Create a SQL Tuning Set (STS) containing the SQL statements

D. Gather statistics for objects used in the application

Correct Answer: C

You can use an STS as input to SQL Tuning Advisor, which performs automatic tuning of the SQL statements based on other user-specified input parameters.

Note:

A SQL tuning set (STS) is a database object that includes one or more SQL statements along with their execution statistics and execution context, and could

include a user priority ranking. You can load SQL statements into a SQL tuning set from different SQL sources, such as AWR, the shared SQL area, or

customized SQL provided by the user. An STS includes:

A set of SQL statements

Associated execution context, such as user schema, application module name and action, list of bind values, and the cursor compilation environment

Associated basic execution statistics, such as elapsed time, CPU time, buffer gets, disk reads, rows processed, cursor fetches, the number of executions, the

number of complete executions, optimizer cost, and the command type Associated execution plans and row source statistics for each SQL statement (optional). Reference: Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, Managing SQL Tuning Sets