1Z0-024

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Performance Tuning

Version 1

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QUESTION NO 1
When performing a sort operation, you notice that there are a large number of sorts requiring I/O to the disk. Which parameter could be increased to allow more sorts to be performed in memory?

A. SORT_AREA_SIZE
B. LARGE_POOL_SIZE
C. SORT_AREA_RETAINED_SIZE
D. SORT_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 2
Which statement could require a sort?

A.
```
SELECT DISTINCT dept_id
FROM emp;
```
B.
```
UPDATE emp SET salary=salary*1.1
WHERE id  7722;
```
C.
```
SELECT emp_id, name
FROM emp
WHERE emp-id= 7722;
```
D.
```
SELECT emp_id, name
FROM emp
WHERE emp_id BETWEEN 7722 and 7100;
```

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 3
Which two views can be sued to detect lock contention? (Choose two)

A. V$LOCK
B. V$LOCKED_OBJECT
C. V$LOCK_CONTENTION

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO 4
The database includes tables with static data, which are used for queries only. To which size should you set PCTFREE for this type of table?

A. 0
B. 50
C. 20
D. 10

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 5
Which action could potentially cause checkpoints to take longer?

A. Increasing the number of redo log groups.
B. Increasing the size of rollback segments.
C. Decreasing the value of the REDO_LOG_BUFFERS parameter.
D. Increasing the value of the FATS_START_IO_TARGET parameter.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 6
When a deadlock shutdown is detected by Oracle, where is the trace file generated?

A. SQL_TRACE
B. TRACE_DEST
C. USER_DUMP_DEST
D. CORE_DUMP_DEST
E. BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 7
If a willing-to-wait latch request is satisfied on the first attempt, which statistic gets incremented?

A. GETS
B. SLEEPS
C. MISSES
D. IMMEDIATE_GETS
E. IMMEDIATE_GETS
F. IMMEDIATE_GETS

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 8
For which reason would you query V$SYSSTAT?

A. Name of the sort segment.
B. Free space available for a sort segment.
C. Number of disk sorts performed since startup.
D. Number of users active on individual sort segments.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 9
Which two statements about plan stability and stored outlines are true? (Choose two)

A. You can group outlines in categories.
B. You can only have one stored outline per SQL statement.
C. Plan stability only wants when SQL statements match textually.
D. Stored outlines are saved in the data dictionary (SYS schema)
E. Stored outlines become invalid when you analyze the associated objects.

Answer: A, C

QUESTION NO 10

What does this statement do?
SQL> ANALYZE INDEX index_name VALIDITY STRUCTURE;

A. It places information into the INDEX_STATS view and allows for the monitoring of space used by an index.
B. It provides information in the INDEX_HISTOGRAM view to indicate whether an index is invalid or valid.
C. It provides information in the DBA_INDEXES view for the COST BASED Optimizer when choosing an execution plan.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 11
Which three types of statistics are reported in report.txt after running UTLESTAT SQL? (Choose three)

A. Locking statistics.
B. Memory usage statistics.
C. Explain plan statistics.
D. Library cache statistics.
E. Buffer busy wait statistics.
F. Rollback contention statistics.

Answer: D, E, F

QUESTION NO 12
What are two main OLTP requirements? (Choose two)

A. Use bind variables rather than literals in your SQL code.
B. Analyze your tables regularly to refresh optimizer statistics.
C. Create multiple small rollback segments as opposed to a few big ones.
D. Create indexes on all columns that are regularly used in query predicates.
E. Set up appropriate default storage parameter values for dynamic (implicit) space allocation.

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO 13
Which tablespace is used as the temporary tablespace if 'TEMPORARY TABLESPACE' is not specified for a user?

A. TEMP
B. DATA
C. SYSTEM
D. ROLL-BACK

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 14
Which dynamic view is most useful for determining the current number of blocks allocated to a buffer pool?

A. V$CACHE
B. V$SESS_IO
C. V$SYSSTAT
D. V$BUFFER_POOL

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 15
Which three statements about improving the performance of the database buffer cache by creating multiple buffer pools are true? (Choose three)

A. One, two, or three pools may be defined.
B. There are at least 50 blocks per LRU latch for each pool.
C. Each buffer pool is assigned latches taken from DB_BLOCK_LRU_LATCHES.
D. The size of the DEFAULT pool is obtained by adding all the pools to the value of the DB_BLOCK_BUFFERS parameter.

Answer: A, B, C

QUESTION NO 16
In which two ways can you reduce the amount of sorting that is performed? (Choose two)

A. By using UNION instead of UNION ALL.
B. By using NOSORT when creating tables.
C. By using NOSORT when creating indexes.
D. By using COMPUTE instead of ESTIMATE when analysing objects.
E. By reducing the number of users that have the sort privilege.
F. By creating appropriate indexes on tables that are joined often.

Answer: B, F

QUESTION NO 17
What will this statement do?
CREATE TABLESPACE temp
DATAFILE 'C:\database\temp.dbf' SIZE 10n
Temporary;

A. Create a tablespace that will be dropped on instance shutdown.
B. Create a tablespace in which the user can create segments for usage during sorts.
C. Create a tablespace in which oracle can create segments for usage during sorts.
D. Create a tablespace in which a user can create tables that will be automatically dropped after a week

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 18
Which type of transaction should you assign to a specific large rollback segment?

A. Batch jobs that modify many rows.
B. Long running serializable transactions.
C. Long running reports, to avoid 'snapshot too old' errors.
D. Discrete transactions that modify many rows in the same block.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 19
What is the least number of buffers an LRU latch must cover in the database buffer cache?

A. 5
B. 10
C. 30
D. 50
E. 100

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 20
Which three statements about rebuilding indexes are true? (Choose three)

A. The ALTER INDEX REBUILD command is used to change the storage characteristics of an index.
B. Using the ALTER INDEX REBUILD is usually faster than dropping and recreating an index because it uses the fast full scan feature.
C. Oracle8i allows for the creation of an index or re-creation of an existing index while allowing concurrent operations on the base table.
D. When building an index, the NOLOGGING and UNRECOVERABLE keywords can be used concurrently to reduce the time it takes to rebuild.

Answer: A, B, C

QUESTION NO 21
Where can you find the nondefault parameters when the instance is started?

A. Alert log
B. Online redo log
C. Archived redo log
D. SYSTEM user’s trace file

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 22
What should be two goals in tuning rollback segments. (Choose two)

A. Transactions should never wait for access to rollback segment.
B. No transaction, however large or exceptional, should ever run out of rollback space.
C. Rollback segments should be configured to extend continually during normal processing.
D. The ratio of waits to the rollback segment header blocks should be less than 5% of the sum of access.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO 23
Which statement about improving the performance of the database buffer cache by creating multiple buffer pools is true?

A. The KEEP buffer pool must also be deferred if the RECYCLE pool is defined.
B. The buffer pool for an object can be set explicitly only at object creation time.
C. The blocks from an object without an explicitly set buffer pool go into the RECYCLE pool.
D. Buffer pools are assigned to a segment, so option with multiple segments can have blocks in multiple buffer pools.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 24
What should one be your tuning goals?

A. Use as much memory as possible.
B. Use multiple copies of the code in memory.
C. Access the most possible number of blocks from disk.
D. Access the least possible number of blocks from disk.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 25

When should you recommend changing the applications in order to reuse more SQL?

A. When the GETHITRATIO in the V$LIBRARYCACHE view is above 0.99
B. When the misses in the dictionary cache are greater than 1% of the hits.
C. When the ratio of GETHITS to GETS in the V$LIBRARYCACHE view is less than 0.9
D. When the ratio of RELOADS to PINS in the V$LIBRARYCACHE view is less than 0.01

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 26
What are two possible causes of lock contention? (Choose two)

A. Uncommitted changes.
B. Too many rollback segments.
C. Improperly sized redo logs.
D. Shared pool is sized too large.
E. Other protocols imposing unnecessarily high locking levels.

Answer: A, E

QUESTION NO 27
Which component will NEVER allocate memory from the large pool?

A. Oracle Library Cache.
B. Oracle Parallel Query.
C. Oracle Recovery Manager.
D. Oracle Multithreaded Server.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 28
Database Resource Manager uses resource plans to determine resource limits for the set of users. Which statement is true in reference to resource plans?

A. Resource plans are set using profiles.
B. Only one resource plan can be stored in the database at one time.
C. The database can have many resources plans, but only one can be active at any one time.
D. The database can have many resource plans, and each user chooses which plan to belong to.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 29
Which three actions will cause queries to place a table's blocks at the most-recently-used end of the LRU list? (Choose three)

A. Creating a table with the CACHE option.
B. Querying the table by using a CACHE hint.
C. Ensuring the query performs a full table scan.
D. Defining the table without the option for caching.
E. Altering an existing table to set the CACHE option.
F. Ensuring the query does not retrieve data through index lookup.
G. Creating a separate database buffer cache to hold cached table.

Answer: A, C, E

QUESTION NO 30
What is the main reason to create a reverse key index on a column?

A. The column is populated using a sequence.
B. The column contains many different values.
C. The column is mainly used for value range scans.
D. The column implementing an inverted list attribute.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 31
Which type of table is the best candidate to be cached?

A. Small table rarely retrieved with a full table scan.
B. Large table rarely retrieved with a full table scan.
C. Small table frequently retrieved with a full table scan.
D. Large table frequently retrieved with a full table scan.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 32
Which initialization parameter specifies the location of the alert log file?

A. UTL_FILE_DIR
B. USER_DUMP_DEST
C. LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST
D. BACKGROUND_DUMP_DEST

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 33
The NOLOGGING mode in SQL statements is a tool used to reduce redo operations, but NOLOGGING does not apply to every operation for which the attribute is set. Which three SQL statements can use the NOLOGGING mode to reduce redo operations? (Choose three)

A. UPDATE
B. CREATE INDEX
C. ALTER INDEX. . REBUILD
D. Conventional Path INSERT
E. CREATE TABLE. . . . AS SELECT

Answer: B, C, E

QUESTION NO 34
Which two statements about database blocks are true? (Choose two)

A. DSS environment prefer a large block size
B. Small block sizes result in more block contention.
C. Random access to large objects favours a large block size.
D. You can reduce the number of block visits by packing rows as closely as possible into blocks.
E. To change the database block size, you must shut down the instance and perform a STARTUP RESETLOGS after you make the change.

Answer: A, D

QUESTION NO 35
The ORDERS table has millions of rows and is accessed very often with an index (ORDID_NDX) on a primary key (ORD_ID). Where should ORDERS and ORDID_NDX be stored?

A. Same tablespace
B. Different tablespace on the same disk
C. Tablespace containing a rollback segment
D. Different tablespaces on different disks

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 36
Which two statements about row migration are true? (Choose two)

A. Row migration is caused by a PCTREE value set too low.
B. Row migration can be resolved using the ANALYZE command.
C. Row migration can be reduced by choosing a larger block size.
D. Row migration means that row pieces are stored in different blocks.
E. Queries that use an index to select migrated rows perform additional I/O

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO 37
What are three indications of contention for this rollback segment header? (Choose three)

A. A nonzero value in the WAITS column of the V$ROLLSTAT view
B. A nonzero value in the UNDO HEADER column of the V$WAITSTAT view
C. A nonzero value in the ROLL_SEG_WAITS column of the V$RLLSEGS view
D. A nonzero value in the UNDO_HEADER_WAITS column of the V$ROLLBACK_SEGS view
E. A nonzero value in the Undo Segment To Slot event of the V$SYSTEM_EVENT view

Answer: A, B, E

QUESTION NO 38
When tables are stored in locally managed tablespaces, where is extent allocation information stored?

A. Memory
B. Data dictionary
C. Temporary tablespace
D. Corresponding tablespace itself

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 39
What is one difference between I/O slaves and DBWn processes for the DB Writer?

A. In Oracle8i, I/O slaves are not available; only DBWn processes are available.
B. I/O slaves perform the write function only, while DBWn processes also perform date-gathering activity.
C. I/O slaves will work only with synchronous I/O, whereas DBWn processes are available only with asynchronous I/O
D. I/O slaves will work only with asynchronous I/O, whereas DBWn processes are available only with synchronous I/O

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 40
What is the main reason for a row overflow area when creating index-organized tables?

A. Avoid row chaining and migration.
B. Keep the b-tree structure densely clustered.
C. Speed up full table scans and fast full index scans.
D. Improve performance when the index-organized table is clustered.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 41
Which statement about the amount of undo generated is true?

A. The amount is the same for any DML operation.
B. Deletes are inexpensive, because only the ROWID must be stored.
C. Inserts are inexpensive, because only the ROWID must be stored.
D. Update are inexpensive, because only the new column value must be stored.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 42
You just created a resource plan and placed this line in the init.ora
RESOURCE_MANAGER_PLAN = day_oltp
What does 'day_oltp' specify?

A. Resource plan.
B. Plan directive.
C. Consumer group.
D. Resource manager privilege.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 43
Why do these steps eliminate row migration?
Step 1: Run ANALYSE TABLE . . . . . LIST CHAINED ROWS command
Step 2: Copy the rows to another table

Step 3: Delete the rows from the original table
Step 4: Insert the rows from step 2 back into the original table.

A. Migration only occurs during an UPDATE operation.
B. The migrated rows are removed with the DELETE command.
C. Migration is automatically removed with the ANALYZE command.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 44
After running a query using V$DISPATCHER, you increase the number of dispatchers. What would cause you to take this action?

A. Users are waiting on a listener process.
B. Users are waiting on dispatch processes.
C. Users are waiting on shared server processes.
D. Users are waiting on their dedicated connection process.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 45
Which three statements regarding the SECONDS_IN_WAIT value for the log buffer space event in the V$SESSION_WAIT view are true? (Choose three)

A. A SECONDS_IN_WAIT value close to zero is ideal.
B. A nonzero value in the SECONDS_ID_WAIT may indicate disk I/O contention on the redo log files.
C. The SECONDS_IN_WAIT value of the log buffer space event indicates time spent waiting for space in the redo log buffer.
D. A nonzero value in the SECONDS_IN_WAIT may be an indication the redo log buffers are too large and log switches are not occurring fast enough.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 46

Which two parameters significantly impact the manual stripe size of data files? (Choose two)

A. DB_BLOCK_SIZE
B. REDO_LOG_BUFFERS
C. DB_BLOCK_BUFFERS
D. DB_BLOCK_MAX_DIRT_TARGET
E. DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT

Answer: A, E

QUESTION NO 47
What are the two main benefits of index-organized tables? (Choose two)

A. More concurrency.
B. Faster full table scans.
C. Fast primary key-based access.
D. Less contention on the segment header.
E. No duplication of primary key values storage.

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO 48
Which view shows the number of full table scan?

A. V$SYSSTAT
B. V$FILESTAT
C. V$SESSIONS
D. V$DATAFILE

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 49
Which two views would you query to monitor sessions related statistics? (Choose two)

A. V$SESSTAT
B. V$SESSION_EVENT
C. V$SESSION_STATS
D. V$SESSION_STATUS
E. V$WAITS_PER_SESSION

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO 50
When a parallel query is used to perform a sort, what is the total amount of memory a factor to?

A. SORT_AREA_SIZE * 2
B. SORT_AREA_SIZE * degree of parallelism.
C. SORT_AREA_SIZE *2* degree of parallelism.
D. SORT_AREA_SIZE * divided up equally among the parallel query servers.
E. SORT_AREA_SIZE * parallel query server take turns at using the memory.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 51
How are deadlocks resolved within Oracle?

A. The DBA must terminate the waiting session.
B. The DBA must terminate the blocking session.
C. Oracle detects deadlocks automatically and rolls back the statement which detects the deadlock.
D. TopSessions monitors long running transactions and terminates any session which holds a lock longer than the limit specified by LOCK_THRESHOLD

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 52
When a deadlock occurs, what should be used to diagnose the problem and determine how to prevent the deadlock from occurring again?

A. Performance manager.
B. ORA 00060 error message.
C. The resulting trace file.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 53
When the archive process encounters an error, which parameter determines the directory where trace files are written?

A. UTL_FILE_DIR
B. CORE_DUMP_DEST
C. LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST
D. BACKGROUUND_DUMP_DEST

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 54
To control fragmentation of your shared pool space, when is the best time for you to pin objects with the DBMS_SHARED_POOL package?

A. Immediately after instance startup.
B. After an object has been used for the first time.
C. When the V$LIBRARYCACHE view contains higher values in the RELOADS column than in the PINS column.
D. When the sum of values in the SHARABLE_MEMORY column of the V$DB_OBJECT_CACHE view exceeds the value of the SHARED_POOL_SIZE initialization parameter.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 55
Which type of change to an application is most likely to improve the performance of the library cache?

A. Adding more frequent COMMIT statements.
B. Replacing bind variables with constants.
C. Reusing as much generic code as possible.
D. Replacing database constraints with triggers.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 56
The cost-based optimizer can choose between a nested loops join and a sort merge join operation. All tables are analyzed and the OPTIMIZER_MODE is set to FIRST_ROWS. Which execution plan will be the result?

A. The sort-merge join.
B. The nested loops join.
C. This depends on some sort parameter values.
D. This depends on the number of rows in each table.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 57
What is a potential reason for a "snapshot too old" error message?

A. You did not refresh your snapshots in time.
B. An ITL entry in a data block has been reused.
C. Are rollback segment extent sizes are too large.
D. Your online redo log files are not big enough to snap your largest transactions.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 58
You are attempting to size the KEEP buffer pool and issue ANALYZE. . . . ESTIMATE STATISTICS commands. Which three data dictionary tables should you query to obtain the total number of blocks required for an object? (Choose three)

A. DBA_TABLES
B. DBA_INDEXES
C. DBA_SEGMENTS
D. DBA_CLUSTERS

Answer: A, B, D

QUESTION NO 59
The USERS table has thousands of rows and is accessed very often with an index (ISERID_NDX) on a primary key (USER_ID). Where should USERS and USERID_NDX be stored?

A. Same tablespace.
B. SYSTEM tablespace.
C. Same tablespace on different disks.
D. Different tablespace on different disks.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 60
You are creating a new rollback segment. Why should you choose the same value for the NEXT and INITIAL attributes?

A. That depends on the PCTINCREASE value you specify.
B. To avoid contention on the rollback segment header.
C. Rollback segment extents are used in a circular way.
D. Because you get an error message if you specify different values.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 61
What should be your main redo log buffer tuning goal?

A. Avoid space waits situations in the redo log buffer.
B. Make the redo log buffer at least as large as the buffer cache.

C. Mirror redo log files and store group members on different disks.
D. Make sure that the LGWR process is faster than the database writer processes.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 62
You need some extra space in your database, so you issue the ALTER TABLE my_table DEALLOCATE UNUSED command. What happens?

A. All empty blocks of MY_TABLE are deallocated.
B. All blocks above the high-water mark of MY_TABLE are deallocated.
C. All blocks below the high-water mark of MY_TABLE are deallocated.
D. The high-water mark of MY_TABLE is recalculated and stored in the segment header.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 63
The database is set up to run Multithreaded Server. Which view would show contention for server processes?

A. V$QUEUE
B. V$CIRCUIT
C. V$SESSION
D. DBA_USERS
E. V$CONNECTION

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 64
Which class of data describes to Oracle Expert how the database is used in daily operations?

A. Schema class
B. Workload class
C. Instance class

D. Environment class

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 65
On a database that is running Multithreaded server, which view would you query to get information for users with shared server connections?

A. V$CIRCUIT
B. DBA_USERS
C. DBA_CIRCUIT
D. V$DISPATCHER_USERS
E. DBA_DISPATCHERS_USERS

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 66
To provide more free lists for a number of your database segments, what is one of your options?

A. Modify them with the INSERT_ _ FREELIST command.
B. Drop and re-create them with the required FREELIST value.
C. Change the default storage parameter of the tablespace(s) where they are stored.
D. Modify the FREELIST_LIMIT parameter in your installation file and restart the instance.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 67
Which statement is true when connecting to the Oracle instance using the multithreaded server configuration?

A. The User Global Area (UGA) may only contain sort areas.
B. The User Global Area (UGA) may be accessible to dedicated servers.
C. The User Global Area (UGA) components may reside in the large pool.
D. The User Global Area (UGA) components may reside in the buffer cache.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 68
Summing the system statistics, (db block gets + consistent gets) gives the total number of requests. What is the other system, statistic required to calculate the buffer cache hit ratio?

A. Physical reads.
B. Session logical reads.
C. Table scan blocks gotten.
D. DBWR buffers scanned.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 69
Which statement about the LOG_BUFFER initialization parameter is true?

A. The LOG_BUFFER parameter can be changed dynamically.
B. The minimum value for the LOG_FILE parameter is 512KB.
C. The LOG_BUFFER parameter value must be a multiple of the database block size.
D. The LOG_BUFFER parameter value must be a multiple of the operating system lock size.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 70
You determined that the values for REQUEST_FAILURES as seen from V$SHARED_POOL_RESERVED is more than zero and always increasing. Which two actions would be appropriate? (Choose two)

A. Decrease the value for LARGE_POOL_SIZE parameter.
B. Increase the value for LARGE_POOL_SIZE parameter.
C. Increase the value for SHARED_POOL_SIZE parameter.
D. Decrease the value for SHARED_POOL_SIZE parameter.
E. Increase the value for SHARED_POOL_RESERVED_SIZE parameter.

F. Decrease the value for SHARED_POOL_RESERVED_SIZE parameter.

Answer: C, F

QUESTION NO 71
Why can you NEVER achieve a value of zero in the GETISSES column of V$ROWCACHE?

A. The database buffer cache can never be empty.
B. Recursive SQL has to be reparsed each time it is used.
C. Object definitions must be loaded into the shared pool following instance startup.
D. An object cannot be pinned in the shared pool with the DBMS_SHARED_POOL package until it has been at least once.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 72
Which action could result in less frequent checkpoints?

A. Increasing the number of redo log groups.
B. Increasing the value of DB_BLOCK_SIZE parameter.
C. Decreasing the value of the REDO_LOG_BUFFERS parameter.
D. Increasing the value of the FATS_START_IO_TARGET parameter.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 73
Which two statements about database blocks are true? (Choose two)

A. OLTP environments prefer a large block size
B. Small block size results in more block contention
C. Sequential access to large amounts of data favors a large block size
D. You can reduce the number of block visits by packaging rows as closely as possible into blocks.
E. To change the database block size, you must shut down the instance and perform a START RESETLOGS after you make the change.

Answer: C, D

QUESTION NO 74
Sometimes the LGWR process must wait because DBWn has not compressed checkpointing a file. How do you identify this situation?

A. Check the V$SESSION_WAIT view for the ‘log buffer space’ event.
B. Check the alert.log file for the message “CHECKPOINT NOT COMPLETE”
C. Check the ‘redo buffer allocation retries’ statistic in the V$SYSSTAT view
D. Check the ‘log file switch (checkpoint complete)’ event in the V$SYSTEM_EVENT view

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 75
You want to reduce the amount of redo generated for your database. What are three ways to achieve this goal? (Choose three)

A. Use NOLOGGING mode in SQL statements.
B. Use direct load UPDATE to NOLOGGING mode.
C. Use direct path loading without archiving.
D. Use direct path loading with archiving using NOLOGGING mode.
E. Start your instance with the NOLOGGING initialization parameter.

Answer: A, C, D

QUESTION NO 76
The alert log file for a database instance indicates that the checkpoints are frequently failing to complete. Which action would be a remedy in this situation?

A. Increase the number of archiver (ARCn) processes.
B. Increasing the number of members for all log groups.
C. Increasing the number of log writer (LGWR) processes.
D. Increasing the number of database writer DBWn) processes.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 77
What are free lists used to identify?

A. Blocks available for inserts.
B. Free extents in a tablespace.
C. Blocks beyond the high water mark in a segment.
D. Segments belonging to a Parallel Server instance.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 78
What should you confirm before changing the CURSOR_SPACE_FOR_TIME parameter in your initialization file to TRUE?

A. The TIMED_STATISTICS parameter is set to TRUS
B. The hit percentage in the buffer cache is at least 95%
C. The OPEN_CURSORS parameter is set to at least twice the default value.
D. The value in the RELOADS column of V$LIBRARYCACHE is consistently zero.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 79
Data dictionary information is held in memory longer than library cache data. Which is most likely to be true as a consequence of this?

A. You do no not need to monitor library cache usage.
B. You have to tune the database buffer cache regularly.
C. You have to tune the library cache and dictionary cache independently.
D. Good hit ratios in the library cache imply acceptable hit ratios in the dictionary cache.
E. Good hit ratios in the dictionary cache imply acceptable hit ratios on the database buffer cache.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 80
User SCOTT creates an ndex with this statement;
CREATE INDEX emp_indx On employee (empno);
In which tablespace would the index be created?

A. SYSTEM tablespace.
B. Scott's default tablespace.
C. Tablespace will rollback segments.
D. Same tablespace as the EMPLOYEE table.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 81
When setting multiple LRU latches in your initialization parameter file, what might you also consider setting?

A. One buffer pool for each latch.
B. One DBWn process for each latch.
C. At one shared server for each latch.
D. At least two DBWn processes for each latch.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 82
What can you use the values in the GETS and GETMISSES columns of V$ROWCACHE to determine the hit ratio for?

A. Library cache.
B. Dictionary cache.
C. Entire shared pool.
D. Large objects such as PL/SQL packages.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 83
You pinned an object in the shared pool using the DBMS_SHARED_POOL package. Which command could you use to unpin this object, assuming you are in a SQL*Plus session?

A. ALTER SYSTEM FLUSH SHARED_POOL;
B. EXECUTE dbms_shared_pool.unping;
C. EXECUTE dbms_shared_pool.unkeep;
D. EXECUTE dbms_library_cache.unpin;

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 84
Which two parameters could result in problems when starting more shared servers? (Choose two)

A. PROCESSES
B. MTS_MAX_SERVERS
C. MTS_MAX_PROCESSES
D. MTS_MAX_DISPATCHERS
E. PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO 85
When does Oracle allocate memory for the large pool during instance startup?

A. When the PARALLEL_AUTOMATIC_TUNNING is set to FALSE
B. When oracle is configured to use the Multihreaded Server.
C. When the LARGE_POOL_SIZE parameter is set to a valid value.
D. When the large pool has a default value and is automatically allocated on instance startup.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 86
Which procedure of the DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER package would first need to be performed when creating a new resource object?

A. CREATE_PLAN
B. CREATE_PENDING_AREA
C. CREATE_CONSUMER_GROUP
D. CREATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 87
What can database resource manager help you to limit for a set of users?

A. Amount of I/O performed.
B. Maximum connection time.
C. Number of concurrent sessions.
D. Number of Parallel Query servers available.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 88
Which single dynamic view is the most useful for determining buffer cache performance when using multiple buffer pools?

A. V$SYSSTAT
B. V$BUFFER_POOL
C. V$SYSTEM_EVENT
D. V$BUFFER_POOL_STATISTICS

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 89
Which three types of tuning session scopes can Oracle Expert provide? (Choose three)

A. Session
B. Instance
C. Structure
D. Application
E. Operating system

Answer: B, C, D

QUESTION NO 90
Which view would you query to monitor cumulative total waits for all events and all sessions?

A. V$SYS_EVENTS
B. V$SYSTEM_EVENT
C. V$SESSION_WAIT
D. V$SYSTEM_STATUS

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 91
Which statement is true when evaluating the buffer cache hit ratio?

A. Minimizing physical reads will improve the buffer cache hit.
B. The buffer cache hit ratio is unaffected by data or application design.
C. The buffer cache hit ratio will improve with the use of full table scans.
D. The buffer cache hit ratio will always improve when the number of db block buffers in the SGA is increased.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 92
Which two statements regarding OLTP systems are true? (Choose two)

A. Use literals for optimally shared SQL rather than bind variables to keep the overhead of parsing to a minimum.
B. To avoid the performance load of dynamic space allocation, allocate space explicitly so tables, clusters and indexes.
C. B-tree indexing is preferred to bitmap indexing, because of locking issues affecting DML operations.
D. Use hash clusters especially on tables that are heavily inserted into, because of the use of space and the number of blocks that need to be visited.
E. Use application code to enforce business rules instead of constraints, because constraints are extremely expensive to process.

Answer: B, D