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Oracle Database 11g: Performance Tuning

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QUESTION 1

You work for a company as a DBA. The company has an application to manage the details of its business and customer base. However, application users complain that updating the SALES record takes more time than it used to earlier. On investigation, you notice that the application performance degrades when a call is made to the UPDATE_INV procedure. Further, you execute the following query to investigate: SQL> SELECT name, type, sharable_mem, kept 2 FROM v$db_object_cache 3 WHERE sharable_mem > 4000 4 AND EXECUTIONS > 5 5 AND (type=\\'FUNCTION\\' OR type=\\'PROCEDURE\\') 6 / NAME TYPE SHARABLE_MEM KEPT ------------------- -------------- --------------- ----------- GETEMKEY FUNCTION 13695 YES UPDATE_INV PROCEDURE 14766 NO SETEMUSERCONTEXT PROCEDURE 13703 YES DECRYPT FUNCTION 17790 YES UPDATE_DEPT PROCEDURE 18765 NO What would you do to improve the performance?

A. Enable the result cache if not already enabled.

B. Flush the shared pool to make space for this procedure.

C. Keep the UPDATE_INV procedure by using the DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP procedure.

D. Increase the size of the keep buffer pool to accommodate the UPDATE_INV procedure.

E. Ask the developers to modify and use literals instead of bind variables in the UPDATE_INV procedure.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

You queried V$SYSTEM_EVENT in your online transaction processing (OLTP) environment to check the following wait events: Event Total Seconds Total Average Wait Name Waits Waiting Timeouts (in secs) ----------------------------- ------------ -------- ------------ --------- direct path read temp 18,274 11,312 16,282 .619 direct path write temp 3,251 416 25 .127

What do these wait events indicate?

A. The DBWn processes are not creating free buffers fast enough.

B. The buffer cache is too small and block replacement is excessive.

C. The aggressive checkpointing policy is causing too many writes to disk.

D. The work areas are too large to fit in memory and are, therefore, written to disk.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Which three factors influence the optimizer\\'s behavior while choosing an optimization approach and goal for a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

A. parsing of a SQL statement

B. operating system (OS) statistics

C. object statistics in the data dictionary

D. the OPTIMIZER_MODE initialization parameter

E. optimizer SQL hints for changing the query optimizer goal

Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 4

You observe that suboptimal execution plans for the queries are being generated on a table that previously used less resources. You have collected statistics on these tables two days ago. The optimizer statistics retention period is set to 31 days. You are able to find the timestamp information about statistics update from the DBA_TAB_STATS_HISTORY view. Because it is a frequently queried table, you would like the optimizer to generate better plans. Which action would enable you to use the previous set of statistics on the objects that may lead to better execution plans?

A. restoring statistics from statistics history up to the desired time

B. deleting all AWR snapshots collected after the time of desired statistics collection

C. applying the flashback table technique until the time of desired statistics collection

D. setting the OPTIMIZER_PENDING_STATISTICS parameter to TRUE to use the previous version of statistics

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

View Exhibit1 and examine the indexes on the CUSTOMERS table.

```
SQL> SELECT i.table_name, column_name, o.object_name , o.object_id, i.index_type
     FROM   user_objects o,
            user_indexes i,
            user_ind_columns c
     WHERE  o.object_type= 'INDEX'
     AND    i.table_name LIKE '%CUST%'
     AND    i.index_name = o.object_name
     AND    i.index_name = c.index_name

TABLE_NAME        COLUMN_NAME          OBJECT_NAME              OBJECT_ID INDEX_TYPE
----------------  -------------------  ---------------------    --------- ----------
CUSTOMERS         CUST_GENDER          CUSTOMERS_GENDER_BIX         70685 BITMAP
CUSTOMERS         CUST_MARITAL_STATUS  CUSTOMERS_MARITAL_BIX        70686 BITMAP
CUSTOMERS         CUST_ID              CUSTOMERS_PK                 70473 NORMAL
CUSTOMERS         CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH   CUSTOMERS_YOB_BIX            70687 BITMAP
CUSTOMERS         COUNTRY_ID           CUST_COUNTRY                 79047 NORMAL
```

The statistics for the CUSTOMERS table have been updated recently by using the following command:

SQL> EXEC

DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS(\\'SH\\',\\'CUSTOMERS\\',method_opt=>\\'FOR ALL INDEXED COLUMNS SIZE AUTO\\');

View Exhibit2 to examine a query plan. Even though the index is present on the COUNTRY_ID and CUST_GENDER columns, the query uses a full table scan.

What could be the reason?

```
SQL> SELECT i.table_name, column_name, o.object_name , o.object_id, i.index_type
     FROM   user_objects o,
            user_indexes i,
            user_ind_columns c
     WHERE  o.object_type= 'INDEX'
     AND    i.table_name LIKE '%CUST%'
     AND    i.index_name = o.object_name
     AND    i.index_name = c.index_name
```

TABLE_NAME	COLUMN_NAME	OBJECT_NAME	OBJECT_ID	INDEX_TYPE
CUSTOMERS	CUST_GENDER	CUSTOMERS_GENDER_BIX	70685	BITMAP
CUSTOMERS	CUST_MARITAL_STATUS	CUSTOMERS_MARITAL_BIX	70686	BITMAP
CUSTOMERS	CUST_ID	CUSTOMERS_PK	70473	NORMAL
CUSTOMERS	CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	CUSTOMERS_YOB_BIX	70687	BITMAP
CUSTOMERS	COUNTRY_ID	CUST_COUNTRY	79047	NORMAL

A. because the histogram statistics for the COUNTRY_ID column are not updated

B. because the DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT initialization parameter is set to a high value

C. because the optimizer calculates the cost of accessing blocks by using a full table scan to be less as compared to index scans, even though indexes are available

D. because indexes on CUST_GENDER and COUNTRY_ID columns are of different types, the index on the CUST_GENDER column is bitmap index, and on COUNTRY_ID columns is btree index.

Correct Answer: C

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