# 1Z0-054 Q&As

Oracle Database 11g: Performance Tuning

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**QUESTION 1**

You are working on a development database that was upgraded to Oracle Database 11g from Oracle Database 9i. An ADDM finding in this database says that the shared pool is inadequately sized, as shown in the Exhibit.


You diagnosed that this is due to different kinds of workloads and this occurs only during peak hours. You tried to resize this by shrinking the database buffer cache but that caused inadequate buffer cache problems. The following are the related parameter settings: SQL> show parameter sga NAME TYPE VALUE ------------------------------ --------------- ------------------ lock_sga boolean FALSE pre_page_sga boolean FALSE sga_max_size big integer 300M sga_target big integer 0 SQL> show parameter target NAME TYPE VALUE ------------------------------ --------------- ------------------ ..... fast_start_mttr_target integer 0 memory_max_target big integer 0 memory_target big integer 0 pga_aggregate_target big integer 100M sga_target big integer 0 You want to balance the memory between the System Global Area (SGA) components within SGA without affecting the size of the Program Global Area (PGA). Which action would solve this problem?

A. Set the SGA_TARGET parameter to 300M.

B. Set the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter to 400M.

C. Set the MEMORY_TARGET parameter to 100M.

D. Set the MEMORY_MAX_TARGET parameter to 300M.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 2**

Which two symptoms related to the database buffer cache together indicate that there are many full table scans happening? (Choose two.)

A. too many buffer busy waits

B. very low buffer cache-hit ratio

C. very high buffer cache-hit ratio

D. many waits on the db file scattered read event

Correct Answer: BD

**QUESTION 3**

Examine the initialization parameter values for the instance given below: NAME TYPE VALUE
---------- ---------- ---------- optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines boolean FALSE
optimizer_dynamic_sampling integer 2 optimizer_features_enable string 11.1.0.6 optimizer_index_caching integer 0
optimizer_index_cost_adj integer 100 optimizer_mode string ALL_ROWS db_file_multiblock_read_count integer 64

You notice that the one of the queries is using a full table scan (view Exhibit1) instead of index unique scan (view Exhibit2). The index is present on the column that is accessed in the WHERE clause of the query. The cost for a full table scan is more than that for an index unique scan.

```
select * from employees where employee_id=107;

Execution Plan
----------------------------------------------------------
Plan hash value: 1601196873

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Id  | Operation         | Name | Rows  | Bytes | Cost (%CPU)| Time     |
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
|   0 | SELECT STATEMENT  |      |     1 |    71 |     3   (0)| 00:00:01 |
|*  1 |  TABLE ACCESS FULL| T    |     1 |    71 |     3   (0)| 00:00:01 |
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
---------------------------------------------------

   1 - filter("EMPLOYEE_ID"=107)



----------------------------------------------------------
Plan hash value: 1076294677

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Id  | Operation                    | Name   | Rows  | Bytes | Cost (%CPU)| Time     |
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
|   0 | SELECT STATEMENT             |        |     1 |    71 |     1   (0)| 00:00:01 |
|   1 |  TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID| T      |     1 |    71 |     1   (0)| 00:00:01 |
|*  2 |   INDEX UNIQUE SCAN          | EMP_PK |     1 |       |     1   (0)| 00:00:01 |
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------


Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
---------------------------------------------------

   2 - access("EMPLOYEE_ID"=107)
```

Why would the optimizer choose full table scan over index unique scan? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The OPTIMIZER_INDEX_COST_ADJ initialization parameter is set to a low value.

B. The OPTIMIZER_INDEX_COST_ADJ initialization parameter is set to a high value.

C. The DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT initialization parameter is set to a low value.

D. The statistics for the table and all the indexes associated with the table are not current.

Correct Answer: BD

**QUESTION 4**

You are hired by ABC Pvt Ltd., and assigned the task of managing one of its development databases. The company has recently upgraded this database to Oracle Database 11g from Oracle Database 10g. You noticed that SGA is undersized as shown in Exhibit 1.


To investigate further, you checked the related parameters as shown in Exhibit 2.

```
SQL> show parameter sga

NAME                                 TYPE        VALUE
------------------------------------ ----------- ------------------------------
lock_sga                             boolean     FALSE
pre_page_sga                         boolean     FALSE
sga_max_size                         big integer 500M
sga_target                           big integer 384M

SQL>  show parameter target

NAME                                 TYPE        VALUE
------------------------------------ ----------- ------------------------------
archive_lag_target                   integer     0
db_flashback_retention_target        integer     1440
fast_start_io_target                 integer     0
fast_start_mttr_target               integer     0
memory_max_target                    big integer 0
memory_target                        big integer 0
pga_aggregate_target                 big integer 384M
sga_target                           big integer 384M
```

You executed the following command to solve the problem: ALTER SYSTEM SET MEMORY_TARGET=800M;

What would happen?

A. The implementation of AMM fails because the MEMORY_MAX_TARGET parameter is not set.

B. It implements AMM by setting MEMORY_TARGET and MEMORY_MAX_TARGET parameters to 800M.

C. It implements Automatic Memory Management (AMM) by setting MEMORY_TARGET to 768M and the MEMORY_MAX_TARGET parameter to 800M.

D. The implementation of AMM fails because the MEMORY_TARGET parameter cannot be set to a value less than the sum of the current PGA_AGGRAGATE_TARGET and SGA_MAX_SIZE values.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 5**

The users in your online transaction processing (OLTP) environment complain that the response time of the application has increased dramatically.To investigate the problem, view the Exhibit and examine the queries you executed.What do you infer?

```
SQL> SELECT name profile, cnt, decode(total, 0, 0, round(cnt*100/total))
  2  percentage
  3  FROM (SELECT name, value cnt, (sum(value) over ()) total FROM V$SYSSTAT
  5  WHERE name like 'workarea exec%');

PROFILE                                        CNT PERCENTAGE
---------------------------------------- ---------- ----------
workarea executions - optimal                42095         95
workarea executions - onepass                   15          0
workarea executions - multipass                 1986          5

SQL> SELECT * FROM V$PGASTAT;

NAME                                                             VALUE UNIT
---------------------------------------------------------------- ---------- ------------
aggregate PGA target parameter                                20971520 bytes
aggregate PGA auto target                                      4194304 bytes
global memory bound                                             154624 bytes
total PGA inuse                                              108472320 bytes
total PGA allocated                                          207599616 bytes
maximum PGA allocated                                        239077376 bytes
total freeable PGA memory                                     19988480 bytes
process count                                                        55
max processes count                                                  62
PGA memory freed back to OS                                  523763712 bytes
total PGA used for auto workareas                              5240832 bytes
maximum PGA used for auto workareas                            7198720 bytes
total PGA used for manual workareas                                  0 bytes
maximum PGA used for manual workareas                           537600 bytes
over allocation count                                             1988
bytes processed                                            8550086656 bytes
extra bytes read/written                                   2.4251E+10 bytes
cache hit percentage                                            26.06 percent
recompute count (total)                                           1988

19 rows selected.
```



A. Cursor sharing is not enabled.

B. The large pool is not configured.

C. The temporary tablespace is full.

D. The value set for the SHARED_POOL_SIZE initialization parameter is too small.

E. The value set for the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET initialization parameter is too small.

Correct Answer: E