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Oracle9i
Performance Tuning Study Guide

Version 1.0

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QUESTION NO: 1
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 rules instead of constraints, because constraints are extremely expensive to process.

Answer: B, D

QUESTION NO: 2
When performing a sort operation, you notice that there are a large number of sorts requiring I/0 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: 3
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: 4
Which two views can be used to detect lock contention? (Choose two)

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

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO: 5
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: 6
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 FAST_START_IO_TARGET parameter.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 7
When a deadlock shutdown is detected by Oracle, where is the trace file genereated?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 8
If a willing-to-wait latch request is satisfied on the first attempt, which statistic gets incremented?

A. GETS
B. SLEEPS
C. MISSED
D. IMMEDIATE_GETS

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 9
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: 10
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. Stores 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: 11
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: 12
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: 13
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: 14
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: 15
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: 16
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 if 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: 17
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 analyzing 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: 18
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: 19
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: 20
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: 21
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: 22
Where can you find the nondefault parameters when the instance is started?

    A. Alert log
    B. Online redo log
    C. Archiver redo log
    D. SYSTEM user's trace file

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 23
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: 24
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: 25
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: 26
When should you recommend changing the application 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 then 0.9.
    D. When the ratio of RELOADS to PINS in the V$LIBRARYCACHE view is less than 0.01.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 27
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: 28
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: 29
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 resources plans, and each user chooses which plan to belong to.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 30
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: 31
What is the main reason to create a reverse key index on a column?

    A. The column is populates 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: 32
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: 33
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: 34
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: 35
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 object 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 shot down the instance and perform a STARTUP RESETLOGS after you make the change.

Answer: A, D

QUESTION NO: 36
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 stores?

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: 37
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: 38
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_WAIT column of the V$RLLSEGS view.
    D. A nonzero value in the UNDO_HEADER_WAITS columns of the V$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: 39
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: 40
What is one difference between I/O slaves and DBWn processes for the DB Writer?

    A. In Oracle81, 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 within asynchronous I/0.
    D. I/O slaves will work only with asynchronous I/O, whereas DBWn processes are available only within synchronous I/0.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 41

With reference to Oracle data storage structures, a cluster is defined as?

    A. A group of table that each have more then 2 low cardinality columns.
    B. A data structure where a group of one or more tables have their own dedicated tablespaces.
    C. A group of one or more tables which resides in a tablespace that is striped across multiple disks.
    D. A group of one or more tables that share the same data blocks because they share common columns and are often used together in join queries.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 42
You have a table with a million rows. You want to build an index on a column in the table that has a low cardinality. The table is part of a Decision Support System.
Your goal is to build an index that would be efficient for queries using AND/OR predicates. Which type of index would be most suitable?

    A. B-Tree Index.
    B. Bitmap Index.
    C. Reverse Key Index.
    D. Compresses Indexes.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 43
What are 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. Less storage is required because there is no duplication of primary key values.

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO: 44
Which four statements are true regarding materialized views? (Choose four)

    A. Materialized views cannot be partitioned, nor can they be defined on partitioned tables.

B. Materialized views are often used in data warehouses to increase the speed of queries on very large datatables.
C. Queries that benefit from the use of materialized views often involve joins between tables or aggregations such as SUM.
D. A materialized view stores both the definition of a view and the rows resulting from the execution of the views.
E. Materialized views can be used to replicate data, which was formerly achieved using the CREATE SNAPSHOT statement.

Answer: B, C, D, E

QUESTION NO: 45
Which statement is valid regarding index clusters?

A. Index clusters can only be used for tables with low cardinality columns.
B. Index clusters are generally well suited for tables that have many full table scans.
C. Normal B-Tree indexes do not store null key values, whereas cluster indexes store null keys.
D. A cluster index always takes up much more storage space than a normal index for the same set of key values.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 46
You have a table called COMPANY created with the following SQL in your database:
You have created 2 indexes, one on the COMPANY_ID column and the other on the COMPANY_NAME column. Evaluate these 4 SQL statements, assuming use of the Rule-Bases Optimizer:
What is a valid conclusion about index usage in the above 4 SQL statements?

A. All 4 SQL statements will use an index.
B. Statements 1, 2 & 3 will use an index, and in statement 4 the index will be ignored.
C. Statements 1, 3 & 4 will use an index, and in statement 2 the index will be ignored.
D. None of the SQL statements will use an index.
E. Statements 1 & 3 will use an index, and in statement 2 & 4 the index will be ignored.
F. Only statement 1 will use an index, and in statement 2, 3 & 4 the index will be ignored.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 47

What is the main reason for a row overflow area when creating index-organized tables?

    A. To avoid row chaining and migration.
    B. To speed up full table scans and fast full index scans.
    C. To improve performance when the index-organized table is clustered.
    D. To keep the B-Tree structure densely clustered to allow more rows per leaf block.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 48
Which two statements correctly describe the use of the REFRESH option when creating materialized views? (Choose two)

    A. Use the REFRESH COMPLETE option to truncate the materialized view and repopulate the view with data from the base tables in the query.
    B. Use the REFRESH FAST option to populate the materialized view data from the base tables that has changed since the last re-sync.
    C. Use the REFRESH FAST option to truncate the materialized view and populate the view with data from the base tables in the query.
    D. Use the REFRESH FAST ON DEMAND option to repopulate the materialized view with data from base tables after each commit to any of the base tables.
    E. Use the REFRESH COMPLETE option to update the existing data in the view with all the new changes from the base tables since the last re-sync, without truncating the existing materialized view.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO: 49
The DBA's task of building a well performing database often begins with selecting proper data storage structures. DBAs should be aware of what types of storage structures are appropriate for various data access methods.
Which three data access methods will enhance database performance when combined with the appropriate types of application? (Choose three)

    A. Cluster
    B. Advanced Queue
    C. Materialized view
    D. Advanced Replication
    E. Index-organized table
    F. Real Application Cluster

Answer: A, C, E

QUESTION NO: 50
What are two main advantages of using bitmap indexes? (Choose two)

    A. Bitmap indexes use less storage space.
    B. Bitmap indexes offer maximum concurrency.
    C. Bitmap indexes are easy to maintain when you issue DML statements.
    D. Bitmap segments are updates upon COMMIT, at the end of the transaction.
    E. Bitmap indexes work very fast with multiple predicates that are combined with AND, OR, and NOT operators.

Answer: A, E

QUESTION NO: 51
In an index-organized table, what type of segment is used to store row data that exceeds the index's PCTTHRESHOLD?

    A. DATA segment.
    B. INDEX segment.
    C. CHAIN segment.
    D. EXCESS segment
    E. OVERFLOW segment.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 52
The optimizer rewrites a query so that the query can access a materialized view instead of the base tables. Although query rewrite activity is transparent to the applications, there are certain prerequisites that need to be satisfied for the optimizer to rewrite queries.
Which statement correctly describe one of the prerequisites?

    A. OPTIMIZER_MODE must be set with cost-based optimization.
    B. ENABLE QUERY REWRITE must be specified in the parameter file.
    C. A use who owns the materialized view must also own PLAN_TABLE.
    D. A user must be granted QUERY REWRITE system privilege to enable materialized views in any schema.
    E. QUERY_REWRITE_ENABLED=TRUE must be included in the option clause when a materialized view is created.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 53
Which two statements are true with respect to hash clusters? (Choose two)

    A. Hash clusters perform well when the cluster keys are updated rarely.
    B. Hash clusters perform well when the cluster keys are updates frequently.
    C. Use of hash clusters may be beneficial for a data warehouse type of application.
    D. Full table scans are generally faster on clustered tables than on non-clustered tables.
    E. If an application mostly issues range searches, has key is usually found in a single read while a nonclustered table with an index requires a minimum pf 2 I/O's

Answer: A, C

QUESTION NO: 54
What is the main reason to create a reverse key index on a column?

    A. The column contains many different values.
    B. The column is mainly used for value range scans.
    C. The column is populates using sequential numbers.
    D. The column implements an inverted list attribute.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 55
In the CREATE TABLE syntax for an Index Organized Table, what is the purpose of the INCLUDING clause?

    A. It specifies the name of the primary key column in the index organized table.
    B. It specifies at which column to break a row into twp pieces when a row's length exceeds the size set aside in TCTTHRESHOLD.
    C. It specifies what percentage of the entire data block to hold open in order to store the row data associated with a primary key value.
    D. It specifies the tablespace where the second half f the row data will be stored when the row's length exceeds the size set aside in PCTTHRESHOLD.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 56
What is the effect of setting the initialization parameter QUERY_REWRITE_INTEGRITY to STALE_TOLERATED?

   A. Oracle server allows query rewrites based on declared, but not enforced, relationships.
   B. Oracle server allows all updated materialized views and constraints with RELY flag to be used for the query rewrites.
   C. Query rewrites can occur even when the materialized view's data has not been refreshed and is inconsistent with the underlying detail data in the base tables.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 57
What are two benefits of storing each table and index partition in a separate tablespace? (Choose two)

   A. You can backup and recover each partition independently.
   B. You can add and delete columns to partitions independently without affecting all the partitions.
   C. You can control the mapping of partitions to disk drives, which is important for balancing I/O LOAD.
   D. You can add and delete column constraints to partitions independently without affecting all the partitions.
   E. You can change a column data type in each partition independently without affecting all the other partitions.

Answer: A, C

QUESTION NO: 58
When tables are stored in locally managed tablespaces, where is extent allocation information stored?

   A. Memory
   B. Data dictionary
   C. Temporary tablespace
   D. Within the locally managed tablespace

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 59

Which three statements are true regarding the effect of frequent checkpointing on your database? (Choose three)

    A. Can slow down a commit.
    B. Can affect instance recovery time.
    C. Can cause the CKPT process to hang.
    D. Can be influenced by redo log file size.
    E. Can case unexpected waits during redo log switches.

Answer: B, D, E

QUESTION NO: 60
You have a 512-byte OS block size. You want to cause a checkpoint event to occur every time 10K of data has been written from the Redo Log Buffer to the online redo log.
Which initialization parameter setting will achieve this?

    A. LOG_BUFFER=10240000
    B. LOG_CHECKPOINT_BYTES=10
    C. LOG_CHECKPOINT_TIMEOUT=10
    D. LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL=20
    E. LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL=10
    F. LOG_CHECKPOINT_TIMEOUT=5120

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 61
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: 62

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: 63
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 in dispatch processes.
    C. Users are waiting on shared server processes.
    D. Users are waiting on their dedicated connection process.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 64
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 bugger space event indicated 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 switchers are not occurring fast enough.

Answer: A, C, D

QUESTION NO: 65
Which two parameters significantly impact the manual stripe size of the 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_MULTIPLEBLOCK_READ_COUNT

Answer: A, E

QUESTION NO: 66
What are the two main benefits of index-organized tables? (Choose two)

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

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO: 67
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: 68
Which two views would you query to monitor sessions relates 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: 69
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: 70
How are deadlocks resolved within Oracle?

    A. The DBA must terminate the waiting session.
    B. The DBA must terminate the blocking session.
    C. Oracle detect 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: 71
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: 72
What is a potential reason for a "snapshoot 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: 73
You are attempting to size the KEEP buffer pool and issue ANALYZE…. ESTIMATE STATISTIC command. 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: 74
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: 75
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: 76
What should be your main redo log buffer turning 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 write processes.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 77
You need some extra space in your database, so you issue the ALTER TABLE my_table DEALLOCATE UNUSED command. What happens?

    A. All empty block 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: 78
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: 79
Which class of data describes to Oracle Export how the database is used in daily operations?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 80
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: 81
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: 82
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: 83
Summing the system statistics, (db blocks 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 gotten.
    C. Table scan blocks gotten.
    D. DBWR buffers scanned.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 84
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: 85
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: 86
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: 87
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 TRUE.
B. The hit percentage in the buffer cache is at least 95%.
C. The OPEN_CURSOR 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: 88
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 not need to monitor library cache usage.
B. You have to tune the database buffer cache regularly.
C. You have to rune the library cache and dictionary cache independently.
D. Good hit ratios in the library cache imply acceptable hit ratios in the dictionary cache.
E. Goof hit ratios in the dictionary cache imply acceptable hit ratios on the database buffer cache.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 89
User SCOTT creates an index 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: 90
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: 91
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: 92
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: 93
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: 94
When does Oracle allocate memory for the large pool during instance startup?

    A. When the PARALELL_AUTOMATIC_TUNNING is set to FALSE.
    B. When oracle is configured to use Multithreaded 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: 95
Which procedure for 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: 96
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: 97
Which single dynamic views is the most useful for determining bugger 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: 98
Which three types of tuning session scopes can Oracle Export provide (Choose three)

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

Answer: B, C, D

QUESTION NO: 99
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: 100
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 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: 101
Which three guidelines should you follow regarding the performance of redo logs? (Choose three)

A. Avoid using RAID 5 for redo logs.
B. Place redo logs on disks without any other files.
C. Manually stripe redo log files across several disks.
D. Place redo log files on disks with non-Oracle files.
E. Place members of the same group on different physical disks.

Answer: A, B, E

QUESTION NO: 102
What are two benefits of using locally managed tablespaces with segment space management set to auto? (Choose two)

A. It eliminates the need to set PCTFREE.
B. It eliminates any need to set PCTFREE or FREELISTS.
C. It eliminates any need to set PCTUSED or FREELISTS.
D. It improves the speed of space allocation and deallocation.
E. It allows the DBA to use DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT when setting extent sizes for a table.

Answer: C, D

QUESTION NO: 103
Which two statements are true about checkpointing in Oracle? (Choose two)

    A. Small log files result in decreased checkpoint activity.
    B. Small log files result in increased checkpoint activity.
    C. Bigger temporary tablespaces favor increased checkpointing activity.
    D. If fast instance recovery is more important to you than achieving optimal run-time performance, then increase the checkpointing activity.
    E. If fast instance recovery is more important to you than achieving optimal run-time performance, then decrease the checkpointing activity.

Answer: B, D

QUESTION NO: 104
Assume that these are the current settings for your Oracle database:
The database has 3 Redo Log Groups with 1 member each of size 2 MB.
The LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL parameter is set to 10000.
The LOG_CHECKPOINT_TIMEOUT parameter is set to 1800.

Which action would increase the number of checkpoints in your database?

    A. Change the LOG_CHECKPOINT_TIMEOUT parameter to 2400 and restart the database.
    B. Change the LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL parameter to 12000 and restart the database.
    C. Increase the size of all the Redo Log Group member files to 3 MB and restart the database.
    D. Decrease the size of all the Redo Log Group member files to 1 MB and restart the database.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 105
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: 106
Which two statements are true regarding partitioned tables and indexes? (Choose two)

    A. A table which is part of a cluster can be partitioned.
    B. A global bitmap index can be created for a partitioned table.
    C. A table containing LONG or LONG RAW datatypes can be partitioned.
    D. A partitioned table can have partitioned and/or non-partitioned indexes.
    E. Privileges for partitions are granted on the parent table or index and not on individual partitions.
    F. Rule Based Optimization is used be default when a SQL statement accesses a partitioned table or index.

Answer: D, E

QUESTION NO: 107
In a dictionary-managed tablespace, the SMON background process periodically coalesces neighboring free extents when which condition is true?

    A. When there is more than one data file in the tablespace.
    B. When the value of PCT_INCREASE for the tablespace is zero.
    C. When the value of PCT_INCREASE for the tablespace is NOT zero.
    D. When the value of INITIAL_EXTENT for the tablespace is greater than 1 MB.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 108
When a checkpoint occurs, the CKPT process _____.

    A. Writes the dirty buffers to the data files.
    B. Cleans up temporary segments that are no longer in use.
    C. Writes the redo entries form the log bugger to redo log files.
    D. Updates the control files to record the details of the checkpoint.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 109

These are the current settings for your Oracle database:
The database has 3 Redo Log Groups with 1 member each of size 2 MB.
The LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL parameter is set to 10000.
The LOG_CHECKPOINT_TIMEOUT parameter is set to 1800.

Which action(s) would increase the number of checkpoints in your database? (Choose all that apply.)
Assume you will restart the database afterwards.

    A. Change the LOG_CHECKPOINT_TIMEOUT parameter to 2400.
    B. Change the LOG_CHECKPOINT_INTERVAL parameter to 12000.
    C. Increase the size of all the Redo Log Group member files to 3 MB.
    D. Decrease the size of all the Redo Log Group member files to 1 MB.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 110
You need to determine what is the best multiplex redo log file configuration.
These facts describe your situation:
You have 2 independent disks: 'Disk-A' and 'Disk-B'.
You have 2 Redo Log Groups: 'Group-1' and 'Group-2'.
You have 2 Members in each Group.
Log1a and Log1b are both Members of Group-1.
Log2a and Log2b are both Members of Group-2.

Which is a recommended multiplexed redo log file configuration?

    A. Disk-A Disk-B
        Log1a Log2a
        Log1b Log2b
    B. Disk-A Disk-Blog1a
        Log2a
        Log1b
        Log2b
    C. Disk-A Disk-B
        Log1a Log 1b
        Log2b Log2a
    D. Disk-A Disk-B
        Log1a Log2b
        Log2a
        Log1b

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 111
You are planning a new Oracle9*i* database. Which four guidelines for tablespace planning should you follow? (Choose four)

    A. Use an UNDO tablespace.
    B. Separate applications data by tablespace.
    C. Place large tables in their own tablespace.
    D. Reserve the SYSTEM tablespace for data dictionary objects.
    E. Limit tablespaces to SYSTEM, TOOLS, UNDO, TEMPORARY, USERS and INDEXES.
    F. Place indexes on the same tablespace as the table for which they are created.

Answer: A, B, C, D

QUESTION NO: 112
Which statement about locally managed tablespaces in Oracle9*i* is true?

    A. Only the SYSTEM tablespace can be locally managed.
    B. Locally managed tablespaces are necessary for parallel queries.
    C. Free space information is contained within the locally managed tablespace.
    D. Free space and allocation of extents in locally managed tablespaces is tracked only in the data dictionary.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 113
You have set FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET so that instance recovery will take 5 minutes. Which view offers information regarding the systems ability to match the target?

    A. UNDO$
    B. V$DATAFILE
    C. V$FILESTAT
    D. V$TARGETRBA
    E. V$INSTANCE_RECOVERY

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 114

The EMPLOYEE_MASTER table was created with the NOLOGGING attribute and has these columns:
FIRST_NAME_VARCHAR2(60);
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER;

Which two SQL statements can use NOLOGGING mode? (Choose two)

- A. DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE_MASTER;
- B. INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE_MASTER VALUES ('ROGER', 2000);
- C. CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE AS SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE_MASTER;
- D. CREATE INDEX EMPLOYEE_MASTER_PK ON
  EMPLOYEE_MASTER (EMPLOYEE_ID);
- E. UPDATE EMPLOYEE_MASTER
  SET FIRST_NAME = 'JOHN'
  WHERE EMPLOYEE_ID = 1000;

Answer: C, D

QUESTION NO: 115
A latch is defines as _____.

- A. A mechanism used by the Oracle optimizer to run user queries in parallel.
- B. A mechanism to prevent data files that make up the database from auto-extending.
- C. A low-level serialization mechanism to protect shared data structures in the system global area (SGA)
- D. A mechanism used by the background process PMON for cleaning up the caches and freeing up resources the user processes were using.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 116
Which latch would be required when dirty blocks are written to the disk or when a server process is searching for blocks to write to?

- A. Shared pool latch
- B. Library cache latch.
- C. Cache buffers chains latch.
- D. Cache buffers LRU chain latch.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 117
You investigated latch contention by using the statistics in V$LATCH view and the STATSPACK report, and you determined that there is contention for shared pool latch and library cache latch. Which option would help reduce your shared pool and library cache latch contention?

    A. Increase the db_block_buffers initialization parameter value and restart the database.
    B. Identify similar SQL statements that could be shared in your application and convert them into sharable SQL with bind variables, thereby reducing unnecessary parsing.
    C. Create additional indexes and rewrite the SQL in the application to avoid full table scans.
    D. Set the PRE_PAGE_SGA initialization parameter to 'true' and restart the instance to allow Oracle to read the entire SGA into memory at instance startup.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 118
Which two are valid modes for a process requesting latches? (Choose two)

    A. Scheduled
    B. Deferred
    C. Immediate
    D. Pre-Emptive
    E. Willing-to-Wait

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO: 119
If a willing-to-wait latch request is satisfied on the first attempt, which statistic is incremented?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 120
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: 121
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. Updates are inexpensive, because only the new column value must be stored.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 122
Why can you NEVER achieve a value of zero in the GETISSES column if 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 definition 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: 123
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 FAST_START_IO_TARGET parameter.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 124
Which two statements about database blocks are true? (Choose two)

    A. OLTP environment 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: 125
Sometimes the LGWR process must wait because DBW has not compresses 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: 126
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 UPDATED to NOLOGGING mode.
    C. Use direct path loading without archiving.
    D. Use direct path loading with archiving using NOLOGGING mode.
    E. Start you instance with the NOLOGGING initialization parameter.

Answer: A, C, D

QUESTION NO: 127
The alert log file for a database instance indicated 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: 128
When the archive process encounters an error, which parameter determines the directory where trace files are written?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 129
What is a potential reason for a "snapshot too old" error message?

    A. You did not refresh snapshots in time.
    B. An ITL entry in a data block has been reused.
    C. 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: 130
Which type of change to an application is most likely to improve performance of the library cache?

    A. Adding more frequent COMMIT statements.
    B. Replacing bind variables with constraints.

C. Reusing as much generic code as possible.
D. Replacing database constraints with triggers.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 131
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: 132
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