



# 1Z0-054<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 11g: Performance Tuning

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### QUESTION 1

Examine the following block:

```
BEGIN
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.DROP_BASELINE (baseline_name => '\\peak baseline\\', cascade => FALSE,  
dbid => 3310949047);
```

```
END;
```

Why would you use the FALSE value for the CASCADE parameter while dropping the baseline?

- A. because it does not remove snapshots associated with the baseline
- B. because it does not drop the template that is used to create the baseline
- C. because it does not remove the baseline from the performance page if it appears there
- D. because it does not remove the Automatic Database Diagnostic Management (ADDM) results from the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) that were generated using the baseline

Correct Answer: A

---

### QUESTION 2

You find that in the Top 5 Timed Events section of the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report, the wait event buffer busy waits shows significantly high values. The database uses only non-ASSM locally managed tablespaces. On further investigation, you find that the contention is on data blocks. Which option would you consider first to decrease the wait event values on a long-term basis?

- A. decreasing PCTUSED
- B. decreasing PCTFREE
- C. increasing the number of DBWn processes
- D. using automatic segment space management (ASSM)
- E. increasing db\_buffer\_cache based on the V\$DB\_CACHE\_ADVICE recommendation

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 3

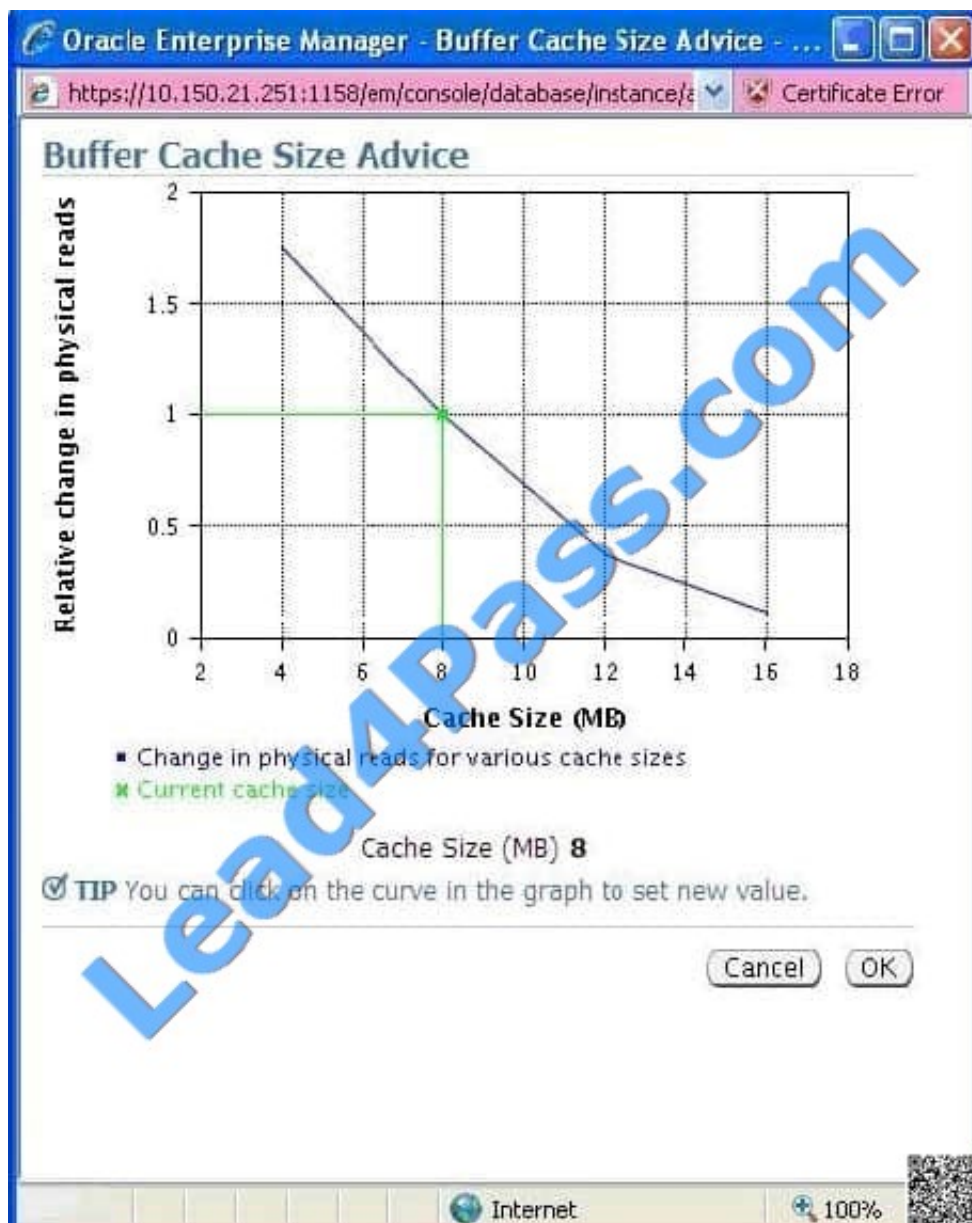
You observed very low cache-hit ratio in your database as shown below:



```
SQL> SELECT (1-((phy.value-physd.value) / (cur.value + con.value))) * 100 2 "Cache Hit ratio"  
3 FROM v$sysstat cur, v$sysstat con, v$sysstat phy, v$sysstat physd 4 WHERE cur.name = '\\db block gets\\'  
5 AND con.name = '\\consistent gets\\'  
6 AND phy.name = '\\physical reads\\'  
7 AND physd.name = '\\physical reads direct\\';
```

### Cache Hit Ratio

After further investigation, you decided to increase the database buffer cache size. You are using the Buffer Cache Advisor to check the appropriate size for the buffer cache. View the Exhibit and examine the graph shown by the advisory. What can you infer from the graph?



A. The buffer cache size can be set to 12 MB for optimal performance.



- B. The buffer cache size can be set to more than 16 MB to get more benefit.
- C. The buffer cache size can be set to more than 16 MB but there would be no benefit from it.
- D. The buffer cache size cannot be set to more than 16 MB because the SGA\_MAX\_SIZE value does not allow that.

Correct Answer: B

#### QUESTION 4

You work as a DBA and you have the responsibility of managing a large online transaction processing (OLTP) system. You used the following query during the

performance tuning activity:

```
SQL> SELECT (1-((phy.value-phyd.value) / (cur.value + con.value))) * 100 2 "Cache Hit ratio"  
3 FROM v$sysstat cur, v$sysstat con, v$sysstat phy, v$sysstat phyd 4 WHERE cur.name = '\\db block gets\\'  
5 AND con.name = '\\consistent gets\\'  
6 AND phy.name = '\\physical reads\\'  
7 AND phyd.name = '\\physical reads direct\\';
```

Cache Hit Ratio

98.43

Which understanding of this ratio is correct?

- A. 98.43% of times the requests have found free buffers.
- B. 98.43% of the total number of requests used the buffer cache.
- C. 98.43% of times the requests were satisfied by performing physical I/Os.
- D. 98.43% of times the requests have found the required data blocks in the buffer cache.

Correct Answer: D

#### QUESTION 5

You are managing an online transaction processing (OLTP) system. The database is supporting a large number of applications using connection pools to connect to the database. Which method would you use for performance management?

- A. Service aggregation for action within application module
- B. Monitoring individual sessions by querying V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS
- C. Monitoring individual sessions in an application by querying V\$SESSION



D. Mapping the sessions for an application to one resource consumer group

Correct Answer: A

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