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Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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QUESTION 1

Users complain about increased response time for queries in your production database that supports an OLTP workload. On investigation, you notice a large number of db file scattered read, latch: cache buffers lru chain, and latch: cache buffers chains wait events:

Identify three possible reasons for the increased response time. (Choose three.)

A. too many sort operations being performed

B. repeated simultaneous access to a block or small number of blocks

C. the shared pool is inadequately sized

D. queries not using indexes and performing full table scans

E. queries repeatedly fetching blocks that are not in the database buffer cache

F. cursors are closed explicitly after each execution

Correct Answer: BCE

QUESTION 2

You are administrating a database that supports an OLTP workload. A new application module is deployed that is shipped along with the SQL plan baselines for the SQL statements executed by the application. You load the SQL plan baselines to the SQL Management Base.

Examine the parameters:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_use_sql_plan_baseline	boolean	TRUE

Which two statements are true in this scenario?

A. The SQL plan baselines are used but better execution plans may be found and can be evolved manually for the SQL statements.

B. The SQL plan baselines are used by the SQL statements and ensure that the best plan is used.

C. The SQL plan baselines are not used by the SQL statements if the optimizer statistics are stale.

D. The SQL plan baselines are loaded but are not used until SQL profiles are generated for the SQL statements.

Correct Answer: CD

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TGSQL/tgsql_spm.htm#TGSQL94621

QUESTION 3

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload. An application regularly creates global temporary tables and a large number of transactions are performed on them. You notice that performance is degraded because of excessive generation of undo due to a large number of transactions on the global temporary tables.

What is the recommended action to improve performance? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Increase the size of the undo tablespace and enable undo retention guarantee.

B. Increase the size of the database buffer cache.

C. Enable temporary undo.

D. Increase the size of the temporary tablespace or make it autoextensible.

E. Enable Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) for the undo tablespace.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Examine the partial Activity Over Time section of an Active Session History (ASH) report:

Slot Time (Duration)	Slot Count	Event	Event Count	% Event
14:10:50 (1.2 min)	5	control file sequential read	4	0.11
		CPU + Wait for CPU	1	0.03
14:12:00 (3.0 min)	9	CPU + Wait for CPU	5	0.14
		control file parallel write	2	0.05
		null event	1	0.03

Which two inferences are correct? (Choose two.)

A. In the first time slot, five different sampled sessions were connected to the database instance.

B. In the second time slot, out of the nine sampled sessions connected to the database instance, only one sampled session was idle at the time of report generation.

C. In the first time slot, only one sampled session was using the CPU.

D. In the second time slot, five different sampled sessions were using the CPU.

E. In the second time slot, 0.14% of the time was spent on the CPU.

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 5

Examine the parameters set for your database instance:

```
NAME                    TYPE           VALUE
--------------------    -------------  -------
db_block_size           integer        8192
db_2k_cache_size        big integer    0
db_4k_cache_size        big integer    0
db_8k_cache_size        big integer    0
db_16k_cache_size       big integer    0
db_32k_cache_size       big integer    0
```

To investigate the slow response time of queries on the TRANS table, you gather table and execute the query:

```
SQL> SELECT chain_cnt, round(chain_cnt/num_rows*100,2) pct_chained, avg_row_len, pct_free, pct_used
     FROM user_tables
     WHERE table_name = 'TRANS';

CHAIN_CNT   PCT_CHAINED  AVG_ROW_LEN  PCT_FREE    PCT_USED
----------  -----------  -----------  ----------  ------------
4789               100         3691          10            40
```

The table is stored in a tablespace with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM), and some rows of the TRANS table are migrated and chained.

Which two actions would you recommend to improve query response time?

A. Reorganize the TRANS table online by using the DBMS_REDEFINITION package.

B. Create a bigger non-standard blocksize tablespace and move the TRANS table to that tablespace.

C. Move the TRANS table to a tablespace with manual segment space management with a lower value set for the PCTUSED attribute.

D. Move the TRANS table to a tablespace with manual segment space management with a higher value set for the PCTFREE attribute.

Correct Answer: AD

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