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Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning

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QUESTION 1

Examine the query and its output:

```
SQL> SELECT sid, seq#, event, p1text, p1, p2text, p2, p3text, p3, wait_time,
seconds_in_wait, state FROM v$session_wait WHERE sid = 24;

SID  SEQ#  EVENT                  P1TEXT  P1   P2TEXT  P2    P3TEXT    P3   WAIT_TIME
---  ----  ----------             ------  ---- ------  ---   --------  ---  ----------
24   104   db file scattered read file#   12   block#  1221  blocks    8        -1
```

Which two inferences can be definitely derived from this output? (Choose two.)

A. The db file scattered read event has occurred 104 times in this session for file# 12.

B. The session has completed performing a full table scan.

C. The SQL statements in this session are performing excessive disk reads.

D. The multiblock factor is 8 for this I/O but it could vary for the other I/O events.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 2

Queries on the SALES table frequently use the PROD_ID and COST_ID columns together in the WHERE clause.
Examine the command:

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_table_stats('sh, 'sales',
method_opt =>'for columns (prod_id, cust_id) size 1')
```

Which three statements are true about executing this command?

A. It creates extended statistics for the column group (PROD_ID and CUST_ID).

B. It improves the cardinality estimates when both the PROD_ID and CUST_ID columns are used in the WHERE clause.

C. It creates a virtual column for the column group (PROD_ID and CUST_ID).

D. It improves the selectivity estimates of a single predicate in the WHERE clause.

E. It gathers individual column statistics for the PROD_ID and CUST_ID columns.

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 3

Examine this list of possible tasks:

1.

Ensure that STATISTICS_LEVEL is set to TYPICAL or ALL.

2.

Ensure that TIMED_STATISTICS is set to TRUE.

3.

Set MAX_DUMP_FILE_SIZE to UNLIMITED and DIAGNOSTIC_DEST to an appropriate destination.

4.

Ensure that SQL_TRACE is set to TRUE.

5.

Enable tracing at the database instance level by using the DBMS_MONITOR.DATABASE_TRACE_ENABLE procedure.

6.

Enable tracing in the required session by using the DBMS_SESSION.SET_SQL_TRACE procedure.

7.

Run TKPROF with the EXPLAIN parameter on the output trace file.

8.

Run the trcsess utility on the output trace files, and then run TKPROF on the output of the trcsess utility.

Select the minimum tasks to perform, in the correct order, to generate both a formatted trace file with timing information and an explain plan for each SQL statement for all sessions. (Choose the best answer.)

A. 1, 2, 5, 8

B. 1, 3, 6, 7

C. 2, 4, 5, 8

D. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

E. 1, 2, 4, 8

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Which two statements are true about wait events?

A. A single resource wait event may be recorded as multiple waits, depending on the number of session timeouts during that wait.

B. A wait event can be defined in multiple wait classes.

C. Wait event statistics are cumulatively collected only at the instance level.

D. Wait events for an instance include statistics for both background and foreground processes.

E. Wait event countries are incremented by the server process that waits.

Correct Answer: BE

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TGDBA/pfgrf_instance_tune.htm#TGDBA13014

QUESTION 5

You want to generate statistics for new objects added to an OLTP application without affecting old statistics and the sessions that currently use them.

Which two tasks would you perform to test the new statistics? (Choose two.)

A. Set the OPTIMIZER_USE_PENDING_STATISTICS initialization parameter to TRUE for the session.

B. Set the STALE_PERCENT statistics preference to zero and then gather statistics.

C. Set the PUBLISH statistics preference to FALSE and then gather statistics.

D. Use the DBMS_STATS.PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS procedure to make pending statistics the current statistics.

E. Set the NO_INVALIDATE statistics preference to FALSE and gather statistics without affecting old statistics.

Correct Answer: AB