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Oracle Database 11g Release 2: SQL Tuning Exam

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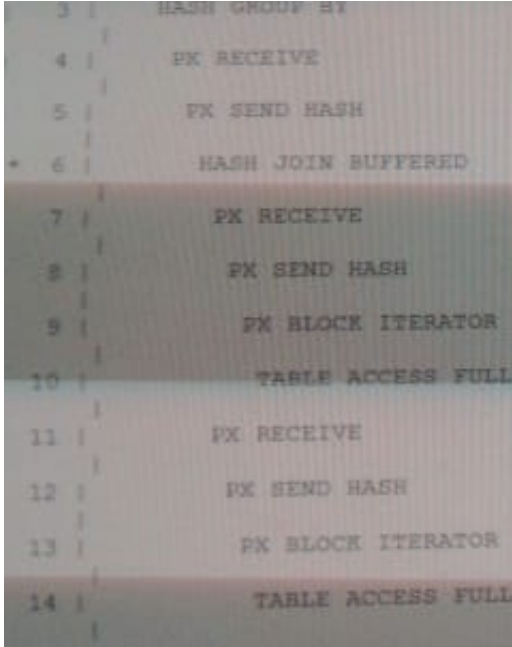
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QUESTION 1

Examine the exhibit to view the query and its execution plan?



What two statements are true?

- A. The HASH GROUP BY operation is the consumer of the HASH operation.
- B. The HASH operation is the consumer of the HASH GROUP BY operation.
- C. The HASH GROUP BY operation is the consumer of the TABLE ACCESS FULL operation for the CUSTOMER table.
- D. The HASH GROUP BY operation is consumer of the TABLE ACCESS FULL operation for the SALES table.
- E. The SALES table scan is a producer for the HASH JOIN operation.

Correct Answer: AE

A, not C, not D: Line 3, HASH GROUP BY, consumes line 6 (HASH JOIN BUFFERED).

E: Line 14, TABLE ACCESS FULL (Sales), is one of the two producers for line 6 (HASH JOIN).

QUESTION 2

Your database has the OLTP_SRV service configured for an OLTP application running on a middle tier. This service is used to connect to the database by using

connection pools. The application has three modules. You enabled tracing at the service by executing the following command:

```
SQL exec DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE ('OLTP_SRV');
```

What is the correct method of consolidating the trace files generated by the procedure?

- A. Use all trace files as input for the tkprof utility to consolidate the trace files for a module.
- B. Use one trace file at a time as input for the trcess utility and use tkprof utility to consolidate all the output files for a module.
- C. Use the trcess utility to consolidate all trace files into a single output file, which can then be processed by the tkprof utility.
- D. Use the tkprof utility to consolidate the trace files and create an output that can directly be used for diagnostic purposes.

Correct Answer: C

Note:

* Oracle provides the trcess command-line utility that consolidates tracing information based on specific criteria.

The SQL Trace facility and TKPROF are two basic performance diagnostic tools that can help you monitor applications running against the Oracle Server.

Note: SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure

Enables SQL tracing for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION globally unless an instance_name is specified

Reference: Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide

QUESTION 3

A database instance is configured in the shared server mode and it supports multiple applications running on a middle tier. These applications connect to the database using different services. You enabled the statistics gathering for the service by using the following command:

```
SQL > EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE ('APPS1', NULL, NULL);
```

Which two statements are true regarding statistics gathered for APPS1 service?

- A. The statistics are gathered for all the modules and actions within the service.
- B. The statistics are collected at the session level for all sessions connected using the service.
- C. The statistics are aggregated and stored in the V\$SERV_MOD_ACT_STATS view.
- D. The statistics are gathered for all the modules using the service only when DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_MODULE is executed to register with the service.
- E. Statistics gathering is enabled only for the subsequent sessions using the service.
- F. The statistics are gathered for all the applications using the service only when DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_ACTION is executed to register with the service.

Correct Answer: AC

SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables statistic gathering for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION. Calling this procedure enables statistic gathering for a hierarchical combination of Service name, MODULE name, and ACTION name on all instances for the same database. Statistics are accessible by means of the V\$SERV_MOD_ACT_STATS view.

Note:

* Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE(  
service_name IN VARCHAR2,  
module_name IN VARCHAR2,  
action_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ALL_ACTIONS);
```

Parameter, Description

service_name

Name of the service for which statistic aggregation is enabled

module_name

Name of the MODULE. An additional qualifier for the service. It is a required parameter.

action_name

Name of the ACTION. An additional qualifier for the Service and MODULE name. Omitting the parameter (or supplying ALL_ACTIONS constant) means enabling

aggregation for all Actions for a given Server/Module combination. In this case, statistics are aggregated on the module level.

Reference: Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference 11g, SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE Procedure

QUESTION 4

Which three tasks are performed by the parallel execution coordinator process?

- A. Allocating parallel execution processes from the parallel execution server pool.
- B. Determining the parallel execution method for each operation in the execution plan.
- C. Managing the data flow between the producers and consumers during inter-operation parallelism.
- D. Any serial processing that is part of the execution plan.
- E. Determining the desired number of parallel execution processes

F. Managing the data flow between the producers and consumers during intra-operation parallelism.

Correct Answer: ABC

A: When executing a parallel operation, the parallel execution coordinator obtains parallel execution servers from the pool and assigns them to the operation. If necessary, Oracle Database can create additional parallel execution servers for the operation. These parallel execution servers remain with the operation throughout execution. After the statement has been processed completely, the parallel execution servers return to the pool.

B:

*

The parallel execution coordinator examines each operation in a SQL statement's execution plan then determines the way in which the rows operated on by the operation must be divided or redistributed among the parallel execution servers.

*

After the optimizer determines the execution plan of a statement, the parallel execution coordinator determines the parallel execution method for each operation in the plan.

Note:

*

Oracle Database can process a parallel operation with fewer than the requested number of processes. If all parallel execution servers in the pool are occupied and the maximum number of parallel execution servers has been started, the parallel execution coordinator switches to serial processing.

Reference: Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide 11g, How Parallel Execution Works

QUESTION 5

You have enabled DML by issuing: ALTER session ENABLE PARALLEL DML;

The PARELLEL_DEGREE_POLICY initialization parameter is set to AUTO.

Which two options true about DML statements for which parallel execution is requested?

- A. Statements for which PDML is requested will execute serially estimated time is less than the time specified by the PARALLEL_MIN_THRESHOLD parameter.
- B. Statements for which PDML is requested will be queued if the number of busy parallel execution servers greater than PARALLEL_MIN_SERVERS parameter.
- C. Statements for which PDML is requested will always execute in parallel if estimated execution in parallel if estimated execution time is greater than the time specified by the PARELLEL_MIN_TIME_THRESHOLD parameter.
- D. Statements for which PDML is requested will be queued if the number of busy parallel execution servers is greater than PARELLEL_SERVERS_TARGET parameter.
- E. Statement for which PDML is requested will be queued if the number of busy parallel execution servers is greater than PARELLEL_DEGREE_LIMIT parameter.

Correct Answer: CD

C: PARALLEL_MIN_TIME_THRESHOLD specifies the minimum execution time a statement should have before the statement is considered for automatic degree of parallelism. By default, this is set to 30 seconds. Automatic degree of parallelism is only enabled if PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY is set to AUTO or LIMITED.

D: PARALLEL_SERVERS_TARGET specifies the number of parallel server processes allowed to run parallel statements before statement queuing will be used. When the parameter PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY is set to AUTO, Oracle will queue SQL statements that require parallel execution, if the necessary parallel server processes are not available. Statement queuing will begin once the number of parallel server processes active on the system is equal to or greater than PARALLEL_SERVER_TARGET.

Note:

*

PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY specifies whether or not automatic degree of Parallelism, statement queuing, and in-memory parallel execution will be enabled.

AUTO

Enables automatic degree of parallelism, statement queuing, and in-memory parallel execution.

*

PARALLEL_MIN_SERVERS specifies the minimum number of parallel execution processes for the instance. This value is the number of parallel execution processes Oracle creates when the instance is started.

Reference: Oracle Database Reference; PARALLEL_SERVERS_TARGET

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