

# 1Z0-033

## Oracle

### Oracle9i Performance Tuning Study Guide

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**QUESTION 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, C

Explanation:

Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) systems tend to be accessed by large numbers of users doing short DML transactions. Users of OLTP systems are primarily concerned with throughput: the total time it takes to place an order, remove an item from inventory, or schedule an appointment. To avoid the performance load of dynamic space allocation, you need to allocate space explicitly so tables, clusters and indexes. Bitmap indexes will not work good for the OLTP systems because of locking issues affecting DML operations. B-tree indexes can handle this easier and effectively.

Incorrect Answers

A: You cannot use literals for optimally shared SQL rather than bind variables because of nature of OLTP systems: they work effectively using bind variables because of performing DML operations.

D: Hash clusters work more effective for DSS (Decision Support Systems): high level inserts and updates will eliminate the advantage of hash clusters which require lower level of DML activity as DSS systems provide.

E: Constraints are not expensive to process: they need to be used to avoid additional application code creation to enforce a business rules.

OCP: Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 187-188  
Chapter 3: SQL Application Tuning and Design

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**QUESTION 2:**

When performing a sort operation, you notice that there are a large number of sorts requiring I/O 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

Explanation:

The amount of memory set aside for each user's Server Process to perform these sort operations is impacted by the following init.ora parameters: SORT\_AREA\_SIZE, SORT\_AREA\_RETAINED\_SIZE, PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET, WORKAREA\_SIZE\_POLICY. The default value for SORT\_AREA\_SIZE is OS-dependent. The minimum size for this parameter is equivalent to six Oracle blocks. The maximum size is OS-dependent. SORT\_AREA\_SIZE specifies how much memory each user's Server Process should set aside to perform in-memory sort operations.

Incorrect Answers

B: LARGE\_POOL\_SIZE parameter is used to buffer I/O server processes as well as backup and recovery. It also caches session data when the Shared Server feature is used.

C: Once a sort operation is complete, if the sort area still contains sorted rows that need to be returned to the user, the user's Server Process reduces the memory set aside for the final fetch to the value specified by SORT\_AREA\_RETAINED\_SIZE.

D: SORT\_MULTIBLOCK\_READ\_COUNT specifies the number of database blocks to read each time a sort performs a read from a temporary segment. Temporary segments are used by a sort when the data does not fit in SORT\_AREA\_SIZE of memory. In these situations, sort writes out sections of data to temporary segments in the form of sorted runs. Once all the data has been partially sorted to these runs, sort merges the runs by reading pieces of them from the temporary segment into memory to produce the final sorted output. If SORT\_AREA\_SIZE is not large enough to merge all the runs at once, subsets of the runs are merged in a number of merge passes.

OCP: Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 412-413  
Chapter 8: Tuning Disk I/O

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### QUESTION 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

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### Explanation:

The types of SQL statements that can cause database sorts to occur include the following: ORDER BY, GROUP BY, SELECT DISTINCT, UNION, INTERSECT, MINUS, ANALYZE, CREATE INDEX, joins between tables on columns that are not indexed.

### Incorrect Answers

B: This UPDATE statement does not require any sort operation.

C: This SELECT statement does not require any sort operation.

D: Usage of BETWEEN clause in the SELECT statement will not cause any sort operation.

OCP: Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 411-412  
Chapter 8: Tuning Disk I/O

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### QUESTION 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

### Explanation:

When left to its default mechanisms, Oracle generally does a very effective job of managing locking. When it does occur, lock contention can be identified using the V\$LOCK and V\$LOCKED\_OBJECT dynamic performance views, the DBA\_WAITERS and DBA\_BLOCKS data dictionary views, and the OEM Performance Manager GUI.

### Incorrect Answers

C: There is no V\$LOCK\_CONTENTION data dictionary view in Oracle.

OCP: Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 487-489  
Chapter 9: Tuning Contention

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### QUESTION 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

### Explanation:

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The parameter PCTFREE tells Oracle how much space to set aside in each block to store row updates. Since we have a database with static data, PCTFREE can be set to 0 to use the disk space more effectively.

Incorrect Answers

B: By setting this parameter to 50 you will preserve 50% of data block for the future inserts. It will be just space wasting because of static nature of data inside the tables.

C: This size still cannot be considered as appropriate for the database with static data.

D: You can use this size for the database with minimal level of update activity.

OCP: Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 401

Chapter 8: Tuning Disk I/O

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### **QUESTION 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

Explanation:

By increasing the FAST\_START\_IO\_TARGET parameter you tell Oracle that it can use more time to perform recovery after instance crash. So it will cause that checkpoints will take longer. This parameter supersede the FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET parameter if configured. The FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET init.ora parameter is used to specify a mean time (in seconds) to recover the instance following an instance failure.

Incorrect Answers

A: By increasing the number of redo log groups you will not decrease a time for checkpoints.

B: The size of rollback segments has nothing to do with checkpoints duration.

C: There is no REDO\_LOG\_BUFFERS parameter in Oracle.

OCP: Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 343-345

Chapter 7: Tuning Redo Mechanisms

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### **QUESTION 7:**

When a deadlock shutdown is detected by Oracle, where is the trace file generated?

- A. SQL\_TRACE
- B. TRACE\_DEST
- C. USER\_DUMP\_DEST
- D. CORE\_DUMP\_DEST
- E. BACKGROUND\_DUMP\_DEST

Answer: C

Explanation:

Oracle creates a user trace file when processing errors in a user's Server Process. A deadlock error will be shown in a user trace file which is located in the USER\_DUMP\_DEST. While events such as deadlocks automatically generate trace files, full scale tracing of user sessions does not occur unless the user or DBA requests it.

Incorrect Answers

A: SQL\_TRACE is the main method for collecting SQL Execution information in Oracle collecting a wide range of information and statistics that can be used to tune SQL operations.

B: The TRACE\_DEST parameter does not specify the location of this file.

D: CORE\_DUMP\_DEST should point to the directory where core dumps from the Oracle server will be placed. A core dump is a memory image of the Oracle shadow process produced when an unexpected , unrecoverable or invalid condition occurs. Note that Oracle should always try to write a trace file before producing a core dump.

E: BACKGROUND\_DUMP\_DEST specifies the pathname (directory or disc) where debugging trace files for the background processes (LGWR, DBWn, and so on) are written during Oracle operations.

OCP: Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 40-41

Chapter 2: Sources of Tuning Information

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## QUESTION 8:

Which two statements are true of the buffer cache? (Choose two)

- A. The buffer pools in Oracle9i can be resized dynamically.
- B. The blocks in the buffer cache are managed using one list.
- C. The blocks in the buffer cache are managed using two lists.
- D. In Oracle9i buffer caches can be dynamically added.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

Beginning with Oracle9i, the dynamic SGA infrastructure will allow for the sizing of the Buffer Cache, Shared Pool and the Large Pool without having to shutdown the database. The buffer pools in Oracle9i can be resized dynamically without stopping instance with commands like ALTER SYSTEM SET DB\_CACHE\_SIZE=<size>. The blocks in the buffer cache are managed using two lists.

Incorrect Answers

B: The blocks in the buffer cache are managed using two lists, not one list.

D: Buffer caches, other than DEFAULT, i.e. DB\_KEEP\_CACHE\_SIZE or DB\_RECYCLE\_CACHE\_SIZE cannot be dynamically added. They need to be present in the init.ora or spfile.

OCP: Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 275-277

Chapter 5: Tuning the Database Buffer Cache

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