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Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
Accessing the SALES tables causes excessive db file sequential read wait events.
Examine this AWR except:

Now, examine these attributes displayed by querying dba_tables:

Finally, examine these parameter settings:

Which two must both be used to reduce these excessive waits?

- A. Re-create the SALES table.
- B. Coalesce all sales table indexes.
- C. Increase PCTFREE for the SALES table.
- D. Compress the SALES table.
- E. Partition the SALES table.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
The AWR excerpt points to excessive physical reads on the SALES table and index, suggesting the need for optimizing table storage and access.
Partitioning the SALES table (A) can reduce 'db file sequential read' waits by breaking down the large SALES table into smaller, more manageable pieces. This can localize the data and reduce the I/O necessary for query operations.
Compressing the SALES table (D) can also help reduce I/O by minimizing the amount of data that needs to be read from disk. This can also improve cache utilization and reduce the 'db file sequential read' waits.
References:
* Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide, 19c
* Oracle Database Administrator's Guide, 19c
These changes are recommended based on Oracle's best practices for managing large tables and reducing I/O waits, ensuring better performance and efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 25
Which two options are part of a Soft Parse operation?

- A. Syntax Check
- B. SQL Optimization
- C. Shared Pool Memory Allocation
- D. SQL Row Source Generation
- E. Semantic Check

Answer: E

Explanation:

During a soft parse, Oracle checks the shared SQL area to see if an incoming SQL statement matches one already in the shared pool. This operation includes syntax and semantic checks. The syntax check ensures the statement is properly formed, and the semantic check confirms that all the objects referenced in the SQL statement exist and that the user has the necessary privileges to access them.References:

* Oracle Database Concepts, 19c
* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide, 19c

NEW QUESTION # 26

SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET are configured to nonzero values.

MEMORY_target is then set to a nonzero value but memory_MAX_TARGET is not set.

Which two statements are true?

- A. MEMORY_MAX_TARGET will default to MEMORY_TARGET.
- B. SGA_TARGET will be ignored but PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET will define the lower size limit for PGA size.
- C. PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET will be ignored but SGA_TARGET will define the lower size limit for SGA size.
- D. SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET will define lower size limits for the SGA and PGA, respectively.
- E. MEMORY_MAX_TARGET will default to either the sum of SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET or to MEMORY_TARGET, whichever is smaller.
- F. MEMORY_MAX_TARGET will default to either the sum of SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET or to MEMORY_TARGET, whichever is greater.
- G. MEMORY_MAX_TARGET will default to zero.

Answer: A,F

Explanation:

When MEMORY_TARGET is set to a nonzero value, Oracle automatically manages the memory allocation between the System Global Area (SGA) and the Program Global Area(PGA). If MEMORY_MAX_TARGET is not explicitly set, Oracle will behave in the following manner:

* MEMORY_MAX_TARGET will default to the value of MEMORY_TARGET, assuming the platform allows for the value of MEMORY_TARGET to be increased dynamically. This means that MEMORY_TARGET represents both the initial allocation and the maximum limit for the dynamically managed memory unless MEMORY_MAX_TARGET is specified differently.

* If MEMORY_TARGET is set to a value that is less than the sum of the current values of SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET, Oracle will use the higher sum as the default value for MEMORY_MAX_TARGET to ensure that there is adequate memory for both areas. The database instance will not start if MEMORY_TARGET is not sufficient to accommodate the combined SGA and PGA requirements.

References

* Oracle Database Administrator's Guide 19c: Automatic Memory Management
* Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide 19c: Using Automatic Memory Management

NEW QUESTION # 27

The CURS0R_SHARING and OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES parameters are set to default. The top five wait events in an awr report are due to a large number of hard parses because of several almost identical SQL statements.

Which two actions could reduce the number of hard parses?

- A. Set OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES to TRUE.
- B. Increase the size of the library cache.
- C. Create the KEEP cache and cache tables accessed by the SQL statements.
- D. Set the CURSOR_SHARING parameter to FORCE.
- E. Create the RECYCLE cache and cache tables accessed by the SQL statements.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

To reduce the number of hard parses due to several almost identical SQL statements, you can take the following actions:

* C (Correct): Increasing the size of the library cache can help reduce hard parses by providing more memory to store more execution plans. This allows SQL statements to be shared more effectively.

* E (Correct): Setting the CURSOR_SHARING parameter to FORCE will cause Oracle to replace literals in SQL statements with bind variables, which can significantly reduce the number of hard parses by making it more likely that similar SQL statements will share the same execution plan.

The other options do not directly impact the number of hard parses:

* A (Incorrect): Creating the KEEP cache and caching tables accessed by the SQL statements can improve performance for those tables, but it does not directly reduce the number of hard parses.

* B (Incorrect): Creating the RECYCLE cache and caching tables accessed by the SQL statements can make it more likely that objects will be removed from the cache quickly, which does not help with hard parse issues.

* D (Incorrect): Setting OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES to TRUE can help stabilize SQL execution plans but will not reduce the number of hard parses. This parameter is used to automatically capture SQL plan baselines for repeatable SQL statements, which can prevent performance regressions due to plan changes.
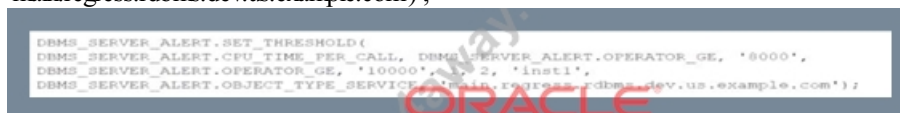
References:

* Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide: Minimizing Hard Parses

* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide: CURSOR_SHARING

NEW QUESTION # 28
Examine this code block, which executes successfully:

DBMS_SERVER_ALERT. SET_THRESHOLD (
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.CPU_TIME_PER_CALL, DBMS_SERVER_ALERT. OPERATOR_GE, '8000',
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OPERATOR_GE, '10000', 1, 2, 'inst1', DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OBJECT_TYPE_SERVICE,
'main.regress.rdbms.dev.us.example.com') ;

What will happen?

- A. A warning alert will be issued when CPU time exceeds 1 minute for each user call.
- B. A warning alert will be issued only when CPU time exceeds 10000 microseconds for each user call.
- C. A critical alert will be issued when CPU time exceeds 10000 microseconds for each user call.
- D. A critical alert will be issued when CPU time exceeds 2 minutes for each user call.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the provided code block, theDBMS_SERVER_ALERT.SET_THRESHOLDprocedure is used to set alert thresholds for the CPU time per call in Oracle Database. This procedure is a part of Oracle's Database Server Alert system, which monitors various metrics and generates alerts when certain thresholds are exceeded.

The parameters passed to theSET_THRESHOLDprocedure are as follows:

* The first parameterDBMS_SERVER_ALERT.CPU_TIME_PER_CALLspecifies the metric for which the threshold is being set, in this case, the CPU time consumed per database call.

* The second and third parametersDBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OPERATOR_GEand'8000'specify the warning threshold level and its value, respectively. However, these are not relevant to the answer as they are overridden by the critical threshold settings.

* The fourth and fifth parametersDBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OPERATOR_GEand'10000'set the critical threshold level and its value. This means that a critical alert will be generated when the CPU time per call exceeds 10000 microseconds.

* The remaining parameters specify the warning and critical alert intervals, the instance name, the object type, and the service name. These are not directly relevant to the behavior described in the options.

Thus, the correct answer is B, as the critical threshold for CPU time per call is set to 10000 microseconds, and the system is configured to issue a critical alert when this threshold is exceeded.

References:

* Oracle Database 19c documentation on theDBMS_SERVER_ALERT.SET_THRESHOLDprocedure, which details the parameters and usage of this procedure for setting alert thresholds within Oracle Database monitoring system.

* Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, which provides best practices and methodologies for monitoring and tuning Oracle Database performance, including the use of server alerts and thresholds.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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