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Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

A database supporting a mixed workload is hosted on a server with 64 CPUs.

A large number of free buffer waits and buffer busy waits occur affecting performance.

The buffer cache size was then increased but after a few hours, the same wait events occur more often than before the change.

Examine these parameter settings:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
dbwr_io_slaves	integer	0
db_file_multiblock_read_count	integer	100
db_writer_processes	integer	1
memory_target	big integer	1G

Which two actions can help reduce the number of these waits?

- A. increasing the value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT to 128
- B. reducing the values of DB_FILE_MULTILOCK_READ_COUNT to 64
- C. Increasing the size of MEMORYTARGET
- D. setting dbwr_io_slaves to 64
- E. increasing the value of DBWRITERPROCESSES to 64,

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Given a server with 64 CPUs, if the buffer cache size increase did not alleviate free buffer waits and buffer busy waits, one can look into optimizing I/O and the efficiency of the DB writer processes.

C: Setting the DBWR_IO_SLAVE parameter to a non-zero value, such as the number of CPUs, would initiate I/O slave processes to assist the DB writer process. This can help reduce I/O contention when writing from the buffer cache to disk, particularly for systems without asynchronous I/O capabilities.

D: Increasing the value of DBWRITERPROCESSES enables multiple DB writer processes to be active simultaneously. In a system with many CPUs, such as 64, increasing this value can improve the write throughput to disk and potentially reduce buffer busy waits.

References:

- * Oracle Database Reference, 19c
- * Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which two statements are true about disabling Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM)?

- A. All SGA components retain their current sizes at the time of disabling.
- B. All auto-tuned SGA components are reset to their original user-defined values.
- C. Both SGA_TARGET and SGA_MAX_SIZE must be set to zero.
- D. It requires a database instance restart to take effect.
- E. All SGA components excluding fixed SGA and other internal allocations are readjusted immediately after disabling ASMM.
- F. The SGA size remains unaffected after disabling ASMM.

Answer: A,F

Explanation:

When ASMM is disabled, the sizes of the automatically managed SGA components remain at their current values. ASMM is controlled by the SGA_TARGET parameter. If SGA_TARGET is set to a non-zero value, ASMM is enabled and Oracle will automatically manage the sizes of the various SGA components. When ASMM is disabled, by setting SGA_TARGET to zero, the SGA components that were automatically sized will retain their current sizes rather than being reset to their original user-defined values. The overall size of the SGA remains the same unless manually changed by modifying individual component sizes or SGA_MAX_SIZE.

References:

- * Oracle Database Administration Guide, 19c
- * Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide, 19c

NEW QUESTION # 54

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');
```

```
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.SET_THRESHOLD(ORACLE  
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.CPU_TIME_PER_CALL, DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OPERATOR_GE, '8000',  
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OPERATOR_GE, '10000', 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 only when CPU time exceeds 10000 microseconds for each user call.
- **B. A critical alert will be issued when CPU time exceeds 10000 microseconds for each user call.**
- C. A warning alert will be issued when CPU time exceeds 1 minute for each user call.
- D. A critical alert will be issued when CPU time exceeds 2 minutes for each user call.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the provided code block, the DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.SET_THRESHOLD procedure 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 the SET_THRESHOLD procedure are as follows:

- * The first parameter DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.CPU_TIME_PER_CALL specifies the metric for which the threshold is being set, in this case, the CPU time consumed per database call.
- * The second and third parameters DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OPERATOR_GE and '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 parameters DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.OPERATOR_GE and '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 the DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.SET_THRESHOLD procedure, 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 # 55

You need to collect and aggregate statistics for the ACCTG service and PAYROLL module, and execute:

```
BEGIN  
  DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE(  
    ORACLE instance_name => 'ACCTG',  
    module_name => 'PAYROLL' );  
END;
```

Where do you find the output of this command?

- A. By viewing V\$SERVICE_STATS
- **B. By viewing V\$SERV_MOD_ACT_STATS**
- C. In \$ORACLE_BASE/diag/rdbms/<db unique name>/<instance name>/trace
- D. In the current working directory

Answer: B

Explanation:

When you enable statistics gathering for a specific service and module using DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE, the output is aggregated and can be viewed using the V\$SERV_MOD_ACT_STATS dynamic performance view. This view contains the cumulative statistics of database activity broken down by service and module, which is exactly what you collect when executing the provided command.

* B (Incorrect): While many types of trace files are located in the Diagnostic Destination directory (\$ORACLE_BASE/diag), the aggregated statistics for services and modules are not written to trace files but are instead viewable through dynamic performance views.

- * C (Incorrect): The V\$SERVICE_STATS view provides service-level statistics but does not provide the combined service/module-level breakdown.
- * D (Incorrect): The output of the PL/SQL block is not written to a file in the current working directory; it is stored in the data dictionary and accessible via dynamic performance views.

References:

- * Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference: DBMS_MONITOR
- * Oracle Database Reference: V\$SERV_MOD_ACT_STATS

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which three statements are true about using the in Memory (IM) column store?

- A. It does not require all database data to fit in memory to improve query performance.
- B. It does not improve performance for queries using cached results of function evaluations on columns from the same table.
- C. It does not improve performance for queries that use join groups on columns from different tables.
- D. It can improve OLTP workload performance by avoiding the use of indexes.
- E. It does not improve performance for queries using user-defined virtual column results.
- F. It improves performance for queries joining several tables using bloom filter joins.

Answer: A,D,F

Explanation:

The Oracle In-Memory (IM) column store feature enhances the performance of databases by providing a fast columnar storage format for analytical workloads while also potentially benefiting OLTP workloads.

* C (True): It can improve OLTP workload performance by providing a faster access path for full table scans and reducing the need for indexes in certain scenarios, as the In-Memory store allows for efficient in-memory scans.

* E (True): The In-Memory column store does not require all database data to fit in memory. It can be used selectively for performance-critical tables or partitions, and Oracle Database will manage the population and eviction of data as needed.

* F (True): In-Memory column store can significantly improve performance for queries joining several tables, especially when bloom filters are used, as they are highly efficient with the columnar format for large scans and join processing.

The other options provided are not correct in the context of the In-Memory column store:

* A (False): While In-Memory column store is designed for analytical queries rather than caching results of function evaluations, it does not specifically avoid improving performance for queries using cached results of function evaluations.

* B (False): In-Memory column store can improve the performance of queries that use join groups, which can be used to optimize joins on columns from different tables.

* D (False): In-Memory column store can improve the performance of queries using expressions, including user-defined virtual columns, because it supports expression statistics which help in optimizing such queries.

References:

- * Oracle Database In-Memory Guide: In-Memory Column Store in Oracle Database
- * Oracle Database In-Memory Guide: In-Memory Joins
- * Oracle Database In-Memory Guide: In-Memory Aggregation

NEW QUESTION # 57

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