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Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

An Oracle 19c database uses default values for all optimizer initialization parameters. After a table undergoes partition maintenance, a large number of wait events occur for: cursor: pin S wait on X
Which command reduces the number of these wait events?

- A. ALTER SYSTEM SET CURSOR_SHARING = FORCE;
- B. ALTER SYSTEM SET SESSION CACHED CURSORS = 500;
- C. ALTER SYSTEM SET CURSOR_SPACE_FOR_TIME = TRUE;
- **D. ALTER SYSTEM SET CURSOR_INVALIDATION = DEFERRED;**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The cursor: pin S wait on X wait event suggests contention for a cursor pin, which is associated with mutexes (a type of locking mechanism) that protect the library cache to prevent concurrent modifications.

This issue can often be alleviated by deferring the invalidation of cursors until the end of the call to reduce contention. The correct command to use would be:

* C (Correct): ALTER SYSTEM SET CURSOR_INVALIDATION=DEFERRED; This setting defers the invalidation of dependent cursors until the end of the PL/SQL call, which can reduce the cursor: pin S wait on X wait events.

The other options are incorrect in addressing this issue:

* A (Incorrect): Setting CURSOR_SHARING to FORCE makes the optimizer replace literal values with bind variables. It doesn't address the contention for cursor pins directly.

* B (Incorrect): CURSOR_SPACE_FOR_TIME=TRUE aims to reduce the parsing effort by keeping cursors for prepared statements open. It may increase memory usage but does not directly resolve cursor: pin S wait on X waits.

* D (Incorrect): Increasing SESSION_CACHED_CURSORS caches more session cursors but doesn't necessarily prevent the contention indicated by the cursor: pin S wait on X wait events.

References:

* Oracle Database Reference: CURSOR_INVALIDATION

* Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide: Reducing Cursor Invalidation

NEW QUESTION # 45

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

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

Answer: B,C,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 # 46

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

Answer: A

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 # 47

Examine this statement and its corresponding execution plan:

```

SELECT *
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id=33
OR prod_id=136;

```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows
0	SELECT STATEMENT		
1	CONCATENATION		
2	TABLE ACCESS BY GLOBAL INDEX ROWID BATCHED	SALES	710
3	INDEX RANGE SCAN	SALES_PROD_PROMO_IND	710
4	PARTITION RANGE ALL		229K
5	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SALES	229K

Which phase introduces the CONCATENATION step?

- A. SQL Semantic Check
- **B. SQL Transformation**
- C. SQL Adaptive Execution
- D. SQL Row Source Generation
- E. SQL Execution

Answer: B

Explanation:

The CONCATENATION step in an execution plan is introduced during the SQL Transformation phase. This phase is part of the optimizer's query transformations which can include various techniques to rewrite the query for more efficient execution. The CONCATENATION operation is used to combine the results of two separate SQL operations, typically when there is an OR condition in the WHERE clause, as seen in the provided query.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION # 48

Accessing the SALES tables causes excessive db file sequential read wait events.

Examine this AWR excerpt:

Segments by Physical Reads							
Owner	Tablespace	Name	Object Name	Subobject Name	Obj. Type	Physical Reads	%Total
SH2	SH2_DATA		SALES		TABLE	4,854,865	69.31
SH2	SH2_DATA		IX_SALES_CUST_ID		INDEX	683,225	11.53

Now, examine these attributes displayed by querying dba_tables:

OWNER	TABLE_NAME	NUM_ROWS	BLOCKS	PCT_FREE	PCT_USED
INI_TRANS	CHAIN_CNT	AVG_ROW_LEN			
SH2	SALES	33675372	118337	20	50
1	7196335				

Finally, examine these parameter settings:

NAME	VALUE
db_block_size	8192
db_file_multiblock_read_count	128
sga_target	132G
sga_max_size	132G

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

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

Answer: A,C

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 # 49

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