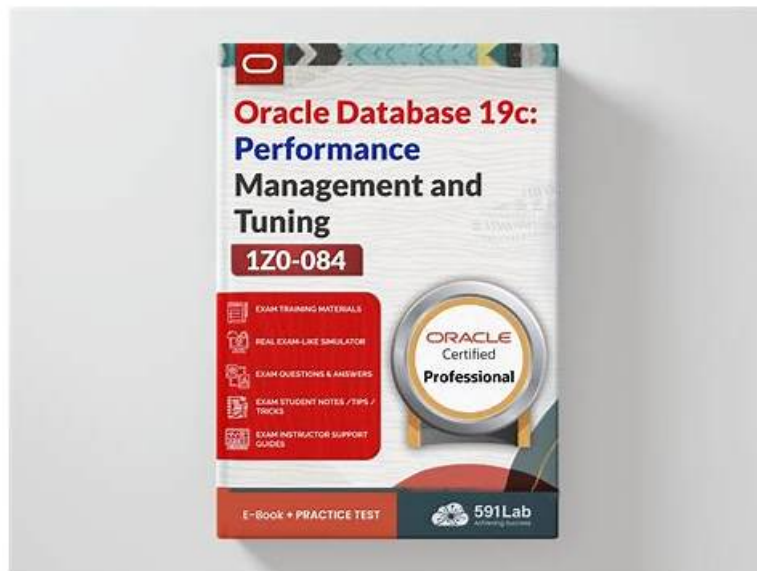


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Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management Sample

Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which two statements are true about cursor sharing?

- A. Adaptive Cursor Sharing guarantees that a suboptimal plan will never be used on any execution of a SQL statement.
- B. Setting `optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines` to TRUE loads all adaptive plans for the same statement into the cursor cache.
- C. Adaptive Cursor Sharing requires histograms on filtered columns, used in equality predicates, to allow different execution plans to be generated for statements whose bound values would normally generate different plans at hard parse time.
- D. Setting `cursor_sharing` to EXACT prevents Adaptive Cursor Sharing from being used.
- E. Setting `Cursor_sharing` to FORCE can result in a plan that is suboptimal for the majority of values bound to a bind variable when executing a cursor with one or more bind variables.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

A: When `Cursor_sharing` is set to FORCE, Oracle tries to avoid hard parses by replacing literals in SQL statements with bind variables, even if the original statement didn't include bind variables. This can lead to the use of a single execution plan for multiple executions of a statement with different literal values, which might not be optimal for all executions.

D: Setting `cursor_sharing` to EXACT ensures that SQL statements must match exactly for them to share a cursor. This setting prevents the use of Adaptive Cursor Sharing (ACS) since ACS relies on the ability to share cursors among similar statements that differ only in their literal values. With EXACT, there's no cursor sharing for statements with different literals, hence no opportunity for ACS to operate.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION # 57

Which two statements are true about session wait information contained in `v$session` or `v$session_wait`?

- A. Rows for sessions displaying WAITED UNKNOWN TIME in the STATE column indicate that the session is still waiting.
- B. Rows for sessions that are not waiting might contain the actual wait time for the last event for which they waited.
- C. Rows for sessions that are not waiting always contain the total wait time since the session started.
- D. Rows for sessions that are currently waiting have their wait time incremented every microsecond.
- E. Rows for sessions that are currently waiting have a wait time of 0.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

In the `V$SESSION` view, Oracle provides information about the session waits:

B: When the `WAIT_TIME` column has a value of 0, it signifies that the session is currently waiting for a resource. This column represents the duration of the current or last wait.

C: If the session is not actively waiting, the `WAIT_TIME` column shows the time the session spent waiting for the last wait event. If the `STATE` column is showing "WAITED KNOWN TIME", it means the session is not currently waiting, but it indicates the time for which it had waited.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION # 58

`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.
- B.



SGA_TARGET will be ignored but PGAAggregate_TARGET will define the lower size limit for PGA size.

MEMORY_MAX_TARGET will default to either the sum of SGA_TARGET and PGAAggregate_TARGET or to MEMORY_TARGET, whichever is greater.

• C.

MEMORY_MAX_TARGET will default to either the sum of SGA_TARGET and PGAAggregate_TARGET or to MEMORY_TARGET, whichever is smaller.

• D.

PGAAggregate_TARGET will be ignored but SGA_TARGET will define the lower size limit for SGA size.

• E.

MEMORY_MAX_TARGET will default to MEMORY_TARGET.

• F.

• G.

SGA_TARGET and PGAAggregate_TARGET will define lower size limits for the SGA and PGA, respectively.

Answer: C,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 PGAAggregate_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 # 59

Which three types of statistics are captured by statspack with snap level 6?

- A. Enqueue statistics
- B. Parent and child latches
- C. Plan usage data
- D. Segment-level statistics
- E. Parent and child latches
- F. Optimizer execution plans

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

Statspack is a performance diagnostic tool provided by Oracle prior to the introduction of the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR). At snap level 6, Statspack captures the following types of statistics:

* A (Correct):Parent and child latches are captured. Latch statistics provide information about contention for latches, which are low-level serialization mechanisms used by Oracle.

* E (Correct):Enqueue statistics, which provide information on the waits for locks that manage the concurrency between users.

* F (Correct):Segment-level statistics, which provide detailed information on database segments such as tables, indexes, etc., to identify I/O and contention issues.

* C (Incorrect):While optimizer execution plans are an essential aspect of performance tuning, detailed execution plan capture is not part of the Statspack report at level 6.

* D (Incorrect):Plan usage data refers to how frequently a plan is being used, which is more associated with AWR and not typically captured in Statspack reports.

References:

NEW QUESTION # 60

Database performance has degraded recently.

index range scan operations on index ix_sales_time_id are slower due to an increase in buffer gets on sales table blocks.

Examine these attributes displayed by querying DBA_TABLES:

OWNER	TABLE_NAME	NUM_ROWS	EMPTY_BLOCKS	AVG_SPACE
CHAIN_CNT	AVG_ROW_LEN			
SH2	SALES	3675372	18337	0
25	37			0

Now, examine these attributes displayed by querying DBA_INDEXES:

OWNER	TABLE NAME	INDEX NAME	BLEVEL	LEAF_BLOCKS	DISTINCT_KEYS
AVG_LEAF_BLOCKS	PER KEY CLUSTERING_FACTOR	STATUS	NUM_ROWS		
SH2	SALES	IX_SALES_TIME_ID	3	353967	3541460
9		2830691 VALID	3675372		

Which action will reduce the excessive buffer gets?

- A. Partition index IX_SALES_TIME_ID using hash partitioning.
- B. Re-create index IX_SALES_TIME_ID using ADVANCED COMPRESSION.**
- C. Re-create the SALES table sorted in order of index IX_SALES_TIME_ID.
- D. Re-create the SALES table using the columns in IX_SALES_TIME_ID as the hash partitioning key.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Given that index range scan operations on IX_SALES_TIME_ID are slower due to an increase in buffer gets, the aim is to improve the efficiency of the index access. In this scenario:

* B (Correct): Re-creating the index using ADVANCED COMPRESSION can reduce the size of the index, which can lead to fewer physical reads (reduced I/O) and buffer gets when the index is accessed, as more of the index can fit into memory.

The other options would not be appropriate because:

* A (Incorrect): Re-creating the SALES table sorted in order of the index might not address the issue of excessive buffer gets. Sorting the table would not improve the efficiency of the index itself.

* C (Incorrect): Using the columns in IX_SALES_TIME_ID as a hash partitioning key for the SALES table is more relevant to data distribution and does not necessarily improve index scan performance.

* D (Incorrect): Hash partitioning the index is generally used to improve the scan performance in a parallel query environment, but it may not reduce the number of buffer gets in a single-threaded query environment.

References:

* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide:Managing Indexes

* Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide:Index Compression

NEW QUESTION # 61

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