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Oracle Database 19c Performance and Tuning Management Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

A Standard Edition production database has performance problems for two hours on the same day each week. Which tool must you use to diagnose the problem?

- A. Statspack report
- B. Database Replay
- C. SQL Performance Analyzer
- D. AWR Compare Periods report

Answer: A

Explanation:

For a Standard Edition production database, the Statspack tool is available to diagnose performance problems.

The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) and its related tools like AWR Compare Periods report and SQL Performance Analyzer are features of the Oracle Database Enterprise Edition and are not available in Standard Edition. Database Replay is also a feature of the Enterprise Edition. Statspack is a performance diagnostic tool provided for earlier versions and Standard Editions of the Oracle Database to collect, store, and analyze performance data.

References

* Oracle Database 19c Administrator's Guide - Using Statspack to Diagnose Database Performance Issues

NEW QUESTION # 33

You are informed that the RMAN session that is performing the database duplication is much slower than usual. You want to know the approximate time when the rman operation will be completed.

Which view has this information?

- A. V\$RMAN_BACKUP_JOB_DETAILS
- B. V\$SESSTAT
- C. V\$SESSION_LONGOPS
- D. V\$SESSION

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Oracle Database, the V\$SESSION_LONGOPS view provides insights into various operations within the database that are expected to take more than six seconds to complete. These include operations related to RMAN (Recovery Manager), such as database duplication tasks. This view displays information about the progress of these long-running operations, including the start time, elapsed time, and estimated time to completion.

When an RMAN session is performing a database duplication and is observed to be slower than usual, checking the V\$SESSION_LONGOPS view can give an approximation of when the RMAN operation might complete. This view includes fields like TIME_REMAINING and ELAPSED_SECONDS that help in estimating the completion time of the operation based on its current progress.

References:

* Oracle Database Reference:V\$SESSION_LONGOPS

* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide:Monitoring RMAN Jobs

NEW QUESTION # 34

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 size of MEMORYTARGET
- B. increasing the value of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT to 128
- C. reducing the values of DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT to 64
- 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_SLAVES 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 # 35

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

Answer: C,D

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 # 36

A database instance is suffering poor I/O performance on two frequently accessed large tables.

No Big Table caching occurs in the database.

Examine these parameter settings:

```
PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY=LIMITED
DB_BIG_TABLE_CACHE_PERCENT_TARGET=10
DB_CACHE_SIZE=500M
DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE=0M
```

Which are two actions either one of which will allow Big Table caching to occur?

- A. Setting PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY=AUTO
- B. Increasing DB_BIG_TABLE_CACHE_PERCENT_TARGET to at least 25
- C. Setting DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE to at least 50M
- D. Increasing DB_BIG_TABLE_CACHE_PERCENT_TARGET to at least 50
- E. Setting PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY=ADAPTIVE
- F. Increasing DB_CACHE_SIZE to 1 G

Answer: B,F

Explanation:

Big Table caching is a feature that allows frequently accessed large tables to be cached in memory to improve I/O performance.

From the parameter settings provided, Big Table caching is not occurring because

DB_BIG_TABLE_CACHE_PERCENT_TARGET is set to 10, which is the minimum threshold for enabling the feature, but the size of the cache is too small for the big tables to be effectively cached.

To enable Big Table caching, one of the following actions could be taken:

* C (Correct): Increasing DB_BIG_TABLE_CACHE_PERCENT_TARGET to at least 25. This action would allocate a larger percentage of the buffer cache for storing big tables, which could allow for caching large tables and thus improve I/O performance.

* D (Correct): Increasing DB_CACHE_SIZE to 1G. Since the size of the buffer cache is a determining factor for how much data can be cached, increasing this parameter would provide more memory space for big tables to be cached.

Options A, B, E, and F will not enable Big Table caching because:

* A: Increasing DB_BIG_TABLE_CACHE_PERCENT_TARGET to 50 without adjusting the overall size of the cache might still not be sufficient if the DB_CACHE_SIZE is not large enough to hold the big tables.

* B: Setting DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE to at least 50M only specifies a separate buffer pool for objects with the KEEP cache attribute and does not affect Big Table caching.

* E: and F: Changing the PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY to ADAPTIVE or AUTO influences the behavior of parallel execution but does not directly enable or influence Big Table caching.

References:

- * Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide: Big Table Caching
- * Oracle Database Reference: DB_BIG_TABLE_CACHE_PERCENT_TARGET
- * Oracle Database Reference: DB_CACHE_SIZE

NEW QUESTION # 37

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