Oracle

Exam 1z0-417

Database Performance and Tuning Essentials 2015

Version: 7.0

[Total Questions: 82]

Question No : 1

Which one would SQL Access Advisor use as input to provide a recommendation on a partition or index?

A. SQL Tuning Advisor
B. Automatic Workload Repository
C. Automatic Diagnostic Monitor
D. SQL Tuning SetE. SQL Error

Answer: A

Question No : 2

Which two are functionalities of Oracle Real Application Testing?

A. Database Replay
B. SQL Query Sets (SQS)
C. SQL Tuning Analyzer
D. SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA)
E. Real Application Cluster Replay

Answer: A,E

Question No : 3

Which is a capability that Active Session History (ASH) reports enable you to perform?

A. Compare database performance between two periods of time, and resolve performance degradation thatmay happen from one time period to another.
B. Analyze transient performance problems with the database that are short-lived and do not appear in theADDM analysis.
C. Optimize the performance of data access paths by creating the proper set of materialized views,materialized view logs, and indexes for a given workload.
D. Analyze transient performance problems that have happened in the database since it has been started.

Answer: A

Question No : 4

Which two statements are true about Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express?

A. It uses internal infrastructure components, such as XDB and SQL*NET.
B. It can perform actions inside and outside the database.
C. Performance Hub and Composite Active Reports are its key functionalities.
D. It is not supported on Oracle Standard Edition or Express Edition.
E. It replaces Oracle Grid Control.

Answer: A,C
Reference: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/manageability/emx-intro-1965965.html

Question No : 5

Which two could Oracle Database Replay is used to validate performance?

A. applying workload to an application after an operating system patch
B. applying a workload from one database release to another database release
C. moving a workload from a single database instance and applying it to an Oracle Real Application Cluster(RAC)
D. to check and compare if a specific set of SQL statements have regressed between two different databasereleases
E. to find the least-used SQL statement

Answer: A,C

Question No : 6

An advanced fault diagnostic infrastructure introduced as of Oracle Database 11g, assigns an incidentnumber and diagnostic data when a critical error occurs. What is the feature and where does it store that data?

A. Oracle Enterprise Manager. Data is stored in the OEM Repository.
B. MyOracle Support. Data is stored in Oracle Cloud.
C. Automatic Workload Repository. Data is stored in views inside the Oracle database.
D. Automatic Diagnostic Repository. Data is stored in views inside the Oracle database.
E. Automatic Diagnostic Repository. Data is stored in a file-based repository outside the database.

Answer: E
Explanation:

The data is then stored in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) — a file-based repository outside the database
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/diag001.htm

Question No : 7

Which two statements are true about Automatic Statistics collection by the Optimizer?

A. Statistics are collected during automatic maintenance tasks.
B. Any fixed objects are disregarded.
C. Any external tables are incorporated.
D. All tables in the data dictionary are included by defaults.
E. Statistics are gathered after table statistics are marked stale.

Answer: A,E
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28274/stats.htm

Question No : 8

When providing partition and index recommendations, which one would SQL Access Advisor source input from?

A. SQL Tuning Advisor
B. Automatic Workload Repository
C. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor
D. SQL Tuning Set

Answer: D

Question No : 9

When planning an Oracle Database architecture, which are three caching functionalities that would improve application response time and speed up query processing?

A. Result Cache
B. Mega Cache

C. Oracle In-Memory Database Cache
D. Database Smart Flash Cache
E. Oracle In-Memory DBSTATS Cache

Answer: A,C,D

Question No : 10

What are two reasons for which the Diagnostics and Tuning packs are essential to ongoing maintenance of an Oracle Database?

A. With Diagnostics and Tuning Packs installed, an Oracle database recovers easily from a crash orcorruption.
B. Oracle Databases are constantly changing; more users, data added and deleted, varying SQL atapplication level.
C. Diagnostics and Tuning Packs are needed to keepOracle Database table and index statistics current.
D. Inefficient “Bad” application SQL can be detected by Diagnostics Pack and then optimized utilizing TuningPack SQL Profiles, even if it can't be changed at the application end.
E. Diagnostics and Tuning packs are a prerequisite for a customer to license Oracle Database EnterpriseEdition.

Answer: C,E

Question No : 11

SQL Access Advisor takes database workload as input and recommends adding various access structures. Which three does it consider the impact of adding when it generates recommendations?

A. Materialized views
B. Indexes
C. Partitions
D. Tablespaces
E. V$ performance views
F. Hints

Answer: B,D,E

Question No : 12

Which three are benefits of implementing an Oracle Database Performance and Tuning solution?

A. automated database diagnostics based on deep database kernel integration
B. a library of hundreds of PL/SQL procedures to choose from for writing scripts to instrument the database tocollect performance information
C. monitor and alert on every Oracle Database Database Dictionary view using SNMP MIBS built into theOptimizer
D. the most extensive and up-to-date collection of database monitoring and tuning scripts
E. built-in instrumentation, real-time and historical monitoring, and data collection
F. a performance methodology

Answer: D,E,F

Question No : 13

What two statements are true when you are using SQL Tuning Advisor and create a SQL Profile to improve performance of a SQL statement issued by a packaged application?

A. You need to regularly run SQL Tuning Advisor to verify if the SQL Profile can be replaced with a better one.
B. After a SQL Profile is created, it will then run efficiently for the life of the database.
C. The SQL Profile rewrites the SQL Statement issued by theapplication so it appears to the Optimizer as aperfectly written SQL statement.
D. You can have only one SQL Profile active at one time for a single SQL statement.
E. You need Oracle Database 12c or later to use SQL Profiles.
F. SQL Profiles can be used for non-Oracle databases like Microsoft SQL Server, if the Tuning Pack islicensed.

Answer: A,E

Question No : 14

Which three are SQL Performance Analyzer capabilities that enable forecasting impact of system changes on a SQL workload?

A. measuring performance before and after the change
B. generating a list of SQL Hints that the Optimizer will use to improve overall performance
C. identifying the SQL statements that regressed or improved

D. providing tuning recommendations for each SQL statement that is regressed
E. measuring performance and comparing to industry benchmarks (TPC-C, TPC-D)
F. measuring a change in user session logins

Answer: A,C,E

Question No : 15

For which one would you use an index fast full scan to improve performance?

A. a query having all the columns of an index in the where clause
B. a query that does not need to access table rows
C. a query that needs to access table rows along with an index
D. a column in an index that is compressed

Answer: A
Explanation:

All of the columns required by SQL must reside in the index tree; that is, all columns in the SELECT and WHERE clauses must exist in the index.
Reference: http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_index_fast_full_scan.htm

Question No : 16

The IT team said that a system appeared OK based on their third-party network and systems management tool; yet customers continue to complain of database performance-related issues. Which two would you implement to find and fix the problem?

A. Oracle Real User Experience Insight
B. Oracle Application Testing Suite
C. Oracle Exadata
D. Oracle Real Application Clusters
E. Oracle Diagnostic and Tuning Pack for Oracle Database

Answer: D,E

Question No : 17

Which is a true statement about the difference in the functionality of Active Session History (ASH) and SQL Trace/TKPROF?

A. ASH provides time based data, SQL Trace/TKPROF does not
B. ASH provides detailed session level data, SQL Trace/TKPROF does not
C. ASH is always on, SQL Trace/TKPROF is not
D. ASH identifies Bind variables that are available, SQL Trace/TKPROF does not
E. ASH counts and has occurrence data, SQL Trace/TKPROF does not

Answer: B

Question No : 18

A customer not familiar with Active Session History (ASH) asked you what it was used for. Which are two statements you can use to accurately describe (ASH) capabilities?

A. It enables you to conduct performance analysis of long-running sessions.
B. It enables you to conduct performance analysis of transient issues.
C. In memory, active sessions are sampled every second.
D. It accesses database kernel structures indirectly via the buffer cache.
E. It enables you to look at all database sessions since the database was created.

Answer: A,C
Reference:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b28051/tdppt_method.htm#TDPPT015

Question No : 19

When reviewing a customer's database configuration, you find thatOPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINESis set asTRUE. What does the Optimizer do?

A. compares plans that itdevelops with accepted plans in baselines
B. develops plans and adds them to baselines as verified
C. doesn't develop an execution plan, but uses an accepted plan from baselines
D. doesn't develop an execution plan, but uses enabled plans in the baseline

Answer: B