



1z0-024

Performance Tuning

Exam number/code: 1z0-024

Exam name: Performance Tuning

Questions & Answers: 92 Q&A

Related Certifications: [8i DBA](#)



Hundreds of people each day pass their IT certification exams with Testking guaranteed certification resources and training kits.

Use the [Oracle 1z0-024](#) questions and answers to practice for your next Oracle certification exam. If you don't pass – you don't pay! Testking has the first and only 100% product satisfaction and exam passing guarantee. Advanced practice questions and answers help drive the information into your routine thinking and surpass 1z0-024 brain dumps in retention and skill building.

[Oracle](#) 1z0-024 exam answers and practice questions can be used at home or office, installable on up to two PCs, or print the questions and answers to take with you and train on-the-go! Oracle 1z0-024 preparation tools are the perfect fit for any Oracle certification candidate with [1z0-024](#) training materials for every level of entry.

Exam Engine Features

Control your IT training process by customizing your practice certification questions and answers. The fastest and best way to train.

- * Truly interactive practice tests
- * Create and take notes on any question
- * Retake tests until you're satisfied
- * YOU select the areas of the exam to cover
- * Filter questions for a new practice test experience each time
- * Re-visit difficult questions

Exam: 1z0-024 Certification Questions & Answers

Question 1:

User SCOTT creates an index with this statement;
CREATE INDEX emp_idx On employee (empno);
In which tablespace would the index be created?

- A. SYSTEM tablespace.
- B. Scott's default tablespace.
- C. Tablespace will rollback segments.
- D. Same tablespace as the EMPLOYEE table.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Index EMP_INDX will be created in Scott's default tablespace by default in Oracle8i.

Incorrect Answers:

A: It's only possible if Scott has SYSTEM tablespace as default tablespace, but question does not mention about this fact.

C: Index will be created in Scott's default tablespace, not in RBS tablespace.

D: Index will be created in Scott's default tablespace, not in the same tablespace as the EMPLOYEE table uses. Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 917-918. Chapter 19: Tuning Disk utilization

Question 2:

Database Resource Manager uses resource plans to determine resource limits for the set of users. Which statement is true in reference to resource plans?

- A. Resource plans are set using profiles.
- B. Only one resource plan can be stored in the database at one time.
- C. The database can have many resources plans, but only one can be active at any one time.
- D. The database can have many resource plans, and each user chooses which plan to belong to.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Only one resource plan can be active at any one time, but the database can have many resources plans.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Resource plans do not use profiles.

B: The database can have many resource plans, not only one.

D: The database can have many resource plans, but each user cannot choose which plan to belong to. Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 852-854. Chapter 24: Oracle8i New Features Topics

Question 3:

Which statement is true when evaluating the buffer cache hit ratio?

- A. Minimizing physical reads will improve the buffer cache hit.
- B. The buffer cache hit ratio is unaffected by data or application design.
- C. The buffer cache hit ratio will improve with the use of full table scans.

D. The buffer cache hit ratio will always improve when the number of db block buffers in the SGA is increased.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The main goal in the buffer cache tuning is minimize physical reads .

Incorrect Answers:

B: The buffer cache hit ratio is definitely affected by data or application design.

C: The buffer cache hit ratio will degrade with the use of full table scans.

D: There is some amount of db block buffers in the SGA after reaching it the buffer cache will be degrade, not improve. That's why we use V\$RECENT_BUCKET view statistics to find optimal number of db block buffers in the SGA.Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 859-873.Chapter 18: Tuning Memory and Operating System Use

Question 4:

What can database resource manager help you to limit for a set of users?

A. Amount of I/O performed.

B. Maximum connection time.

C. Number of concurrent sessions.

D. Number of Parallel Query servers available.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The database resource manager can help you to limit the number of Parallel Query servers available for a set of users.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The database resource manager cannot control amount of I/O operations to be performed for a set of users.

B: The database resource manager will not help you to limit maximum connection time for a set of users.

C: The database resource manager cannot control the number of concurrent sessions for a set of users.Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 1149.Chapter 24: Oracle8i New Features Topics

Question 5:

Which tablespace is used as the temporary tablespace if 'TEMPORARY TABLESPACE' is not specified for a user?

A. TEMP

B. DATA

C. SYSTEM

D. ROLL-BACK

Answer: C

Explanation:

SYSTEM tablespace will be used as the temporary tablespace if TEMPORARY TABLESPACE is not specified for a user.

Incorrect Answers:

A: There is no TEMP tablespace by default in Oracle.

B: DATA tablespace is used for data storage, not for data sorts, so it must not to be used as temporary tablespace. It will not be set as TEMPORARY TABLESPACE for user by default.

D: ROLLBACK tablespace is used for rollback segments information, not for data sorts, as temporary tablespace is used. It will not be set as TEMPORARY TABLESPACE for user by default.Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 953-955.Chapter

20: Tuning Other Areas of the Oracle Database

Question 6:

You want to reduce the amount of redo generated for your database. What are three ways to achieve this goal? (Choose three)

- A. Use NOLOGGING mode in SQL statements.
- B. Use direct load UPDATE to NOLOGGING mode.
- C. Use direct path loading without archiving.
- D. Use direct path loading with archiving using NOLOGGING mode.
- E. Start your instance with the NOLOGGING initialization parameter.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

To avoid redo information generating you can use NOLOGGING mode in SQL statements, use direct path loading without archiving and direct path loading with archiving using NOLOGGING mode.

Incorrect Answers:

B: There is no direct load UPDATE to NOLOGGING mode in Oracle.

E: There is no NOLOGGING initialization parameter in Oracle. Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 873-876. Chapter 18: Tuning Memory and Operating System Use

Question 7:

Summing the system statistics, (db block gets + consistent gets) gives the total number of requests. What is the other system, statistic required to calculate the buffer cache hit ratio?

- A. Physical reads.
- B. Session logical reads.
- C. Table scan blocks gotten.
- D. DBWR buffers scanned.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To calculate the buffer cache hit ration you need also to know physical reads. Formula for calculation is: $1 - \text{physical reads} / (\text{db_block gets} + \text{consistent gets})$.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Session logical reads statistic is not required to calculate the buffer cache hit ratio.

C: Table scan blocks gotten statistic is not used to calculate the buffer cache hit ratio.

D: DBWR buffer scans statistic is not required for this purpose also. Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 859-863. Chapter 18: Tuning Memory and Operating System Use

Question 8:

The database is set up to run Multithreaded Server. Which view would show contention for server processes?

- A. V\$QUEUE
- B. V\$CIRCUIT
- C. V\$SESSION
- D. DBA_USERS
- E. V\$CONNECTION

Answer: A

Explanation:

V\$QUEUE view is used show contention for server processes in MTS configuration.

Incorrect Answers:

B: V\$CIRCUIT view is not used to show contention for server processes. This view shows information for users with shared server connections.

C: V\$SESSION view lists session information for each current session. Links SID to other session attributes. Contains rows lock information.

D: DBA_USERS view shows information about all users of Oracle database.

E: There is no V\$CONNECTION view in Oracle.Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 858-859.Chapter 18: Tuning Memory and Operating System Use

Question 9:

The ORDERS table has millions of rows and is accessed very often with an index (ORDID_NDX) on a primary key (ORD_ID). Where should ORDERS and ORDID_NDX be stored?

- A. Same tablespace
- B. Different tablespace on the same disk
- C. Tablespace containing a rollback segment
- D. Different tablespaces on different disks

Answer: D

Explanation:

For better performance the ORDERS table and the ORDID_NDX index must be stored in different tablespaces on different disks.

Incorrect Answers:

A: If these objects will be in the same tablespace it will cause performance degradation.

B: Different tablespaces on the same disk will still require extensive I/O operations contention, because Oracle will try to retrieve index and data blocks from one disk device in one time.

C: It's not recommended to put data or index tablespaces on disk, where rollback segments are located: it will cause I/O contention.Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 844.Chapter 18: Tuning Memory and Operating System Use

Question 10:

To provide more free lists for a number of your database segments, what is one of your options?

- A. Modify them with the INSERT__ FREELIST command.
- B. Drop and re-create them with the required FREELIST value.
- C. Change the default storage parameter of the tablespace(s) where they are stored.
- D. Modify the FREELIST_LIMIT parameter in your installation file and restart the instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

There is one option to change number of free lists for the database segment: drop and recreate the database segment with required FREELIST value. Oracle maintains list of blocks that have space available for data insertion for all tables, called FREELISTS.

Incorrect Answers:

A: This command will not change free list value for the database segment.

C: Change of the default storage parameter for the tablespace will not modify free list parameter for the database segment.

D: There is no FREELIST_LIMIT parameter in the installation file.Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 945-947.Chapter 20: Tuning Other Areas of the Oracle

Database

Question 11:

The USERS table has thousands of rows and is accessed very often with an index (USERID_NDX) on a primary key (USER_ID). Where should USERS and USERID_NDX be stored?

- A. Same tablespace.
- B. SYSTEM tablespace.
- C. Same tablespace on different disks.
- D. Different tablespace on different disks.

Answer: D

Explanation:

For better performance the USERS table and the USERID_NDX index must be stored in different tablespaces on different disks.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: If these objects will be in the same tablespace it will cause performance degradation.
- B: SYSTEM tablespace is used to store only data dictionary objects, not for user tables or indexes.
- C: It's not recommended to put data and index data in one tablespace: it will cause I/O contention, because Oracle will try to retrieve index and data blocks from one tablespace in one time. Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 844. Chapter 18: Tuning Memory and Operating System Use

Question 12:

Which three statements about improving the performance of the database buffer cache by creating multiple buffer pools are true? (Choose three)

- A. One, two, or three pools may be defined.
- B. There are at least 50 blocks per LRU latch for each pool.
- C. Each buffer pool is assigned latches taken from DB_BLOCK_LRU_LATCHES.
- D. The size of the DEFAULT pool is obtained by adding all the pools to the value of the DB_BLOCK_BUFFERS parameter.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

There are three multiple buffer pools that can improve the performance of the database buffer cache: the KEEP pool, the RECYCLE pool and the DEFAULT pool. Also there must be at least 50 block buffers for every LRU latch you allocate to your buffer cache. Each buffer pool is assigned latches from DB_BLOCK_LRU_LATCHES.

Incorrect Answers:

- D: The size of the DEFAULT pool is not obtained by adding all the pools. It's separate structure. Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 867-872. Chapter 18: Tuning Memory and Operating System Use

Question 13:

Which two parameters could result in problems when starting more shared servers? (Choose two)

- A. PROCESSES
- B. MTS_MAX_SERVERS
- C. MTS_MAX_PROCESSES

- D. MTS_MAX_DISPATCHERS
- E. PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

There are two parameters in initialization parameters file that can cause problems when starting more shared servers: PROCESSES and MTS_MAX_SERVERS.

Incorrect Answers:

- C: There is no MTS_MAX_PROCESSES parameter in Oracle.
- D: The MTS_MAX_DISPATCHER parameter will not cause any problems when starting more shared servers.
- E: The PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS parameter is not related directly with shared servers to cause problems. Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 858-859. Chapter 18: Tuning Memory and Operating System Use

Question 14:

Which statement about the amount of undo generated is true?

- A. The amount is the same for any DML operation.
- B. Deletes are inexpensive, because only the ROWID must be stored.
- C. Inserts are inexpensive, because only the ROWID must be stored.
- D. Update are inexpensive, because only the new column value must be stored.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Inserts are inexpensive for undo changes because only the new ROWID must be stored.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: The amount of generated is different for different DML operations.
- B: For deletes not only ROWID of deleted rows must be stored in generated undo.
- D: For updates not only the new, but old value for column must be also stored. Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 904-911. Chapter 19: Tuning Disk Utilization

Question 15:

On a database that is running Multithreaded server, which view would you query to get information for users with shared server connections?

- A. V\$CIRCUIT
- B. DBA_USERS
- C. DBA_CIRCUIT
- D. V\$DISPATCHER_USERS
- E. DBA_DISPATCHERS_USERS

Answer: A

Explanation:

V\$CIRCUIT view shows information for users with shared server connections

Incorrect Answers:

- B: DBA_USERS view shows information about all users of Oracle database.
- C: There is no DBA_CIRCUIT view in Oracle.
- D: V\$DISPATCHER_USERS view does not exist in Oracle.
- E: There is no DBA_DISPATCHERS_USERS view in Oracle. Oracle 8, DBA Certification Exam Guide, Jason S. Couchman, p. 858-859. Chapter 18: Tuning Memory and Operating System Use

TestKing [Oracle 1z0-024](#) Exam Questions & Answers

Related 1z0-024 Exams:

[1z0-026](#)

[1z0-001](#)

[1z0-025](#)

[1z0-023](#)

Popular Certification Exams:

[SC0-402](#)

[000-934](#)

[CISM](#)

[000-904](#)

[920-182](#)

[HP2-T14](#)

[50-650](#)

[000-267](#)

[9A0-057](#)

[640-910](#)

[70-580](#)

[1z0-101](#)

[920-196](#)

[4H0-533](#)

[HP2-B28](#)

Hot Certifications:

[SSCP](#)

[MECP
Certification](#)

[Business
Objects](#)

[Avaloq
Certification](#)

[Storage
Administrator](#)

Popular Certification Providers:

[Axis
Communication
S](#)

[BICSI](#)

[Fortinet](#)

[TruSecure](#)

[Fujitsu](#)