



1z0-033

Oracle9i:Performance Tuning

Exam number/code: 1z0-033

Exam name: Oracle9i:Performance Tuning

Questions & Answers: 510 Q&A

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Exam: 1z0-033 Certification Questions & Answers

Question 1:

Which of the following reasons to gather statistics with the DBMS_STATS package instead of the ANALYZE command? (Choose two.)

- A. The ANALYZE command doesn't support HISTOGRAMS.
- B. DBMS_STATS enables gathering statistics in parallel.
- C. The ANALYZE command does not compute statistics on indexes.
- D. DBMS_STATS enables block-level sampling.
- E. ANALYZE does not enable row-level sampling.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

There are two advantages that DBMS_STATS has over the ANALYZE command. All other answers are incorrect because each is not true about the ANALYZE command; the ANALYZE command does create histograms, it does compute statistics on indexes, when specified, and it does enable row-level sampling. Although each of these is true, they are also available with DBMS_STATS.

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Oracle 9i Database Tuning with the Tuning Pack

Question 2:

You executed the following command:

```
SQL> SELECT paddr,type,wait,totalq FROM v$queue;
```

```
PADDR TYPE WAIT TOTALQ
-----
00 COMMON 852 6819
709E687C DISPATCHER 21 3444
709E6FFC DISPATCHER 12 3381
```

For the process 00, the wait column shows a significant increase in the value. Identify two possible solutions for this. (Choose two.)

- A. check the system memory capacity; a low system memory can cause the Shared Servers to run out of memory
- B. implement connection pooling
- C. increase the value of the MAX_SHARED_SERVERS parameter
- D. increase the number of dispatchers

Answer: A,C

Question 3:

You determined that the value for REQUEST_FAILURES as seen from V\$SHARED_POOL_RESERVED is more than zero and always increasing. Which two actions could be appropriate? (Choose two.)

- A. Decrease the value for the LARGE_POOL_SIZE parameter.
- B. Increase the value for the LARGE_POOL_SIZE parameter.

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- C. Increase the value for the SHARED_POOL_SIZE parameter.
- D. Decrease the value for the SHARED_POOL_SIZE parameter
- E. Increase the value for the SHARED_POOL_RESERVED_SIZE parameter.
- F. Decrease the value for the SHARED_POOL_RESERVED_SIZE parameter.

Answer: C,E

Question 4:

View the Exhibit and examine the Buffer Pool Advisory section in the statspack report.

What size would you recommend for the database buffer cache?

```
Buffer Pool Advisory for DB: ORCL Instance: orcl End Snap: 8
-> Only rows with estimated physical reads >0 are displayed
-> ordered by Block Size, Buffers For Estimate
```

P	Size for Estimate (M)	Size Factr	Buffers for Estimate	Est Physical Read Factor	Estimated Physical Reads
D	8	.5	1,001	3.49	487,871
D	16	1.0	2,002	1.00	139,786
D	24	1.5	3,003	0.48	100,258
D	32	2.0	4,004	0.48	66,505
D	40	2.5	5,005	0.48	66,505
D	48	3.0	6,006	0.48	66,505
D	56	3.5	7,007	0.48	66,505
D	64	4.0	8,008	0.48	66,505
D	72	4.5	9,009	0.48	66,505
D	80	5.0	10,010	0.48	66,505
D	88	5.5	11,011	0.48	66,505
D	96	6.0	12,012	0.48	66,505
D	104	6.5	13,013	0.48	66,505
D	112	7.0	14,014	0.48	66,505
D	120	7.5	15,015	0.48	66,505
D	128	8.0	16,016	0.48	66,505
D	136	8.5	17,017	0.48	66,505
D	144	9.0	18,018	0.48	66,505
D	152	9.5	19,019	0.48	66,505
D	160	10.0	20,020	0.48	66,505

- A. 16 MB
- B. 32 MB
- C. 24 MB
- D. 40 MB

Answer: B

Question 5:

Jones and a couple of other users complain that their transactions on one of the application tables, TECH, are waiting for a response. On investigation, you find that one of the users, Smith, has not committed his transaction on the TECH table and he is not at his desk.

What would you do to release the lock irrespective of the end result of Smith's transaction?

- A. kill Smith's session
- B. Smith's session will be terminated automatically by altering the user SMITH to use a profile with an idle limit.
- C. perform a rollback operation in your session on behalf of Smith's session
- D. no explicit action required (The lock will be released by the Oracle database automatically after specified number of seconds in the DML_LOCKS parameter.)

Answer: A

Question 6:

What is the effect of setting the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter?

- A. A lower value for the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter results in more time spent on reading redo during instance startup.
- B. A higher value for the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter results in the LGWR process writing redo log buffers faster.
- C. A higher value for the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter results in less time spent on reading redo during instance startup.
- D. A lower value for the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter results in an increase in the frequency of the DBWRn process writing dirty buffers.

Answer: D

Question 7:

You are working on the performance tuning of your database. Which two types of performance tuning-related information would an alert log file provide? (Choose two.)

- A. mean time to recover
- B. latch contention information
- C. the top five sessions that are consuming maximum resources
- D. SQL statements that are consuming maximum resources
- E. instance recovery start and complete times

Answer: A,E

Question 8:

Which command can be used to turn on the buffer cache advisory feature?

- A. ALTER SESSION SET DB_CACHE_ADVICE = on;
- B. ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_ADVICE = on;
- C. ALTER DATABASE SET DB_CACHE_ADVICE = on;
- D. ALTER DATABASE BUFFER POOL SET DB_CACHE_ADVICE = on;

Answer: B

Explanation:

DB_CACHE_ADVICE enables or disables statistics gathering used for predicting behavior with different cache sizes through the V\$DB_CACHE_ADVICE performance view. It's dynamic parameter class: it uses the ALTER SYSTEM command.

Incorrect Answers:

A: To turn on the buffer cache advisory feature you need to use the ALTER SYSTEM command.

C: To turn on the buffer cache advisory feature you need to use the ALTER SYSTEM command.

Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 275-277 Chapter 5: Tuning the Database Buffer Cache

D: To turn on the buffer cache advisory feature you need to use the ALTER SYSTEM command.

Question 9:

Which four are likely to be the cause of poor database performance? (Choose four)

- A. High occurrence of disk sorting.

- B. Low occurrence of recursive SQL.
- C. Too few redo logs that are too small.
- D. High use of cursors with bind variables.
- E. Limited use of cursors with bind variables.
- F. Frequent connections/disconnections from the application to the database.

Answer: A,C,E,F

Explanation:

High occurrence of disk sorting, few small redo logs, limited use of cursors with bind variables and frequent connection/disconnection from the application can cause of poor database performance.

Incorrect Answers:

- B: Low occurrence of recursive SQL will increase performance.
- D: High use of cursors with bind variables in most cases increase performance due to less serialization. Oracle OCP Oracle 9i Database: Performance Tuning Exam Guide - Charles A. Pack - Oracle Press Page 28 Oracle Performance Tuning Methodology

Question 10:

The KEEP pool is full. You issued a query requiring buffers from the KEEP pool. What will happen?

- A. The query will return an out-of-memory error.
- B. Some of the existing object blocks will be aged out of the KEEP pool.
- C. The RECYCLE pool will be used instead.
- D. The DEFAULT pool will be used instead.

Answer: B

Question 11:

When setting multiple LRU latches in your initialization parameter file, what might you also consider setting?

- A. One buffer pool for each latch.
- B. One DBWn process for each latch.
- C. At one shared server for each latch.
- D. At least two DBWn processes for each latch.

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should set one DBWn process for each latch to avoid the latch contention.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: One DBWn process, not one buffer pool, should be set for each latch.
- C: You don't need to consider to set shared servers for latches. Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 470-473 Chapter 9: Tuning Contention
- D: One, not two, DBWn process for each latch should be set.

Question 12:

Which of the following is true about allocating extents?

- A. Always let Oracle allocate extents dynamically.
- B. You should avoid dynamic extent allocation.
- C. You can monitor segments that are close to extending by querying DBA_EXTENTS.

- D. You should extend a table manually with the ALTER TABLE ... ALLOCATE NEXT command.
- E. You should extend a table manually with the ALTER TABLE ... AUTOEXTEND command.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dynamic extent allocation can cause performance problems for application SQL statements that are inserting or updating. Also we don't want Oracle to dynamically extend segments. DBA_EXTENTS does not give us information about segments close to extending. The ALLOCATE NEXT and the AUTOEXTEND are not valid ALTER TABLE clauses.

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Question 13:

View the Exhibit to check the existing resource consumer groups and the group to which the current sessions belong.

You executed the following procedure to switch the consumer group of SCOTT:

```
SQL> EXEC  
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_USER  
( 'scott', 'low_group');
```

If the user SCOTT starts a new session, to which consumer group will the new session belong?



- A. The session belongs to SYS_GROUP.
- B. The session belongs to LOW_GROUP.
- C. The session belongs to DEFAULT_CONSUMER_GROUP.
- D. The session belongs to LOW_GROUP if no other SCOTT session exists while starting the new session.

Answer: C

Question 14:

You execute the following query to diagnose the performance of each shared server.

```
SQL > SELECT name "NAME", paddr, requests,  
2 > (busy / (busy+idle)) * 100 "%TIME BUSY", status  
3 > FROM V$SHARED_SERVER;
```

Based on the above query, you obtain the following result:

```
NAME PADDR REQUESST %TIME BUSY STATUS  
-----  
S000 0107D73B 51525 9.19084132 WAIT (RECEIVE)  
S001 0107B233 26817 5.07654792 WAIT (COMMON)  
S002 0107B3BE 6362 1.44008509 WAIT (RECEIVE)  
S006 0108574C 54 86.9953920 WAIT (RECEIVE)  
S008 0107B549 1 99.9994096 WAIT (ENQ)
```

What can you infer from this result?

- A. Shared server S001 must be handling a batch process.
- B. The user assigned to shared server S008 should probably have a dedicated server.
- C. Shared server S002 should probably be servicing a DSS type of application.
- D. Shared server S006 must be representing most of the client sessions.
- E. A DBA is probably assigned to shared server S000 because it is handling many requests.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since shared server S008 shows 99.9994096 percent of time busy with status 'ENQ', the user assigned to this shared server should have a dedicated server that will be able to process user's query more efficiently than shared server.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: It looks like shared server S008, not S001, must be handling a long-running batch process.
 - C: Shared server S008 should probably be servicing a DSS type of application.
 - D: Shared server S006 is not representing most of the client sessions: it has 86.99% of busy time, but S008 has more busy time.
 - E: S000 is not handling many requests.
- Oracle OCP Oracle 9i Database:Performance Tuning Exam Guide - Charles A. Pack - Oracle PressPage 263 Tuning Oracle Shared Server

Question 15:

What is the initialization parameter PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET used for?

- A. Specifying the number of cached tables to preload at instance startup.
- B. Specifying the maximum number of parallel execution processes and parallel recovery processes for an instance.
- C. Specifying the maximum number of operating user processes that can simultaneously connect to Oracle.
- D. Enabling the automatic sizing of SQL working areas used by memory-intensive SQL operators such as sort, group-by, hash-join, bitmap merge and bitmap create.

Answer: D

Explanation:

PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET specifies the target aggregate PGA memory available to all server processes attached to the instance. You must set this parameter to enable the automatic sizing of SQL working areas used by memory-intensive SQL operators such as sort, group-by, hash-join, bitmap merge, and bitmap create.

Incorrect Answers:

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A: It does not specify the number of cached tables to preload at instance startup.
B: It does not specify the maximum number of parallel execution processes and parallel recovery processes for an instance.
C: It does not specify the maximum number of operating user processes that can simultaneously connect to Oracle.Oracle OCP Oracle 9i Database:Performance Tuning Exam Guide - Charles A. Pack - Oracle PressPage 170 Optimize Sort Operations

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