1z0-033

Oracle9i
Performance Tuning

Demo Version 2.0

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QUESTION NO: 1
Which three statements about rebuilding indexes are true? (Choose three)

A. The ALTER INDEX REBUILD command is used to change the storage characteristics of an index.
B. Using the ALTER INDEX REBUILD is usually faster than dropping and recreating an index because it uses the fast full scan feature.
C. Oracle8i allows for the creation of an index or re-creation of an existing index while allowing concurrent operations on the base table.
D. When building an index, the NOLOGGING and UNRECOVERABLE keywords can be used concurrently to reduce the time it takes to rebuild.

Answer: A, B, C
Explanation:
You can use the ALTER INDEX REBUILD command to optimize the storage characteristics of an index. Using the ALTER INDEX command with the REBUILD option is an effective way to quickly rebuild an index because the existing index entries are used to create the new index. The ONLINE option of the ALTER INDEX REBUILD command should be used to minimize any locking issues that occur when an index is rebuilt while users continue to perform DML on the index's underlying table.

Incorrect Answers
D: When building an index, the NOLOGGING and UNRECOVERABLE keywords cannot be used concurrently to reduce the time it takes to rebuild.

OCP: Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 151-152
Chapter 3: SQL Application Tuning and Design

QUESTION NO: 2
Where can you find the nondefault parameters when the instance is started?

A. Alert log
B. Online redo log
C. Archiver redo log
D. SYSTEM user's trace file

Answer: A
Explanation:
Alert log file shows the nondefault parameters when the instance is started.
Incorrect Answers
B: Online redo log is not used to store this information.
C: Archive redo log is just archived copy of online redo log. It does not have any information about nondefault parameters.

D: SYSTEM's user's trace file is not used to provide this information.

OCP: Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 34-38
Chapter 2: Sources of Tuning Information

QUESTION NO: 3
What should be two goals in tuning rollback segments? (Choose two)

A. Transactions should never wait for access to rollback segment.
B. No transaction, however large or exceptional, should ever run out of rollback space.
C. Rollback segments should be configured to extend continually during normal processing.
D. The ratio of waits to the rollback segment header blocks should be less than 5% of the sum of access.

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
There are two main goals for rollback segments: transactions should never wait for access to rollback segment; no transaction should ever run out of rollback space because it used to keep the read-consistent view of the changed data.

Incorrect Answers
C: Rollback should not extend continually during normal processing. It is possible only as exception to keep data for batch jobs performing DML operations with many rows.
D: Transactions should never wait for access to rollback segment.

OCP: Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 425-429
Chapter 8: Tuning Disk I/O

QUESTION NO: 4
Which statement about improving the performance of the database buffer cache by creating multiple buffer pools is true?

A. The KEEP buffer pool must also be deferred if the RECYCLE pool is defined.
B. The buffer pool for an object can be set explicitly only at object creation time.
C. The blocks from an object without an explicitly set buffer pool go into the RECYCLE pool.
D. Buffer pools are assigned to a segment, so option with multiple segments can have blocks in multiple buffer pools.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Oracle provides you with the ability to divide the Database Buffer Cache into as many as three separate areas called Buffer Pools. Segments are then explicitly assigned to use the appropriate Buffer Pool as determined by the DBA. Option with multiple segments can have blocks in multiple buffer pools.

Incorrect Answers
A: There is no such relation with the KEEP buffer pool and the RECYCLE buffer pool: they can be defined independently.
B: The buffer pool for an object can be changed after an object creation.
C: The blocks from an object without an explicitly set buffer pool go into the DEFAULT pool.

OCP: Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 265-274
Chapter 5: Tuning the Database Buffer Cache

QUESTION NO: 5
What should one be your tuning goals?

A. Use as much memory as possible.
B. Use multiple copies of the code in memory.
C. Access the most possible number of blocks from disk.
D. Access the least possible number of blocks from disk.

Answer: D
Explanation:
The main goal is to access the least possible number of blocks from disk because I/O operations are significantly more expensive as memory operations.

Incorrect Answers
A: You need to use as less memory as possible.
B: You need to share the same code in the memory to reduce the memory usage.
C: The main goals is to access the least, not the most, possible number of blocks from disk

OCP: Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Study Guide, Joseph C. Johnson, p. 6-10
Chapter 1: Introduction to Performance Tuning