

In order to learn which questions have been answered correctly:

1. Print these pages.
2. Answer the questions.
3. Send this assessment with the answers via:
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Or

- b. Mail the answers to the following address:

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| QNO | Question | Answer |
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| 1. | AWR: Automatic Workload Repository: a. Analyzes the information for possible performance problems with the Oracle database. b. Collects, processes, and maintains performance statistics for problem detection and self-tuning. c. Is an efficient technique for optimizing SQL statements without modifying any statements. d. Provides advice on materialized views, indexes, and materialized view logs. e. None of the above. | b |
| 2. | Which is not an example of resource exhaustion? a. Reduced availability, because database objects take longer to maintain. b. Table scans in high-volume transactions causing inevitable disk I/O shortages. c. Excessive network requests, resulting in network and scheduling bottlenecks. d. Memory allocation causing paging and swapping. e. Hardware exhaustion. | a |
| 3. | Which is NOT a factor preventing linear scalability? a. Poor schema design which causes expensive SQL that does not scale. b. Poor transaction design which causes locking and serialization problems. c. Poor connection management which causes poor response times and unreliable systems. d. Memory-intensive applications that allocate a large amount of memory without considering how much memory needs to free at runtime. e. They are all factors. | e |
| 4. | By appending to the index, all columns referenced by the query: a. Will accelerate a query and reduce the number of logical I/Os by eliminating a table access from the execution plan. b. Will benefit from faster index access. c. Will slow down the query due to increased index access. d. Will increase the filter factor. e. None of the above. | a |
| 5. | Bitmap Indexes are: a. Suitable for low cardinality data. b. Suitable for high cardinality data. c. Suitable for low volume access. d. a and b. e. None of the above. | a |
| 6. | Keys in the an index should be ordered: a. With columns with most selectivity first b. To reduce I/O by clustering or sorting data. c. In alphabetic order d. a and b. e. a, b and c. | d |

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| 7. | In a web-based or multitiered application, when application servers are used to multiplex database connections to users, then the recommended practice is to: a. Have the connections local to the client. b. Have database connections that are not pooled. c. Have database connections which are pooled and are not reestablished for each user request. d. Avoid connection pools. e. a and b. | c |
| 8. | Which is a parsing operation? a. Hard parsing b. Soft parsing c. Heuristic parsing d. Functional parsing e. a and b. | e |
| 9. | Which is an important initialization parameter that impacts performance: a. DB_NAME b. DB_DOMAIN c. OPEN_CURSORS d. DB_BLOCK_SIZE e. CONTROL_FILES | d |
| 10. | This parameter is set by default from the value of processes. However, when using the shared server, then the implied value is likely to be insufficient. a. UNDO_MANAGEMENT b. UNDO_TABLESPACE c. SESSIONS d. DB_BLOCK_SIZE e. None of the above. | c |
| 11. | The _____ view contains statistics for monitoring and tuning undo space. a. V\$UNDO b. V\$UNDOSTAT c. V\$STAT d. V\$MONITOR e. None of the above. | b |
| 12. | Undersized log files will: a. Decrease checkpoint activity and reduce performance. b. Increase checkpoint activity and reduce performance. c. Improve performance by performing data caching. d. b and c. e. None of the above. | b |

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| 13. | Table compression: a. Was designed primarily for read-only environments. b. Can result in processing overhead for DML operations. c. Will increase performance for many read operations, especially when a system is I/O bound. d. a and b. e. a,b and c. | e |
| 14. | In order to improve the compression factor: a. Decrease the key size b. Increase the value of repetitions within a database block c. Reorganize the index. d. a and b. e. a, b and c. | b |
| 15. | The most efficient way to create indexes is by: a. Adding all keys into a single index. b. Sorting the data before loading into the table. c. Avoiding UNIQUE key values. d. Creating them after data has been loaded. e. None of the above. | d |
| 16. | The _____ view contains current, average, and maximum dispatcher statistics for several categories. a. V\$DISPATCHER_RATE b. V\$DISPATCHER c. V\$STATISTICS d. V\$RATE e. None of the above. | b |
| 17. | A type of statistic collected by Oracle is called a _____, which is defined as the rate of change in a cumulative statistic. a. Delta b. Update stats c. Cumulative Delta d. Metric e. None of the above. | d |
| 18. | A statistical _____ is collection of statistic rates usually taken over time period where the system is performing well at peak load. a. Median b. Baseline c. Delta d. Paradigm e. None of the above. | b |

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| 19. | <p>_____ are statistics that are incremented by a server process/thread to indicate that it had to wait for an event to complete before being able to continue processing.</p> <p>a. Wait events b. Interrupts c. Semaphores d. Mutexes e. None of the above.</p> | a |
| 20. | <p>ADDM provides the following benefits except:</p> <p>a. Automatic performance diagnostic report every hour by default. b. Problem diagnosis based on decades of tuning expertise. c. Time-based quantification of problem impacts and recommendation benefits. d. Identification of root cause, not symptoms. e. All are benefits.</p> | e |
| 21. | <p>_____ is the cumulative time spent by the database server in processing user requests.</p> <p>a. DB TIME b. SERVER TIME c. DB CUMULATIVE UNITS d. Metrics e. RESOURCE TIME</p> | a |
| 22. | <p>Automatic database diagnostic monitoring is enabled by default and is controlled by the _____ initialization parameter.</p> <p>a. ADDM_LEVEL b. DIAGNOSTIC_LEVEL c. STATISTICS_LEVEL d. DIAG_LEVEL e. LEVEL_ADDM</p> | c |
| 23. | <p>The value of _____ is the average time it takes to read a single database block in microseconds. Oracle uses the default value of 10 milliseconds, which is an appropriate value for most modern hard drives.</p> <p>a. DBBLKIO b. DBIO_EXPECTED c. BLOCK_IO d. BLOCK e. None of the above.</p> | b |
| 24. | <p>In order to diagnose database performance issues, ADDM analysis can be performed across any two AWR snapshots as long as the following requirements are met:</p> <p>a. Both the snapshots did not encounter any errors during creation and have not yet been purged. b. There were no shutdown and startup actions between the two snapshots. c. The DIAG parameter is turned on. d. a and b. e. None of the above.</p> | d |

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| 25. | <p>ADDM information can be displayed through the DBA_ADVISOR views. This group of views does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. DBA_ADVISOR_TASKS b. DBA_ADVISOR_LOG c. DBA_ADVISOR_RECOMMENDATIONS d. DBA_ADVISOR_LISTINGS e. They are all views for ADDM. | d |
| 26. | <p>Physical I/O results in an increase in the CPU resources required, for the following reason:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The path length in device drivers. b. Operating system event schedulers. c. Loading of shared libraries. d. a and b. e. a, b and c. | d |
| 27. | <p>Which Oracle memory caches do not affect performance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Shared pool b. Large pool c. PL/SQL Stream pool d. Buffer cache e. Streams pool size | c |
| 28. | <p>If the SGA_TARGET is set to 0:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pool are not turned on. b. Automatic Shared Memory Management is disabled. c. Connection pools are disabled. d. PL/SQL Statement cache is turned off. e. None of the above. | b |
| 29. | <p>When information about SGA resize operations are currently in progress, an operation can grow or a shrink of a dynamic SGA component. The view that provides information for this is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. V\$SGA_DYNAMIC_COMPONENTS b. V\$SGA_DYNAMIC_FREE_MEMORY c. V\$STATISTICS d. V\$SGA_CURRENT_RESIZE_OPS e. None of the above. | d |
| 30. | <p>In order to ascertain how much memory is allocated to the SGA and each of its internal structures, enter the following SQL*Plus statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. SHOW SGA b. DISPLAY SGA c. SGA_LIST d. LIST_SGA e. None of the above. | a |

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| 31. | On most systems, sizing the log buffer larger than _____ does not provide any performance benefit. a. 256K b. 512K c. 1M d. 5M e. 10M | c |
| 32. | Stripe width is: a. The size of the stripe. b. The product of the stripe depth and the number of drives in the striped set. c. The number of I/O controllers. d. Is only available on shared CPUs. e. None of the above. | b |
| 33. | The advantages of a smaller block size are that it: a. Is beneficial for small rows with lots of random access. b. Reduces block contention. c. Is beneficial for sequential access or very large rows. d. a and b. e. a, b and c. | d |
| 34. | A block size of _____ is optimal for most systems. However, OLTP systems occasionally use smaller block sizes and DSS systems occasionally use larger block sizes. a. 8K b. 24K c. 64K d. 128K e. 256K | a |
| 35. | Wait event data reveals symptoms of problems that might be impact performance including: a. Latch contention b. Buffer contention c. I/O contention d. a and b e. a,b and c | e |
| 36. | The _____ view displays the resources or events for which active sessions are waiting. a. V\$WAIT b. V\$SESSION c. V\$STATS d. V\$SESSION_WAIT e. None of the above. | d |

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| 37. | <p>This view contains detailed rollback and undo segment statistics for each segment.</p> <p>a. V\$ROLLBACK b. V\$UNDO c. V\$ROLLSTAT d. V\$COMMIT e. V\$SYNCPPOINT</p> | c |
| 38. | <p>A hard parse rate of more than _____ a second indicates that there is a very high amount of hard parsing on the system. High hard parse rates cause serious performance issues and need to be investigated.</p> <p>a. 10 b. 100 c. 250 d. 1000 e. 5000</p> | b |
| 39. | <p>Using the following ratio, what value should be given for optimal delayed block cleanout performance?</p> <p>ratio = transaction tables consistent reads - undo records applied / transaction tables consistent read rollbacks</p> <p>a. .01 b. .1 c. 1 d. 10 e. 100</p> | c |
| 40. | <p>Use the _____ control utility's services command to order to ascertain if there are excessive connection refusals.</p> <p>a. LISTEN b. SERVICE c. LISTUTIL d. LISTREFUS e. LSNRCTL</p> | e |