Oracle pl sql interview questions performance tuning

Do you attend any Oracle Developer or Oracle DBA interview? Don't know, Oracle performance settings are an interview issue!!! Check out the 40 Oracle performance setting interview questions in this blog post. Oracle's performance setting interview issue blog is written because the Oracle database is used by many companies around the world. Oracle performance customization skills play a very important role in Oracle database Applications.This Oracle performance setup skills are required for Oracle DBAs/Oracle developers/ETL developers and report developers (who work with oracle SQLs) or anyone who works with Oracle databases. Now a few days later, companies are aware of the importance of proactive customization over jet tweaking. Thus, Oracle Performance Tuning Interview questions are asked from 2+ years of experience and beyond. Most of the time Oracle's performance setting interview question is an approach based rather than a single word answer. Oracle Performance Settings Interview Questions – SQLExposed Oracle performance settings interview issues are useful for Oroke developers (PL/SQL, Oracle forms)Oracle ETL ProfessionalsOracle Developer Reporting 1. Tell me about the various issues with oracle performance settings you've been working on, and how did you fix them?2. If one Oracle SQL query is executed in a frog/SQL developer for more than an hour. How do I know if this query is hanging or running ?3. Do you get the Oracle procedure (600 lines of code) to configure how do you configure? what is your approach ?4. In what phase of SDLC (software development lifecycle) will oracle SQL Tuning?5 activity come. Who is responsible for setting up Oracle's performance in the DBA/Developer/Data Architect?6 project. A full scan table always indicates poor query performance. Is this statement TRUE/FALSE?7. Given the explaining plan for Oracle Sql Query to configure, what is your approach to improving its performance ?8. If you are given two plans for the same oracle request, on what basis , do you finalize the best explanation plan?9. What Oracle configuration tools have you used? You are looking for training at Oracle Performance Tuning Training, check out our individual course for Oracle Developers/ ETL Professionals Become a performance setup expert at Click here to know - Oracle Performance Tuning Training - Developer Track Course10. Oracle SQL Performance Setting Interview Issue: Always create an index where the status of the columns in the query improves oracle performance. do you agree with this statement? Give me an analysis of your answer.11 Oracle SQL Performance Setting Interview Question:What are the different ways to analyze statistics tables?12. Oracle SQL Performance Setting Interview #12:What's the difference between a full scan table Scan index?13. Oracle SQL performance setting interview question: What is the difference between Nested Loop Join and Hash Join?14. What is the difference between Merging hash and Sort Merge?15. Explaining the query plan does not provide potential problems to reduce SQL performance, then what factors do you analyze?16. What are the ways to configure the performance of the ORACLE OPERATOR INSERT?17. What are the ways to configure the performance of oracle statement DELETE?18. Pl SQL Performance Setting Interview Question: What are the steps to configure the performance of the Oracle SQL script?19. pl SQL performance setting interview question: How to configure SQL script / procedure using TKprof?20. Pl SQL Performance Setting Interview Question:Tell us 5 hints used when configuring SQLsWant to participate in Oracle performance training settings, but there is no time to learn ??? Click to know - Oracle Performance Training Settings – Oracle's (prerecorded video) performance setting interview questions (for Oracle DBAs)Below Oracle performance settings interview issues are useful for1. Database users complain about the database slowly, what is your approach to solving this performance issue?2. The developer comes for your help saying that one particular report is running slowly, How do you solve this problem?3. One particular package program yesterday it lasted longer than usual. Today, the time of batch execution is normal. How can I find what might have caused the performance problem yesterday?4. How do you find which SQL consumes more resources ?5. Sql Tuning Advisor gives some suggestions for creating more indexes on the table, will you follow the proposal to justify?6. Tell us a few waiting events you've come across with setup issues?7. How do I analyze/interpret the AWR report to solve setup issues?8. What is the difference between ASH and AWR Report?9. How do you use Oracle Enterprise Manager to solve customization goals?10.What is Oracle Hit Ratios, how are they useful in the Oracle Performance Tuning?11 database. What are you analyzing in the ADDM?12 report. How do I configure oracle data download using SQL Loader?13. How to configure oracle data pump load? You are looking for training in Oracle performance training settings, check out our individual course for Oracle DBAs Become an Oracle Performance Setup Expert Click for Oracle performance setting for DBAs14. question setting up interview performance for oracle dbaHow do you guarantee that the temporary table space is allocated enough for users to use the database?15. performance settings for oracle dbaHow do I configure the sorting of related queries?16. performance setting interview questions for oracle dbaHow do you provide SQL memory of the oracle ?17. question setting up interview performance for oracle dbaHow do you guarantee that the memory allocated is sufficient to use applications ?18. question setting up interview performance for oracle dbaI when reported on oracle performance problem, what steps do you follow?19. What are the five init.ora parameters used to configure Oracle?20 performance. How do you find session locks that trigger performance settings? Become an Oracle performance setting expert Click for video on Oracle performance training setup If you are looking for Oracle performance setting interview issues for experienced or fresh, you are in the right place. There are many opportunities from many reputable companies in the world. According to research, Oracle Performance Tuning has a market share of about 40.3%. So you still have the opportunity to move forward in your career at Oracle Performance Tuning Development. Mindmajix offers an advanced Oracle Performance Interview Settings Question 2021 that will help you crack up interviews &; Purchase career dreams as an Oracle Performance Developer Setup. If you would like to become a professional and build a career in this field, then visit Mindmajix - a global online learning platform: Oracle performance tuning course This course will help you achieve excellence in the field. 1 quarter of 2010). What is performance settings? Answer: Optimal system usage using existing resources called performance settings. 2 quarter of 2010). What types of tuning differ? 1.01.2018— 100000 CPU setup2. Memory settings3. Setting up IO4. Configuring the application5. Configuring the Q3 database). What basically contains database settings? 1.01.2018— 100000 Impact factors2. Wait for Q4 events). What is an optimizer? ANS: Optimizer is the mechanism that will make the sql statement Q5 execution plan). Types of optimizers? 1.01.2018— 100000 RBO(Rule-based optimizer)2.2 CBO(Cost-based Optimizer) Q6). What int parameter is used to use the optimizer? ANS: optimizer_mode = Rule - RBO Cost - CBO Pick - First CBO Failing RBO Q7). Which optimizer is the best? Moseuo: CBO Q8). Which pre-requested optimizer? 1.01.2018—100000 Set the optimizer mode2. Collect Q9 object statistics). How do you collect statistics on the table? ANS: Analyze emp table computing statistics or analyze emp Q10 table rating statistics). What is the difference between calculations and valuation? A: If you use computing, FTS will happen if you use a score of only 10% of the table will read Do You Know: Oracle DBA Training Q11). The data dictionary follows which optimizer mode? In: RBO Q12). delete object statistics? ANS: EMP table delete Q13 statistics). How do I collect user statistics or diagrams? ANS: exec dbms_stats.gather_schema_stats(Scott) Q14). How do I view table statistics? ANS: Select num_rows, blocks, empty_blocks from dba_tables where tab_name = 'emp' Q15). What is Rows? ANS: These are rows, it covers several blocks of Q16). How do you collect user statistics in Oracle apps? Language: fnd_stats Q17). How do you know that SQL is currently in use by session? Ans: passing v$ sql and v $sql_area Q18). What is an execution plan? A: Is this a roadmap for how SQL is performed by oracle DBA? 19 quarter). How do I get the index table and which column is the index on? 20-dba_indexes and dba_ind_columns 20th quarter). What init parameter should you set to bypass the difference? Language: cursor_sharing = power Q21). How do you know which session works long jobs? ANS: going v$session_longops Q22). How do you rins the shared pool? ANS: Change the system flash shared_pool is: SQL Server DBA training? 23 quarter). How do you get information about FTS? Ans: using v$sysstat Q24). Where do you get information about the library cache? 25th quarter of 2015. How do I get specific session information? 10000000000000000000000000000000000000 How to view trace files? Ans: using tkprof — use: tkprof alllllle.trc llkld.txt Q27). Types of hits? Answer: buffer hit and library hit Q28). Types of waiting events? ANS: CPU time and direct path read Q29). The table has a table with 30 degrees in it. Is that bad? Why not? ANS: Multiple scales in and of themselves are not bad. However, if you also have chained strings, it can hurt performance settings. 30 quarter of 2010). How do I set up table spaces when I install Oracle? A: You should always try to use Oracle's flexible architecture standard or other separation scheme to ensure that system, ROLLBACK, REDO LOG, DATA, TEMPORARY and INDEX segments are split properly. 31 of the quarter). Do you see a few snippets in the SYSTEM table space that you need to test first? ANS: Make sure that users do not have system tablespace as a temporary or default destination table by checking DBA_USERS view. 32 of the quarter). What are the signs that you want to increase the SHARED_POOL_SIZE parameter? A: Low dictionary data or library cache hit odds by getting an ORA-04031 error. Another indication is a steady decline in performance with all other customization options the same. 33 of the quarter). What is a general guide to resizing db_block_size and db_multi_block_read a program that makes many full table scans? A: Oracle almost always reads into 64k pieces. Q34) What is the fastest query method for a table? ANS: Get behind rowid Q35) Explain the use of TKPROF? Which initialization option should I enable to get a full TKPROF output? ANS: The tkprof tool is a configuration tool used to determine CPU and execution time for SQL statements. You use it, first timed_statistics true in the initialization, and then enabled tracing for the entire database by using the sql_trace session by using the ALTER SESSION command. . A trace file is created to run the tkprof tool from the tracing file, and then look at the exit of the tkprof tool. This can also be used to create an output plan explain. Q36) When looking at v$ sysstat you see that sorting (disk) is high. Is it bad or good? If it's bad, how do you fix it? ANS: If you get excessive disk sorting it's bad. This means that you need to configure the sort area settings in the initialization files. The main sort option is SORT_AREA_SIZe parameter. 37 quarter). When should I increase the retring to copy? What parameters control the retring for copying? A: When you get excessive controversy for retracting a copy, as shown on repeat copy retracting hit ratio. You can increase copy retents using the initialization LOG_SIMULTANEOUS_COPIES twice as many processors on your system. Q38) Where can you get a list of all initialization options for your instance? How about specifying if they are the default settings or have been changed? Ans: You can search the init.ora file for instructions to manually set the settings. For all parameters, their value and the current value is the default value, locate the v$parameter in the view. 39 quarter). Describe the hit factor that refers to the database buffers. What is the difference between instant and cumulative impact ratio; which one to use for customization? A: The hit ratio is a measure of how many times the database has been able to read values from buffers compared to how many times it has had to reread data values from disks. A value greater than 80-90% good, less may indicate problems. If you take the relationship of the existing parameters, this will be the cumulative value from the beginning of the database. If you make a comparison between pairs of readings based on some arbitrary amount of time, this is an instant ratio for that amount of time. Generally speaking, instant reading gives more valuable data as it will tell you what your instance is doing during the time it was generated. 40 quarter). Discuss string chain, how does this happen? How can you reduce it? How do you fix it? ANS: A chain string occurs when varchar2 values are updated and the new value is longer than the old value and will not fit into the rest of the space block. This causes a string chain to another block. You can reduce it by setting the storage options in the table with the appropriate values. You can fix it by exporting and importing the corresponding table. 41 of the quarter). Looking at the estat event report you see that you are getting a busy waiting buffer. Is that bad? How can you find what is causing this? ANS: Buffer busy waiting can point to disputes in repeat, roll back or data blocks. You need to check v$waitstat views to see which areas are causing The count column value tells you where the problem is, the class column tells you that. Undo a roll-away of segments, segments, are database buffers. 42 of the quarter). If you see controversy for library caches, how to fix it? ANS: Increase the size of the shared pool. 43 of the quarter). If you see statistics that are dealing with repeal, what are they really talking about? ANS: Roll-away segments and related structures. 44 of the quarter). If the table has an increase in the default pct zero, what will it cause (due to the smon process)? ANS: The SMON process will not automatically 3D its free space fragments. Explore Oracle performance customization sample resumes! &Load && Edit for free ..! Download now! 45 quarter). If the table shows excessive fragmentation, what are the methods of defragmenting the table space? (only 7.1,7.2 and 7.3) Answer: In Oracle 7.0 to 7.2 Use the Change Session command to set the event immediate trace name of the combined ts #' level; is the easiest way to defragment continuous fragmentation of free space. The ts# parameter corresponds to the ts# value found in the table ts$ SYS. In version 7.3, it is best to 3D to change the table space;. If free space is not adjacent, exporting, falling, and importing space content may be the only way to reclaim nonadjath free space. 46 quarter). How can you tell if the table has excessive fragmentation? ANS: If the selection against the dba_free_space shows that the number of areas in the table is greater than the number of its data files, it is fragmented. 47 quarter). You see the following on the status report: Ans: repeat requests for space log 23redo log timeout 0E is something to worry about? What if I repeat the time-out of the high log space? How can you fix it? Since the timeout is zero, no. If the waiting time was high, it may indicate a need to repeat the logs more. 48 quarter). What can lead to high value for recursive calls? How can I fix this? ANS: High value for recursive calls is caused by incorrect cursor usage, excessive dynamic space management, and excessive re-analysis of the statement. You need to identify the cause and fix it, or relinking apps to hold the cursors, use the correct space management methods (proper storage and size) or ensure that re-requests are placed in packages for proper reuse. 49 quarter). If there is a problem in the estat library cache report, if the estat library cache report is less than 0.8? If so, how to fix it? ANS: This means that the shared pool may be too small. Increase the size of the shared pool. 50 quarter). If you see the value for the restart is high in the estat library cache report this question is a concern? A: Yes, you should aim for zero loads if possible. If you see excessive then increase the size of the shared pool. 51 quarter). You look at the dba_rollback_segs see that there are a large number of shrinkages and they are relatively small, is that a problem? How can I fix this if it's a problem? ANS: A large number of small shrinkage indicates the need to increase the size of the Rollback. Ideally, you should not have shrinkage or a small number of large shrinkages. To do this, simply increase the size of the measures and adjust accordingly optimally. 52 quarter). Do you look at dba_rollback_segs and see that you have a large number of wraps this problem? ANS: The abundance of wraps indicates that your size for the roll-back segments is probably too small. Increase the size of your measures to reduce the number of wraps. 53 of the quarter). In a system with an average of 40 concurrent users, you get the following from the roll back request: ROLL BACK CUR EXTENTS——————— ———————————— R01 11R02 8R03 12R04 9SYSTEM 4 Q54) You have room for everyone to grow another 20 degrees each. Is there a problem? Should you take any action? Iss: There's no problem. You have a 40 degree showing and an average of 40 simultaneous users. Since there is a lot of room to grow no action is necessary. 55 quarter). You see multiple scales in the temporary space of the table. Is that a problem? As of: As long as they're all the same size it's not a problem. In fact, it may even improve performance, as Oracle won't have to create a new measure when the user needs it. Ravindra Sawaram Sawaram

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