

HCIP-GaussDB-OLTP V1.5

Huawei H13-921 V1.5

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 2

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, GaussDB Database Management	9
Topic 2, GaussDB Database Backup and Recovery	2
Topic 3, GaussDB Database Performance Tuning	9
Topic 4, GaussDB Database Security Management	3
Total	23

QUESTION NO: 1

A query against a large order table has become slow after data growth. The database administrator needs to compare the optimizer's estimated row counts with the rows actually processed by each plan node. Which command should be used?

- A. EXPLAIN ANALYZE
- B. EXPLAIN
- C. ANALYZE
- D. VACUUM

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

EXPLAIN ANALYZE is correct. It executes the statement and returns the execution plan together with runtime information, including actual row counts and timing for plan nodes. This allows the administrator to identify differences between cardinality estimates and actual results.

EXPLAIN displays only the optimizer's estimated plan and does not provide actual execution statistics. **ANALYZE** collects optimizer statistics, but it does not display how a particular SQL statement was executed. **VACUUM** performs storage maintenance and is not a plan-analysis command.

QUESTION NO: 2

A stored procedure processes many independent order updates in one transaction. If one order update fails, the procedure must undo only that order's changes and continue processing the remaining orders. Which two actions should be used?

Select two.

- A. Set a SAVEPOINT before processing each order update.
- B. Use ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT when an individual order update fails.
- C. Use ROLLBACK for each failed order update.
- D. Commit the transaction after every order update.
- E. Use RELEASE SAVEPOINT to reverse the failed order update.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A **SAVEPOINT** establishes a point within the current transaction before an individual order update is processed. If that update fails, **ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT** reverses work performed after the savepoint while retaining earlier successful work in the transaction.

A full **ROLLBACK** ends the transaction and reverses all of its uncommitted changes, including earlier successful orders. Committing each order is not required for selective rollback and changes the intended transaction boundary. **RELEASE SAVEPOINT** removes the savepoint; it does not undo changes.