

Exercice 1

R2

Après ajout de l'index `IDX_NUMCLIENT`

Plan hash value: 51045663

Id	Operation	Name	Rows Bytes Cost
(%CPU)	Time Inst IN-OUT		

0	SELECT STATEMENT		82 20336
166 (0)	00:00:03		
1	NESTED LOOPS		
2	NESTED LOOPS		82 20336
166 (0)	00:00:03		
3	REMOTE	COMMANDE98	82 11152
2 (0)	00:00:01 SITEC~ R->S		
* 4	INDEX RANGE SCAN	IDX_NUMCLIENT	1
1 (0)	00:00:01		
5	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENT	1 112
2 (0)	00:00:01		

Query Block Name / Object Alias (identified by operation id):

1 - SEL\$1

3 - SEL\$1 / C1@SEL\$1

4 - SEL\$1 / C@SEL\$1

5 - SEL\$1 / C@SEL\$1

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

4 - access("C"."NUMCLIENT"="C1"."NUMCLIENT")

Column Projection Information (identified by operation id):

1 - (#keys=0) "C1"."NUMCDE"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22],
"C1"."ETAT"[VARCHAR2,1],
"C1"."PRIXC"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."DATEC"[DATE,7], "C1"."PRIORITE"
[CHARACTER,15],
"C1"."VENDEUR"[CHARACTER,15], "C1"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,100],

```
"C"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22],
    "C"."NOM"[VARCHAR2,25], "C"."NUMPAYS"[NUMBER,22], "C"."SEGMENT"
[CHARACTER,10],
    "C"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,117]
2 - (#keys=0) "C1"."NUMCDE"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22],
"C1"."ETAT"[VARCHAR2,1],
    "C1"."PRIXC"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."DATEC"[DATE,7], "C1"."PRIORITE"
[CHARACTER,15],
    "C1"."VENDEUR"[CHARACTER,15], "C1"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,100],
"C".ROWID[ROWID,10],
    "C"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22]
3 - "C1"."NUMCDE"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."ETAT"
[VARCHAR2,1],
    "C1"."PRIXC"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."DATEC"[DATE,7], "C1"."PRIORITE"
[CHARACTER,15],
    "C1"."VENDEUR"[CHARACTER,15], "C1"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,100]
4 - "C".ROWID[ROWID,10], "C"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22]
5 - "C"."NOM"[VARCHAR2,25], "C"."NUMPAYS"[NUMBER,22], "C"."SEGMENT"
[CHARACTER,10],
    "C"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,117]
```

Remote SQL Information (identified by operation id):

```
3 - SELECT /*+ USE_NL ("C1") */
"NUMCDE","NUMCLIENT","ETAT","PRIXC","DATEC","PRIORITE","VENDEUR","C
OMMENTAIRE" FROM "COMMANDE98" "C1" (accessing 'SITECOMPLEMENT.FR' )
```

La jointure se fait dans la deuxième boucle, il faut donc lire toute la table distante et la transférer en local pour ensuite faire la jointure.

R3

Plan hash value: 3532254581

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
Inst	IN-OUT					

0	SELECT STATEMENT		82	20336	186 (1)	
00:00:03						
* 1	HASH JOIN		82	20336	186 (1)	
00:00:03						
2	REMOTE	COMMANDE98	82	11152	2 (0)	
00:00:01	SITEC~ R->S					
3	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENT	42247	4620K	184 (1)	
00:00:03						

Query Block Name / Object Alias (identified by operation id):

- 1 - SEL\$1
- 2 - SEL\$1 / C1@SEL\$1
- 3 - SEL\$1 / C@SEL\$1

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

- 1 - access("C"."NUMCLIENT"="C1"."NUMCLIENT")

Column Projection Information (identified by operation id):

- 1 - (#keys=1) "C1"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "C"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22],
 "C1"."NUMCDE"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,100],
 "C1"."ETAT"[VARCHAR2,1],
 "C1"."PRIXC"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."DATEC"[DATE,7], "C1"."PRIORITE"
 [CHARACTER,15],
 "C1"."VENDEUR"[CHARACTER,15], "C"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,117],
 "C"."NOM"[VARCHAR2,25],
 "C"."NUMPAYS"[NUMBER,22], "C"."SEGMENT"[CHARACTER,10]
- 2 - "C1"."NUMCDE"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."ETAT"
 [VARCHAR2,1],
 "C1"."PRIXC"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."DATEC"[DATE,7], "C1"."PRIORITE"
 [CHARACTER,15],
 "C1"."VENDEUR"[CHARACTER,15], "C1"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,100]
- 3 - "C"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "C"."NOM"[VARCHAR2,25], "C"."NUMPAYS"
 [NUMBER,22],
 "C"."SEGMENT"[CHARACTER,10], "C"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,117]

Remote SQL Information (identified by operation id):

- 2 - SELECT /*+ USE_HASH ("C1") */
 "NUMCDE","NUMCLIENT","ETAT","PRIXC","DATEC","PRIORIT
 E","VENDEUR","COMMENTAIRE" FROM "COMMANDE98" "C1" (accessing
 'SITECOMPLEMENT.FR')

Le hash join évite le rapatriement de toute la table distante et ne vas chercher que ce qui est nécessaire.

R4

Plan hash value: 3532254581

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
Inst	IN-OUT					

```

-----
-----
|  0 | SELECT STATEMENT |          |  1 |  248 |  186  (1)|
00:00:03 |          |          |
| * 1 | HASH JOIN          |          |  1 |  248 |  186  (1)|
00:00:03 |          |          |
|  2 | REMOTE              | COMMANDE98 |  1 |  136 |    2  (0)|
00:00:01 | SITEC~ | R->S |
|  3 | TABLE ACCESS FULL| CLIENT      | 42247 | 4620K |  184  (1)|
00:00:03 |          |          |
-----
-----

```

Query Block Name / Object Alias (identified by operation id):

```

-----

1 - SEL$1
2 - SEL$1 / C1@SEL$1
3 - SEL$1 / C@SEL$1

```

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```

-----

1 - access("C"."NUMCLIENT"="C1"."NUMCLIENT")

```

Column Projection Information (identified by operation id):

```

-----

1 - (#keys=1) "C1"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "C"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22],
    "C1"."NUMCDE"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,100],
"C1"."ETAT"[VARCHAR2,1],
    "C1"."PRIXC"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."DATEC"[DATE,7], "C1"."PRIORITE"
[CHARACTER,15],
    "C1"."VENDEUR"[CHARACTER,15], "C"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,117],
"C"."NOM"[VARCHAR2,25],
    "C"."NUMPAYS"[NUMBER,22], "C"."SEGMENT"[CHARACTER,10]
2 - "C1"."NUMCDE"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."ETAT"
[VARCHAR2,1],
    "C1"."PRIXC"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."DATEC"[DATE,7], "C1"."PRIORITE"
[CHARACTER,15],
    "C1"."VENDEUR"[CHARACTER,15], "C1"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,100]
3 - "C"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "C"."NOM"[VARCHAR2,25], "C"."NUMPAYS"
[NUMBER,22],
    "C"."SEGMENT"[CHARACTER,10], "C"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,117]

```

Remote SQL Information (identified by operation id):

```

-----

2 - SELECT /*+ USE_HASH ("C1") */
"NUMCDE", "NUMCLIENT", "ETAT", "PRIXC", "DATEC", "PRIORIT
E", "VENDEUR", "COMMENTAIRE" FROM "COMMANDE98" "C1" WHERE "PRIXC"=1000
(accessing
    'SITECOMPLEMENT.FR' )

```

On peut voir dans la partie Remote SQL que la selection sur le prix est faite sur le site distant.

Exercice 3

R5

Plan hash value: 51045663

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost
(%CPU)	Time	Inst	IN-OUT		
0	SELECT STATEMENT		4	992	
166 (0)	00:00:03				
1	NESTED LOOPS				
2	NESTED LOOPS		4	992	
166 (0)	00:00:03				
3	REMOTE	COMMANDE98	82	11152	
2 (0)	00:00:01	SITEC~	R->S		
* 4	INDEX RANGE SCAN	IDX_NUMCLIENT	1		
1 (0)	00:00:01				
* 5	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CLIENT	1	112	
2 (0)	00:00:01				

Query Block Name / Object Alias (identified by operation id):

1 - SEL\$1

3 - SEL\$1 / C1@SEL\$1

4 - SEL\$1 / C@SEL\$1

5 - SEL\$1 / C@SEL\$1

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

4 - access("C"."NUMCLIENT"="C1"."NUMCLIENT")

5 - filter("C"."NOM" LIKE '%001')

Column Projection Information (identified by operation id):

1 - (#keys=0) "C1"."NUMCDE"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."ETAT"[VARCHAR2,1], "C1"."PRIXC"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."DATEC"[DATE,7], "C1"."PRIORITE"[CHARACTER,15],

```
"C1"."VENDEUR"[CHARACTER,15], "C1"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,100],
"C"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22],
  "C"."NOM"[VARCHAR2,25], "C"."NUMPAYS"[NUMBER,22], "C"."SEGMENT"
[CHARACTER,10],
  "C"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,117]
2 - (#keys=0) "C1"."NUMCDE"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22],
"C1"."ETAT"[VARCHAR2,1],
  "C1"."PRIXC"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."DATEC"[DATE,7], "C1"."PRIORITE"
[CHARACTER,15],
  "C1"."VENDEUR"[CHARACTER,15], "C1"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,100],
"C".ROWID[ROWID,10],
  "C"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22]
3 - "C1"."NUMCDE"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."ETAT"
[VARCHAR2,1],
  "C1"."PRIXC"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."DATEC"[DATE,7], "C1"."PRIORITE"
[CHARACTER,15],
  "C1"."VENDEUR"[CHARACTER,15], "C1"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,100]
4 - "C".ROWID[ROWID,10], "C"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22]
5 - "C"."NOM"[VARCHAR2,25], "C"."NUMPAYS"[NUMBER,22], "C"."SEGMENT"
[CHARACTER,10],
  "C"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,117]
```

Remote SQL Information (identified by operation id):

```
3 - SELECT
"NUMCDE","NUMCLIENT","ETAT","PRIXC","DATEC","PRIORITE","VENDEUR","COMMENTAI
RE" FROM
  "COMMANDE98" "C1" (accessing 'SITECOMPLEMENT.FR' )
```

On constate en effet dans la première table que l'opération faite à distance contient 82 lignes et pèse assez lourd. Le merge entre l'index et le remote se fait en local, il faut donc importer tout l'index du remote, toute la table en local. Pour ensuite filtrer. Plans proche de celui de la requete ## R2

R6

Plan hash value: 2764306955

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
Inst	IN-OUT					

0	SELECT STATEMENT		4	992	186 (1)	
00:00:03						
* 1	HASH JOIN		4	992	186 (1)	
00:00:03						
* 2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CLIENT	2112	231K	184 (1)	
00:00:03						
3	REMOTE	COMMANDE98	82	11152	2 (0)	

```
00:00:01 | SITEC~ | R->S |
```

```
-----
```

```
Query Block Name / Object Alias (identified by operation id):
```

```
-----
```

```
1 - SEL$1
2 - SEL$1 / C@SEL$1
3 - SEL$1 / C1@SEL$1
```

```
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
```

```
-----
```

```
1 - access("C"."NUMCLIENT"="C1"."NUMCLIENT")
2 - filter("C"."NOM" LIKE '%001')
```

```
Column Projection Information (identified by operation id):
```

```
-----
```

```
1 - (#keys=1) "C"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22],
    "C"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,117], "C"."NOM"[VARCHAR2,25],
"C"."NUMPAYS"[NUMBER,22],
    "C"."SEGMENT"[CHARACTER,10], "C1"."NUMCDE"[NUMBER,22],
"C1"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,100],
    "C1"."ETAT"[VARCHAR2,1], "C1"."PRIXC"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."DATEC"
[DATE,7],
    "C1"."PRIORITE"[CHARACTER,15], "C1"."VENDEUR"[CHARACTER,15]
2 - "C"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "C"."NOM"[VARCHAR2,25], "C"."NUMPAYS"
[NUMBER,22],
    "C"."SEGMENT"[CHARACTER,10], "C"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,117]
3 - "C1"."NUMCDE"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."ETAT"
[VARCHAR2,1],
    "C1"."PRIXC"[NUMBER,22], "C1"."DATEC"[DATE,7], "C1"."PRIORITE"
[CHARACTER,15],
    "C1"."VENDEUR"[CHARACTER,15], "C1"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,100]
```

```
Remote SQL Information (identified by operation id):
```

```
-----
```

```
3 - SELECT
"NUMCDE", "NUMCLIENT", "ETAT", "PRIXC", "DATEC", "PRIORITE", "VENDEUR", "COMMENTAI
RE" FROM "COMMANDE98" "C1" (accessing 'SITECOMPLEMENT.FR' )
```

Ordered : ?

Le filtre se fait toujours en local mais directement pendant le hash join, évitant ainsi un transfert complet de la table remote.

R7

Plan hash value: 2618700453

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	
Time	Inst	IN-OUT				

0	SELECT STATEMENT REMOTE		2592	627K	189 (3)	
00:00:03						
* 1	HASH JOIN		2592	627K	189 (3)	
00:00:03						
2	REMOTE	CLIENT	2112	231K	118 (2)	
00:00:02	! R->S					
3	TABLE ACCESS FULL	COMMANDE98	17996	2390K	70 (2)	
00:00:01	ORA10					

Query Block Name / Object Alias (identified by operation id):

-
- 1 - SEL\$1
 - 2 - SEL\$1 / A1@SEL\$1
 - 3 - SEL\$1 / A2@SEL\$1

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

-
- 1 - access("A1"."NUMCLIENT"="A2"."NUMCLIENT")

Column Projection Information (identified by operation id):

-
- 1 - (#keys=1) "A1"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "A2"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22],
"A1"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,117], "A1"."NOM"[VARCHAR2,25],
"A1"."NUMPAYS"[NUMBER,22],
"A1"."SEGMENT"[CHARACTER,10], "A2"."NUMCDE"[NUMBER,22],
"A2"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,100],
"A2"."ETAT"[VARCHAR2,1], "A2"."PRIXC"[NUMBER,22], "A2"."DATEC"
[DATE,7],
"A2"."PRIORITE"[CHARACTER,15], "A2"."VENDEUR"[CHARACTER,15]
 - 2 - "A1"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "A1"."NOM"[VARCHAR2,25], "A1"."NUMPAYS"
[NUMBER,22],
"A1"."SEGMENT"[CHARACTER,10], "A1"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,117]
 - 3 - "A2"."NUMCDE"[NUMBER,22], "A2"."NUMCLIENT"[NUMBER,22], "A2"."ETAT"
[VARCHAR2,1],
"A2"."PRIXC"[NUMBER,22], "A2"."DATEC"[DATE,7], "A2"."PRIORITE"
[CHARACTER,15],
"A2"."VENDEUR"[CHARACTER,15], "A2"."COMMENTAIRE"[VARCHAR2,100]

Remote SQL Information (identified by operation id):


```

2 - SELECT "NUMCLIENT", "NOM", "NUMPAYS", "SEGMENT", "COMMENTAIRE" FROM
"CLIENT" "A1" WHERE
      "NOM" LIKE '%001' (accessing '!' )

```

Note

- fully remote statement
- dynamic sampling used for this statement (level=yes)

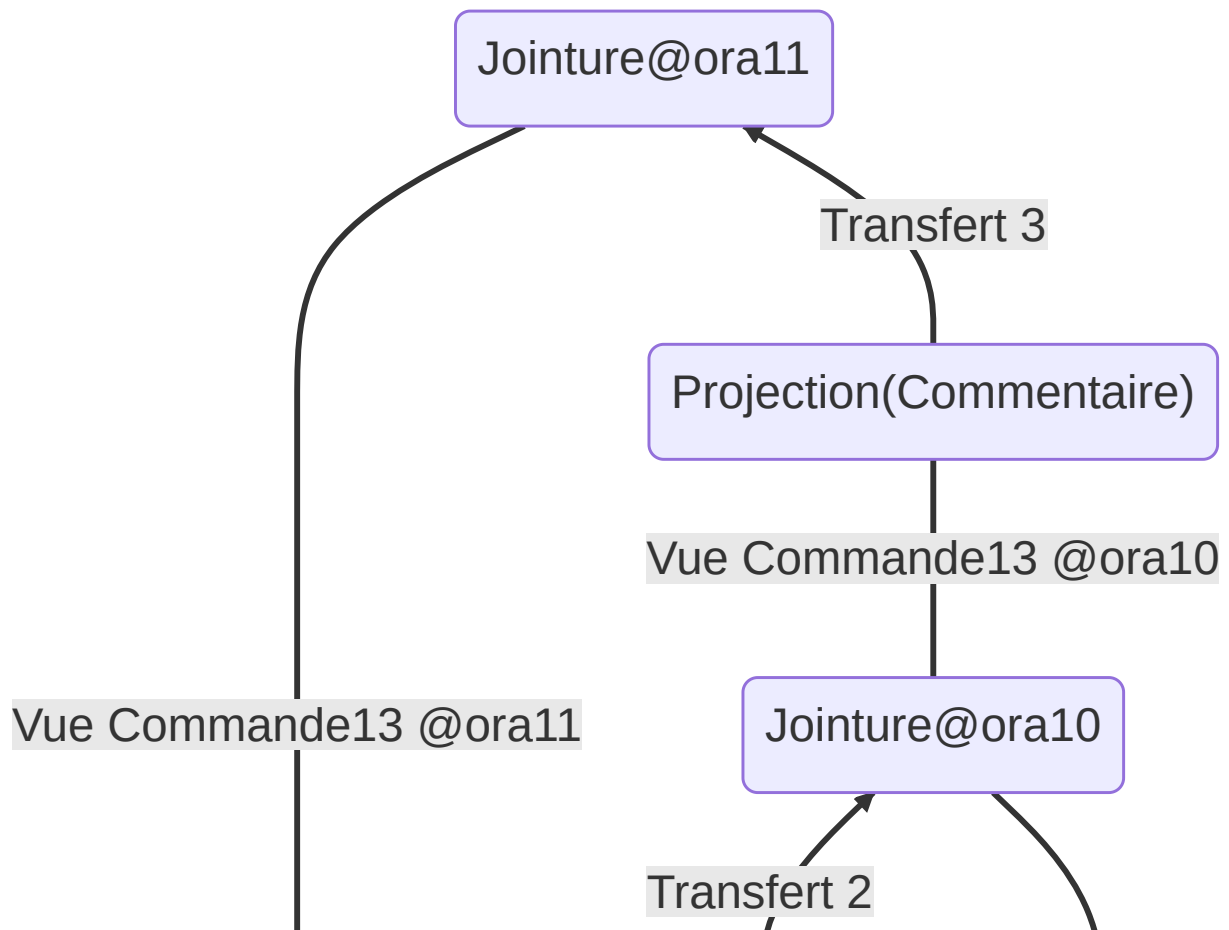
Cette fois ci on demande au site distant de traiter entièrement la requete puis de renvoyé le résultat en local ici. On voit notamment dans la partie **Remote SQL** la selection sur le **LIKE** faite sur le Site **ora11**. On a donc finalement

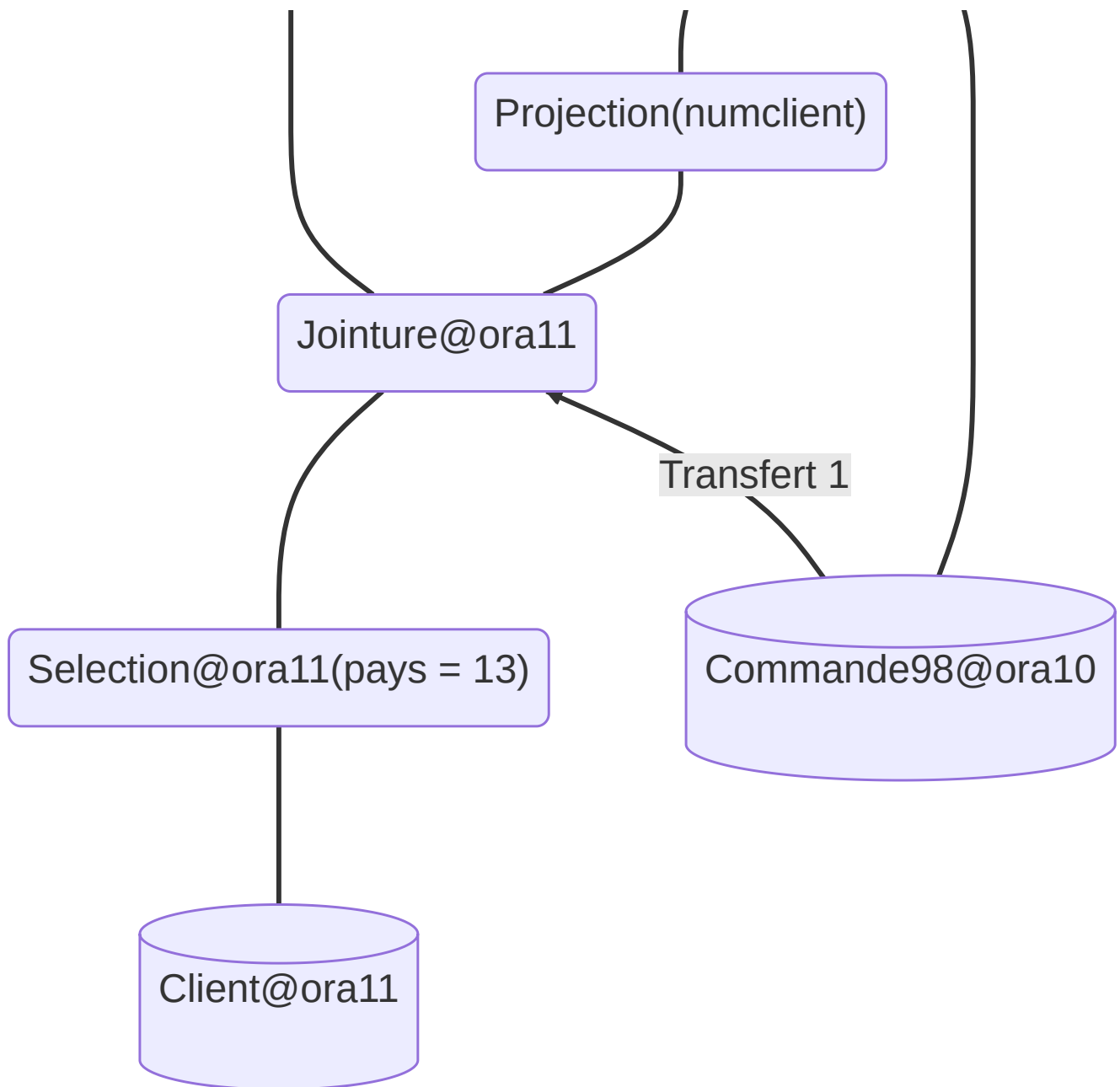
- Envois du résultat sur @ora11
 - Joiture @ora10
 - Client @ora11 -> \$\sigma_{\{'%001'\}}\$@ora11
 - Commande98 @ora10

Exercice 4

Il y a plusieurs possibilité. La plus optimisé à mon gout est la suivante.

Solution 1





Ici les flèches représentent un transfert entre deux machines

- **Transfert 1** : Premier transfert de `numCommande` uniquement afin de selectionner uniquement les pays numéro 13.
- **Transfert 2** : Retour des `numClient` du pays 13 uniquement vers la machine distante afin de pouvoir envoyer les commentaires (lourds) uniquement du pays 13
- **Transfert 3** : Le transfert des commentaire uniquement nécessaire à la jointure vers la machine local La première jointure est pourrait être faite sur la machine distante, évitant l'aller retour des `numClient` entre les deux machine. Mais cela nécessiterait le transfert de l'entiéreté des `numClient`, ce qui me semble plus lourds que deux transferts des `numClient` de Juillet 1980 uniquement.

En SQL on a tout d'abord la défiton de la vue sur la machine distante

```
CREATE VIEW COMMANDE13 AS
SELECT cl.profile, co.commentaire
```

```
FROM CLIENT@SITEORIGINAL.fr CL, COMMANDE98 CO  
WHERE CL.NUMCLIENT=CO.NUMCLIENT AND CL.UMPAYS=13;
```

et sur @ora11

```
CREATE VIEW CommenCOMMANDE13tairePays13 AS  
SELECT profile, commentaire  
FROM CLIENT  
WHERE CL.UMPAYS=13;
```

Puis on effectue la jointure sur @ora11 afin de réduire le transfert des données

```
Select *  
From COMMANDE13 cl, COMMANDE13@siteComplement.fr co  
Where cl.numClient = co.numClient;
```

Exercice 5

```
CREATE VIEW VueCommande98 AS  
SELECT *  
FROM CLIENT  
WHERE CL.UMPAYS=13;
```

Exercice 6

Exercice 7
