



2013中国数据库技术大会

DATABASE TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE CHINA 2013

大数据 数据库架构与优化 数据治理与分析

SequeMedia
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ChinaUnix

Database
BDaaS
flowingdata
DB2
NoSQL MySQL
Oracle Big Data

基于Oracle的SQL优化典型案例分析

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关于我

- 中航信工程师
- Oracle ACE
- ACOUG成员



Oracle里SQL优化的方法论

- Oracle里的SQL优化实际上是基于对CBO和执行计划的深刻理解
- Oracle里的SQL优化不能脱离实际的业务
- Oracle里SQL优化需要适时使用绑定变量

优化器模式对计算成本带来巨大影响的实例

- CBO认为全表扫描一个700多万数据量的大表的成本值仅为2

Topas Monitor for host: XXXXXXXX

EVENTS/QUEUES FILE/TTY↓

Mon Dec 6 10:47:51 2010 Interval: 2

Cswitch 25489 Readch 179.8M↓

Syscall 213.4K Writech 37.9M↓

Kernel 8.2 |###

| Reads 31196 Rawin 0↓

User 24.1 |#####

| Writes 309 Ttyout 750↓

Wait 1.1 |#

| Forks 6 Igets 0↓

Idle 66.5 |#####

| Execs 5 Namei 545↓

Phyisc = 6.90 %Entc= 34.5

Runqueue 9.5 Dirblk 0↓

Waitqueue 1.0↓

Network KBPS I-Pack O-Pack KB-In KB-Out↓

en2 32.5K 11.9K 22.7K 8827.1 23.9K PAGING

MEMORY↓

en3 197.8 173.0 142.0 79.7 118.1 Faults 3697 Real,MB 81920↓

lo0 64.3 4.0 4.0 32.2 32.2 Steals 10803 % Comp 32.2↓

PgspIn 0 % Noncomp 67.7↓

Disk Busy% KBPS TPS KB-Read KB-Writ PgspOut 0 % Client 67.7↓

hdisk23 98.0 37.7K 338.5 37.7K 0.0 PageIn 9648↓

hdisk12 64.0 9.2K 332.5 9.2K 0.0 PageOut 0 PAGING SPACE↓

hdisk21 67.0 9.1K 295.5 9.1K 0.0 Sios 9728 Size,MB 98304↓

hdisk19 82.5 8.9K 303.0 8.9K 0.0 % Used 0.0↓

hdisk17 85.5 8.9K 309.5 8.9K 0.0 NFS (calls/sec) % Free 100.0↓

hdisk20 52.0 8.8K 317.0 8.8K 0.0 ServerV2 0↓

每次登陆的平均等待时间95.67秒

Elapsed Time (s)	Executions	Elap per Exec (s)	% Total DB Time	SQL Id	SQL Text
20,666	216	95.67	82.41	49jn33ac20q8s	SELECT T18.CONFLICT_ID, ...
1,428	4,491	0.32	5.69	21s56fnnm38ts	SELECT T1.CONFLICT_ID, ...
				省略显示部分内容
51	18	2.86	0.21	dgtsn81r8uhv1	SELECT T48.CONFLICT_ID, ...
47	192	0.25	0.19	g4yu3f28adt2q	BEGIN INSERT INTO SIEBEL....

```

SELECT T18.CONFLICT_ID,↵
       T18.LAST_UPD,↵
       T18.CREATED,↵
       .....省略显示部分内容↵
       T17.ROW_ID,↵
       T11.EMAIL_BODY↵
FROM SIEBEL.S_ACT_EMP      T1,↵
     SIEBEL.S_EVT_MKTG     T2,↵
     SIEBEL.S_CONTACT      T3,↵
     SIEBEL.S_CONTACT      T4,↵
     .....省略显示部分内容↵
     SIEBEL.S_PARTY        T17,↵
     SIEBEL.S_EVT_ACT      T18↵
WHERE T18.TARGET_PER_ID = T4.PAR_ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND T18.PR_EXP_RPT_ID = T5.ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND T18.SRA_DEFECT_ID = T8.ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND T18.TARGET_OU_ID = T14.PAR_ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND T18.OPTY_ID = T16.ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND T18.PROJ_ID = T7.ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND T18.PROJ_ITEM_ID = T9.ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND T18.PR_TMSHT_LINE_ID = T15.ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND T18.ROW_ID = T2.PAR_ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND T18.ROW_ID = T11.PAR_ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND T18.ROW_ID = T13.PAR_ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND T18.ROW_ID = T10.PAR_ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND T1.EMP_ID = :1↵
      AND T18.ROW_ID = T1.ACTIVITY_ID↵
      AND T1.EMP_ID = T6.ROW_ID↵
      AND T1.EMP_ID = T12.PAR_ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND T18.TARGET_PER_ID = T17.ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND T18.TARGET_PER_ID = T3.PAR_ROW_ID(+)↵
      AND ((T18.APPT_REPT_REPL_CD IS NULL) AND↵
            (T1.ACT_TEMPLATE_FLG != 'Y' AND T1.ACT_TEMPLATE_FLG != 'P' OR↵
             T1.ACT_TEMPLATE_FLG IS NULL))↵

```

#	Plan Hash Value	Total Elapsed Time(ms)	Executions	1st Capture Snap ID	Last Capture Snap ID
1	4128147724	20,665,673	216	15399	15399
2	3875831895	0	0	15399	15399
3	3512509353	0	0	15399	15399
4	2583579266	0	0	15399	15399

Stat Name	Statement Total	Per Execution	% Snap Total
Elapsed Time (ms)	20,665,673	95,674.41	82.41
CPU Time (ms)	13,100,244	60,649.28	85.06
Executions	216		
Buffer Gets	1,550,607,319	7,178,737.59	93.74
Disk Reads	16,807,055	77,810.44	98.81
Parse Calls	108	0.50	0.04
Rows	684	3.17	
User I/O Wait Time (ms)	3,492,891		
Cluster Wait Time (ms)	4,188,285		
Application Wait Time (ms)	0		
Concurrency Wait Time (ms)	13,761		
Invalidations	0		
Version Count	5		
Sharable Mem(KB)	435		

Execution Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT				42 (100)	
1	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	25020	42 (0)	00:00:01
2	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	24880	41 (0)	00:00:01
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	24620	38 (0)	00:00:01
4	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	24500	37 (0)	00:00:01
5	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	23770	31 (0)	00:00:01
6	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	22830	25 (0)	00:00:01
7	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	22080	24 (0)	00:00:01
8	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	21390	18 (0)	00:00:01
9	NESTED LOOPS		10	21230	15 (0)	00:00:01
10	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	20880	12 (0)	00:00:01
11	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	16630	9 (0)	00:00:01
12	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	15990	8 (0)	00:00:01
13	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	11990	7 (0)	00:00:01
14	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	10370	6 (0)	00:00:01
15	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	9690	5 (0)	00:00:01
16	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	9050	4 (0)	00:00:01
17	NESTED LOOPS		10	6290	3 (0)	00:00:01
18	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_PARTY_P1	1	12	1 (0)	00:00:01
19	(TABLE ACCESS FULL)	S_EVT_ACT	10	6170	2 (0)	00:00:01
20	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_OPTY	1	276	1 (0)	00:00:01
21	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_OPTY_P1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
22	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_TMSHT_LINE	1	64	1 (0)	00:00:01
23	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_TMSHT_LINE_P1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
24	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_PROJITEM	1	68	1 (0)	00:00:01
25	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_PROJITEM_P1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
26	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_PROD_DEFECT	1	162	1 (0)	00:00:01
27	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_PROD_DEFECT_P1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
28	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_PROJ	1	400	1 (0)	00:00:01
29	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_PROJ_P1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
30	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_EXP_RPT	1	64	1 (0)	00:00:01
31	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_EXP_RPT_P1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
32	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_EVT_ACT_SS	1	425	1 (0)	00:00:01
33	INDEX RANGE SCAN	S_EVT_ACT_SS_U1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
34	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_ACT_EMP	1	35	1 (0)	00:00:01
35	INDEX RANGE SCAN	S_ACT_EMP_F1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
36	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_USER	1	16	1 (0)	00:00:01
37	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_USER_U2	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
38	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_EVT_MAIL	1	69	1 (0)	00:00:01
39	INDEX RANGE SCAN	S_EVT_MAIL_U1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
40	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_ORG_EXT	1	75	1 (0)	00:00:01
41	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_ORG_EXT_U3	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
42	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_EVT_MKTG	1	94	1 (0)	00:00:01
43	INDEX RANGE SCAN	S_EVT_MKTG_U1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
44	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_EVT_CAL	1	73	1 (0)	00:00:01
45	INDEX RANGE SCAN	S_EVT_CAL_U1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
46	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_PARTY_P1	1	12	1 (0)	00:00:01
47	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_CONTACT	1	26	1 (0)	00:00:01
48	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_CONTACT_U2	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
49	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_CONTACT	1	14	1 (0)	00:00:01
50	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_CONTACT_U2	1		1 (0)	00:00:01

Plan 2 (PHV: 3875831895)

Execution Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT				41 (100)	
1	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	24960	41 (0)	00:00:01
2	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	24830	40 (0)	00:00:01
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	24590	37 (0)	00:00:01
4	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	24480	36 (0)	00:00:01
5	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	23750	30 (0)	00:00:01
6	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	22820	24 (0)	00:00:01
7	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	22080	23 (0)	00:00:01
8	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	21410	17 (0)	00:00:01
9	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	17160	14 (0)	00:00:01
10	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	16520	13 (0)	00:00:01
11	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	12520	12 (0)	00:00:01
12	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	10900	11 (0)	00:00:01
13	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	10220	10 (0)	00:00:01
14	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	9580	9 (0)	00:00:01
15	NESTED LOOPS		10	6820	8 (0)	00:00:01
16	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	620	5 (0)	00:00:01
17	NESTED LOOPS		10	460	2 (0)	00:00:01
18	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_PARTY_P1	1	11	1 (0)	00:00:01
19	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_ACT_EMP	10	350	1 (0)	00:00:01
20	INDEX RANGE SCAN	S_ACT_EMP_M6	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
21	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_USER	1	16	1 (0)	00:00:01
22	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_USER_U2	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
23	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_EVT_ACT	1	620	1 (0)	00:00:01
24	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_EVT_ACT_P1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
25	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_OPTY	1	276	1 (0)	00:00:01
.....省略显示部分内容						
50	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_CONTACT	1	13	1 (0)	00:00:01
51	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_CONTACT_U2	1		1 (0)	00:00:01

Plan 3 (PHV: 3512509353)

Execution Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT				43 (100)	
1	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	25020	43 (0)	00:00:01
2	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	24900	42 (0)	00:00:01
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	24170	36 (0)	00:00:01
4	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	26301	35 (0)	00:00:01
5	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	26147	32 (0)	00:00:01
6	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	25113	26 (0)	00:00:01
7	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	24288	25 (0)	00:00:01
8	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		12	25668	18 (0)	00:00:01
9	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		12	22356	17 (0)	00:00:01
10	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		12	21588	16 (0)	00:00:01
11	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		12	16488	13 (0)	00:00:01
12	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		12	15672	12 (0)	00:00:01
13	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		12	13728	11 (0)	00:00:01
14	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		12	8928	10 (0)	00:00:01
15	NESTED LOOPS		12	8160	9 (0)	00:00:01
16	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		12	768	5 (0)	00:00:01
17	NESTED LOOPS		12	564	2 (0)	00:00:01
18	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_PARTY_P1	1	12	1 (0)	00:00:01
19	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_ACT_EMP	11	385	1 (0)	00:00:01
20	INDEX RANGE SCAN	S_ACT_EMP_M6	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
21	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_USER	1	17	1 (0)	00:00:01
22	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_USER_U2	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
23	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_EVT_ACT	1	616	1 (0)	00:00:01
24	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_EVT_ACT_P1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
25	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_EXP_RPT	1	64	1 (0)	00:00:01
.....省略显示部分内容						
50	INDEX RANGE SCAN	S_EVT_CAL_U1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
51	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_PARTY_P1	1	12	1 (0)	00:00:01

Plan 4 (PHV: 2583579266)

Execution Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT				44 (100)	
1	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	27467	44 (0)	00:00:01
2	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	27324	43 (0)	00:00:01
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	27060	40 (0)	00:00:01
4	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	26939	39 (0)	00:00:01
5	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	25927	32 (0)	00:00:01
6	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	25124	26 (0)	00:00:01
7	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	24310	25 (0)	00:00:01
8	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	23562	18 (0)	00:00:01
9	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	18887	15 (0)	00:00:01
10	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	18183	14 (0)	00:00:01
11	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	13783	13 (0)	00:00:01
12	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	12001	12 (0)	00:00:01
13	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	11253	11 (0)	00:00:01
14	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	10549	10 (0)	00:00:01
15	NESTED LOOPS		11	7513	9 (0)	00:00:01
16	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		11	682	5 (0)	00:00:01
17	NESTED LOOPS		11	506	2 (0)	00:00:01
18	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_PARTY_P1	1	11	1 (0)	00:00:01
19	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_ACT_EMP	11	385	1 (0)	00:00:01
20	INDEX RANGE SCAN	S_ACT_EMP_M6	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
21	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_USER	1	16	1 (0)	00:00:01
22	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_USER_U2	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
23	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_EVT_ACT	1	621	1 (0)	00:00:01
24	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_EVT_ACT_P1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
25	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_OPTY	1	276	1 (0)	00:00:01
.....省略显示部分内容						
50	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_CONTACT	1	13	1 (0)	00:00:01
51	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_CONTACT_U2	1		1 (0)	00:00:01

```
SQL> select table_name,num_rows,blocks,to_char(last_analyzed,'yyyymmdd hh24:mi:ss') from  
dba_tables where table_name = 'S_EVT_ACT';
```

```
TABLE_NAME  NUM_ROWS  BLOCKS  TO_CHAR(LAST_ANALYZED,'YYYYMMDD  
-----  
S_EVT_ACT   6991640   730185   20101203 00:07:41
```

```
SQL> select count(*) from SIEBEL.S_EVT_ACT;
```

```
COUNT(*)  
-----  
7349375
```

```
SQL> select index_name,column_name,column_position from dba_ind_columns where  
table_name='S_EVT_ACT' order by 1,3;
```

INDEX_NAME	COLUMN_NAME	COLUMN_POSITION
------------	-------------	-----------------

-----	-----	-----
-------	-------	-------

.....省略显示部分内容

S_EVT_ACT_P1	ROW_ID	1
---------------------	---------------	----------

.....省略显示部分内容

```

SELECT T18.CONFLICT_ID,↵
      T18.LAST_UPD,↵
      T18.CREATED,↵
      .....省略显示部分内容↵
      T17.ROW_ID,↵
      T11.EMAIL_BODY↵
FROM SIEBEL.S_ACT_EMP      T1,↵
      .....省略显示部分内容↵
      SIEBEL.S_EVT_ACT      T18↵
WHERE .....省略显示部分内容↵
      AND T1.EMP_ID = :1↵
      AND T18.ROW_ID = T1.ACTIVITY_ID↵
      .....省略显示部分内容↵
      AND ((T18.APPT_REPT_REPL_CD IS NULL) AND↵
      (T1.ACT_TEMPLATE_FLG != 'Y' AND T1.ACT_TEMPLATE_FLG != 'P' OR↵
      T1.ACT_TEMPLATE_FLG IS NULL))↵

```


初步分析

- 上述SQL好的和不好的执行计划所对应的成本值的过于接近就是导致上述坐席登陆慢的问题多次不间断出现的原因。

```
SQL> exec dbms_stats.gather_table_stats(ownname => 'SIEBEL', tabname => 'S_EVT_ACT',  
cascade => true, no_invalidate => false, degree => 4);
```

```
↵
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed
```

Topas Monitor for host: XXXXXXXX

EVENTS/QUEUES

FILE/TTY↓

Mon Dec 6 16:30:23 2010 Interval: 2

Cswitch 4621 Readch 95.6M↓

Syscall 92227 Writech 205.1K↓

Kernel 1.1 |#

| Reads 24668 Rawin 0↓

User 2.3 |#

| Writes 301 Ttyout 531↓

Wait 0.1 |#

| Forks 4 Igets 0↓

Idle 96.6 |#####|

| Execs 4 Namei 377↓

Phyisc = 0.77

%Entc= 3.9 Runqueue 2.5 Dirblk 0↓

Waitqueue 0.0↓

Network KBPS I-Pack O-Pack KB-In KB-Out↓

en2 963.3 528.5 607.5 418.1 545.2 PAGING MEMORY↓

en3 331.8 324.5 286.5 131.9 199.9 Faults 574 Real,MB 81920↓

lo0 0.3 6.0 6.0 0.2 0.2 Steals 0 % Comp 37.7↓

PgspIn 0 % Noncomp 3.3↓

Disk Busy% KBPS TPS KB-Read KB-Writ PgspOut 0 % Client 3.3↓

hdisk23 0.5 169.0 12.5 128.5 40.5 PageIn 0↓

hdisk12 10.5 108.2 27.0 0.0 108.2 PageOut 8 PAGING SPACE↓

hdisk21 11.0 108.2 27.0 0.0 108.2 Sios 8 Size,MB 98304↓

hdisk19 0.5 61.2 3.5 0.0 61.2 % Used 0.0↓

hdisk17 0.5 54.5 6.0 0.0 54.5 NFS (calls/sec) % Free 100.0↓

hdisk20 0.0 48.5 4.0 8.5 40.0 ServerV2 0↓

事情没有这么简单

- SQL优化最有技术含量的部分不在于你通过种种手段（比如重新收集统计信息等）调整了目标SQL的执行计划、缩短了其执行时间、解决了该SQL的性能问题，而是在于你要知道CBO为什么在一开始会选错执行计划，你要知道CBO选错执行计划的根本原因

Plan 1(PHV: 4128147724)

Execution Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT				42 (100)
1	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	25020	42 (0)
2	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	24880	41 (0)
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	24620	38 (0)
4	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	24500	37 (0)
5	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	23770	31 (0)
6	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	22830	25 (0)
7	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	22080	24 (0)
8	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	21390	18 (0)
9	NESTED LOOPS		10	21230	15 (0)
10	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	20880	12 (0)
11	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	16630	9 (0)
12	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	15990	8 (0)
13	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	11990	7 (0)
14	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	10370	6 (0)
15	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	9690	5 (0)
16	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		10	9050	4 (0)
17	NESTED LOOPS		10	6290	3 (0)
18	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_PARTY_P1	1	12	1 (0)
19	TABLE ACCESS FULL	S_EVT_ACT	10	6170	2 (0)
20	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_OPTY	1	276	1 (0)
21	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_OPTY_P1	1		1 (0)
22	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_TMSHT_LINE	1	64	1 (0)
23	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_TMSHT_LINE_P1	1		1 (0)
24	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_PROJITEM	1	68	1 (0)
25	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_PROJITEM_P1	1		1 (0)
26	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	S_PROD_DEFECT	1	162	1 (0)
27	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	S_PROD_DEFECT_P1	1		1 (0)

```
SQL> select name,value from v$parameter where name='optimizer_mode';
```

```
NAME                                VALUE
-----                                -
optimizer_mode                      ALL_ROWS
```

```
SQL> conn / as sysdba;
```

```
SQL> oradebug setospid <process ID>
```

```
SQL> oradebug unlimit
```

```
SQL> oradebug dump processtate 10
```

```
SQL> oradebug tracefile_name
```

Optimizer environment:

.....省略显示部分内容

optimizer_mode = first_rows_10

.....省略显示部分内容

Cursor frame dump

sqltxt(700000308f29da0)=

ALTER SESSION SET OPTIMIZER_MODE = FIRST_ROWS_10

hash=12d4e0328ec07bc2dff05c8b9aac525

parent=7000002d0f7e0a0 maxchild=00 plk=7000002b6a25c30 ppn=n

cursor instantiation=11043a968 used=1291603055

child#0(0) pcs=0

clk=0 ci=0 pn=0 ctx=0

kgscf=1 llk[11045bd08,11043ad38] idx=26

xscf=100008 fl2=0 fl3=20000 fl4=40

Frames pfr 0 siz=0 efr 0 siz=0

```

SELECT T18.CONFLICT_ID,↵
      T18.LAST_UPD,↵
      T18.CREATED,↵
      .....省略显示部分内容↵
      T17.ROW_ID,↵
      T11.EMAIL_BODY↵
FROM SIEBEL.S_ACT_EMP      T1,↵
      .....省略显示部分内容↵
      SIEBEL.S_EVT_ACT      T18↵
WHERE .....省略显示部分内容↵
      AND T1.EMP_ID = :1↵
      AND T18.ROW_ID = T1.ACTIVITY_ID↵
      .....省略显示部分内容↵
      AND (T18.APPT_REPT_REPL_CD IS NULL) AND↵
            (T1.ACT_TEMPLATE_FLG != 'Y' AND T1.ACT_TEMPLATE_FLG != 'P' OR↵
            T1.ACT_TEMPLATE_FLG IS NULL))↵

```

```
SQL> explain plan for
2  SELECT * FROM
3  SIEBEL.S_EVT_ACT T18
4  WHERE T18.APPT_REPT_REPL_CD IS NULL;
```

Explained

```
SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display);
```

PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT

Plan hash value: 4199372896

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		7349K	4990M	150K (3)	00:30:03
* 1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	S_EVT_ACT	7349K	4990M	150K (3)	00:30:03

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

1 - filter("T18"."APPT_REPT_REPL_CD" IS NULL)

13 rows selected


```
SQL> alter session set optimizer_mode = first_rows_10;
```

```
↵
```

```
Session altered.
```

```
SQL> explain plan for ↵
```

```
2  SELECT * FROM ↵
```

```
3  SIEBEL.S_EVT_ACT T18 ↵
```

```
4  WHERE T18.APPT_REPT_REPL_CD IS NULL;
```

```
↵
```

```
Explained. ↵
```

```
SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display);
```

```
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

```
-----  
Plan hash value: 4199372896  
-----
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		10	7120	2 (0)	00:00:01
* 1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	S_EVT_ACT	10	7120	2 (0)	00:00:01

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

```
1 - filter("T18"."APPT_REPT_REPL_CD" IS NULL)
```

```
13 rows selected
```

```
↵
```

深入分析

- 导致CBO评估出对一个实际数据量为730多万且统计信息准确的大表S_EVT_ACT执行全表扫描操作后的成本值仅为2的原因是因为参数OPTIMIZER_MODE的值在session级别被修改成了FIRST_ROWS_10，这同时也是导致上述坐席登陆慢的问题多次不间断出现的根本原因。

解决方法

- 修改各个session中对于参数OPTIMIZER_MODE的设置，将其值修改为默认值ALL_ROWS
- 如果不能在session级修改参数OPTIMIZER_MODE的值，我们还可以使用SQL Profile。在上述18个表关联SQL中加入Hint（即/*+ index(T18 S_EVT_ACT_P1) */），并用加入Hint后改写SQL的执行计划替换原SQL的执行计划

查询转换的综合应用实例（逻辑读从200万降到6）

- 某系统某个模块响应速度缓慢，客户方DBA已经从AWR报告的TOP SQL中定位和确认了导致上述模块响应速度缓慢的SQL。现需要对该SQL进行分析和调优，以提高响应速度，减轻系统压力。

SQL Id	SQL Text
czby58h9zgr08	select <u>pubamnt</u> from <u>v_bc_lcgrppol</u> where <u>grppolno</u> in (select <u>grppolno</u> from <u>v_bc_lcpol</u> where <u>polno</u> = : "SYS_B_0")

Stat Name↵	Statement Total↵	Per Execution↵	% Snap Total↵
Elapsed Time (ms)↵	421,028↵	6,379.22↵	11.31↵
CPU Time (ms)↵	415,450↵	6,294.70↵	21.92↵
Executions↵	66↵	↵	↵
Buffer Gets↵	146,804,553↵	2,224,311.41↵	72.14↵
Disk Reads↵	3,167↵	47.98↵	0.09↵
Parse Calls↵	22↵	0.33↵	0.01↵
Rows↵	66↵	1.00↵	↵
User I/O Wait Time (ms)↵	5,510↵	↵	↵
Cluster Wait Time (ms)↵	0↵	↵	↵
Application Wait Time (ms)↵	0↵	↵	↵
Concurrency Wait Time (ms)↵	0↵	↵	↵
Invalidations↵	0↵	↵	↵
Version Count↵	29↵	↵	↵
Sharable Mem(KB)↵	269↵	↵	↵

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT				4251 (100)	
1	FILTER					
2	VIEW	V_BC_LCGRPPOL	314K	10M	4245 (2)	00:00:51
3	UNION-ALL					
4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	LCGRPPOL	283K	6641K	3833 (2)	00:00:46

5	TABLE ACCESS FULL	LBGRPPOL	31340	703K	413 (2)	00:00:05
6	VIEW	V_BC_LCPOL	2	88	6 (0)	00:00:01
7	UNION-ALL					
8	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	LCPOL	1	42	3 (0)	00:00:01
9	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_LCPOL	1		2 (0)	00:00:01
10	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	LBPOL	1	42	3 (0)	00:00:01
11	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_LBPOL	1		2 (0)	00:00:01

```
SQL>select dbms_metadata.get_ddl('VIEW','V_BC_LCPOL') from dual;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FORCE VIEW "LISCODE"."V_BC_LCPOL" (.....省略显示部分内  
容) AS
```

```
select .....省略显示部分内容
```

```
from lcpol
```

```
union all
```

```
select .....省略显示部分内容
```

```
from lbpol
```

```
SQL>select dbms_metadata.get_ddl('VIEW','V_BC_LCGRPPOL') from dual;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FORCE VIEW "LISCODE"."V_BC_LCPOL" (.....省略显示部分内  
容) AS
```

```
select .....省略显示部分内容
```

```
from lcgrppol
```

```
union all
```

```
select .....省略显示部分内容
```

```
from lbgrppol
```

SQL Id↵	SQL Text↵
czby58h9zgr08↵	select <u>pubamnt</u> from <u>v_bc_lcgrppol</u> where <u>grppolno</u> in (select <u>grppolno</u> from <u>v_bc_lcpol</u> where <u>polno</u> = : "SYS_B_0")↵

SQL> select table_name,index_name,column_name,column_position from dba_ind_columns
where table_name in(' LCGRPPOL',' LBGRPPOL',' LCPOL',' LBPOL');↵

<u>table_name</u>	<u>index_name</u>	<u>column_name</u>	<u>column_position</u> ↵
-----	-----	-----	-----↵
LBPOL	PK_LBPOL	<u>polno</u>	1↵
LCPOL	PK_LCPOL	<u>polno</u>	1↵
LBGRPPOL	PK_LBGRPPOL	<u>grppolno</u>	1↵
LCGRPPOL	PK_LCGRPPOL	<u>grppolno</u>	1↵


```
SQL> select pubamnt from v_bc_lcgrppol where grppolno in (select grppolno from v_bc_lcpol
where polno = '9022000000000388'); ↵
```

no rows selected

Execution Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		5015	171K	4950 (1)
1	FILTER				
2	VIEW	V_BC_LCGRPPOL	250K	8570K	4944 (1)
3	UNION-ALL				
4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	LCGRPPOL	218K	7460K	4428 (1)
5	TABLE ACCESS FULL	LBGRPPOL	32472	1109K	516 (1)
6	VIEW	V_BC_LCPOL	2	88	6 (0)
7	UNION-ALL				
8	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	LCPOL	1	44	3 (0)
9	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_LCPOL	1		2 (0)
10	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	LBPOL	1	44	3 (0)
11	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_LBPOL	1		2 (0)

.....省略显示部分内容

Statistics

```

953 recursive calls
0 db block gets
1907649 consistent gets
18691 physical reads
0 redo size
276 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
389 bytes received via SQL*Net from client
1 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
14 sorts (memory)
0 sorts (disk)
```

初步分析

- 上述SQL包含了IN，而IN之后的括号内是一个包含视图的子查询（即select grppolno from v_bc_lcpol where polno = '9022000000000388'），它不是一个常量的集合，所以Oracle这里不能对该SQL做“IN-List Iterator”和“IN-List Expansion /OR Expansion”；
- 上述SQL中的视图V_BC_LCGRPPOL和V_BC_LCPOL均包含了集合运算符UNION ALL，所以Oracle这里也不能对该SQL做视图合并；
- 于是Oracle现在就只剩下了两条路可走：要么对该SQL走FILTER类型的执行计划（即“IN-List Filter”），要么对该SQL做子查询展开。

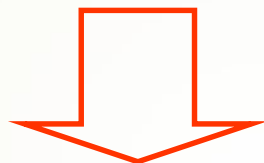
初步分析

- Oracle这里选择的是走FILTER类型的执行计划，既然是选择走FILTER类型的执行计划，同时上述SQL的where条件中除了“grppolno in (select grppolno from v_bc_lcpol where polno = '9022000000000388')”之外再没有其他限制条件，那么Oracle必然就会先执行“select * from v_bc_lcgrppol”，这当然会全表扫描视图V_BC_LCGRPPOL的基表LCGRPPOL和LBGRPPOL

深入分析

- 对于不拆开子查询但是会把它转换为一个内嵌视图（Inline View）的子查询展开，只有当经过子查询展开后的等价改写SQL的成本值小于原SQL的成本值时，Oracle才会对目标SQL执行子查询展开。所以这里CBO为什么没有选择走子查询展开的原因要么是因为经过子查询展开后的等价改写SQL的成本值大于原SQL的成本值，要么是因为CBO的Bug。

```
select pubamnt from v_bc_lgrppol a,
      (select grppolno from v_bc_lcpol
       where polno = '9022000000000388') b
where a.grppolno semi = b.grppolno;
```



```
select pubamnt from v_bc_lgrppol
where grppolno in
      (select /*+ unnest */ grppolno from v_bc_lcpol where polno = '9022000000000388');
```

事情没有这么简单

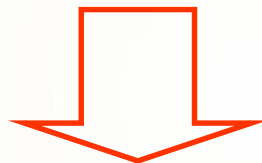
- 在上述SQL中加入UNNEST Hint后虽然可以强制让Oracle做子查询展开，但**此时子查询展开后并不一定会走我们想要的嵌套循环连接，而且即使走嵌套循环连接，驱动结果集也不一定就是我们想要的**根据主键PK_LCPOL和PK_LBPOL去分别访问表LCPOL和表LBPOL后再做UNION ALL操作后得到的结果集。

事情没有这么简单

- 为了能更精细的控制上述SQL的执行计划，这里**我们选择了直接使用子查询展开后等价改写的形式**，这样一旦走不出我们想要的执行计划，我们还可以使用额外的Hint（诸如ORDERD、USE_NL等）来继续对其执行计划做调整。

解决方法

```
select pubamnt from v_bc_lgrppol a,
  (select grppolno from v_bc_lcpol
    where polno = '9022000000000388') b
where a.grppolno semi = b.grppolno;
```



```
select pubamnt from v_bc_lgrppol a,
  (select distinct grppolno grppolno from v_bc_lcpol
    where polno = '9022000000000388') b
where a.grppolno = b.grppolno;
```


SQL> set timing on

SQL> select pubannt from v_bc_lcgrppol a, (select distinct grppolno grppolno from v_bc_lcpol where polno = '9022000000000388') b where a.grppolno=b.grppolno;

no rows selected

Elapsed: 00:00:00.01

Execution Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		5015	220K	17 (6)
1	NESTED LOOPS		5015	220K	17 (6)
2	VIEW		2	48	7 (15)
3	HASH UNIQUE		2	44	7 (15)
4	VIEW	V_BC_LCPOL	2	44	6 (0)
5	UNION-ALL				
6	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	LCPOL	1	44	3 (0)
7	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_LCPOL	1		2 (0)
8	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	LBPOL	1	44	3 (0)
9	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_LBPOL	1		2 (0)
10	VIEW	V_BC_LCGRPPOL	1	21	5 (0)
11	UNION ALL PUSHED PREDICATE				
12	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	LCGRPPOL	1	35	3 (0)
13	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_LCGRPPOL	1		2 (0)
14	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	LBGRPPOL	1	35	2 (0)
15	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_LBGRPPOL	1		1 (0)

.....省略显示部分内容

Statistics

0 recursive calls
0 db block gets
(6 consistent gets)
0 physical reads

解决方法（续）

- 至此我们就圆满的解决了上述问题，从这个例子的解决过程我们可以看出，虽然最后的解决方法很简单，但这其实完全倚赖于我们对Oracle如何处理SQL语句中的IN、子查询展开、视图合并和连接谓词推入的深刻理解

总结

- 兵无常势，水无常形；运用之妙，存乎一心

谢谢!



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