

# Using an AWR Report to Size an Azure VM

Authors: Kellyn Gorman and Tim Gorman

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## Scope

This document uses the Automatic Workload Repository, (AWR) to gather workload data for an Oracle database and provide estimates for sizing once specific fields from the report are populated to an Excel spreadsheet.

**Disclaimer:** Each version and database type of the AWR report can display data differently. The fields are the same, but the data may be in a different order, have a different header, etc. This document is to offer guidance in filling it out. If unsure, escalate for assistance, as an incorrect number could impact sizing estimates immensely.

## Assumptions

- AWR Report with 7-day or longer workload report
- The AWR Analysis sizing template
- Basic understanding of AWR data and Excel
- The Oracle database is either a single Oracle instance or RAC
- The Oracle database isn't on an engineered system such as Exadata

## Process

Although the AWR report can provide essential data about workload, database usage and optimization for a cloud project, specific calculations can offer us invaluable data on what is required for an Azure IaaS VM to run the Oracle database in the cloud. The following will explain step by step what values to gather from the report and where to place them in the spreadsheet.

The Spreadsheet is broken down into two worksheets, the AWR and the Calculations worksheet. There are multiple lines to take RAC and multiple instances into consideration.

## The AWR Worksheet

The first three columns:

**DB Name:** the unique name given to the database.

Database		
Id	Name	RAC
1633071752	GBACSPRP	YES

**Instance Name:** Is the same as individual database node names in RAC or often the same as the DB Name for non-RAC databases.

**Host Name:** The name of the host. For RAC, each node will have a unique name.

Instance	Host
gbacsprs1	gbslo1exdb01.dunnhumby.c

**Elapsed Time and DB Time:** These two sections are commonly next to each other throughout the report.

Report Total (minutes)	
DB time	Elapsed time
14,628.65	10,040.28

**DB CPUs:** This can be a confusing metric, as CPU data is in numerous fields, but the value we're searching for is referred to as "DB CPU(s)". Enter it for each instance involved in the estimate.

## Foreground Wait Classes

I#	User I/O(s)	Sys I/O(s)	Other(s)	Applic (s)	Commit (s)	Network (s)	Concurcy (s)	Config (s)	Cluster (s)	DB CPU (s)	DB time
1	3,810.80	18,629.87	4,703.05	48,118.02	922.14	2,417.59	482.03	1.76	1,772.12	189,371.91	308,469.93
2	2,530.80	115.61	2,353.61	58,401.86	1,003.08	3,905.13	496.52	2.11	1,665.19	209,455.96	283,219.56
3	3,774.36	1,560.68	3,795.82	50,500.30	1,011.93	2,760.93	388.57	3.23	1,339.03	217,165.35	286,029.28
Sum	10,115.96	20,306.16	10,852.48	157,020.18	2,937.16	9,083.65	1,367.12	7.10	4,776.34	615,993.22	877,718.77
Avg	3,371.99	6,768.72	3,617.49	52,340.06	979.05	3,027.88	455.71	2.37	1,592.11	205,331.07	292,572.92
Std	728.72	10,297.44	1,184.83	5,383.11	49.49	778.87	58.59	0.77	225.60	14,348.51	13,838.71

**CPUs/Cores:** Hyper-threading makes it important to have both these numbers. We commonly calculate off of the Cores value and ensure that you update the CPU calculation for it in the spreadsheet if you do note that there is hyperthreading involved. For the example below, a 3-node RAC has 320 hyperthreaded CPUs, with 160 CPU cores total for each.

I#	Num CPUs	CPU Cores
1	320	160
2	320	160
3	320	160

**Memory(GB):** Memory is captured in the same line as CPU information, but it is calculated differently than we need in our spreadsheet. Remember to convert from MB to GB as part the steps when you enter the info.

Memory (M)
6,191,158.41 / 1024= Correct Value for Spreadsheet

**%Busy CPU:** This value is clearly stated in the report and is used to identify CPU saturation. A CPU is either on or off, but to know if enough CPU is available is part of our estimates. This is another value that can be confusing to gather. Go to the OS Statistics and for each instance CPU totals, look for %Busy.

% Busy
25.84

**SGA(MB):** This can be under different tables, depending on the version. It can be a good idea to do a search for "SGA". SGA Target demonstrates the beginning and end values for an adjusting vale. If you

use this section, take the highest of the two values, (peak). If no value is shown for an ending value, it means no adjustment was made from the beginning value.

Sga Target	
Begin	End
32,768	

**PGA(MB):** Is the Process Global Area and this is a specialized area of memory allocated for sorting, hashing and other important processing. Heavier sorting is performed in Oracle due to lacking clustered indexes in the Oracle design. The memory allocated may not meet the needs of the database, which is a resiliency vs. sizing issue. Like SGA, the PGA Target will display a beginning and ending value for some AWR Reports. Take the larger of the two values displayed.

PGA Target	
Begin	End
32,768	

**Read Throughput(MB/s) and Write Throughput(MB/s):** This is a value that can be displayed in multiple ways and sections in the AWR report depending on the version and type of Oracle product. Search the report, (find on page if in a browser) for "IO Statistics". For the example below, a RAC database with 3 nodes, displays the Read throughput and write throughput for each instance:

### IOStat by File Type (per Second)

- Total Reads includes all Filetypes: Data File, Temp File, Archive Log, Backups, Control File, Data Pump Dump File, Flashback Log, Log File, Other, etc
- Total Writes includes all Filetypes: Data File, Temp File, Log File, Archive Log, Backup, Control File, Data Pump Dump File, Flashback Log, Log File, Other, etc

#	Reads MB/sec				Writes MB/sec				Reads requests/sec				Writes requests/sec			
	Total	Data File	Temp File		Total	Data File	Temp File	Log File	Total	Data File	Temp File		Total	Data File	Temp File	Log File
1	38.94	44.57	0.01		1.51	0.02	0.01	0.01	139.59	45.70	0.26		10.37	1.33	0.17	5.53
2	34.42	34.30	0.01		0.08	0.02	0.01	0.01	41.86	36.75	0.22		8.96	1.26	0.18	5.92
3	60.35	57.89	0.01		0.08	0.02	0.01	0.02	160.81	60.62	0.32		9.85	1.41	0.24	6.50
Sum	141.71	136.76	0.03		1.67	0.05	0.03	0.04	342.25	143.08	0.80		29.18	3.99	0.59	17.95
Avg	47.24	45.59	0.01		0.56	0.02	0.01	0.01	114.08	47.69	0.27		9.73	1.33	0.20	5.98

**Read IOPs/Write IOPs:** Like throughput, this section can be displayed in different parts of the AWR report, but often is in the Load Profile towards the top of the report or in the IO Statistics in the mid-section of others.

### System Statistics - Per Second

#	Logical Reads/s	Physical Reads/s	Physical Writes/s	Redo Size (k)/s	Block Changes/s	User Calls/s	Execs/s	Parses/s	Logons/s	Txns/s
1	20,652.58	5,540.18	3.26	12.25	176.16	19.10	22.49	10.40	0.92	2.00
2	28,469.81	4,392.11	3.29	12.03	222.90	11.57	33.02	9.98	0.98	2.26
3	33,854.74	7,411.34	3.66	13.47	251.38	13.87	27.95	11.56	0.97	2.51
Sum	82,977.14	17,343.63	10.20	37.75	650.44	44.54	83.46	31.94	2.87	6.76
Avg	27,659.05	5,781.21	3.40	12.58	216.81	14.85	27.82	10.65	0.96	2.25
Std	6,638.31	1,523.98	0.22	0.77	37.97	3.86	5.27	0.82	0.03	0.25

### Calculating Factors for Worksheets

Once you've filled in this information, note that there is a gray box below the area to enter in all sections for instances:



2. Although the column looks like it extends for two, place the hostname for the servers for every instance in the first column of the next section.

Host	Name
Total	

3. Enter the db name, (database name, NOT instance name) in the third section, first column. If working on a RAC environment, the RAC database will be listed by the DB name one time, not for each node in this section. The Excel spreadsheet will calculate and total the resources required for a **single instance**, as this is our primary goal to achieve a fully supported environment on Azure by Oracle.

DB Name
Total

As you're entering the values into this second worksheet, calculations will appear. Once complete, you should have values for each database to size the workload into Azure. These values will then give you the information you need to choose one or more IaaS Azure VMs to size out a solution for the Oracle customer.

## Example of Calculations for RAC to Single Instance

The following is an example of the output from a customer engagement. This involves two databases, both 2-node RAC environments. Notice that the DB Name column is listed twice for both, then the

instance name is unique. No other information was filled in, as the values in the previous worksheet automatically populates and calculates what is needed.

Calculated detail by database instance							
DB Name	Instance Name	%DB Time of Elapsed Time	%DB CPU of server capacity	Total ORA (GB)	Total IOPS	Total Throughput (MB/s)	Est'd Azure vCPUs
ARPH2PPD	ARPH2PPD1	3059.755%	48.951%	310	1,296.50	125.69	61.20
ARPH2PPD	ARPH2PPD2	2915.155%	45.965%	310	1,433.08	127.69	58.30
ARPH2PRD	ARPH2PRD1	669.554%	8.185%	310	2,538.29	190.88	13.39
ARPH2PRD	ARPH2PRD2	679.164%	8.366%	310	3,021.84	276.57	13.58
		7323.628%	111.469%	1,240	8,289.71	720.83	146.47

In the second section, only the host name was populated to the first column for each of the nodes for the RAC instances. As there are two nodes each for the two databases, four entries are added and the values populate from the first worksheet.

Aggregated calculations by host		
Host Name		%DB Time
dbsls504		
dbsls505		
dbslp2030		
dbslp2031		

In the last section, I only listed the two, global database names. The data for each of the nodes for each of the databases is calculated and total resources are displayed for the environment to be moved to Azure IaaS VMs. With the factoring numbers taken into consideration, we have average workloads from the AWR and then peak workloads which are calculated from the workloads and the factoring numbers.

Aggregated calculations by database from AWR information

DB Name	%DB Time of Elapsed Time (aka Avg Active Sessions or "AAS")	Observed memory (GiB) consumed only by Oracle	Est'd Azure vRAM for server	Observed IOPS	Observed I/O throughput (MB/s)	Est'd Azure IOPS for peak load	Est'd Azure Throughput (MB/s) for peak load	Est'd Azure vCPUs for avg load	Est'd Azure vCPUs for peak load	DB Size
DB1PRD	1173.464%	70	88	2,197.21	219.85	6,591.63	659.56	15	19	1014.4
DB2PRD	629.277%	74	93	4,637.84	972.60	13,913.52	2,917.80	8	8	11132.5
WH1PRD	442.869%	24	30	16,271.70	1,795.15	48,815.10	5,385.45	6	6	1685.4
SC1PRD	234.098%	47	59	4,884.30	160.96	14,652.90	482.88	3	3	1836.4
Total	2479.71%	216	269	27,991.05	3,148.56	83,973.15	9,445.69	32	36	15668.7

For our examples:

**DB1PRD** will require:

- 15 vCPU for an average load and 19 vCPU for a max workload.

There is also a separate sheet if you would like to paste an architecture diagram, too.

