* To resolve long-running sessions in Oracle, we first need to identify blocking and inactive sessions.
* This helps determine if any session is causing delays.
* Next, we check for long-running jobs such as Data Pump (expdp/impdp) or RMAN backups, which might be consuming system resources.
* It is also important to coordinate with the application team to verify whether the query is running for the first time or if it has executed before, comparing its current execution time with past runs.
* Additionally, we must check if table and index statistics are up-to-date, as outdated statistics can lead to inefficient query execution.
* Table fragmentation should also be analyzed, and if necessary, tables or indexes should be reorganized to improve performance.
* Once these checks are completed, we review the execution plan using EXPLAIN PLAN to identify performance bottlenecks.
* Based on the findings, we can optimize the query by creating appropriate indexes or applying partitioning strategies.
* Finally, we may also suggest modifications to the SQL command to the application team for further optimization.