## Task 01: CREATE Example of Select Parallel execution

CREATE TABLE test\_parallel AS

SELECT

LNG\_ID ,

LNG\_3C\_CODE ,

LNG\_2B\_CODE ,

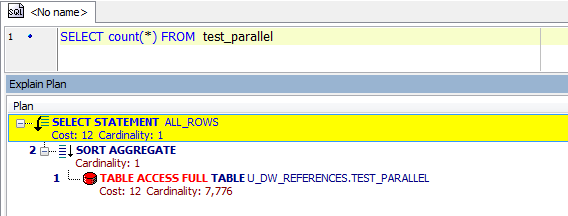
LNG\_SCOPE\_ID ,

LNG\_TYPE\_ID ,

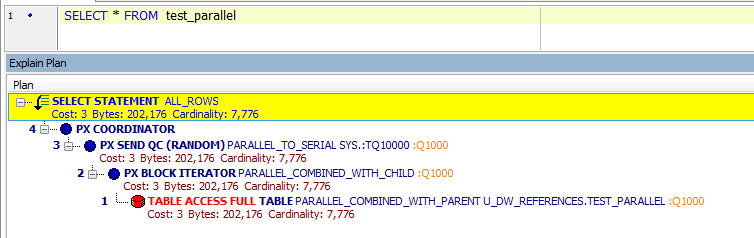
LNG\_DESC

FROM U\_DW\_REFERENCES.t\_languages

SELECT \* FROM test\_parallel



alter table test\_parallel parallel 4



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| No parallel | Cost 12, 37 msecs |
| Parallel | Cost 3, 41 msecs |

Parallel execution dramatically reduces response time for data-intensive operations on large databases. Simply expressed, parallelism is the idea of breaking down a task so that, instead of one process doing all of the work in a query, many processes do part of the work at the same time. The improvement in performance can be quite high.

## Task 02: CREATE Example of Parallel DML

CREATE TABLE test\_parallel\_dml AS

SELECT

LNG\_ID ,

LNG\_3C\_CODE ,

LNG\_2B\_CODE ,

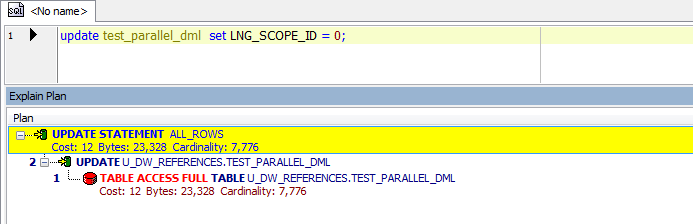
LNG\_SCOPE\_ID ,

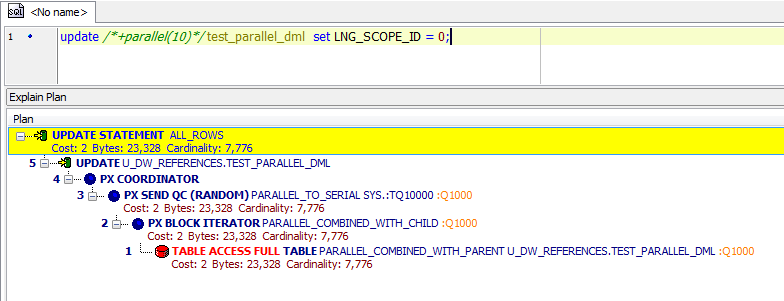
LNG\_TYPE\_ID ,

LNG\_DESC

FROM U\_DW\_REFERENCES.t\_languages

update test\_parallel\_dml set LNG\_SCOPE\_ID = 0;





|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| No parallel | Cost 12, 61 msecs |
| Parallel | Cost 2, 67 msecs |

## Task 03: CREATE Example of Parallel DDL

CREATE TABLE test\_parallel\_ddl AS

SELECT

LNG\_ID ,

LNG\_3C\_CODE ,

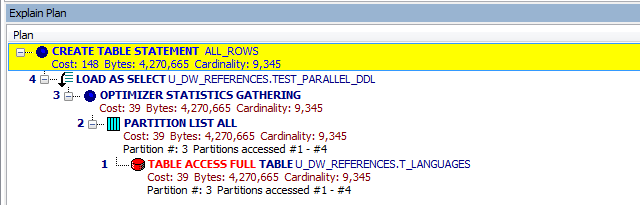
LNG\_2B\_CODE ,

LNG\_SCOPE\_ID ,

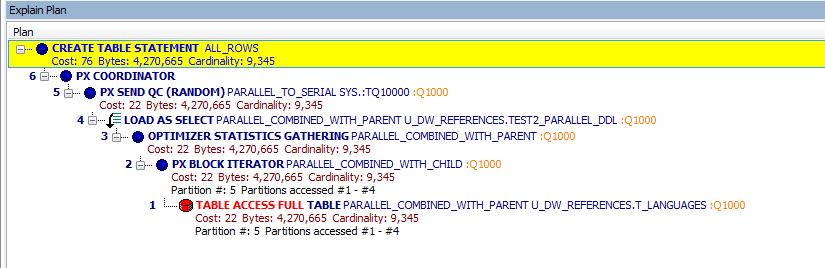
LNG\_TYPE\_ID ,

LNG\_DESC

FROM U\_DW\_REFERENCES.t\_languages;



alter session force parallel ddl;



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| No parallel | Cost 148, 122 msecs |
| Parallel | Cost 76, 104 msecs |

When you create a table or index using parallel DDL, two or more parallel slave processes work on behalf of your statement to create the object. Each parallel slave process creates a temporary segment during the creation process. At the end, the parallel coordinator trims each of these temporary segments to release any free space and then combines these segments into one segment.