【SPM】oracle 如何固定执行计划

1.1 **BLOG 文档结构图**

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1.2 前言部分

1.2.1 导读和注意事项

各位技术爱好者,看完本文后,你可以掌握如下的技能,也可以学到一些其它你所不知道的知识,~○(∩ ∩)○~:

- ① 固定执行计划的常用方法:outline、SQL Profile、SPM(重点)
- ② coe xfr sql profile.sql 脚本的使用

Tips:

① 若文章代码格式有错乱 推荐使用 QQ、搜狗或 360 浏览器 地可以下载 pdf 格式的文档来查看 pdf 文档下载地址 http://yunpan.cn/cdEQedhCs2kFz (提

取码: ed9b)

② 本篇 BLOG 中命令的输出部分需要特别关注的地方我都用<mark>灰色背景和粉红色字体来表示,比如下边的例子中</mark>,thread 1 的最大归档日志号为 33 , thread 2

的最大归档日志号为43是需要特别关注的地方;而命令一般使用黄色背景和红色字体标注;对代码或代码输出部分的注释一般采用蓝色字体表示。

hrd	Seq	Low SCN	Low Time]	Next SCN	Next Time		
1	32	1621589	2015-05-29 11:0	09:52	1625242	2015-05-29	11:15:48	
1	33	1625242	2015-05-29 11:1	15:48	1625293	2015-05-29	11:15:58	
2	42	1613951	2015-05-29 10:4	41:18	1625245	2015-05-29	11:15:49	
2	43	1625245	2015-05-29 11:1	15:49	1625253	2015-05-29	11:15:53	

```
[ZHLHRDB1:root]:/>lsvg -o
T_XDESK_APP1_vg
rootvg
[ZHLHRDB1:root]:/>
00:27:22 SQL> alter tablespace idxtbs read write;
====> 2097152*512/1024/1024/1024=1G
```

本文如有错误或不完善的地方请大家多多指正,ITPUB 留言或 QQ 皆可,您的批评指正是我写作的最大动力。

1.2.2 相关参考文章链接

11.2.0.2 的 SPM 的一个 bug : http://blog.itpub.net/26736162/viewspace-1248506/

在 10g/11g 中如何查看 SQL Profiles 信息: http://blog.itpub.net/26736162/viewspace-2106743/

【OUTLINE】使用 Oracle Outline 技术暂时锁定 SQL 的执行计划:http://blog.itpub.net/26736162/viewspace-2102180/

1. 2. 3 本文简介

本文介绍了 oracle 在固定执行计划的过程中常使用的 3 种方法, outline, SQL Profile 和 SPM, 其中 SQL Profile 和 SPM 是重点需要掌握的内容。

第2章 固定执行计划的三种方法介绍

2.1 outline

2.1.1 outline 基础知识

在实际项目中,通常在开发环境下一些 SQL 执行没有任何问题,而到了生产环境或生产环境的数据量发生较大的变量时,其 SQL 的执行效率会异常的慢。此时如果更改 SQL ,则可能需要重新修改源程序以及重新编译程序。如果觉得修改源程序的成本比较大,则可以使用 OUTLINE 在不改变原应用程序的情况下更改特定 SQL 的执行计划。

OUTLINE 的原理是将调好的 SQL 的执行计划 (一系列的 HINT) 存贮起来,然后该执行计划所对应的 SQL 用目前系统那个效率低下的 SQL 来替代之。从而使得系统每

次执行该 SQL 时,都会使用已存贮的执行计划来执行。因此可以在不改变已有系统 SQL 的情况下达到改变其执行计划的目的。

OUTLINE 方式也是通过存贮 HINT 的方式来达到执行计划的稳定与改变。

当发现低效 SQL 之后,可以使用 hint 优化他,对于 SQL 代码可以修改的情况,直接修改 SQL 代码加上 hint 即可,但是对于 SQL 代码不可修改的情况,Oracle 提供了 outLine 功能来为 SQL 修改 hint,以致执行计划变更!

OutLine 机制:

Outline 保存了 SQL 的 hint 在 outline 的表中。当执行 SQL 时, Oracle 会使用 outline 中的 hint 来为 SQL 生成执行计划。

使用 OutLine 的步骤:

- (1) 生成新 SQL 和老 SQL 的 2 个 Outline
- (2)交换两个 SQL 的提示信息
- (3) ON LOGON 触发器设定 session 的 CATEGORY (自定义类别)

SQL 命令行为: SQL> alter session set use stored outlines=special;

2.1.2 ouline 使用演示

测试过程如下:

SYS@test> create user 1hr identified by 1hr;

User created.

SYS@test> grant dba to lhr;

Grant succeeded.

SYS@test> grant create any outline, alter any outline, DROP ANY OUTLINE to 1hr;

Grant succeeded.

SYS@test> grant all on OL\$HINTS to 1hr;

Grant succeeded.

SYS@test> conn lhr/lhr

Connected.

LHR@test> select * from v\$version;

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PL/SQL Release 11.2.0.4.0 - Production

CORE 11. 2. 0. 4. 0

TNS for IBM/AIX RISC System/6000: Version 11.2.0.4.0 - Production

Production

NLSRTL Version 11.2.0.4.0 - Production

LHR@test> create table TB LHR 20160518 as select * from dba tables;

Table created.

LHR@test> create index idx_TB_LHR_20160518 on TB_LHR_20160518(TABLE_NAME);

Index created.

LHR@test> SET AUTOTRACE ON;

LHR@test> select owner from TB_LHR_20160518 where table_name='TB_LHR_20160518';

no rows selected

Execution Plan

Plan hash value: 2186742855

Id Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time	
O SELECT STATEMENT 1 TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID * 2 INDEX RANGE SCAN	TB_LHR_20160518 IDX_TB_LHR_20160518	1 1 1	34 34	1	(0) L (0) L (0)	00:00:01 00:00:01 00:00:01	

 $\label{lem:predicate} \mbox{Predicate Information (identified by operation id):}$

2 - access ("TABLE_NAME"='TB_LHR_20160518')

Note

- dynamic sampling used for this statement (level=2)

Statistics

- 11 recursive calls
- 0 db block gets
- 72 consistent gets
- 8 physical reads
- 0 redo size
- 333 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
- 508 bytes received via SQL*Net from client
 - 1 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
 - 0 sorts (memory)
 - 0 sorts (disk)
 - 0 rows processed

LHR@test> select /*+full(TB_LHR_20160518)*/ owner from TB_LHR_20160518 where table_name='TB_LHR_20160518';

no rows selected

Execution Plan

Plan hash value: 1750418716

Id Operation N	Name R	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%	6CPU) Time
0 SELECT STATEMENT	TB_LHR_20160518	1	34	31	(0) 00:00:01
* 1 TABLE ACCESS FULL 1		1	34	31	(0) 00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

1 - filter("TABLE_NAME"='TB_LHR_20160518')

Note

```
- dynamic sampling used for this statement (level=2)
Statistics
          7 recursive calls
          0 db block gets
        170 consistent gets
          0 physical reads
          0 redo size
        333 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
        508 bytes received via SQL*Net from client
          1 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
          0 sorts (memory)
          0 sorts (disk)
          0 rows processed
LHR@test> set autotrace off:
LHR@test> create or replace outline TB LHR 20160518 1 on select owner from TB LHR 20160518 where table name='TB LHR 20160518';
Outline created.
LHR@test> create or replace outline TB_LHR_20160518_2 on select /*+full(TB_LHR_20160518)*/ owner from TB_LHR_20160518 where table_name='TB_LHR_20160518';
Outline created.
LHR@test> select name, USED, sql text from dba outlines where name like '%TB LHR 20160518%';
NAME
                               USED SQL TEXT
TB LHR 20160518 1
                               UNUSED select owner from TB LHR 20160518 where table name='TB LHR 20160518'
                               UNUSED select /*+full(TB LHR 20160518)*/ owner from TB LHR 20160518 where table name='T
TB LHR 20160518 2
LHR@test> select name, HINT from dba outline hints where JOIN POS=1 and name like '%TB LHR 20160518%';
NAME
                               HINT
TB LHR 20160518 1
                               INDEX_RS_ASC(@"SEL$1" "TB_LHR_20160518"@"SEL$1" ("TB_LHR_20160518"."TABLE_NAME")
TB LHR 20160518 2
                               FULL (@"SEL$1" "TB LHR 20160518"@"SEL$1")
LHR@test> UPDATE OUTLN.OL$ SET OL NAME=DECODE(OL NAME, 'TB LHR 20160518 2', 'TB LHR 20160518 1', 'TB LHR 20160518 1', 'TB LHR 20160518 2') WHERE OL NAME IN
('TB LHR 20160518 1', 'TB LHR 20160518 2');
2 rows updated.
LHR@test> commit;
Commit complete.
```

LHR@test> select name, USED, sql_text from dba_outlines where name like '%TB_LHR_20160518%'; NAME USED SQL_TEXT TB LHR 20160518 1 UNUSED select /*+full(TB LHR 20160518)*/ owner from TB LHR 20160518 where table name='T UNUSED select owner from TB_LHR_20160518 where table_name='TB_LHR_20160518' TB_LHR_20160518_2 LHR@test> select name, HINT from dba outline hints where JOIN POS=1 and name like '%TB LHR 20160518%'; NAME HINT TB LHR 20160518 1 INDEX_RS_ASC(@"SEL\$1" "TB_LHR_20160518"@"SEL\$1" ("TB_LHR_20160518"."TABLE_NAME") TB LHR 20160518 2 FULL (@"SEL\$1" "TB_LHR_20160518"@"SEL\$1") LHR@test> SET AUTOTRACE ON; LHR@test> alter system set use_stored_outlines=true; System altered. LHR@test> select owner from TB LHR 20160518 where table name='TB LHR 20160518'; no rows selected Execution Plan Plan hash value: 1750418716 Id | Operation Name | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU) | Time O | SELECT STATEMENT 89 3026 $(0) \mid 00:00:01$ * 1 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | TB LHR 20160518 89 | 3026 31 $(0) \mid 00:00:01$ Predicate Information (identified by operation id): 1 - filter("TABLE_NAME"='TB_LHR_20160518') Note outline "TB_LHR_20160518_2" used for this statement Statistics

- 34 recursive calls
- 147 db block gets
- 125 consistent gets
- 0 physical reads
- 624 redo size
- 333 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
- 508 bytes received via SQL*Net from client
 - 1 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
- 2 sorts (memory)
- 0 sorts (disk)
- 0 rows processed

 $LHR@test> \ select \ /*+full (TB_LHR_20160518)*/ \ owner \ from \ TB_LHR_20160518 \ where \ table_name='TB_LHR_20160518';$

no rows selected

Execution Plan

Plan hash value: 2186742855

Id Operation Name	e Rows	Bytes Cost	(%CPU) Time
1 = 1	89	3026	6 (0) 00:00:01
	LHR_20160518 89	3026	6 (0) 00:00:01
	_TB_LHR_20160518 36		1 (0) 00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

2 - access("TABLE_NAME"='TB_LHR_20160518')

Note

- outline "TB_LHR_20160518_1" used for this statement

Statistics

- 34 recursive calls
- 147 db block gets
- 24 consistent gets
- 0 physical reads
- 584 redo size
- 333 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
- 508 bytes received via SQL*Net from client

- 1 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
- 2 sorts (memory)
- 0 sorts (disk)
- 0 rows processed

LHR@test>

2. 2 SQL Profile

2.2.1 SQL Profile 基础知识

在 oracle 11g 的后续版本中, use_stored_outlines 这个参数已经不存在了。意味着我们不能像以前的版本中使用 create outline 的方式来为一个 sql 创建 hint, 然后使用 store outline来固定执行计划这种方式了.

SQL Profile 就是为某一 SQL 语句提供除了系统统计信息、对象(表和索引等)统计信息之外的其他信息,比如运行环境、额外的更准确的统计信息,以帮助优化器为 SQL 语句选择更适合的执行计划。SQL Profiles 可以说是 Outlines 的进化。Outlines 能够实现的功能 SQL Profiles 也完全能够实现,而 SQL Profiles 具有 Outlines 不具备的优化,最重要的有二点:

- ① SQL Profiles 更容易生成、更改和控制。
- ② SQL Profiles 在对 SQL 语句的支持上做得更好,也就是适用范围更广。

使用 SQL Profiles 两个目的:

- (一) 锁定或者说是稳定执行计划。
- (二) 在不能修改应用中的 SQL 的情况下使 SQL 语句按指定的执行计划运行。

10g 之前有 outlines, 10g 之后 sql profile 作为新特性之一出现。如果针对非绑定变量的 sql, outlines 则力不从心。sql profile 最大的优点是在不修改 sql 语句和会话执行环境的情况下去优化 sql 的执行效率,适合无法在应用程序中修改 sql 时.

SQL Profile 对以下类型语句有效:

```
SELECT 语句;

UPDATE 语句;

INSERT 语句(仅当使用 SELECT 子句时有效);

DELETE 语句;

CREATE 语句(仅当使用 SELECT 子句时有效);

MERGE 语句(仅当作 UPDATE 和 INSERT 操作时有效)。
```

另外,使用 SQL Profile 还必须有 CREATE ANY SQL PROFILE、DROP ANY SQL PROFILE 和 ALTER ANY SQL PROFILE 等系统权限。

2.2.2 SQL Profile 使用演示

有 2 种生成 SQL Profile 的方法, 手动和采用 STA 来生成。

2. 2. 2. 1 SQL Profile 使用示例--手工创建 SQL Profile

TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID | TB_LHR_20160525

IND TB LHR ID

INDEX RANGE SCAN

创建测试表,根据 DBA OBJECTS 创建,OBJECT ID 上有索引

```
LHR@dlhr> select * from v$version;

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Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.4.0 - 64bit Production
PL/SQL Release 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
CORE 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
TNS for IBW/AIX RISC System/6000: Version 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
NLSRTL Version 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
LHR@dlhr> Create table TB_LHR_20160525 as select * from dba_objects;
Table created.

LHR@dlhr> create index IND_TB_LHR_ID on TB_LHR_20160525(object_id);
Index created.
```

查看 SQL 默认执行计划,走了索引,通过指定 outline 可以获取到系统为我们生成的 hint

886

354

179K

LHR@dlhr> explain plan for se	lect * from TB_LHR_	20160525 where object_id= :a;
Explained.		
LHR@dlhr> select * from table	(dbms_xplan.display	(null, null, 'outline'));
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT		
Plan hash value: 4254050152		
 Id	 Name	Rows Bytes Cost (%CPU) Time
0 SELECT STATEMENT		886 179K 7 (0) 00:00:01

(0) | 00:00:01

 $(0) \mid 00:00:01$

```
Outline Data

/**

BEGIN_OUTLINE_DATA
INDEX_RS_ASC(©*SEL$1" ("TB_LHR_20160525" SEL$1" ("TB_LHR_20160525", "ORJECT_ID"))

OUTLINE_LEAR(@*SEL$1")

ALL_ROWS

DB_VERSION('11.2.0.4')

OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_EXABLE('11.2.0.4')

IGNORE_OPTIM_EMBEDDED_HINTS

END_OUTLINE_DATA

*/

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

2 - access("ORJECT_ID"=TO_NUMBER(:A))

Note

- dynamic_sampling used for this statement (level=2)

32 rows_selected.
```

如果我们想让它走全表扫描,首先获取全表扫描 HINT

LHR@dlhr> explain plan for select /*+ full(TB_LHR_20160525) */* from TB_LHR_20160525 where object_id= :a;					
Explained.	Explained.				
LHR@dlhr> select * from table(dbms_xplan.o	LHR@dlhr> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display(null, null, 'outline'));				
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT					
Plan hash value: 345881005					
Id Operation Name	Rows Bytes Cost (%CPU) Time				
O SELECT STATEMENT					

```
Outline Data

/**

BEGIN_OUTLINE_DATA

FULL(@"SELSI" TH LIRK 20100525"@"SELSI")

OUTLINE_LEAF(@"SELSI")

AIL_ROWS

DB VERSION('11.2.0.4')

OUTLINZER_FEATURES_ENABLE('11.2.0.4')

IGNORE_OPTIM_EMBEDDED_HINTS

END_OUTLINE_DATA

*/

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

1 - filter("OBJECT_ID"=TO_NUMBER(:A))

Note

-- dynamic sampling used for this statement (level=2)

31 rows selected.
```

可以看到全表扫描的 hint 已经为我们生成了,我们选取必要的 hint 就 OK 了,其他的可以不要,使用 sql profile

```
LHR@dlhr> declare

2 v_hints sys.sqlprof_attr;
3 begin

4 v_hints := sys.sqlprof_attr('FULL(@"SEL$1" "TB_LHR_20160525"@"SEL$1")'); --------从上面 Outline Data 部分获取到的 HINT

5 dbms_sqltune.import_sql_profile('select * from TB_LHR_20160525 where object_id= :a', --------SQL 语句部分

6 v_hints,

7 'TB_LHR_20160525', -------PROFILE 的名字

8 force_match => true);

9 end;

10 /

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

查看是否生效,已经生效了:

```
LHR@dlhr> explain plan for select * from TB_LHR_20160525 where object_id= :a;
Explained.
LHR@dlhr> select * from table(dbms xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
Plan hash value: 345881005
 Id | Operation
                           Name
                                             | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU) | Time
   O | SELECT STATEMENT
                                                 886
                                                         179K
                                                                 352
                                                                        (2) \mid 00:00:05
        TABLE ACCESS FULL | TB LHR 20160525
                                                 886
                                                         179K
                                                                 352
                                                                        (2) \mid 00:00:05
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
   1 - filter("OBJECT_ID"=TO_NUMBER(:A))
Note
   - dynamic sampling used for this statement (level=2)
      SQL profile "TB LHR 20160525" used for this statement
18 rows selected.
LHR@dlhr> SELECT b. name, d. sql_text, extractvalue(value(h),'.') as hints
        FROM dba_sql_profiles d, SYS. SQLOBJ$DATA A,
  3
             SYS. SQLOBJ$ B,
             TABLE (XMLSEQUENCE (EXTRACT (XMLTYPE (A. COMP_DATA),
                                        '/outline_data/hint'))) h
       where a signature = b signature
         and a. category = b. category
         and a.obj_type = b.obj_type
         and a. plan id = b. plan id
 10
                and a. signature=d. signature
                and D. name = 'TB_LHR_20160525';
 11
NAME
                               SQL_TEXT
                                                                                                                  HINTS
                                                                                                                  FULL(@"SEL$1" "TB LHR 20160525"@"SEL$1")
TB LHR 20160525
                               select * from TB LHR 20160525 where object id= :a
LHR@d1hr>
```

一、 使用 coe_xfr_sql_profile.sql 脚本生成 sqlprof_attr 数据

最麻烦的 sqlprof_attr('FULL(t1@SEL\$1)') 是这里的格式如何写.在 mos 上的文章 note 215187.1 中的 sqlt.zip 的目录 utl 中提供了脚本

coe_xfr_sql_profile.sql 可以生成这些信息.

1.建立测试表和数据

```
SYS@dlhr> select * from v$version:
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Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.4.0 - 64bit Production
PL/SQL Release 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
       11. 2. 0. 4. 0
                        Production
TNS for IBM/AIX RISC System/6000: Version 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
NLSRTL Version 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
LHR@dlhr> create table scott.test as select * from dba objects;
Table created.
LHR@dlhr> create index scott.idx_test_01 on scott.test(object_id);
Index created.
LHR@dlhr> exec dbms_stats.gather_table_stats('scott', 'test', cascade=>true);
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
LHR@dlhr> update scott. test set object id=10 where object id>10;
LHR@dlhr> commit;
Commit complete.
```

LHR@dlhr> select OBJECT_ID , count(1) from scott.test group by OBJECT_ID;

COUNT (1)	OBJECT_ID
1	6
1	7
1	5
1	8
1	3
1	2
87076	10
1	4
1	9

9 rows selected.

2.执行查询语句

--执行原有的查询语句,查看执行计划发现走索引,实际上这时表中大部分行的 object_id 都已经被更新为 10,所以走索引是不合理的.

LHR@dlhr> set autot traceonly explain stat

LHR@dlhr>

LHR@dlhr> select * from scott.test where object_id=10;

87076 rows selected.

Execution Plan

Plan hash value: 3384190782

Id Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
O SELECT STATEMENT 1 TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX I * 2 INDEX RANGE SCAN	 ROWID TEST IDX_TEST_01	1 1 1	98 98 	2 (0) 2 (0) 1 (0)	00:00:01 00:00:01 00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

2 - access ("OBJECT_ID"=10)

Statistics

- 0 recursive calls
- 0 db block gets

13060 consistent gets

- 0 physical reads
- 0 redo size

9855485 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client

64375 bytes received via SQL*Net from client

5807 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client

- 0 sorts (memory)
- 0 sorts (disk)
- 87076 rows processed

LHR@dlhr> select /*+ full(test)*/* from scott.test where object_id=10;

87076 rows selected.

Execution Plan

Plan hash value: 217508114

Id Operation	Name I	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU) Time
0 SELECT STATEMENT * 1 TABLE ACCESS FULL		1 1			(2) 00:00:05 (2) 00:00:05

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

1 - filter("OBJECT_ID"=10)

Statistics

1 recursive calls

- 0 db block gets

6973 consistent gets

```
0 physical reads
0 redo size
4159482 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
64375 bytes received via SQL*Net from client
5807 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
0 sorts (memory)
0 sorts (disk)
87076 rows processed
```

3.查询上面两个语句的 sql_id, plan_hash_value

LHR@dlhr> set autot off LHR@dlhr> LHR@dlhr> col sql_text format a100 LHR@dlhr> select sql_text, sql_id, plan_hash_value from v\$sql 2 where sql_text like 'select * from scott.test where object_id=10%';	
SQL_TEXT	SQL_ID PLAN_HASH_VALUE
select * from scott.test where object_id=10	cpk9jsg2qt52r 3384190782
LHR@dlhr> select sql_text, sql_id, plan_hash_value from v\$sql 2 where sql_text like 'select /*+ full(test)*/* from scott.test where object_id=10%';	
SQL_TEXT	SQL_ID PLAN_HASH_VALUE
select /*+ full(test)*/* from scott.test where object_id=10	06c2mucgn6t5g 217508114

4.把 coe_xfr_sql_profile.sql 放在\$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin 下,或者放在/tmp 下都可以。

coe_xfr_sql_profile.sql

5.对上面的两个 sql 产生 outline data 的 sql.

```
[ZHLHRSPMDB2:oracle]:/oracle>cd /tmp
[ZHLHRSPMDB2:oracle]:/tmp>
[ZHLHRSPMDB2:oracle]:/tmp>
[ZHLHRSPMDB2:oracle]:/tmp>
[ZHLHRSPMDB2:oracle]:/tmp>
[ZHLHRSPMDB2:oracle]:/tmp>sqlplus / as sysdba
SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.4.0 Production on Thu May 26 09:15:14 2016
Copyright (c) 1982, 2013, Oracle. All rights reserved.
Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.4.0 - 64bit Production
With the Partitioning, Real Application Clusters, OLAP, Data Mining
and Real Application Testing options
SYS@dlhr> @$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/coe_xfr_sql_profile.sql cpk9jsg2qt52r 3384190782
Parameter 1:
SQL_ID (required)
PLAN HASH VALUE AVG ET SECS
     3384190782
                       . 046
Parameter 2:
PLAN_HASH_VALUE (required)
Values passed to coe_xfr_sql_profile:
              : "cpk9jsg2qt52r"
SQL ID
PLAN_HASH_VALUE: "3384190782"
SQL>BEGIN
       IF :sql text IS NULL THEN
         RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20100, 'SQL TEXT for SQL ID &&sql id. was not found in memory (gv$sqltext with newlines) or AWR (dba hist sqltext).');
       END IF;
 5 END;
  6 /
SQL>SET TERM OFF;
SQL>BEGIN
```

```
IF :other xml IS NULL THEN
        RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20101, 'PLAN for SQL ID &&sql id. and PHV &&plan hash value. was not found in memory (gv$sql plan) or AWR (dba hist sql plan).');
      END IF:
 5 END;
SQL>SET TERM OFF;
Execute coe_xfr_sql_profile_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782.sql
on TARGET system in order to create a custom SQL Profile
with plan 3384190782 linked to adjusted sql_text.
COE_XFR_SQL_PROFILE completed.
SQL>@$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/coe_xfr_sql_profile.sql 06c2mucqn6t5q 217508114
Parameter 1:
SQL ID (required)
PLAN_HASH_VALUE AVG_ET_SECS
     217508114
                      . 113
Parameter 2:
PLAN HASH VALUE (required)
Values passed to coe xfr sql profile:
SQL ID
              : "06c2mucgn6t5g"
PLAN HASH VALUE: "217508114"
SQL>BEGIN
      IF :sql text IS NULL THEN
        RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20100, 'SQL TEXT for SQL ID &&sql id. was not found in memory (gv$sqltext with newlines) or AWR (dba hist sqltext).');
     END IF;
 5 END;
 6 /
SQL>SET TERM OFF;
SQL>BEGIN
      IF :other_xml IS NULL THEN
        RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20101, 'PLAN for SQL ID &&sql id. and PHV &&plan hash value. was not found in memory (gv$sql plan) or AWR (dba hist sql plan).');
      END IF;
 5 END;
SQL>SET TERM OFF;
```

```
Execute coe_xfr_sql_profile_06c2mucgn6t5g_217508114.sql
on TARGET system in order to create a custom SQL Profile
with plan 217508114 linked to adjusted sql_text.
COE_XFR_SQL_PROFILE completed.
6.替换文件 coe xfr sql profile cpk9jsg2qt52r 3384190782.sql 中的 SYS.SQLPROF ATTR 部分,把它更改为
coe xfr sql profile 06c2mucgn6t5g 217508114.sql 中产生的 SYS.SQLPROF ATTR 部分,其中:
coe_xfr_sql_profile_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782.sql的SYS.SQLPROF ATTR
h := SYS.SQLPROF_ATTR(
q'[BEGIN_OUTLINE_DATA]',
q'[IGNORE_OPTIM_EMBEDDED_HINTS]',
q'[OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE('11.2.0.4')]',
q'[DB_VERSION('11.2.0.4')]',
q'[ALL_ROWS]',
q'[OUTLINE_LEAF(@"SEL$1")]',
q'[INDEX_RS_ASC(@"SEL$1" "TEST"@"SEL$1" ("TEST"."OBJECT_ID"))]',
q'[END_OUTLINE_DATA]');
----coe xfr sql profile 06c2mucgn6t5g 217508114.sql的SYS.SQLPROF ATTR
h := SYS.SQLPROF_ATTR(
q'[BEGIN_OUTLINE_DATA]',
q'[IGNORE_OPTIM_EMBEDDED_HINTS]',
q'[OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE('11.2.0.4')]',
q'[DB_VERSION('11.2.0.4')]',
q'[ALL_ROWS]',
q'[OUTLINE_LEAF(@"SEL$1")]',
q'[FULL(@"SEL$1" "TEST"@"SEL$1")]',
```

生成的文件在当前目录:

q'[END_OUTLINE_DATA]');

coe xfr sql profile cpk9jsq2qt52r 3384190782.sql

coe_xfr_sql_profile_06c2mucgn6t5g_217508114.sql

7.执行替换过 SYS.SQLPROF_ATTR 的 SQL, coe_xfr_sql_profile_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782.sql

SQL> @/tmp/coe xfr sql profile cpk9jsq2qt52r 3384190782.sql

```
SQL>@coe xfr sql profile cpk9jsg2qt52r 3384190782.sql
SQL>REM
SQL>REM $Header: 215187.1 coe xfr sql profile cpk9jsg2qt52r 3384190782.sql 11.4.4.4 2016/05/26 carlos.sierra $
SQL>REM
SQL>REM Copyright (c) 2000-2012, Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
SQL>REM
SQL>REM AUTHOR
SQL>REM carlos. sierra@oracle.com
SQL>REM
SQL>REM SCRIPT
SQL>REM coe_xfr_sql_profile_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782.sql
SQL>REM
SQL>REM DESCRIPTION
SQL>REM This script is generated by coe_xfr_sql_profile.sql
        It contains the SQL*Plus commands to create a custom
SQL>REM
SQL>REM SQL Profile for SQL ID cpk9jsg2qt52r based on plan hash
SQL>REM
        value 3384190782.
SQL>REM
        The custom SQL Profile to be created by this script
SQL>REM
         will affect plans for SQL commands with signature
SQL>REM
         matching the one for SQL Text below.
SQL>REM
        Review SQL Text and adjust accordingly.
SQL>REM
SQL>REM PARAMETERS
SQL>REM None.
SQL>REM
SQL>REM EXAMPLE
SQL>REM SQL> START coe xfr sql profile cpk9jsg2qt52r 3384190782.sql;
SQL>REM
SQL>REM NOTES
SQL>REM
        1. Should be run as SYSTEM or SYSDBA.
```

```
SQL>REM 2. User must have CREATE ANY SQL PROFILE privilege.
SQL>REM 3. SOURCE and TARGET systems can be the same or similar.
SQL>REM
        4. To drop this custom SQL Profile after it has been created:
SQL>REM EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.DROP_SQL_PROFILE('coe_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782');
        5. Be aware that using DBMS SQLTUNE requires a license
SQL>REM
SQL>REM for the Oracle Tuning Pack.
SQL>REM 6. If you modified a SQL putting Hints in order to produce a desired
SQL>REM Plan, you can remove the artifical Hints from SQL Text pieces below.
SQL>REM By doing so you can create a custom SQL Profile for the original
SQL>REM SQL but with the Plan captured from the modified SQL (with Hints).
SQL>REM
SQL>WHENEVER SQLERROR EXIT SQL. SQLCODE;
SQL>REM
SQL>VAR signature NUMBER;
SQL>VAR signaturef NUMBER;
SQL>REM
SQL>DECLARE
 2 sql txt CLOB;
            SYS. SQLPROF ATTR;
 4 PROCEDURE wa (p_line IN VARCHAR2) IS
 5 BEGIN
 6 DBMS_LOB. WRITEAPPEND(sql_txt, LENGTH(p_line), p_line);
 7 END wa;
  8 BEGIN
 9 DBMS_LOB. CREATETEMPORARY(sql_txt, TRUE);
 10 DBMS LOB. OPEN(sql txt, DBMS LOB. LOB READWRITE);
    -- SQL Text pieces below do not have to be of same length.
 12 -- So if you edit SQL Text (i.e. removing temporary Hints),
 13 -- there is no need to edit or re-align unmodified pieces.
 14 wa(q'[select * from scott.test where object id=10]');
 15 DBMS LOB. CLOSE(sql txt);
 16 h := SYS. SQLPROF ATTR(
 17 q' [BEGIN OUTLINE DATA]',
 18 q'[IGNORE OPTIM EMBEDDED HINTS]',
 19 q'[OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE('11. 2. 0. 4')]',
 20 q'[DB VERSION('11.2.0.4')]',
 21 q'[ALL ROWS]',
22 q'[OUTLINE_LEAF(@"SEL$1")]',
23 q'[FULL(@"SEL$1" "TEST"@"SEL$1")]',
 24 q'[END_OUTLINE_DATA]');
 25 :signature := DBMS SQLTUNE. SQLTEXT TO SIGNATURE(sql txt);
 26 :signaturef := DBMS SQLTUNE.SQLTEXT TO SIGNATURE(sql txt, TRUE);
 27 DBMS_SQLTUNE. IMPORT_SQL_PROFILE (
 28 sql text
              \Rightarrow sql_txt,
    profile
                \Rightarrow h,
                => 'coe cpk9jsg2qt52r 3384190782',
 31 description => 'coe cpk9jsg2qt52r 3384190782 '||:signature||' '||:signaturef||'',
 32 category => 'DEFAULT',
```

```
33 validate
                => TRUE,
 34 replace
                => TRUE,
 35 force match => FALSE /* TRUE: FORCE (match even when different literals in SQL). FALSE: EXACT (similar to CURSOR SHARING) */ );
 36 DBMS_LOB. FREETEMPORARY(sql_txt);
 37 END;
 38 /
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL>WHENEVER SQLERROR CONTINUE
SQL>SET ECHO OFF;
            SIGNATURE
 10910590721604799112
          SIGNATUREF
 15966118871002195466
... manual custom SQL Profile has been created
COE_XFR_SQL_PROFILE_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782 completed
```

8. 查看产生的 sql profile,此时原语句在不加 hint 的情况下也走全表扫了

```
select * from dba sql profiles;
```

```
SYS@dlhr> col sql_text for a50
SYS@dlhr> col hints for a50
SYS@dlhr> SELECT b.name, to_char(d.sql_text) sql_text, extractvalue(value(h),'.') as hints
        FROM dba_sql_profiles d, SYS. SQLOBJ$DATA A,
  3
             SYS. SQLOBJ$ B,
             TABLE (XMLSEQUENCE (EXTRACT (XMLTYPE (A. COMP_DATA),
 4
                                        '/outline_data/hint'))) h
       where a signature = b signature
         and a. category = b. category
         and a. obj_type = b. obj_type
         and a.plan id = b.plan id
 10
         and a. signature=d. signature
         and D. name = 'coe_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782';
 11
```

http://blog.itpub.net/26736162

NAME	SQL_TEXT	HINTS
coe_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782 coe_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782 coe_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782 coe_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782 coe_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782 coe_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782 coe_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782 coe_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782	<pre>select * from scott.test where object_id=10 select * from scott.test where object_id=10</pre>	BEGIN_OUTLINE_DATA IGNORE_OPTIM_EMBEDDED_HINTS OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE('11.2.0.4') DB_VERSION('11.2.0.4') ALL_ROWS OUTLINE_LEAF(@"SEL\$1") FULL(@"SEL\$1" "TEST"@"SEL\$1") END_OUTLINE_DATA
8 rows selected.		
SYS@dlhr>		

9.验证 SQL Profile 是否生效

SYS@dlhr> set autot traceonly explain stat
SYS@dlhr> select * from scott.test where object_id=10;

87076 rows selected.

Execution Plan

Plan hash value: 217508114

Id Operation	Name 1	Rows B	ytes Cost	(%CPU) Time
0 SELECT STATEMENT * 1 TABLE ACCESS FUL		1 1		(2) 00:00:05 (2) 00:00:05

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

1 - filter("OBJECT_ID"=10)

Note

- SQL profile "coe_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782" used for this statement

Statistics O recursive calls O db block gets 6973 consistent gets O physical reads O redo size 4159482 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client 64375 bytes received via SQL*Net from client 5807 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client O sorts (memory) O sorts (disk) 87076 rows processed

注意:

- 1.这个测试只是为了演示通过 coe_xfr_sql_profile.sql 实现手动加 hint 的方法,实际上面的语句问题的处理最佳的方法应该是重新收集 scott.test 的统计信息 才对.
- 2.当一条 sql 既有 sql profile 又有 stored outline 时,优化器优先选择 stored outline.
- 3.force_match 参数,TRUE:FORCE (match even when different literals in SQL),FALSE:EXACT (similar to CURSOR_SHARING).
- 4.通过 sql profile 手动加 hint 的方法很简单,而为 sql 添加最合理的 hint 才是关键.
- 5.测试完后,可以通过 exec dbms_sqltune.drop_sql_profile(name =>'coe_cpk9jsg2qt52r_3384190782');删除这个sql profile.
- 6.执行 coe xfr sql profile.sql 脚本的时候用户需要对当前目录有生成文件的权限,最好当前目录是/tmp

2. 2. 2. 2 SQL Profile 使用示例--使用 STA 来生成 SQL Profile

利用 STA 对语句进行优化后,STA 会对语句进行分析,采用最优的优化策略,并给出优化后的查询计划。你可以按照 STA 给出的建议重写语句。但是,有些情况下,你可能无法重写语句(比如在生产环境中,你的语句又在一个包中)。这个时候就可以利用 sql profile,将优化策略存储在 profile中,Oracle 在构建这条语句的查询计划时,就不会使用已有相关统计数据,而使用 profile 的策略,生成新的查询计划。

一、 第一步: 给用户赋权限

```
[ZHLHRSPMDB2:oracle]:/oracle>sqlplus / as sysdba
SQL*Plus: Release 11. 2. 0. 4. 0 Production on Wed May 25 16:47:29 2016
Copyright (c) 1982, 2013, Oracle. All rights reserved.
Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.4.0 - 64bit Production
With the Partitioning, Real Application Clusters, OLAP, Data Mining
and Real Application Testing options
SYS@dlhr>
SYS@dlhr>
SYS@dlhr>
SYS@dlhr> GRANT CREATE ANY SQL PROFILE TO LHR;
Grant succeeded.
SYS@dlhr> GRANT DROP ANY SQL PROFILE TO LHR;
Grant succeeded.
SYS@dlhr> GRANT ALTER ANY SQL PROFILE TO LHR;
Grant succeeded.
SYS@dlhr> conn lhr/lhr
```

```
Connected.
LHR@d1hr>
LHR@dlhr> select * from v$version;
BANNER
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.4.0 - 64bit Production
PL/SQL Release 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
       11. 2. 0. 4. 0
                      Production
TNS for IBM/AIX RISC System/6000: Version 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
NLSRTL Version 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
LHR@dlhr> create table lhr.TB_LHR_20160525_01 as select * from dba_objects;
Table created.
LHR@dlhr> create index lhr.TB_LHR_20160525_01_idx on TB_LHR_20160525_01(object_id);
Index created.
LHR@dlhr> exec dbms_stats.gather_table_stats('lhr','TB_LHR_20160525_01',cascade=>true,degree=>4);
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
LHR@dlhr> set autot on
LHR@dlhr\rangle select /*+no_index(TB_LHR_20160525_01 TB_LHR_20160525_01_idx)*/count(*) from lhr.TB_LHR_20160525_01 where object_id = 100;
  COUNT (*)
Execution Plan
Plan hash value: 3612989399
 Id | Operation
                                              | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU) | Time
                          Name
   O | SELECT STATEMENT
                                                          5
                                                                      (2) \mid 00:00:05
                                                                351
                                                           5
        SORT AGGREGATE
         TABLE ACCESS FULL TB LHR 20160525 01
                                                          5 |
                                                                351
                                                                      (2) \mid 00:00:05
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
  2 - filter ("OBJECT ID"=100)
```

```
Statistics
          1 recursive calls
          0 db block gets
       1249 consistent gets
          0 physical reads
         0 redo size
       526 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
       520 bytes received via SQL*Net from client
          2 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
          0 sorts (memory)
          0 sorts (disk)
          1 rows processed
LHR@dlhr> set autot off
LHR@dlhr> SELECT v.SQL_ID, v.SQL_TEXT FROM v$sql v WHERE v.SQL_TEXT like '%no_index(TB_LHR_20160525_01%' and v.SQL_TEXT not like '%v$sql%';
SQL ID
SQL TEXT
select /*+no index(TB LHR 20160525 01 TB LHR 20160525 01 idx)*/count(*) from lhr.TB LHR 20160525 01 where object id = 100
7suktf0w95cry
EXPLAIN PLAN SET STATEMENT_ID='PLUS150249' FOR select /*+no_index(TB_LHR_20160525_01 TB_LHR_20160525_01 idx)*/count(*) from lhr.TB L
HR 20160525 01 where object id = 100
```

二、 第二步: 创建、执行优化任务

```
LHR@dlhr> DECLARE
      my_task_name VARCHAR2(30);
      my_sqltext
                      CLOB;
   BEGIN
       my_sqltext := 'select /*+no_index(TB_LHR_20160525_01 TB_LHR_20160525_01_idx)*/count(*) from lhr.TB_LHR_20160525_01 where object_id = 100's
       my_task_name := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(
                           sql_text
                                           => my_sqltext,
                                         => 'LHR',
                           user_name
                                        => 'COMPREHENSIVE',
                           scope
                                        => 60.
10
                           time_limit
                                         => 'sql_profile_test',
11
                           task_name
                           description => 'Task to tune a query on a specified table');
12
       DBMS_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK( task_name => 'sql_profile_test');
```

```
14 END;
15 /
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

或者也可以使用 sqlid 来生成优化任务,如下:

三、 第三步: 查看优化建议

```
LHR@dlhr> set autot off
LHR@dlhr> set long 10000
LHR@dlhr> set longchunksize 1000
LHR@dlhr> set linesize 100
LHR@dlhr> SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_TUNING_TASK( 'sql_profile_test') from DUAL;
DBMS SQLTUNE. REPORT TUNING TASK ('SQL PROFILE TEST')
GENERAL INFORMATION SECTION
Tuning Task Name : sql_profile_test
Tuning Task Owner : LHR
Workload Type
                  : Single SQL Statement
Scope
                  : COMPREHENSIVE
Time Limit (seconds): 60
Completion Status : COMPLETED
Started at
                  : 05/25/2016 16:58:31
                  : 05/25/2016 16:58:32
Completed at
Schema Name: LHR
SQL ID
          : 9kzm8scz6t92z
SQL Text : select /*+no_index(TB_LHR_20160525_01
```

 $TB_LHR_20160525_01_idx)*/count(*)$ from 1hr. $TB_LHR_20160525_01$ where object_id = 100

FINDINGS SECTION (1 finding)

1- SQL Profile Finding (see explain plans section below)

A potentially better execution plan was found for this statement.

Recommendation (estimated benefit: 99.83%)

- Consider accepting the recommended SQL profile.

Validation results

The SQL profile was tested by executing both its plan and the original plan and measuring their respective execution statistics. A plan may have been only partially executed if the other could be run to completion in less time.

Original	Plan	With	SQL	Profile	%	Improved
----------	------	------	-----	---------	---	----------

Completion Status:	COMPLETE	COMPLETE	
Elapsed Time (s):	. 006278	. 00004	99.36 %
CPU Time (s):	. 003397	. 000021	99.38 %
User I/O Time (s):	0	0	
Buffer Gets:	1249	2	99.83 %
Physical Read Requests:	0	0	
Physical Write Requests:	0	0	

DBMS_SQLTUNE. REPORT_TUNING_TASK('SQL_PROFILE_TEST')

Physical Read Bytes: Physical Write Bytes: Rows Processed:	0 0 1	0 0 1
Fetches:	1	1
Executions:	1	1

Notes

- 1. Statistics for the original plan were averaged over 10 executions.
- 2. Statistics for the SQL profile plan were averaged over 10 executions.

EXPLAIN PLANS SECTION

1- Original With Adjusted Cost

Plan hash value: 3612989399

Id		Operation	Name		Rows	I	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
	0	SELECT STATEMENT				1	5	351	(2)	00:00:05
	1	SORT AGGREGATE				1	5			
*	2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	. TB_LHR_20160525	_01		1	5	351	(2)	00:00:05

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

2 - filter("OBJECT_ID"=100)

2- Using SQL Profile

Plan hash value: 661515879

Id	l	Operation Name	F	lows	E	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
	0	SELECT STATEMENT		1		_	1	(0)	00:00:01
	1	SORT AGGREGATE		1		5			
*	2	INDEX RANGE SCAN TB_LHR_20160525_01_IDX		1		5	1	(0)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

DBMS_SQLTUNE. REPORT_TUNING_TASK('SQL_PROFILE_TEST')

2 - access("OBJECT_ID"=100)

.-----

这里可以看到,在优化建议中给出了新的查询计划。现在,我们决定接受这个建议,并且不重写语句。

四、 第四步:接受 profile

```
LHR@dlhr> set autot on
LHR@dlhr> select /*+no_index(TB_LHR_20160525_01 TB_LHR_20160525_01_idx)*/count(*) from lhr.TB_LHR_20160525_01 where object_id = 100 ;
 COUNT (*)
Execution Plan
Plan hash value: 3612989399
 Id | Operation
                                               | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU) | Time
                          Name
   0 | SELECT STATEMENT
                                                    1
                                                           5
                                                                 351
                                                                       (2) \mid 00:00:05
        SORT AGGREGATE
                                                            5
         TABLE ACCESS FULL | TB LHR 20160525 01
                                                            5 |
                                                                 351
                                                                       (2) \mid 00:00:05
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
  2 - filter("OBJECT_ID"=100)
Statistics
         0 recursive calls
         0 db block gets
       1249 consistent gets
         0 physical reads
         0 redo size
       526 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
       520 bytes received via SQL*Net from client
         2 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
         0 sorts (memory)
         0 sorts (disk)
          1 rows processed
LHR@dlhr> execute dbms_sqltune.accept_sql_profile(task_name =>'sql_profile_test_SQLID', task_owner => 'LHR', replace => TRUE);
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
LHR@dlhr> set autot off
LHR@dlhr> SELECT e.task_name, b.name, d.sql_text, extractvalue(value(h), '.') as hints
       FROM dba_sql_profiles d,
            dba_advisor_tasks e,
 3
           SYS.SQLOBJ$DATA A,
           SYS.SQLOBJ$ B,
           TABLE(XMLSEQUENCE(EXTRACT(XMLTYPE(A.COMP_DATA),
                                   '/outline_data/hint'))) h
      where a.signature = b.signature
       and a.category = b.category
        and a.obj_type = b.obj_type
 10
 11
        and a.plan_id = b.plan_id
        and a.signature = d.signature
 12
        and d.task_id=e.task_id
 13
        and d.name = 'SYS_SQLPROF_0154e728ad3f0000'
 14
15
TASK NAME
                            NAME
SQL_TEXT
HINTS
                           SYS_SQLPROF_0154e728ad3f0000
sql profile test
select /*+no index (TB_LHR_20160525_01_TB_LHR_20160525_01_idx)*/count(*) from 1hr.TB_LHR_20160525_01
where object_id = 100
OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE(default)
sql profile test
                           SYS SQLPROF 0154e728ad3f0000
select /*+no index(TB LHR 20160525 01 TB LHR 20160525 01 idx)*/count(*) from 1hr.TB LHR 20160525 01
where object_id = 100
IGNORE OPTIM EMBEDDED HINTS
```

在这里用了包 DBMS_SQLTUNE 的另一个函数:ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE。其中,参数 task_name 即我们创建的优化建议任务的名称,name 是 profile 的名字,可

以是任意合法名称。此外这个函数还有其他一些函数,下面是这个函数的原型:

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE (
task_name IN VARCHAR2,
object_id IN NUMBER := NULL,
name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
description IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
category IN VARCHAR2 := NULL;
```

task_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
replace IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
force_match IN BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

Description 是 profile 的描述信息; task_owner 是优化建议任务的所有者; replace 为 TRUE 时,如果这个 profile 已经存在,就代替它; force_match 为 TURE 时,表示与语句强制匹配,即强制使用绑定变量,和系统参数 cursor_sharing 设置为 FORCE 时类似,为 FALSE 时,与 cursor_sharing 设置为 EXACT 时类似,即完全匹配。

这里要特别提到的是 category 这个参数,你可以通过设置这个参数,制定特定会话使用这个 profile。在 10g 中,每个会话都有一个新参数 SQLTUNE_CATEGORY,他的默认值是 DEFAULT。而我们在调用这个函数时,如果没有指定这个参数,那它的值也是 DEFAULT,而如果我们给这个 profile 指定了一个其它的 CATEGORY 值,如 FOR_TUNING,那么只有会话参 SQLTUNE_CATEGORY 也为 FOR_TUNING 时,才会使用这个 porfile。为什么说这个参数很有用呢?试想一个这样的环境:你在一个生产系统上利用 STA 调优一条语句,STA 已经给出了优化建议,但是你又不敢贸然实施它给出的建议(毕竟它只是机器嘛不能完全信任),你就可以创建一个有特殊 CATEGORY的 profile,然后在你自己的会话中制定 SQLTUNE CATEGORY为这个特殊的 CATEGORY,那就既可以看优化建议的实际效果又不影响生产环境。

此外可以通过视图 DBA_SQL_PROFILES 来查看已经创建的 profile。

五、 第五步: 查看 profile 的效果

Id Ope	ration	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
	ECT STATEMENT RT AGGREGATE		1 1	5 5	1	(0)	00:00:01
		TB_LHR_20160525_01_ID		5	1	(0)	00:00:01
te 							
	ofile "SYS SQLPR	OF_0154e728ad3f0000″u	sed for thi	s statem	ent		
tatistics							
1	recursive call	s					
1 0	db block gets						
1 0 2	db block gets consistent get	S					
1 0	db block gets	S					
1 0 2 0	db block gets consistent get physical reads redo size	S					
1 0 2 0 0	db block gets consistent get physical reads redo size bytes sent via bytes received	s					

0 sorts (memory) 0 sorts (disk) 1 rows processed

从 NOTE 部分可以看到,语句采用了 profile 中的数据,创建了新的查询计划。并且在查询计划中还有一些附加信息,表明这个语句是采用

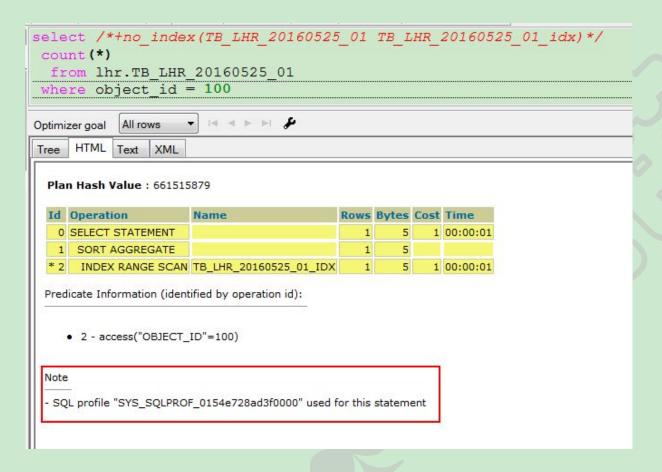
了'SYS SQLPROF 0154e728ad3f0000'这个 profile,而不是根据对象上面的统计数据来生成的查询计划。

但上述方法主要是依赖 sql tuning advisor,如果它无法生成你想要的执行计划.你还可以通过手动的方式,通过 sql profile把 hint加进去.复杂的 SQL 的

hint 可以采用脚本 coe xfr sql profile.sql 来产生原语句的 outline data 和加 hint 语句的 outline data,然后替换对应的 SYS.SQLPROF ATTR,最后执

行生成的 sql 就可以了.

使用 PLSQL DEVELOPER 11 查看执行计划,如下图,新版本的好处:



2. 3 SPM(SQL Plan Management)

2.3.1 SPM 基础知识

SQL 语句的 SQL 执行计划发生更改时,可能存在性能风险。

SQL 计划发生更改的原因有很多,如优化程序版本、优化程序统计信息、优化程序参数、方案定义、系统设计和 SQL 概要文件创建等。

在以前版本的 Oracle DB 中引入了各种计划控制技术(如存储的大纲(storedoutline(9i))和 SQL 概要文件等(SQLprofile(10g))),用于解决计划更改导致的性能回归。但是,这些技术都是需要手动干预的被动式进程。

SQL 计划管理是一种随 Oracle Database 11g 引入的新功能,通过维护所谓的"SQL 计划基线(SQL plan baseline(11g))"来使系统能够自动控制 SQL 计划演变。启用此功能后,只要证明新生成的 SQL 计划与 SQL 计划基线相集成不会导致性能回归,就可以进行此项集成。因此,在执行某个 SQL 语句时,只能使用对应的 SQL 计划基线中包括的计划。可以使用 SQL 优化集自动加载或植入 SQL 计划基线。

SQL 计划管理功能的主要优点是系统性能稳定,不会出现计划回归。此外,该功能还可以节省 DBA 的许多时间,这些时间通常花费在确定和分析 SQL 性能回归以及寻找可用的解决方案上。Oracle11g 中,Oracle 提供 dbms_spm 包来管理 SQL Plan,SPM 是一个预防机制,它记录并评估 sql 的执行计划,将已知的高效的 sql 执行计划建立为 SQL Plan Baselines,SQL Plan Baseline 的功能是保持 SQL 的性能而不必关注系统的改变。

在 SQL Plan BaseLines 捕获阶段, Oracle 记录 SQL 的执行计划并检测该执行计划是否已经改变,如果 SQL 改变后的执行计划是安全的,则 SQL 就使用新的执行计划,因此,Oracle 维护单个 SQL 执行计划的历史信息,Oracle 维护的 SQL 执行计划的历史仅仅针对重复执行的 SQL,SQL Plan Baseline 可以手工 load,也

可以设置为自动捕获。

加载 SQL 计划基线的方式有两种:

(1) 即时捕获,自动捕获(Automatic Plan Capture):

使用自动计划捕获,方法是:将初始化参数 OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES 设置为 TRUE。默认情况下,该参数设置为 FALSE。将该参数设置为 TRUE 将打开自动标识可重复 SQL 语句,以及自动为此类语句创建计划历史记录的功能。 如果要激活自动的 SQL Plan Capture,则需要设置 OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES,该参数默认为 False,如果设置为 True,则表示自动捕获 SQL Plan,则系统会自动创建并维护 SQL Plan History, SQL Plan History 包括优化器关注的:比如 an execution plan,SQL text,outline,bind variables,and compilation environment。

(2) 成批加载 (Manual Plan Loading):

使用 DBMS_SPM 程序包;该程序包支持手动管理 SQL 计划基线。使用此程序包,可以将 SQL 计划从游标高速缓存或现有的 SQL 优化集(STS) 直接加载到 SQL 计划基线中。对于要从 STS 加载到 SQL 计划基线的 SQL 语句,需要将其 SQL 计划存储在 STS 中。使用 DBMS_SPM 可以将基线计划的状态从已接受更改为未接受(以及从未接受更改为已接受),还可以从登台表导出基线计划,然后使用导出的基线计划将 SQL 计划基线加载到其它数据库中。

也可以手动装载一个存在的 SQL Plan 作为 SQL Plan Baseline, 手动装载的 SQL Plan 并不校验它的性能:

--从SQL Tuning Set **中装载:**

DECLARE

my plans pls integer;

BEGIN

```
my_plans := DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'tset1');
END;

--从Cursor Cache 中装载

DECLARE my_plans pls_integer;
BEGIN
my_plans := DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE(sql_id => '7qqnad1j615m7');
END;
/
```

在 SQL 计划基线演化阶段, Oracle DB 会按常规方式评估新计划的性能,并将性能较好的计划集成到 SQL 计划基线中。

优化程序为 SQL 语句找到新的计划时,会将该计划作为未接受的计划添加到计划历史记录中。然后,相对于 SQL 计划基线的性能,验证该计划的性能。如果经验证某个未接受的计划不会导致性能回归(手动或自动),则该计划会被更改为已接受计划,并集成到 SQL 计划基线中。成功验证未接受计划的过程包括:对此计划的性能和从 SQL 计划基线中选择的一个计划的性能进行比较,确保其性能更佳。

演化 SQL 计划基线的方式有两种:

- (1)使用 DBMS_SPM.EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE 函数。该函数将返回一个报表,显示是否已将一些现有的历史记录计划移到了计划基线中。也可以在历史记录中指定要测试的特定计划。
- (2)运行 SQL 优化指导:通过使用 SQL 优化指导手动或自动优化 SQL 语句,演化 SQL 计划基线。SQL 优化指导发现已优化的计划,并确认其性能优于从相应的 SQL 计划基线中选择的计划的性能时,就会生成一个建议案以接受 SQL 概要文件。接受了该 SQL 概要文件后,会将已优化的计划添加到相应的 SQL 计划基线中。

在 SQL Plan Baselines 的演变阶段, Oracle 评估新的 Plan 的性能并将性能较好的 Plan 存放 SQL Plan Baselines 中,可以使用 dbms_spm package 的过程 EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE 将新的 SQL Plan 存入已经存在的 SQL Plan Baselines 中 新的 Plan 将会作为已经 Accept Plan 加入到 SQL Plan Baselines 中。

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SET LONG 10000
DECLARE report clob;
BEGIN report := DBMS_SPM.EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (sql_handle => 'SYS_SQL_593bc74fca8e6738');
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(report);
END;
//
```

如果将计划添加到计划历史记录中,则该计划将与一些重要的属性关联:

- (1) SIGNATURE、SQL_HANDLE、SQL_TEXT 和 PLAN_NAME 是搜索操作的重要标识符。
- (2)使用 ORIGIN 可以确定计划是自动捕获的(AUTO-CAPTURE)、手动演化的(MANUALLOAD)、通过 SQL 优化指导自动演化的(MANUAL-SQLTUNE) 还是通过自动 SOL 优化自动演化的(AUTO-SOLTUNE)。
- (3) ENABLED 和 ACCEPTED: ENABLED 属性表示计划已启用,可供优化程序使用。如果未设置 ENABLED,则系统将不考虑此计划。ACCEPTED 属性表示用户在将计划更改为 ACCEPTED 时计划已经过验证为有效计划(系统自动进行的或用户手动进行的)。如果将某个计划更改为 ACCEPTED,则仅当使用 DBMS_SPM.ALTER_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE()更改其状态时,该计划才是非 ACCEPTED 的。可以通过删除 ENABLED 设置暂时禁用 ACCEPTED 计划。计划必须为

ENABLED 和 ACCEPTED, 优化程序才会考虑使用它。

(4) FIXED 表示优化程序仅考虑标记为 FIXED 的计划,而不考虑其它计划。例如,如果有 10 个基线计划,其中的三个计划被标记为 FIXED,则优化程序将仅使用这三个计划中的最佳计划,而忽略其它所有计划。如果某个 SQL 计划基线至少包含一个已启用的已修复计划,则该 SQL 计划基线就是 FIXED 的。如果在修复的 SQL 计划基线中添加了新计划,则在手动将这些新计划声明为 FIXED 之前,无法使用这些新计划。

可以使用 DBA_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES 视图查看每个计划的属性。然后,可以使用 DBMS_SPM.ALTER_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE 函数更改其中的某些属性。也可以使用 DBMS_SPM.DROP_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE 函数删除计划或整个计划历史记录。

注:DBA SQL PLAN BASELINES 视图包含了一些附加属性;使用这些属性可以确定各个计划的上次使用时间,以及是否应自动清除某个计划。

如果使用的是自动计划捕获,则第一次将某个 SQL 语句标识为可重复时,其最佳成本计划将被添加到对应的 SQL 计划基线中。然后,该计划将用于执行相应的语句。如果某个 SQL 语句存在计划基线,并且初始化参 OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES 被设置为 TRUE (默认值),则优化程序将使用比较计划选择策略。每次编译 SQL 语句时,优化程序都会先使用传统的基于成本的搜索方法建立一个最佳成本计划,然后尝试在 SQL 计划基线中找到一个匹配的计划。如果找到了匹配的计划,则优化程序将照常继续运行。如果未找到匹配的计划,则优化程序会先将新计划添加到计划历史记录中,然后计算 SQL 计划基线中各个已接受的计划的成本,并选择成本最低的那个计划。使用随各个已接受的计划存储的大纲复制这些已接受的计划。因此,对于 SQL 语句来说,拥有一个 SQL 计划基线的好处就是:优化程序始终选择该 SQL 计划基线中的一个已接受的计划。

通过 SQL 计划管理,优化程序可以生成最佳成本计划,也可以生成基线计划。此信息将被转储在有关解释计划的 plan table 的 other xml 列中。

此外,<mark>还可以使用新的 dbms_xplain.display_sql_plan_baseline</mark> 函数,显示某个计划基线中给定 sql_handle 的一个或多个执行计划。如果还指定了 plan_name,则将显示相应的执行计划。

注:为了保留向后兼容性,<mark>如果用户会话的某个 SQL 语句的存储大纲对是活动的,则将使用此存储大纲编译该语句。</mark>此外,即使为会话启用了自动计划捕获,也不将 优化程序使用存储大纲生成的计划存储在 SMB 中。

虽然存储大纲没有任何显式迁移过程,但可使用 DBMS_SPM 程序包中的 LOAD_PLAN_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE 过程或 LOAD_PLAN_FROM_SQLSET 过程将其迁移到 SQL 计划基线。迁移完成时,应禁用或删除原始的存储大纲。

在 SQL Plan 选择阶段, SQL 每一次编绎, 优化器使用基于成本的方式,建立一下 best-cost 的执行计划,然后去匹配 SQL Plan Baselines 中的 SQL Plan, 如果找到了匹配的 SQL Plan,则会使用这个执行计划,如果没有找到匹配的 SQL Plan,优化器就会去 SQL Plan History中去搜索成本最低的 SQL Plan,如果优化器在 SQL Plan History中找不到任务匹配的 SQL Plan,则该 SQL Plan 被作为一个 Non-Accept Plan 被存入 SQL Plan History,新的 SQL Plan 直到它被验证不会引起一下性能问题才会被使用。

SPM 相关的数据字典:

SELECT * FROM dba_sql_plan_baselines;

SELECT * FROM dba sqlset plans;

SELECT * FROM dba advisor sqlplans;

2.3.2 删除 Plans 和 Baselines

DROP_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE 函数可以从 baselines 中 drop 某个执行的执行计划,如果不执行 plan name,那么会 drop 所有的 plan。即 drop 了 baseline。

Parameter	Description
<u> </u>	SQL statement handle. It identifies plans associated with a SQL statement that are to be dropped. If NULL then plan_name must be specified.
_	Plan name. It identifies a specific plan. Default NULL means to drop all plans associated with the SQL statement identified by sql_handle.

```
--删除某个 SQL 的 baseline

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON

DECLARE

l_plans_dropped PLS_INTEGER;

BEGIN

l_plans_dropped := DBMS_SPM.drop_sql_plan_baseline (
    sql_handle => 'SQL_7b76323ad90440b9',
    plan_name => NULL);

DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line(l_plans_dropped);

END;

/
```

--删除所有 baseline

declare

```
v plan num PLS INTEGER;
```

```
begin
      for cur in (SELECT * FROM dba sql plan baselines) loop
        begin
          v plan num := dbms spm.drop sql plan baseline(sql handle => cur.sql handle);
        exception
          when others then
            null;
        end;
      end loop;
    end;
          SPM 使用演示
2. 3. 3
   --取消自动捕获,也可以不取消自动捕捉:
show parameter baselines
ALTER SYSTEM SET OPTIMIZER CAPTURE SQL PLAN BASELINES=FALSE;
[ZHLHRSPMDB2:oracle]:/oracle>ORACLE SID=dlhr
[ZHLHRSPMDB2:oracle]:/oracle>sqlplus / as sysdba
SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.4.0 Production on Thu May 26 15:47:55 2016
Copyright (c) 1982, 2013, Oracle. All rights reserved.
Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.4.0 - 64bit Production
```

```
With the Partitioning, Real Application Clusters, OLAP, Data Mining
and Real Application Testing options
SYS@dlhr> conn lhr/lhr
Connected.
LHR@d1hr>
LHR@d1hr>
LHR@d1hr>
LHR@dlhr> select * from v$version;
BANNER
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.4.0 - 64bit Production
PL/SQL Release 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
CORE
       11. 2. 0. 4. 0
                       Production
TNS for IBM/AIX RISC System/6000: Version 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
NLSRTL Version 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
LHR@dlhr> show parameter baselines
NAME
                                    TYPE
                                                VALUE
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines boolean
                                                TRUE
optimizer use sql plan baselines
                                    boolean
                                                TRUE
LHR@dlhr> ALTER SYSTEM SET OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=FALSE;
System altered.
```

--创建表并插入数据:

```
TYPE t tab IS TABLE OF tb spm test lhr%ROWTYPE;
 l tab t tab := t TAB();
BEGIN
 FOR i IN 1 .. 10000 LOOP
   1 tab.extend;
   l tab(l tab.last).id := i;
  l tab(l tab.last).description := 'Description for ' || i;
 END LOOP;
 FORALL i IN 1 tab.first .. 1 tab.last
   INSERT INTO tb spm test lhr VALUES 1 tab(i);
 COMMIT;
END;
EXEC DBMS STATS.gather table stats(USER, 'tb spm test lhr', cascade=>TRUE);
set autot trace
SELECT description FROM tb spm test lhr WHERE id = 100;
```

```
LHR@dlhr> CREATE TABLE tb_spm_test_lhr (
2 id NUMBER,
3 description VARCHAR2(50)
4 );

Table created.

LHR@dlhr>
LHR@dlhr>
LHR@dlhr> DECLARE
2 TYPE t_tab IS TABLE OF tb_spm_test_lhr%ROWTYPE;
3 l_tab t_tab := t_TAB();
4 BEGIN
```

```
FOR i IN 1 .. 10000 LOOP
        1_tab. extend;
        1 tab(1 tab. last).id := i;
       l_tab(l_tab.last).description := 'Description for ' || i;
       END LOOP;
 10
      FORALL i IN 1_tab.first .. 1_tab.last
 11
 12
        INSERT INTO tb_spm_test_lhr VALUES 1_tab(i);
 13
 14
      COMMIT;
 15
     END;
 16
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
LHR@dlhr> set autot trace
LHR@dlhr> SELECT description FROM tb_spm_test_lhr where id = 100;
Execution Plan
Plan hash value: 2196561629
| Id | Operation
                         Name
                                           | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU) | Time
   O | SELECT STATEMENT
                                                                    (0) \mid 00:00:01
                                                               13 (0) | 00:00:01
* 1 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | TB SPM TEST LHR
                                                       40
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
  1 - filter("ID"=100)
Note
  - dynamic sampling used for this statement (level=2)
Statistics
         4 recursive calls
         0 db block gets
        94 consistent gets
         0 physical reads
         0 redo size
```

```
546 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
      519 bytes received via SQL*Net from client
        2 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
        0 sorts (memory)
        0 sorts (disk)
        1 rows processed
    ----获取刚才查询的 SQL ID:
   set autot off
   col SQL TEXT format a100
   select distinct a.SQL ID, a.SQL TEXT from v$sql a
   WHERE a.SQL TEXT like '%SELECT description FROM the spm test lhr WHERE id = 100%'
   and a.SQL TEXT not like '%v$sql%'
          sql text NOT LIKE '%EXPLAIN%';
   AND
LHR@dlhr> set autot off
LHR@dlhr> col SQL_TEXT format a100
LHR@dlhr> select distinct a.SQL_ID,a.SQL_TEXT from v$sql a
 2 WHERE a.SQL_TEXT like '%SELECT description FROM tb_spm_test_lhr where id = 100%'
 3 and a.SQL_TEXT not like '%v$sql%'
 4 AND sql_text NOT LIKE '%EXPLAIN%';
           SQL_TEXT
SQL_ID
```

----使用 SQL ID 从 cursor cache 中手工捕获执行计划:

garkwg3yy2ram SELECT description FROM tb_spm_test_1hr WHERE id = 100

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON

DECLARE

1_plans_loaded PLS_INTEGER;

BEGIN

1_plans_loaded := DBMS_SPM.load_plans_from_cursor_cache(

```
sql_id => '&sql_id');

DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Plans Loaded: ' || l_plans_loaded);
END;

-- --使用DBA_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES 视图查看 SPM 信息:

col sql_handle for a35
col plan_name for a35
set lin 300

SELECT SQL_HANDLE, plan_name, origin, enabled, accepted, fixed
FROM dba_sql_plan_baselines
WHERE sql_text LIKE '%tb_spm_test_lhr%'
AND sql_text NOT LIKE'%dba_sql_plan_baselines%';

--刷新 Share Pool,使下次 SQL 执行时必须进行硬解析:

ALTER SYSTEM FLUSH SHARED_POOL;
```

```
LHR@d1hr> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
LHR@dlhr> DECLARE
 2 l_plans_loaded PLS_INTEGER;
 3 BEGIN
 4 l_plans_loaded := DBMS_SPM.load_plans_from_cursor_cache(
 5 sql_id => '&sql_id');
 6 DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Plans Loaded: ' || l_plans_loaded);
    END;
Enter value for sql_id: garkwg3yy2ram
old 5: sql id => '&sql id');
new 5: sql_id => 'garkwg3yy2ram');
Plans Loaded: 1
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
LHR@dlhr> col sql_handle for a35
LHR@dlhr> col plan name for a35
LHR@dlhr> set lin 300
LHR@dlhr> SELECT sql_handle, plan_name, enabled, accepted
```

```
2 FROM dba_sql_plan_baselines
 3 WHERE sql_text LIKE '%tb_spm_test_lhr%'
           sql text NOT LIKE'%dba sql plan baselines%';
 4 AND
SQL_HANDLE
                                   PLAN_NAME
                                                                       ENA ACC
SQL_4f19d3cf57be7303
                                   SQL_PLAN_4y6fmtxbvwws3184920d2
LHR@dlhr> ALTER SYSTEM FLUSH SHARED_POOL;
System altered.
LHR@dlhr> set autot trace
SELECT description FROM the spm test 1hr WHERE id = 100;
LHR@d1hr>
Execution Plan
Plan hash value: 2196561629
 Id | Operation
                                           | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU) | Time
                          Name
   O | SELECT STATEMENT |
                                                                     (0) \mid 00:00:01
* 1 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | TB_SPM_TEST_LHR |
                                                                    (0) | 00:00:01
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
   1 - filter("ID"=100)
Note
   - dynamic sampling used for this statement (level=2)
     SQL plan baseline "SQL PLAN 4y6fmtxbvwws3184920d2" used for this statement
Statistics
        555 recursive calls
        16 db block gets
        667 consistent gets
         0 physical reads
       3056 redo size
        546 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
        519 bytes received via SQL*Net from client
         2 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
```

```
32 sorts (memory)
0 sorts (disk)
1 rows processed
```

---创建索引, 收集统计信息, 并查询相同的 SQL:

```
CREATE INDEX spm_test_tab_idx ON tb_spm_test_lhr(id);
EXEC DBMS_STATS.gather_table_stats(USER,'tb_spm_test_lhr', cascade=>TRUE);
set autot trace
SELECT description FROM tb_spm_test_lhr WHERE id = 100;
```

```
LHR@dlhr> CREATE INDEX spm_test_tab_idx ON tb_spm_test_lhr(id);
Index created.
LHR@dlhr> EXEC DBMS_STATS.gather_table_stats(USER, 'tb_spm_test_lhr', cascade=>TRUE);
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
LHR@dlhr>
LHR@d1hr>
LHR@d1hr>
LHR@dlhr> set autot trace
LHR@dlhr> SELECT description FROM tb_spm_test_lhr WHERE id = 100;
Execution Plan
Plan hash value: 2196561629
                                           | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU) | Time
 Id | Operation
                          Name
   O | SELECT STATEMENT
                                                                    (0) | 00:00:01 |
                                                               13
    1 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | TB SPM TEST LHR |
```

```
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
   1 - filter("ID"=100)
Note
   - SQL plan baseline "SQL_PLAN_4y6fmtxbvwws3184920d2" used for this statement
Statistics
       640 recursive calls
        39 db block gets
       493 consistent gets
         2 physical reads
      12268 redo size
       546 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
       519 bytes received via SQL*Net from client
         2 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
        10 sorts (memory)
         0 sorts (disk)
          1 rows processed
```

--这里我们创建了索引,但是这里还是走的全表扫描,这里使用索引明显才是最优的方案。

--查看 SPM 视图:

```
set autot off
col sql_handle for a35
col plan_name for a35
set lin 300
SELECT SQL_HANDLE, plan_name, origin, enabled, accepted, fixed
FROM dba_sql_plan_baselines
WHERE sql_text LIKE '%tb_spm_test_lhr%'
AND sql_text NOT LIKE'%dba_sql_plan_baselines%';
```

```
LHR@dlhr> set autot off
LHR@dlhr> col sql handle for a35
LHR@dlhr> col plan name for a35
LHR@dlhr> set lin 300
LHR@dlhr> SELECT sql handle, plan name, enabled, accepted
 2 FROM dba sql plan baselines
 3 WHERE sql text LIKE '%tb spm test lhr%'
          sql_text NOT LIKE'%dba_sql_plan_baselines%';
SQL HANDLE
                                   PLAN NAME
                                                                       ENA ACC
SQL 4f19d3cf57be7303
                                   SQL PLAN 4y6fmtxbvwws3184920d2
                                                                       YES YES
SQL 4f19d3cf57be7303
                                   SQL PLAN 4y6fmtxbvwws38b725570
                                                                       YES
```

--通过 baselines 查询的结果,可以看到我们的 SQL 产生了 2条执行计划。但是我们认为最优的执行计划并没有被标记为 ACCEPT,所以没有使用。

下边我们演化执行计划: 演化就是将 cost 低的执行计划标记为 accept

```
LHR@dlhr> SET LONG 10000
LHR@dlhr> SELECT DBMS_SPM.evolve_sql_plan_baseline(sql_handle => '&sql_handle') FROM dual;
Enter value for sql handle: SQL 4f19d3cf57be7303
    1: SELECT DBMS SPM. evolve sql plan baseline(sql handle => '&sql handle') FROM dual
     1: SELECT DBMS SPM. evolve sql plan baseline(sql handle => 'SQL 4f19d3cf57be7303') FROM dual
DBMS SPM. EVOLVE SQL PLAN BASELINE (SQL HANDLE=>'SQL 4F19D3CF57BE7303')
                       Evolve SQL Plan Baseline Report
Inputs:
  SQL HANDLE = SQL 4f19d3cf57be7303
  PLAN NAME =
  TIME_LIMIT = DBMS_SPM. AUTO_LIMIT
  VERIFY
             = YES
  COMMIT
            = YES
Plan: SQL PLAN 4y6fmtxbvwws38b725570
  Plan was verified: Time used .018 seconds.
```

Plan passed performance criterion: 15 times better than baseline plan. Plan was changed to an accepted plan.

	Baseline Plan	Test Plan	Stats Ratio	
Execution Status:	COMPLETE	COMPLETE		
Rows Processed:	1	1		
Elapsed Time(ms):	. 308	. 025	12. 32	
CPU Time(ms):	. 164	. 015	10. 93	
Buffer Gets:	45	3	15	
Physical Read Requests:	0	0		
Physical Write Requests:	0	0		
Physical Read Bytes:	0	0		
Physical Write Bytes:	0	0		
Executions:	1	1		

Report Summary

Number of plans verified: 1 Number of plans accepted: 1

--再次查看 DBA_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES 视图:

```
set autot off
col sql_handle for a35
col plan_name for a35
set lin 300
SELECT SQL_HANDLE, plan_name, origin, enabled, accepted, fixed
FROM dba_sql_plan_baselines
WHERE sql_text LIKE '%tb_spm_test_lhr%'
AND sql_text NOT LIKE'%dba_sql_plan_baselines%';
```

```
LHR@dlhr> set autot off
LHR@dlhr> col sql_handle for a35
LHR@dlhr> col plan_name for a35
LHR@dlhr> set lin 300
LHR@dlhr> SELECT sql_handle, plan_name, enabled, accepted
2 FROM dba_sql_plan_baselines
```

--再次执行 SQL:

set autot trace

SELECT description FROM tb spm test lhr WHERE id = 100;

LHR@dlhr> set autot trace

LHR@dlhr> SELECT description FROM tb_spm_test_lhr WHERE id = 100;

Execution Plan

Plan hash value: 2587945646

Id Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU) Time
0 SELECT STATEMENT	ROWID TB SPM TEST LHR	1	25 25	2	(0) 00:00:01 (0) 00:00:01
* 2 INDEX RANGE SCAN	SPM_TEST_TAB_IDX	1 1	20	1	(0) 00:00:01

 $\label{lem:predicate} \mbox{ Predicate Information (identified by operation id):}$

2 - access ("ID"=100)

Note

- SQL plan baseline "SQL_PLAN_4y6fmtxbvwws38b725570" used for this statement

Statistics

13 recursive calls

14 db block gets

```
18 consistent gets
0 physical reads
3048 redo size
553 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
519 bytes received via SQL*Net from client
2 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
0 sorts (memory)
0 sorts (disk)
1 rows processed
```

--这次正确的使用了索引。 因为只有标记为 ENABLE 和 ACCEPT 的 plan 才可以被使用。

下面示例将我们的第一个走全表扫描的执行计划标记为 fixed。 标记为 fixed 的执行计划会被优先使用。FIXED 表示优化程序仅考虑标记为 FIXED 的计划,而不 考虑其它计划。例如,如果有 10 个基线计划,其中的三个计划被标记为 FIXED,则优化程序将仅使用这三个计划中的最佳计划,而忽略其它所有计划。如果某个 SQL 计划基线至少包含一个已启用的已修复计划,则该 SQL 计划基线就是 FIXED 的。如果在修复的 SQL 计划基线中添加了新计划,则在手动将这些新计划声明为 FIXED 之前,无法使用这些新计划。

```
set autot off
select * from table(dbms_xplan.display_sql_plan_baseline (sql_handle => '&sql_handle', format => 'basic'));

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON

DECLARE

l_plans_altered PLS_INTEGER;

BEGIN

l_plans_altered := DBMS_SPM.alter_sql_plan_baseline(
    sql_handle => '&sql_handle',
    plan_name => '&plan_name',
    attribute_name => 'fixed',
    attribute_value => 'YES');
```

```
DBMS OUTPUT.put line('Plans Altered: ' || l plans altered);
    END;
LHR@d1hr> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
LHR@dlhr> DECLARE
 2 l_plans_altered PLS_INTEGER;
    l_plans_altered := DBMS_SPM.alter_sql_plan_baseline(
                    => '&sql_handle'
       sql_handle
                    => '&plan_name',
       plan_name
       attribute_name => 'fixed',
       attribute_value => 'YES');
     DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Plans Altered: ' || l_plans_altered);
 11 END;
 12
Enter value for sql_handle: SQL_4f19d3cf57be7303
                        => '&sql handle',
old 5:
          sql handle
                        => 'SQL_4f19d3cf57be7303',
          sql_handle
Enter value for plan name: SQL PLAN 4y6fmtxbvwws3184920d2
          plan name
                        => '&plan name',
                        => 'SQL PLAN 4y6fmtxbvwws3184920d2',
     6:
          plan name
Plans Altered: 1
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

--验证: set autot off col sql_handle for a35 col plan_name for a35 set lin 300 SELECT SQL_HANDLE, plan_name, origin, enabled, accepted, fixed FROM dba_sql_plan_baselines WHERE sql_text LIKE '%tb_spm_test_lhr%' AND sql_text NOT LIKE'%dba_sql_plan_baselines%';

```
LHR@dlhr> set autot off
LHR@dlhr> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display_sql_plan_baseline (sql_handle => '&sql_handle', format => 'basic'));
Enter value for sql handle: SQL 4f19d3cf57be7303
     1: select * from table(dbms_xplan.display_sql_plan_baseline (sql_handle => '&sql_handle', format => 'basic'))
     1: select * from table(dbms xplan.display sql plan baseline (sql handle => 'SQL 4f19d3cf57be7303', format => 'basic'))
PLAN TABLE OUTPUT
SQL handle: SQL_4f19d3cf57be7303
SQL text: SELECT description FROM the spm test lhr WHERE id = 100
Plan name: SQL PLAN 4y6fmtxbvwws3184920d2
                                                Plan id: 407445714
Enabled: YES
                Fixed: YES
                              Accepted: YES
                                                Origin: MANUAL-LOAD
Plan hash value: 2196561629
 Id | Operation
                         Name
   O | SELECT STATEMENT
   1 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | TB_SPM_TEST_LHR
Plan name: SQL_PLAN_4y6fmtxbvwws38b725570
                                                Plan id: 2339526000
Enabled: YES
                Fixed: NO
                               Accepted: YES
                                                Origin: AUTO-CAPTURE
Plan hash value: 2587945646
 Id | Operation
                                   Name
   0 | SELECT STATEMENT
       TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID | TB_SPM_TEST_LHR
34 rows selected.
LHR@dlhr> set autot off
```

```
LHR@dlhr> col sql_handle for a35
LHR@dlhr> col plan_name for a35
LHR@dlhr> set lin 300
LHR@dlhr> SELECT SQL_HANDLE, plan_name, origin, enabled, accepted, fixed
  2 FROM dba_sql_plan_baselines
 3 WHERE sql_text_LIKE '%tb_spm_test_lhr%'
          sql_text NOT LIKE'%dba_sql_plan_baselines%';
SQL HANDLE
                                   PLAN NAME
                                                                       ORIGIN
                                                                                      ENA ACC FIX
SQL_4f19d3cf57be7303
                                   SQL_PLAN_4y6fmtxbvwws3184920d2
                                                                       MANUAL-LOAD
                                                                                      YES YES YES
SQL 4f19d3cf57be7303
                                   SQL PLAN 4y6fmtxbvwws38b725570
                                                                       AUTO-CAPTURE YES YES NO
```

--再次查看我们之前的 SQL:

set autot trace

SELECT description FROM tb spm test lhr WHERE id = 100;

Statistics

- 6 recursive calls
- 8 db block gets
- 46 consistent gets
- 0 physical reads
- 0 redo size
- 546 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
- 519 bytes received via SQL*Net from client
- 2 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
- 0 sorts (memory)
- 0 sorts (disk)
- 1 rows processed

--这里已经走了全表扫描,根据前边的示例,我们知道这里走索引会更优,但因为我们将走全表扫描的执行计划设置为 fixed, 所以优先使用这个执行计划。

2.4 总结

- 1、coe_xfr_sql_profile.sql 脚本需要从 MOS 下载,小麦苗已经下载放在了云盘,大家可以去下载,地址你懂的
- 2、outline 是 9i 的内容, SQL Profile 是 10g 的新特性, SPM 是 11g 的新特性

About Me

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本文作者:小麦苗,只专注于数据库的技术,更注重技术的运用

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