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|  | **How to Tell if the I/O of the Database is Slow (Doc ID 1275596.1)** |

### Identifying  IO Response Time

Oracle records the response time of IO operations as the "Elapsed Time" indicated in  specific wait events and statistics."Response time" and "elapsed time" are synonymous and interchangeable terms in this context.

Below is a list of some of the more popular wait events and their typical acceptable wait times (not an exhaustive list)

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| **Wait Event** | **R/W** | **Synchronous  /Asynchronous** | **Singleblock/  Multiblock** | **Elapsed Time  (with 1000+ waits per hour)** |
| control file parallel write | Write | Asynchronous | Multi | < 15ms |
| control file sequential read | Read | Synchronous | Single | < 20 ms |
| db file parallel read | Read | Asynchronous | Multi | < 20 ms |
| db file scattered read | Read | Synchronous | Multi | < 20 ms |
| db file sequential read | Read | Synchronous | Single | < 20 ms |
| direct path read | Read | Asynchronous | Multi | < 20 ms |
| direct path read temp | Read | Asynchronous | Multi | < 20 ms |
| direct path write | Write | Asynchronous | Multi | < 15 ms |
| direct path write temp | Write | Asynchronous | Multi | < 15 ms |
| log file parallel write | Write | Asynchronous | Multi | < 15 ms |
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| **Exadata Related** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| cell smart table scan | Read | Asynchronous | Multi | < 1 ms |
| cell single block physical read | Read | Synchronous | Single | < 1 ms |
| cell multiblock physical read | Read | Synchronous | Multi | < 6 ms |
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