

# Oracle AWR 性能分析报告最详细的解释 11g

由 ITPUX 技术网(<http://www.itpux.com>)整理成电子版,

本文来自 <http://www.askmaclean.com> ,

非常感觉原作者的辛勤努力, 便于大家学习参考使用。

## 1、报告总结

WORKLOAD REPOSITORY report for

DB Name	DB Id	Instance	Inst Num	Startup Time	Release	RAC
MAC	2629627371	askmaclean.com		1 22-Jan-13 16:49	11.2.0.3.0	YES
Host Name	Platform	CPU	Cores	Sockets	Memory(GB)	
MAC10	AIX-Based Systems (64-bit)	128	32		320.00	
	Snap Id	Snap Time	Sessions	Curs/Sess		
Begin Snap:	5853	23-Jan-13 15:00:56	3,520	1.8		
End Snap:	5854	23-Jan-13 15:30:41	3,765	1.9		
Elapsed:		29.75 (mins)				
DB Time:		7,633.76 (mins)				

Elapsed 为该 AWR 性能报告的时间跨度(自然时间的跨度,例如前一个快照 snapshot 是 4 点生成的, 后一个快照 snapshot 是 6 点生成的, 则若使用 @?/rdbms/admin/awrrpt 脚本中指定这 2 个快照的话, 那么其 elapsed = (6-4)=2 个小时), 一个 AWR 性能报告 至少需要 2 个 AWR snapshot 性能快照才能生成 ( 注意这 2 个快照时间 实例不能重启过, 否则指定这 2 个快照生成 AWR 性能报告 会报错), AWR 性能报告中的 指标往往是 后一

个快照和前一个快照的 指标的 delta，这是因为 累计值并不能反映某段时间内的系统 workload。

DB TIME= 所有前台 session 花费在 database 调用上的总和时间：

- 注意是前台进程 foreground sessions
- 包括 CPU 时间、IO Time、和其他一系列非空闲等待时间，别忘了 cpu on queue time

DB TIME 不等于 响应时间，DB TIME 高了未必响应慢，DB TIME 低了未必响应快

DB Time 描绘了数据库总体负载，但要和 elapsed time 逝去时间结合其他来。

Average Active Session AAS= DB time/Elapsed Time

DB Time =60 min , Elapsed Time =60 min AAS=60/60=1 负载一般

DB Time= 1min , Elapsed Time= 60 min AAS= 1/60 负载很轻

DB Time= 60000 min , Elapsed Time= 60 min AAS=1000 系统 hang 了吧

DB TIME= DB CPU + Non-Idle Wait + Wait on CPU queue

如果仅有 2 个逻辑 CPU，而 2 个 session 在 60 分钟都没等待事件，一直跑在 CPU 上，那么：

DB CPU= 2 \* 60 mins , DB Time = 2\* 60 + 0 + 0 =120

AAS = 120/60=2 正好等于 OS load 2。

如果有 3 个 session 都 100%仅消耗 CPU，那么总有一个要 wait on queue

DB CPU = 2\* 60 mins , wait on CPU queue= 60 mins

AAS= (120+ 60)/60=3 主机 load 亦为 3，此时 vmstat 看 waiting for run time

真实世界中？ DB Cpu = xx mins , Non-Idle Wait= enq:TX + cursor pin S on X +  
latch : xxx + db file sequential read + ..... 阿猫阿狗

1-1 内存参数大小

Cache Sizes	Begin	End		
~~~~~	-----			
Buffer Cache:	49,152M	49,152M	Std Block Size:	8K
Shared Pool Size:	13,312M	13,312M	Log Buffer:	334,848K

内存管理方式：MSMM、ASMM(sga\_target)、AMM(memory\_target)

小内存有小内存的问题，大内存有大内存的麻烦！ORA-04031????!!

Buffer cache 和 shared pool size 的 begin/end 值在 ASMM、AMM 和 11gR2 MSMM

下可是会动的哦！

这里说 shared pool 一直收缩，则在 shrink 过程中一些 row cache 对象被 lock 住可能导致前台 row cache lock 等解析等待，最好别让 shared pool shrink。如果这里 shared pool 一直在 grow，那说明 shared pool 原有大小不足以满足需求(可能是大量硬解析)，结合下文的解析信息和 SGA breakdown 来一起诊断问题。

1-2 Load Profile

Load Profile	Per Second	Per Transaction	Per Exec	Per Call
~~~~~	-----	-----	-----	-----

DB Time(s):	256.6	0.2	0.07	0.03
DB CPU(s):	3.7	0.0	0.00	0.00
Redo size:	1,020,943.0	826.5		
Logical reads:	196,888.0	159.4		
Block changes:	6,339.4	5.1		
Physical reads:	5,076.7	4.1		
Physical writes:	379.2	0.3		
User calls:	10,157.4	8.2		
Parses:	204.0	0.2		
Hard parses:	0.9	0.0		
W/A MB processed:	5.0	0.0		
Logons:	1.7	0.0		
Executes:	3,936.6	3.2		
Rollbacks:	1,126.3	0.9		
Transactions:	1,235.3			
% Blocks changed per Read:	53.49	Recursive Call %:	98.04	
Rollback per transaction %:	36.57	Rows per Sort:	73.70	

指标	指标含义
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redo size	单位 bytes ,redo size 可以用来估量 update/insert/delete 的频率 ,大的 redo size 往往对 lgwr 写日志, 和 arch 归档造成 I/O 压力, Per Transaction 可以用来分辨是 大量小事务, 还是少量大事务。如上例每秒 redo 约 1MB ,每个事务 800 字节,符合 OLTP 特征
Logical Read	单位 次数*块数, 相当于 “人*次”, 如上例 196,888 * db_block_size=1538MB/s , 逻辑读耗 CPU,主频和 CPU 核数都很重要,逻辑读高则 DB CPU 往往高,也往往可以看到 latch: cache buffer chains 等待。 大量 OLTP 系统(例如 siebel)可以高达几十乃至上百 Gbytes。
Block changes	单位 次数*块数 , 描绘数据变化频率
Physical Read	单位次数*块数,如上例 5076 * 8k = 39MB/s,物理读消耗 IO 读 ,体现在 IOPS 和吞吐量等不同纬度上;但减少物理读可能意味着消耗更多 CPU。好的存储 每秒物理读能力达到几 GB ,例如 Exadata。 这个 physical read 包含了 physical reads cache 和 physical reads direct
Physical writes	单位 次数*块数,主要是 DBWR 写 datafile,也有 direct path write。 dbwr 长期写出慢会导致定期 log file switch(checkpoint no complete) 检查点无法完成的前台等待。 这个 physical write 包含了 physical writes direct +physical writes from cache
User Calls	单位次数,用户调用数,more details from internal
Parses	解析次数,包括软解析+硬解析,软解析优化得不好,则夸张地说几乎等于每秒 SQL 执行次数。 即执行解析比 1:1,而我们希望的是 解析一次 到处运行哦!

Hard Parses	万恶之源。 Cursor pin s on X , library cache: mutex X , latch: row cache objects /shared pool.....。 硬解析最好少于每秒 20 次
W/A MB processed	单位 MB W/A workarea workarea 中处理的数据数量 结合 In-memory Sort% , sorts (disk) PGA Aggr 一起看
Logons	登陆次数 , logon storm 登陆风暴 , 结合 AUDIT 审计数据一起看。短连接的附带效应是游标缓存无用
Executes	执行次数 , 反应执行频率
Rollback	回滚次数 , 反应回滚频率 , 但是这个指标不太精确 , 参考而已 , 别太当真
Transaction s	每秒事务数 , 是数据库层的 TPS , 可以看做压力测试或比对性能时的一个指标 , 孤立看无意义
% Blocks changed per Read	每次逻辑读导致数据块变化的比率 ; 如果 ' redo size ' , ' block changes ' ' pct of blocks changed per read ' 三个指标都很高 , 则说明系统正执行大量 insert/update/delete; $\text{pct of blocks changed per read} = (\text{block changes}) / (\text{logical reads})$
Recursive Call %	递归调用的比率; $\text{Recursive Call \%} = (\text{recursive calls}) / (\text{user calls})$
Rollback per transaction %	事务回滚比率。 $\text{Rollback per transaction \%} = (\text{rollback}) / (\text{transactions})$
Rows per	平均每次排序涉及到的行数 ; $\text{Rows per Sort} = (\text{sorts( rows )}) / (\text{sorts(disk)})$

Sort	+ sorts(memory))
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注意这些 Load Profile 负载指标 在本环节提供了 2 个维度 per second 和 per transaction。

per Second: 主要是把 快照内的 delta 值除以 快照时间的秒数 , 例如 在 A 快照中 V\$SYSSTAT 视图反应 table scans (long tables) 这个指标是 100 , 在 B 快照中 V\$SYSSTAT 视图反应 table scans (long tables) 这个指标是 3700, 而 A 快照和 B 快照之间 间隔了一个小时 3600 秒 , 则 对于 table scans (long tables) per second 就是  $(3700 - 100) / 3600 = 1$ 。

per Second 是我们审视数据的主要维度 , 任何性能数据脱离了 时间模型则毫无意义。

在 statspack/AWR 出现之前 的调优 洪荒时代 , 有很多 DBA 依赖 V\$SYSSTAT 等视图中的累计 统计信息来调优 , 以当前的调优眼光来看 , 那无异于刀耕火种。

per transaction : 基于事务的维度 , 与 per second 相比 是把除数从时间的秒数改为了该段时间内的事务数。 这个维度的很大用户是用来 识别应用特性的变化 , 若 2 个 AWR 性能报告中该维度指标 出现了大幅变化 , 例如 redo size 从本来 per transaction 1k 变化为 10k per transaction , 则说明 SQL 业务逻辑肯定发生了某些变化。

注意 AWR 中的这些指标 并不仅仅用来孤立地了解 Oracle 数据库负载情况，实施调优工作。对于 故障诊断 例如 HANG、Crash 等，完全可以通过对比问题时段的性能报告和常规时间来对比，通过各项指标的对比往往可以找出 病灶所在。

```
SELECT VALUE FROM DBA_HIST_SYSSTAT WHERE SNAP_ID = :B4 AND DBID = :B3
AND INSTANCE_NUMBER = :B2 AND STAT_NAME in ( "db block changes","user
calls","user rollbacks","user commits",redo size","physical reads direct","physical
writes","parse count (hard)","parse count (total)","session logical reads","recursive
calls","redo log space requests","redo entries","sorts (memory)","sorts (disk)","sorts
(rows)","logons cumulative","parse time cpu","parse time elapsed","execute
count","logons current","opened cursors current","DBWR fusion writes","gcs
messages sent","ges messages sent","global enqueue gets sync","global enqueue
get time","gc cr blocks received","gc cr block receive time","gc current blocks
received","gc current block receive time","gc cr blocks served","gc cr block build
time","gc cr block flush time","gc cr block send time","gc current blocks served","gc
current block pin time","gc current block flush time","gc current block send
time","physical reads","physical reads direct (lob)",
```

```
SELECT TOTAL_WAITS FROM DBA_HIST_SYSTEM_EVENT WHERE SNAP_ID = :B4
AND DBID = :B3 AND INSTANCE_NUMBER = :B2 AND EVENT_NAME in ("gc buffer
busy","buffer busy waits"
```



```
SELECT VALUE FROM DBA_HIST_SYS_TIME_MODEL WHERE DBID = :B4 AND  
SNAP_ID = :B3 AND INSTANCE_NUMBER = :B2 AND STAT_NAME in ("DB  
CPU","sql execute elapsed time","DB time"
```

```
SELECT VALUE FROM DBA_HIST_PARAMETER WHERE SNAP_ID = :B4 AND DBID  
= :B3 AND INSTANCE_NUMBER = :B2 AND PARAMETER_NAME in  
("__db_cache_size","__shared_pool_size","sga_target","pga_aggregate_target","undo  
management","db_block_size","log_buffer","timed_statistics","statistics_level"
```

```
SELECT BYTES FROM DBA_HIST_SGASTAT WHERE SNAP_ID = :B4 AND DBID = :B3  
AND INSTANCE_NUMBER = :B2 AND POOL IN ('shared pool', 'all pools') AND  
NAME in ("free memory",
```

```
SELECT BYTES FROM DBA_HIST_SGASTAT WHERE SNAP_ID = :B4 AND DBID = :B3  
AND INSTANCE_NUMBER = :B2 AND NAME = :B1 AND POOL IS NULL
```

```

SELECT (E.BYTES_PROCESSED - B.BYTES_PROCESSED) FROM
DBA_HIST_PGA_TARGET_ADVICE B, DBA_HIST_PGA_TARGET_ADVICE E WHERE
B.DBID = :B4 AND B.SNAP_ID = :B3 AND B.INSTANCE_NUM
BER = :B2 AND B.ADVISE_STATUS = 'ON' AND E.DBID = B.DBID AND E.SNAP_ID
= :B1 AND E.INSTANCE_NUMBER = B.INSTANCE_NUMBER AND
E.PGA_TARGET_FACTOR = 1 AND B.PGA_TARGET_FACT
OR = 1 AND E.ADVISE_STATUS = 'ON'

```

```

SELECT SUM(E.TOTAL_WAITS - NVL(B.TOTAL_WAITS, 0)) FROM
DBA_HIST_SYSTEM_EVENT B, DBA_HIST_SYSTEM_EVENT E WHERE B.SNAP_ID(+)
= :B4 AND E.SNAP_ID = :B3 AND B.DBID(+) = :B2
AND E.DBID = :B2 AND B.INSTANCE_NUMBER(+) = :B1 AND E.INSTANCE_NUMBER
= :B1 AND B.EVENT_ID(+) = E.EVENT_ID AND (E.EVENT_NAME = 'latch free' OR
E.EVENT_NAME LIKE 'latch
: %')

```

```

SELECT DECODE(B.TOTAL_SQL, 0, 0, 100*(1-B.SINGLE_USE_SQL/B.TOTAL_SQL)),
DECODE(E.TOTAL_SQL, 0, 0, 100*(1-E.SINGLE_USE_SQL/E.TOTAL_SQL)),
DECODE(B.TOTAL_SQL_MEM, 0, 0, 1

```

```

00*(1-B.SINGLE_USE_SQL_MEM/B.TOTAL_SQL_MEM)),
DECODE(E.TOTAL_SQL_MEM, 0, 0,
100*(1-E.SINGLE_USE_SQL_MEM/E.TOTAL_SQL_MEM)) FROM
DBA_HIST_SQL_SUMMARY B, DBA_HIST_SQL_SUMM

ARY E WHERE B.SNAP_ID = :B4 AND E.SNAP_ID = :B3 AND B.INSTANCE_NUMBER
= :B2 AND E.INSTANCE_NUMBER = :B2 AND B.DBID = :B1 AND E.DBID = :B1

SELECT EVENT, WAITS, TIME, DECODE(WAITS, NULL, TO_NUMBER(NULL), 0,
TO_NUMBER(NULL), TIME/WAITS*1000) AVGWT, PCTWTT, WAIT_CLASS FROM
(SELECT EVENT, WAITS, TIME, PCTWTT,
WAIT_CLASS FROM (SELECT E.EVENT_NAME EVENT, E.TOTAL_WAITS -
NVL(B.TOTAL_WAITS,0) WAITS, (E.TIME_WAITED_MICRO -
NVL(B.TIME_WAITED_MICRO,0)) / 1000000 TIME, 100 * (E.TIME
_WAITED_MICRO - NVL(B.TIME_WAITED_MICRO,0)) / :B1 PCTWTT, E.WAIT_CLASS
WAIT_CLASS FROM DBA_HIST_SYSTEM_EVENT B, DBA_HIST_SYSTEM_EVENT E
WHERE B.SNAP_ID(+) = :B5 AND E.S
NAP_ID = :B4 AND B.DBID(+) = :B3 AND E.DBID = :B3 AND
B.INSTANCE_NUMBER(+) = :B2 AND E.INSTANCE_NUMBER = :B2 AND
B.EVENT_ID(+) = E.EVENT_ID AND E.TOTAL_WAITS > NVL(B.TO

```

TAL\_WAITS,0) AND E.WAIT\_CLASS != 'Idle' UNION ALL SELECT 'CPU time' EVENT,  
TO\_NUMBER(NULL) WAITS, :B6 /1000000 TIME, 100 \* :B6 / :B1 PCTWTT, NULL  
WAIT\_CLASS FROM DUAL W

HERE :B6 > 0) ORDER BY TIME DESC, WAITS DESC) WHERE ROWNUM <= :B7

SELECT SUM(E.TIME\_WAITED\_MICRO - NVL(B.TIME\_WAITED\_MICRO,0)) FROM  
DBA\_HIST\_SYSTEM\_EVENT B, DBA\_HIST\_SYSTEM\_EVENT E WHERE B.SNAP\_ID(+)  
= :B4 AND E.SNAP\_ID = :B3 AND B.DB  
ID(+) = :B2 AND E.DBID = :B2 AND B.INSTANCE\_NUMBER(+) = :B1 AND  
E.INSTANCE\_NUMBER = :B1 AND B.EVENT\_ID(+) = E.EVENT\_ID AND E.WAIT\_CLASS  
= 'User I/O'

SELECT (E.ESTD\_LC\_TIME\_SAVED - B.ESTD\_LC\_TIME\_SAVED) FROM  
DBA\_HIST\_SHARED\_POOL\_ADVICE B, DBA\_HIST\_SHARED\_POOL\_ADVICE E WHERE  
B.DBID = :B3 AND B.INSTANCE\_NUMBER = :B2 AN  
D B.SNAP\_ID = :B4 AND E.DBID = :B3 AND E.INSTANCE\_NUMBER = :B2 AND  
E.SNAP\_ID = :B1 AND E.SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE\_FACTOR = 1 AND  
B.SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE\_FACTOR = 1

## 1-3 Instance Efficiency Percentages (Target 100%)

Instance Efficiency Percentages (Target 100%)			
~~~~~			
Buffer Nowait %:	99.97	Redo NoWait %:	100.00
Buffer Hit %:	97.43	In-memory Sort %:	100.00
Library Hit %:	99.88	Soft Parse %:	99.58
Execute to Parse %:	94.82	Latch Hit %:	99.95
Parse CPU to Parse Elapsed %:	1.75	% Non-Parse CPU:	99.85

上述所有指标 的目标均为 100%，即越大越好，在少数 bug 情况下可能超过 100%或者为负值。

- 80%以上 %Non-Parse CPU
- 90%以上 Buffer Hit%, In-memory Sort%, Soft Parse%
- 95%以上 Library Hit%, Redo Nowait%, Buffer Nowait%
- 98%以上 Latch Hit%

1、 Buffer Nowait % session 申请一个 buffer(兼容模式)不等待的次数比例。 需要访问 buffer 时立即可以访问的比率， 不兼容的情况 在 9i 中是 buffer busy waits，从 10g 以

后 buffer busy waits 分离为 buffer busy wait 和 read by other session2 个等待事件：

9i 中 waitstat 的总次数基本等于 buffer busy waits 等待事件的次数

```
SQL> select sum(TOTAL_WAITS) from v$system_event where event='buffer busy  
waits';
```

```
SUM(TOTAL_WAITS)
```

---

```
33070394
```

```
SQL> select sum(count) from v$waitstat;
```

```
SUM(COUNT)
```

---

```
33069335
```

10g waitstat 的总次数基本等于 buffer busy waits 和 read by other session 等待的次数总和

```
SQL> select sum(TOTAL_WAITS) from v$system_event where event='buffer busy  
waits' or event='read by other session';
```

SUM(TOTAL\_WAITS)

---

60675815

```
SQL> select sum(count) from v$waitstat;
```

SUM(COUNT)

---

60423739

Buffer Nowait %的计算公式是  $\text{sum(v\$waitstat.wait\_count)} / (\text{v\$sysstat statistic}$   
session logical reads) , 例如在 AWR 中 :

Class	Waits	Total Wait Time (s)	Avg Time (ms)
data block	24,543	2,267	92
undo header	743	2	3
undo block	1,116	0	0
1st level bmb	35	0	0

session logical reads	40,769,800	22,544.84	204.71
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Buffer Nowait %:	99.94
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$$\text{Buffer Nowait} = (40,769,800 - (24543 + 743 + 1116 + 35)) / (40,769,800) = 0.99935 = 99.94\%$$

```
SELECT SUM(WAIT_COUNT) FROM DBA_HIST_WAITSTAT WHERE SNAP_ID = :B3  
AND DBID = :B2 AND INSTANCE_NUMBER = :B1
```



2、buffer HIT%: 经典的经典，高速缓存命中率，反应物理读和缓存命中率的纠结，但这个指标即便 99% 也不能说明物理读等待少了

不合理的 db\_cache\_size，或者是 SGA 自动管理 ASMM /Memory 自动管理 AMM 下都可能因为 db\_cache\_size 过小引起大量的 db file sequential /scattered read 等待事件；maclean 曾经遇到过因为大量硬解析导致 ASMM 下 shared pool 共享池大幅度膨胀，而 db cache 相应缩小 shrink 的例子，最终 db cache 收缩到只有几百兆，本来没有的物理读等待事件都大幅涌现出来。

此外与 buffer HIT%相关的指标值得关注的还有 table scans(long tables) 大表扫描这个统计项目、此外相关的栏目还有 Buffer Pool Statistics、Buffer Pool Advisory 等（如果不知道在哪里，直接找一个 AWR 去搜索这些关键词即可）。

buffer HIT%在 不同版本有多个计算公式：

在 9i 中

$$\text{Buffer Hit Ratio} = 1 - ((\text{physical reads} - \text{physical reads direct} - \text{physical reads direct (lob)}) / (\text{db block gets} + \text{consistent gets} - \text{physical reads direct} - \text{physical reads direct (lob)}))$$

在 10g 以后：

$$\text{Buffer Hit Ratio} = 1 - ((\text{'physical reads cache'}) / (\text{'consistent gets from cache'} + \text{'db block gets from cache'}))$$

注意：但是实际 AWR 中 似乎还是按照 9i 中的算法，虽然算法的区别对最后算得的比率影响不大。

对于 buffer hit % 看它的命中率有多高没有意义，主要是关注 未命中的次数有多少。通过上述公式很容易反推出未命中的物理读的次数。

db block gets 、consistent gets 以及 session logical reads 的关系如下：

$$\text{db block gets} = \text{db block gets direct} + \text{db block gets from cache}$$

$$\text{consistent gets} = \text{consistent gets from cache} + \text{consistent gets direct}$$

$$\text{consistent gets from cache} = \text{consistent gets} - \text{examination} + \text{else}$$

consistent gets – examination==>指的是不需要 pin buffer 直接可以执行 consistent get 的次数，常用于索引，只需要一次 latch get

$$\text{session logical reads} = \text{db block gets} + \text{consistent gets}$$

其中 physical reads 、physical reads cache、physical reads direct、physical reads direct (lob)几者的关系为：

$$\text{physical reads} = \text{physical reads cache} + \text{physical reads direct}$$

这个公式其实说明了 物理读有 2 种：

- 物理读进入 buffer cache 中，是常见的模式 physical reads cache
- 物理读直接进入 PGA 直接路径读，即 physical reads direct

physical reads	8	Total number of data blocks read from disk. This value can be greater than the value of "physical reads direct" plus "physical reads
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		cache” as reads into process private buffers also included in this statistic.
physical reads cache	8	Total number of data blocks read from disk into the buffer cache.  This is a subset of “physical reads” statistic.
physical reads direct	8	Number of reads directly from disk, bypassing the buffer cache. For example, in high bandwidth, data-intensive operations such as parallel query, reads of disk blocks bypass the buffer cache to maximize transfer rates and to prevent the premature aging of shared data blocks resident in the buffer cache.

physical reads direct = physical reads direct (lob) + physical reads direct temporary  
tablespace + physical reads direct(普通)

这个公式也说明了 直接路径读 分成三个部分：

- physical reads direct (lob) 直接路径读 LOB 对象
- physical reads direct temporary tablespace 直接路径读临时表空间
- physical read direct(普通) 普通的直接路径读，一般是 11g 开始的自动的大表  
direct path read 和并行引起的 direct path read

physical writes direct= physical writes direct (lob)+ physical writes direct temporary  
tablespace

DBWR checkpoint buffers written = DBWR thread checkpoint buffers written+  
DBWR tablespace checkpoint buffers written+ DBWR PQ tablespace checkpoint  
buffers written+ ....

3、Redo nowait%: session 在生成 redo entry 时不用等待的比例，redo 相关的资源争用  
例如 redo space request 争用可能造成生成 redo 时需求等待。此项数据来源于 v\$sysstat  
中的(redo log space requests/redo entries)。一般来说 10g 以后不太用关注 log\_buffer  
参数的大小，需要关注是否有十分频繁的 log switch ；过小的 redo logfile size 如果配  
合较大的 SGA 和频繁的 commit 提交都可能造成该问题。考虑增到 redo logfile 的尺寸：  
1~4G 每个，7~10 组都是合适的。同时考虑优化 redo logfile 和 datafile 的 I/O。

4、In-memory Sort%:这个指标因为它不计算 workarea 中所有的操作类型，所以现在越  
来越鸡肋了。纯粹在内存中完成的排序比例。数据来源于 v\$sysstat statistics sorts (disk)  
和 sorts (memory)，
$$\text{In-memory Sort\%} = \frac{\text{sort(memory)}}{(\text{sort(disk)} + \text{sort(memory)})}$$

5、

Library Hit%: library cache 命中率,申请一个 library cache object 例如一个 SQL cursor  
时,其已经在 library cache 中的比例。数据来源 V\$librarycache 的 pins 和 pinhits。合  
理值：>95% ，该比例来源于  $1 - (\sum(\text{pin Requests} * \text{Pct Miss}) / \text{Sum}(\text{Pin Requests}))$

维护这个指标的重点是 保持 shared pool 共享池有足够的 Free Memory，且没有过多的内存碎片，具体可以参考[这里](#)。显然过小的 shared pool 可用空间会导致 library cache object 被 aged out 换出共享池。

此外保证 SQL 语句绑定变量和游标可以共享也是很重要的因素。

Library Cache Activity		DB/Inst: G10R25/G10R25		Snaps:	
2964-2965					
-> "Pct Misses" should be very low http://www.askmaclean.com					
Namespace	Get Requests	Pct Miss	Pin Requests	Pct Miss	Invalidations
BODY	5	0.0	6	16.7	1
0					

CLUSTER	10	0.0	26	0.0	0
0					
SQL AREA	601,357	99.8	902,828	99.7	47
2					
TABLE/PROCEDURE	83	9.6	601,443	0.0	48
0					

GETS	NUMBER	Number of times a lock was requested for objects of this namespace
GETHITS	NUMBER	Number of times an object' s handle was found in memory
GETHITRATIO	NUMBER	Ratio of GETHITS to GETS
PINS	NUMBER	Number of times a PIN was requested for objects of this namespace
PINHITS	NUMBER	Number of times all of the metadata pieces of the library object were found in memory
PINHITRATIO	NUMBER	Ratio of PINHITS to PINS
RELOADS	NUMBER	Any PIN of an object that is not the first PIN performed since the object handle was

		created, and which requires loading the object from disk
INVALIDATIONS	NUMBER	Total number of times objects in this namespace were marked invalid because a dependent object was modified

```
SELECT SUM(PINS), SUM(PINHITS) FROM DBA_HIST_LIBRARYCACHE WHERE
SNAP_ID = :B3 AND DBID = :B2 AND INSTANCE_NUMBER = :B1
```

6、

Soft Parse: 软解析比例，无需多说的经典指标，数据来源 v\$sysstat statistics 的 parse count(total)和 parse count(hard)。合理值>95%

Soft Parse %是 AWR 中另一个重要的解析指标，该指标反应了快照时间内 软解析次数 和 总解析次数 (soft+hard 软解析次数+硬解析次数)的比值，若该指标很低，那么说明了可能存在剧烈的 hard parse 硬解析，大量的硬解析会消耗更多的 CPU 时间片并产生解析争用(此时可以考虑使用 cursor\_sharing=FORCE)；理论上我们总是希望 Soft Parse % 接近于 100%，但并不是说 100%的软解析就是最理想的解析状态，[通过设置 session\\_cached\\_cursors 参数](#)和反复重用游标我们可以让解析来的更轻量级，即通俗所说的利用会话缓存游标实现的软软解析(soft soft parse)。

7、

Execute to Parse% 指标反映了执行解析比 其公式为  $1 - (\text{parse}/\text{execute})$ ，目标为 100% 及接近于只 执行而不解析。 数据来源 `v$sysstat statistics parse count (total)` 和 `execute count`

在 oracle 中解析往往是执行的先提工作，但是通过游标共享 可以解析一次 执行多次， 执行解析可能分成多种场景：

1. hard coding => 硬编码代码 硬解析一次 ,执行一次，则理论上其执行解析比 为 1:1，则理论上 Execute to Parse =0 极差，且 soft parse 比例也为 0%
2. 绑定变量但是仍软解析=》软解析一次,执行一次，这种情况虽然比前一种好 但是执行解析比(这里的 parse，包含了软解析和硬解析)仍是 1:1，理论上 Execute to Parse =0 极差，但是 soft parse 比例可能很高
3. 使用 静态 SQL、动态绑定、session\_cached\_cursor、open cursors 等技术实现的 解析一次，执行多次，执行解析比为 N:1，则 Execute to Parse=  $1 - (1/N)$  执行次数越多 Execute to Parse 越接近 100%，这种是我们在 OLTP 环境中喜闻乐见的！

通俗地说 soft parse% 反映了软解析率，而软解析在 oracle 中仍是较昂贵的操作，我们希望的是解析 1 次执行 N 次，如果每次执行均需要软解析，那么虽然 soft parse%=100% 但是 parse time 仍可能是消耗 DB TIME 的大头。

Execute to Parse 反映了 执行解析比，Execute to Parse 和 soft parse% 都很低 那么说明确实没有绑定变量，而如果 soft parse% 接近 99% 而 Execute to Parse 不足 90% 则说明没有执行解析比低，需要通过 静态 SQL、动态绑定、session\_cached\_cursor、open cursors 等技术减少软解析。



8、

Latch Hit%: willing-to-wait latch 问申请不要等待的比例。 数据来源 V\$latch gets 和 misses

Latch Name						
-----						
Get Requests	Misses	Sleeps	Spin Gets	Sleep1	Sleep2	Sleep3
-----						
shared pool						
9,988,637	364	23	341	0	0	0
library cache						
6,753,468	152	6	146	0	0	0
Memory Management Latch						
369	1	1	0	0	0	0
qmn task queue latch						
24	1	1	0	0	0	0

$\text{Latch Hit\%} := (1 - (\text{Sum(misses)} / \text{Sum(gets))))$

关于 Latch 的更多信息内容可以参考 AWR 后面的专栏 Latch Statistics , 注意对于一个并发设计良好的 OLTP 应用来说 , Latch、Enqueue 等并发控制不应当成为系统的主要瓶颈 , 同时对于这些并发争用而言 堆积硬件 CPU 和内存 很难有效改善性能。

```
SELECT SUM(GETS), SUM(MISSES) FROM DBA_HIST_LATCH WHERE SNAP_ID = :B3  
AND DBID = :B2 AND INSTANCE_NUMBER = :B1
```

9、

Parse CPU To Parse Elapsed:该指标反映了 快照内解析 CPU 时间和总的解析时间的比值 (Parse CPU Time/ Parse Elapsed Time) ; 若该指标水平很低 , 那么说明在整个解析过程中 实际在 CPU 上运算的时间是很短的 , 而主要的解析时间都耗费在各种其他非空闲的等待事件上了(如 latch:shared pool,row cache lock 之类等) 数据来源 V\$sysstat 的 parse time cpu 和 parse time elapsed

10、

%Non-Parse CPU 非解析 cpu 比例 , 公式为  $(\text{DB CPU} - \text{Parse CPU}) / \text{DB CPU}$  , 若大多数 CPU 都用在解析上了 , 则可能好钢没用在刃上了。 数据来源 v\$sysstat 的 parse time cpu 和 cpu used by this session

## 1-4 Shared Pool Statistics

Shared Pool Statistics	Begin	End
	-----	-----
Memory Usage %:	84.64	79.67
% SQL with executions>1:	93.77	24.69
% Memory for SQL w/exec>1:	85.36	34.8

该环节提供一个大致 SQL 重用及 shared pool 内存使用的评估。应用是否共享 SQL? 有多少内存是只运行一次的 SQL 占掉的, 对比共享 SQL 呢?

如果该环节中 % SQL with executions>1 的比例 小于 %90 , 考虑用下面链接的 SQL 去抓 硬编码的非绑定变量 SQL 语句。

Memory Usage %: (shared pool 的实时大小- shared pool free memory)/ shared pool 的实时大小, 代表 shared pool 的空间使用率, 虽然有使用率但没有标明碎片程度

% SQL with executions>1      复用的 SQL 占总的 SQL 语句的比率, 数据来源

DBA\_HIST\_SQL\_SUMMARY 的 SINGLE\_USE\_SQL 和 TOTAL\_SQL : 1 -

SINGLE\_USE\_SQL / TOTAL\_SQL

% Memory for SQL w/exec>1    执行 2 次以上的 SQL 所占内存占总的 SQL 内存的比率,

数据来源 DBA\_HIST\_SQL\_SUMMARY 的 SINGLE\_USE\_SQL\_MEM 和

TOTAL\_SQL\_MEM : 1 - SINGLE\_USE\_SQL\_MEM / TOTAL\_SQL\_MEM

==》上面 2 个指标也可以用来大致了解 shared pool 中的内存碎片程序, 因为

SINGLE\_USE\_SQL 单次执行的 SQL 多的话, 那么显然可能有较多的共享池内存碎片

SQL 复用率低的原因一般来说就是硬绑定变量(hard Coding)未合理使用绑定变量(bind

variable), 对于这种现象短期无法修改代表使用绑定变量的可以 ALTER SYSTEM SET

CURSOR\_SHARING=FORCE; 来绕过问题，对于长期来看还是要修改代码绑定变量。

Oracle 从 11g 开始宣称今后将废弃 CURSOR\_SHARING 的 SIMILAR 选项，同时 SIMILAR 选项本身也造成了很多问题，所以一律不推荐用 CURSOR\_SHARING=SIMILAR。

如果 memory usage%比率一直很高，则可以关注下后面 sga breakdown 中的 shared pool free memory 大小，一般推荐至少让 free memroy 有个 300~500MB 以避免隐患。

## 1-5 Top 5 Timed Events

Top 5 Timed Events			Avg %Total		
~~~~~			wait	Call	
Event	Waits	Time (s)	(ms)	Time Wait Class	
-----					
gc buffer busy	79,083	73,024	923	65.4	Cluster
enq: TX - row lock contention	35,068	17,123	488	15.3	Applicatio
CPU time		12,205		10.9	
gc current request	2,714	3,315	1221	3.0	Cluster
gc cr multi block request	83,666	1,008	12	0.9	Cluster

基于 Wait Interface 的调优是目前的主流！每个指标都重要！

基于命中比例的调优，好比是统计局的报告，张财主家财产 100 万，李木匠家财产 1 万，平均财产 50.5 万。

基于等待事件的调优，好比马路上 100 辆汽车的行驶记录表，上车用了几分钟，红灯等了几分钟，拥堵塞了几分钟。。。

丰富的等待事件以足够的细节来描绘系统运行的性能瓶颈,这是 Mysql 梦寐以求的东西.....

Waits : 该等待事件发生的次数 , 对于 DB CPU 此项不可用

Times : 该等待事件消耗的总计时间 , 单位为秒 , 对于 DB CPU 而言是前台进程所消耗 CPU 时间片的总和 , 但不包括 Wait on CPU QUEUE

Avg Wait(ms) : 该等待事件平均等待的时间 , 实际就是 Times/Waits , 单位 ms , 对于 DB CPU 此项不可用

% Total Call Time , 该等待事件占总的 call time 的比率

total call time = total CPU time + total wait time for non-idle events

% Total Call Time = time for each timed event / total call time

Wait Class: 等待类型 :

Concurrency, System I/O, User

I/O, Administrative, Other, Configuration, Scheduler, Cluster, Application, Idle, Network,

Commit

CPU 上在干什么 ?

逻辑读 ? 解析 ? Latch spin ? PL/SQL、函数运算 ?

DB CPU/CPU time 是 Top 1 是好事情吗 ? 未必 !

注意 DB CPU 不包含 wait on cpu queue !

```

SELECT e.event_name event,

       e.total_waits - NVL (b.total_waits, 0) waits,

       DECODE (

           e.total_waits - NVL (b.total_waits, 0),

           0, TO_NUMBER (NULL),

           DECODE (

               e.total_timeouts - NVL (b.total_timeouts, 0),

               0, TO_NUMBER (NULL),

               100

               * (e.total_timeouts - NVL (b.total_timeouts, 0))

               / (e.total_waits - NVL (b.total_waits, 0)))

       pctto,

       (e.time_waited_micro - NVL (b.time_waited_micro, 0)) / 1000000 time,

       DECODE (

           (e.total_waits - NVL (b.total_waits, 0)),

```

```

0, TO_NUMBER (NULL),

( (e.time_waited_micro - NVL (b.time_waited_micro, 0)) / 1000)

/ (e.total_waits - NVL (b.total_waits, 0)))

avgwt,

DECODE (e.wait_class, 'Idle', 99, 0) idle

FROM dba_hist_system_event b, dba_hist_system_event e

WHERE      b.snap_id(+) = &bid

AND e.snap_id = &eid

--AND b.dbid(+) = :dbid

--AND e.dbid = :dbid

AND b.instance_number(+) = 1

AND e.instance_number = 1

AND b.event_id(+) = e.event_id

AND e.total_waits > NVL (b.total_waits, 0)

AND e.event_name NOT IN

('smon timer',

```

```
        'pmon timer',

        'dispatcher timer',

        'dispatcher listen timer',

        'rdbms ipc message')

ORDER BY idle,

        time DESC,

        waits DESC,

        event
```

## 几种常见的等待事件

=====>

db file scattered read, Avg wait time 应当小于 20ms 如果数据库执行全表扫描或者是全索引扫描会执行 Multi block I/O , 此时等待物理 I/O 结束会出现此等待事件。一般会从应用程序( SQL ) ,I/O 方面入手调整; 注意和《Instance Activity Stats》中的 index fast full scans (full) 以及 table scans (long tables)集合起来一起看。



db file sequential read , 该等待事件 Avg wait time 平均单次等待时间应当小于 20ms

“ db file sequential read” 单块读等待是一种最为常见的物理 IO 等待事件，这里的 sequential 指的是将数据块读入到相连的内存空间中(contiguous memory space)，而不是指所读取的数据块是连续的。该 wait event 可能在以下情景中发生：

<http://www.askmaclean.com/archives/db-file-sequential-read-wait-event.html>

[latch free 其实是未获得 latch 而进入 latch sleep 见《全面解析 9i 以后 Oracle Latch 闕锁原理》](#)

enq:XX 队列锁等待，视乎不同的队列锁有不同的情况：

- [你有多了解 Oracle Enqueue lock 队列锁机制？](#)
- [Oracle 队列锁: Enqueue HW](#)
- [Oracle 队列锁 enq:US,Undo Segment](#)
- [enq: TX – row lock/index contention、 allocate ITL 等待事件](#)
- [enq: TT – contention 等待事件](#)
- [Oracle 队列锁 enq:TS,Temporary Segment \(also TableSpace\)](#)
- [enq: JI – contention 等待事件](#)
- [enq: US – contention 等待事件](#)
- [enq: TM – contention 等待事件](#)

- [enq: RO fast object reuse 等待事件](#)
- [enq: HW – contention 等待事件](#)

free buffer waits : 是由于无法找到可用的 buffer cache 空闲区域 , 需要等待 DBWR 写入完成引起

- 一般是由于
- 低效的 sql
- 过小的 buffer cache
- DBWR 工作负荷过量

buffer busy wait/ read by other session 一般以上 2 个等待事件可以归为一起处理 , 建议客户都进行监控 。 以上等待时间可以由如下操作引起

- select/select --- read by other session: 由于需要从 数据文件中将数据块读入 buffer cache 中引起 ,有可能是 大量的 逻辑/物理读 ;或者过小的 buffer cache 引起
- select/update --- buffer busy waits/ read by other session 是由于更新某数据块后 需要在 undo 中 重建构建 过去时间的块 , 有可能伴生 enq:cr-contention 是由于大量的物理读/逻辑读造成。

- update/update —— buffer busy waits 由于更新同一个数据块（非同一行，同一行是 enq:TX-contention）此类问题是热点块造成
- insert/insert —— buffer busy waits 是由于 freelist 争用造成，可以将表空间更改为 ASSM 管理 或者加大 freelist 。

write complete waits :一般此类等待事件是由于 DBWR 将脏数据写入 数据文件 ,其他进程如果需要修改 buffer cache 会引起此等待事件 ,一般是 I/O 性能问题或者是 DBWR 工作负荷过量引起

Wait time 1 Seconds.

control file parallel write : 频繁的更新控制文件会造成大量此类等待事件 , 如日志频繁切换 , 检查点经常发生 , nologging 引起频繁的数据文件更改 , I/O 系统性能缓慢。

log file sync :一般此类等待时间是由于 LGWR 进程讲 redo log buffer 写入 redo log 中发生。如果此类事件频繁发生 , 可以判断为 :

- commit 次数是否过多
- I/O 系统问题
- 重做日志是否不必要被创建
- redo log buffer 是否过大

## 2-1 Time Model Statistics

Time Model Statistics DB/Inst: ITSCMP/itscmp2 Snaps: 70719-70723

-> Total time in database user-calls (DB Time): 883542.2s

-> Statistics including the word "background" measure background process time, and so do not contribute to the DB time statistic

-> Ordered by % of DB time desc, Statistic name

Statistic Name	Time (s)	% of DB Time
sql execute elapsed time	805,159.7	91.1
sequence load elapsed time	41,159.2	4.7
DB CPU	20,649.1	2.3
parse time elapsed	1,112.8	.1
hard parse elapsed time	995.2	.1
hard parse (sharing criteria) elapsed time	237.3	.0
hard parse (bind mismatch) elapsed time	227.6	.0
connection management call elapsed time	29.7	.0
PL/SQL execution elapsed time	9.2	.0
PL/SQL compilation elapsed time	6.6	.0
failed parse elapsed time	2.0	.0
repeated bind elapsed time	0.4	.0
DB time	883,542.2	
background elapsed time	25,439.0	
background cpu time	1,980.9	

Time Model Statistics 几个特别有用的时间指标：

- parse time elapsed、hard parse elapsed time 结合起来看解析是否是主要矛盾，若是则重点是软解析还是硬解析
- sequence load elapsed time sequence 序列争用是否是问题焦点
- PL/SQL compilation elapsed time PL/SQL 对象编译的耗时
- 注意 PL/SQL execution elapsed time 纯耗费在 PL/SQL 解释器上的时间。不包括花在执行和解析其包含 SQL 上的时间
- connection management call elapsed time 建立数据库 session 连接和断开的耗时
- failed parse elapsed time 解析失败，例如由于 ORA-4031
- hard parse (sharing criteria) elapsed time 由于无法共享游标造成的硬解析
- hard parse (bind mismatch) elapsed time 由于 bind type or bind size 不一致造成的硬解析

**注意该时间模型中的指标存在包含关系所以 Time Model Statistics 加起来超过 100%再正常不过**

1) background elapsed time

2) background cpu time

3) RMAN cpu time (backup/restore)

1) DB time

2) DB CPU

2) connection management call elapsed time

2) sequence load elapsed time

2) sql execute elapsed time

2) parse time elapsed

3) hard parse elapsed time

4) hard parse (sharing criteria) elapsed time

5) hard parse (bind mismatch) elapsed time

3) failed parse elapsed time

4) failed parse (out of shared memory) elapsed time

2) PL/SQL execution elapsed time

2) inbound PL/SQL rpc elapsed time

2) PL/SQL compilation elapsed time

2) Java execution elapsed time

2) repeated bind elapsed time

## 2-2 Foreground Wait Class

### Foreground Wait Class

- > s - second, ms - millisecond - 1000th of a second
- > ordered by wait time desc, waits desc
- > %Timeouts: value of 0 indicates value was < .5%. Value of null is truly 0
- > Captured Time accounts for 102.7% of Total DB time 883,542.21 (s)
- > Total FG Wait Time: 886,957.73 (s) DB CPU time: 20,649.06 (s)

Wait Class	%Time		Total Wait Time (s)	Avg wait	
	Waits	-outs		(ms)	%DB time
Cluster	9,825,884	1	525,134	53	59.4
Concurrency	688,375	0	113,782	165	12.9
User I/O	34,405,042	0	76,695	2	8.7
Commit	172,193	0	62,776	365	7.1
Application	11,422	0	57,760	5057	6.5
Configuration	19,418	1	48,889	2518	5.5
DB CPU			20,649		2.3
Other	1,757,896	94	924	1	0.1
System I/O	30,165	0	598	20	0.1
Network	171,955,673	0	400	0	0.0
Administrative	2	100	0	101	0.0

select distinct wait\_class from v\$event\_name;

WAIT\_CLASS

Concurrency

User I/O  
System I/O  
Administrative  
Other  
Configuration  
Scheduler  
Cluster  
Application  
Queueing  
Idle  
Network  
Commit

- Wait Class: 等待事件的类型,如上查询所示,被分作 12 个类型。 10.2.0.5 有 916 个等待事件,其中 Other 类型占 622 个。
- Waits: 该类型所属等待事件在快照时间内的等待次数
- %Time Out 等待超时的比率, 未 超时次数/waits \* 100 (%)
- Total Wait Time: 该类型所属等待事件总的耗时,单位为秒
- Avg Wait(ms): 该类型所属等待事件的平均单次等待时间,单位为 ms ,实际这个指标对 commit 和 user i/o 以及 system i/o 类型有点意义,其他等待类型由于等待事件差异较大所以看平均值的意义较小
- waits / txn: 该类型所属等待事件的等待次数和事务比

Other 类型,遇到该类型等待事件 的话 常见的原因是 Oracle Bug 或者 网络、I/O 存在问题, 一般推荐联系 Maclean。

Concurrency 类型 并行争用类型的等待事件, 典型的如 latch: shared pool、latch: library cache、row cache lock、library cache pin/lock



Cluster 类型 为 Real Application Cluster RAC 环境中的等待事件，需要注意的是 如果启用了 RAC option，那么即使你的集群中只启动了一个实例，那么该实例也可能遇到

Cluster 类型的等待事件, 例如 gc buffer busy

System I/O 主要是后台进程维护数据库所产生的 I/O，例如 control file parallel write、log file parallel write、db file parallel write。

User I/O 主要是前台进程做了一些 I/O 操作，并不是说后台进程不会有这些等待事件。

典型的如 db file sequential/scattered read、direct path read

Configuration 由于配置引起的等待事件，例如 日志切换的 log file switch completion (日志文件 大小/数目 不够)，sequence 的 enq: SQ – contention (Sequence 使用 nocache)；Oracle 认为它们是由于配置不当引起的，但实际未必真是这样的配置引起的。

Application 应用造成的等待事件，例如 enq: TM – contention 和 enq: TX – row lock contention；Oracle 认为这是由于应用设计不当造成的等待事件，但实际这些

Application class 等待可能受到 Concurrency、Cluster、System I/O、User I/O 等多种类型等待的影响，例如本来 commit 只要 1ms，则某一行数据仅被锁定 1ms，但由于 commit 变慢 从而释放行锁变慢，引发大量的 enq: TX – row lock contention 等待事件。

Commit 仅 log file sync，log file sync 的影响十分广泛，值得我们深入讨论。

Network：网络类型的等待事件 例如 SQL\*Net more data to client、SQL\*Net more data to dblink

Idle 空闲等待事件 最为常见的是 rdbms ipc message (等待实例内部的 ipc 通信才干活 , 即别人告知我有活干 , 我才干 , 否则我休息==》Idle) , SQL\*Net message from client(等待 SQL\*NET 传来信息 , 否则目前没事干)

## 2-3 前台等待事件

Foreground Wait Events                      Snaps: 70719-70723						
-> s    - second, ms - millisecond    -    1000th of a second						
-> Only events with Total Wait Time (s) >= .001 are shown						
-> ordered by wait time desc, waits desc (idle events last)						
-> %Timeouts: value of 0 indicates value was < .5%.    Value of null is truly 0						
Event	Waits	%Time	Total Wait Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	Waits /txn	% DB time
gc buffer busy acquire	3,274,352	3	303,088	93	13.3	34.3
gc buffer busy release	387,673	2	128,114	330	1.6	14.5
enq: TX - index contention	193,918	0	97,375	502	0.8	11.0
cell single block physical	30,738,730	0	63,606	2	124.8	7.2
log file sync	172,193	0	62,776	365	0.7	7.1
gc current block busy	146,154	0	53,027	363	0.6	6.0
enq: TM - contention	1,060	0	47,228	44555	0.0	5.3
enq: SQ - contention	17,431	0	35,683	2047	0.1	4.0
gc cr block busy	105,204	0	33,746	321	0.4	3.8
buffer busy waits	279,721	0	12,646	45	1.1	1.4
enq: HW - contention	1,201	3	12,192	10151	0.0	1.4
enq: TX - row lock content	9,231	0	10,482	1135	0.0	1.2
cell multiblock physical r	247,903	0	6,547	26	1.0	.7

Foreground Wait Events 前台等待事件 , 数据主要来源于 DBA\_HIST\_SYSTEM\_EVENT

Event 等待事件名字

Waits 该等待事件在快照时间内等待的次数

%Timeouts: 每一个等待事件有其超时的设置, 例如 buffer busy waits 一般为 3 秒,

Write Complete Waits 的 timeout 为 1 秒, 如果等待事件 单次等待达到 timeout 的时间, 则会进入下一次该等待事件

Total Wait Time 该等待事件 总的消耗的时间, 单位为秒

Avg wait(ms): 该等待事件的单次平均等待时间, 单位为毫秒

Waits/Txn: 该等待事件的等待次数和事务比

## 2-4 后台等待事件

Background Wait Events			Snaps: 70719-70723			
-> ordered by wait time desc, waits desc (idle events last)						
-> Only events with Total Wait Time (s) >= .001 are shown						
-> %Timeouts: value of 0 indicates value was < .5%. Value of null is truly 0						
Event			%Time Total Wait	Avg	Waits	% bg
	Waits	-outs	Time (s)	wait (ms)	/txn	time
-----						
db file parallel write	90,979	0	7,831	86	0.4	30.8
gcs log flush sync	4,756,076	6	4,714	1	19.3	18.5
enq: CF - contention	2,123	40	4,038	1902	0.0	15.9
control file sequential re	90,227	0	2,380	26	0.4	9.4
log file parallel write	108,383	0	1,723	16	0.4	6.8
control file parallel writ	4,812	0	988	205	0.0	3.9
Disk file operations I/O	26,216	0	731	28	0.1	2.9
flashback log file write	9,870	0	720	73	0.0	2.8

LNS wait on SENDREQ	202,747	0	600	3	0.8	2.4
ASM file metadata operatio	15,801	0	344	22	0.1	1.4
cell single block physical	39,283	0	341	9	0.2	1.3
LGWR-LNS wait on channel	183,443	18	203	1	0.7	.8
gc current block busy	122	0	132	1082	0.0	.5
gc buffer busy release	60	12	127	2113	0.0	.5
Parameter File I/O	592	0	116	195	0.0	.5
log file sequential read	1,804	0	104	58	0.0	.4

Background Wait Events 后台等待事件，数据主要来源于

DBA\_HIST\_BG\_EVENT\_SUMMARY

Event 等待事件名字

Waits 该等待事件在快照时间内等待的次数

%Timeouts：每一个等待事件有其超时的设置，例如 buffer busy waits 一般为 3 秒，

Write Complete Waits 的 timeout 为 1 秒，如果等待事件 单次等待达到 timeout 的时间，则会进入下一次该等待事件

Total Wait Time 该等待事件 总的消耗的时间，单位为秒

Avg wait(ms): 该等待事件的单次平均等待时间，单位为毫秒

Waits/Txn: 该等待事件的等待次数和事务比

## 2-5 Operating System Statistics

Operating System Statistics      Snaps: 70719-70723		
TIME statistic values are diffed.		
All others display actual values. End Value is displayed if different		
-> ordered by statistic type (CPU Use, Virtual Memory, Hardware Config), Name		
Statistic	Value	End Value
-----		
BUSY_TIME	2,894,855	
IDLE_TIME	5,568,240	
IOWAIT_TIME	18,973	
SYS_TIME	602,532	
USER_TIME	2,090,082	
LOAD	8	13
VM_IN_BYTES	0	
VM_OUT_BYTES	0	
PHYSICAL_MEMORY_BYTES	101,221,343,232	
NUM_CPUS	24	
NUM_CPU_CORES	12	
NUM_CPU_SOCKETS	2	
GLOBAL_RECEIVE_SIZE_MAX	4,194,304	
GLOBAL_SEND_SIZE_MAX	2,097,152	
TCP_RECEIVE_SIZE_DEFAULT	87,380	
TCP_RECEIVE_SIZE_MAX	4,194,304	
TCP_RECEIVE_SIZE_MIN	4,096	
TCP_SEND_SIZE_DEFAULT	16,384	
TCP_SEND_SIZE_MAX	4,194,304	
TCP_SEND_SIZE_MIN	4,096	
-----		

## Operating System Statistics    操作系统统计信息

数据来源于 V\$OSSTAT / DBA\_HIST\_OSSTAT , , TIME 相关的指标单位均为百分之一秒

统计项	描述
NUM_CPU_SOCKETS	物理 CPU 的数目

NUM_CPU_CORES	CPU 的核数
NUM_CPUS	逻辑 CPU 的数目
SYS_TIME	在内核态被消耗掉的 CPU 时间片，单位为百分之一秒
USER_TIME	在用户态被消耗掉的 CPU 时间片，单位为百分之一秒
BUSY_TIME	Busy_Time=SYS_TIME+USER_TIME 消耗的 CPU 时间片 ,单位为百分之一秒
AVG_BUSY_TIME	AVG_BUSY_TIME= BUSY_TIME/NUM_CPUS
IDLE_TIME	空闲的 CPU 时间片，单位为百分之一秒
所有 CPU 所能提供总的时间片	BUSY_TIME + IDLE_TIME = ELAPSED_TIME * CPU_COUNT
OS_CPU_WAIT_TIME	进程等 OS 调度的时间，cpu queuing
VM_IN_BYTES	换入页的字节数
VM_OUT_BYTES	换出页的字节数，部分版本下并不准确，例如 Bug 11712010  Abstract: VIRTUAL MEMORY PAGING ON 11.2.0.2  DATABASES，仅供参考
IOWAIT_TIME	所有 CPU 花费在等待 I/O 完成上的时间 单位为百分之一秒
RSRC_MGR_CPU_WAIT_TIME	是指当 resource manager 控制 CPU 调度时，需要控制对应进程暂时不使用 CPU 而进程到内部运行队列中 ,以保证该进程对应的 consumer group(消费组)没有消耗比指定 resource manager 指令更多的 CPU。RSRC_MGR_CPU_WAIT_TIME 指等在内部运行队列上的时间，在等待时不消耗 CPU

## 2-6 Service Statistics

Service Statistics		Snaps: 70719-70723		
-> ordered by DB Time				
Service Name	DB Time (s)	DB CPU (s)	Physical Reads (K)	Logical Reads (K)
-----				
itms-contentmasterdb-prod	897,099	20,618	35,668	1,958,580
SYS\$USERS	4,312	189	5,957	13,333
itmscmp	1,941	121	14,949	18,187
itscmp	331	20	114	218
itscmp_dgmgrl	121	1	0	0
SYS\$BACKGROUND	0	0	142	30,022
ITSCMP1_PR	0	0	0	0
its-reference-prod	0	0	0	0
itscmpXDB	0	0	0	0

按照 Service Name 来分组时间模型和 物理、逻辑读取， 部分数据来源于

WRH\$\_SERVICE\_NAME;

Service Name 对应的服务名 (v\$services)， SYS\$BACKGROUND 代表后台进程，

SYS\$USERS 一般是系统用户登录

DB TIME (s): 本服务名所消耗的 DB TIME 时间，单位为秒

DB CPU(s): 本服务名所消耗的 DB CPU 时间，单位为秒

Physical Reads：本服务名所消耗的物理读

Logical Reads：本服务所消耗的逻辑读

## 2-7 Service Wait Class Stats

Service Wait Class Stats                      Snaps: 70719-70723  
-> Wait Class info for services in the Service Statistics section.  
-> Total Waits and Time Waited displayed for the following wait  
    classes: User I/O, Concurrency, Administrative, Network  
-> Time Waited (Wt Time) in seconds

Service Name							
-----							
User I/O	User I/O	Concurcy	Concurcy	Admin	Admin	Network	Network
Total Wts	Wt Time	Total Wts	Wt Time	Total Wts	Wt Time	Total Wts	Wt Time
-----							
itms-contentmasterdb-prod							
33321670	71443	678373	113759	0	0	1.718E+08	127
SYS\$USERS							
173233	3656	6738	30	2	0	72674	3
itmscmp							
676773	1319	1831	0	0	0	2216	0
itscmp							
219577	236	1093	0	0	0	18112	0
itscmp_dgmgrl							
34	0	8	0	0	0	9	0
SYS\$BACKGROUND							
71940	1300	320677	56	0	0	442252	872
-----							

- User I/O Total Wts : 对应该服务名下 用户 I/O 类等待的总的次数
- User I/O Wt Time : 对应该服务名下 用户 I/O 累等待的总时间 , 单位为 1/100 秒



- Concurcy Total Wts: 对应该服务名下 Concurrency 类型等待的总次数
- Concurcy Wt Time :对应该服务名下 Concurrency 类型等待的总时间， 单位为 1/100 秒
- Admin Total Wts: 对应该服务名下 Admin 类等待的总次数
- Admin Wt Time: 对应该服务名下 Admin 类等待的总时间，单位为 1/100 秒
- Network Total Wts：对应该服务名下 Network 类等待的总次数
- Network Wt Time：对应该服务名下 Network 类等待的总事件， 单位为 1/100 秒

## 2-8 Host CPU

```
Host CPU (CPUs: 24 Cores: 12 Sockets: 2)
~~~~~ Load Average
      Begin    End    %User  %System  %WIO  %Idle
-----
      8.41    12.84    24.7    7.1     0.2   65.8
```

“Load Average” begin/end 值代表每个 CPU 的大致运行队列大小。上例中快照开始到结束，平均 CPU 负载增加了；与《2-5 Operating System Statistics》中的 LOAD 相呼应。

%User+%System=> 总的 CPU 使用率，在这里是 31.8%

Elapsed Time \* NUM\_CPUS \* CPU utilization= 60.23 (mins) \* 24 \* 31.8% =  
459.67536 mins=Busy Time

### 3 TOP SQL

TOP SQL 的数据部分来源于 dba\_hist\_sqlstat

### 2-8 Instance CPU

Instance CPU

~~~~~

|                                          |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|
| % of total CPU for Instance:             | 26.7 |
| % of busy CPU for Instance:              | 78.2 |
| %DB time waiting for CPU - Resource Mgr: | 0.0  |

%Total CPU,该实例所使用的 CPU 占总 CPU 的比例 % of total CPU for Instance

%Busy CPU , 该实例所使用的 Cpu 占总的被使用 CPU 的比例 % of busy CPU for

Instance

例如共 4 个逻辑 CPU , 其中 3 个被完全使用 , 3 个中的 1 个完全被该实例使用 , 则%Total

CPU=  $\frac{1}{4}$  =25% , 而%Busy CPU=  $\frac{1}{3}$  = 33%

当 CPU 高时一般看%Busy CPU 可以确定 CPU 到底是否是本实例消耗的 , 还是主机上其他

程序

$\% \text{ of busy CPU for Instance} = (\text{DB CPU} + \text{background cpu time}) / (\text{BUSY\_TIME} / 100) = (20,649.1 + 1,980.9) / (2,894,855 / 100) = 78.17\%$

$\% \text{ of Total CPU for Instance} = (\text{DB CPU} + \text{background cpu time}) / (\text{BUSY\_TIME} + \text{IDLE\_TIME} / 100) = (20,649.1 + 1,980.9) / ((2,894,855 + 5,568,240) / 100) = 26.73\%$

$\% \text{DB time waiting for CPU (Resource Manager)} = (\text{RSRC\_MGR\_CPU\_WAIT\_TIME} / 100) / \text{DB TIME}$

### 3-1 SQL ordered by Elapsed Time , 按照 SQL 消耗的时间来排列 TOP SQL

SQL ordered by Elapsed Time

Snaps: 70719-70723

-> Resources reported for PL/SQL code includes the resources used by all SQL statements called by the code.

-> % Total DB Time is the Elapsed Time of the SQL statement divided into the Total Database Time multiplied by 100

-> %Total - Elapsed Time as a percentage of Total DB time

-> %CPU - CPU Time as a percentage of Elapsed Time

-> %IO - User I/O Time as a percentage of Elapsed Time

-> Captured SQL account for 53.9% of Total DB Time (s): 883,542

-> Captured PL/SQL account for 0.5% of Total DB Time (s): 883,542

| Elapsed Time (s) | Executions | Elapsed Time per Exec (s) | %Total | %CPU | %IO | SQL Id        |
|------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|-----|---------------|
| 181,411.3        | 38,848     | 4.67                      | 20.5   | .0   | .1  | g0yc9szpuu068 |

注意对于 PL/SQL , SQL Statistics 不仅会体现该 PL/SQL 的执行情况 , 还会包括该 PL/SQL 包含的 SQL 语句的情况。如上例一个 TOP PL/SQL 执行了 448s , 而这 448s 中绝大多数是这个 PL/SQL 下的一个 SQL 执行 500 次耗费的。

则该 TOP PL/SQL 和 TOP SQL 都上榜 , 一个执行一次耗时 448s , 一个执行 500 次耗时 448s。 如此情况则 Elapsed Time 加起来可能超过 100% 的 Elapsed Time , 这是正常的。

对于鹤立鸡群的 SQL 很有必要一探究竟 , 跑个 `@?/rdbms/admin/awrsqrpt` 看看吧 !

Elapsed Time (s): 该 SQL 累计运行所消耗的时间 ,

Executions : 该 SQL 在快照时间内 总计运行的次数 ; 注意 , 对于在快照时间内还没有执行完的 SQL 不计为 1 一次 , 所以如果看到 executions=0 而 又是 TOP SQL , 则很有可能是因为该 SQL 运行较旧还没执行完 , 需要特别关注一下。

Elapsed Time per Exec (s) : 平均每次执行该 SQL 耗费的时间 , 对于 OLTP 类型的 SELECT/INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE 而言平均单次执行时间应当非常短 , 如 0.1 秒 或者更短才能满足其业务需求 , 如果这类轻微的 OLTP 操作单次也要几秒钟的话 , 是无法满足对外业务的需求的 ; 例如你在 ATM 上提款 , 并不仅仅是对你的账务库的简单 UPDATE , 而需要在类似风险控制的前置系统中记录你本次的流水操作记录 , 实际取一次钱可能要有几十乃至上百个 OLTP 类型的语句被执行 , 但它们应当都是十分快速的操作 ; 如果这些操作也变得很慢 , 则会出现大量事务阻塞 , 系统负载升高 , DB TIME 急剧上升的现象。 对于 OLTP

数据库而言 如果执行计划稳定，那么这些 OLTP 操作的性能应当是铁板钉钉的，但是一旦某个因素 发生变化，例如存储的明显变慢、内存换页的大量出现时 则上述的这些 transaction 操作很可能成数倍到几十倍的变慢，这将让此事务系统短期内不可用。

对于维护操作，例如加载或清除数据，大的跑批次、报表而言 Elapsed Time per Exec (s) 高一些是正常的。

%Total 该 SQL 所消耗的时间占总的 DB Time 的百分比，即  $(\text{SQL Elapsed Time} / \text{Total DB TIME})$

% CPU 该 SQL 所消耗的 CPU 时间 占 该 SQL 消耗的时间里的比例，即  $(\text{SQL CPU Time} / \text{SQL Elapsed Time})$ ，该指标说明了该语句是否是 CPU 敏感的

%IO 该 SQL 所消耗的 I/O 时间 占 该 SQL 消耗的时间里的比例，即  $(\text{SQL I/O Time} / \text{SQL Elapsed Time})$ ，该指标说明了该语句是否是 I/O 敏感的

SQL Id：通过计算 SQL 文本获得的 SQL\_ID，不同的 SQL 文本必然有不同的 SQL\_ID，对于 10g~11g 而言 只要 SQL 文本不变那么在数据库之间 该 SQL 对应的 SQL\_ID 应当不不变的，12c 中修改了 SQL\_ID 的计算方法

Captured SQL account for 53.9% of Total DB Time (s) 对于不绑定变量的应用来说 Top SQL 有可能失准，所以要参考本项

## 3-2 SQL ordered by CPU Time

SQL ordered by CPU Time

Snap: 70719-70723

-> Resources reported for PL/SQL code includes the resources used by all SQL statements called by the code.

-> %Total - CPU Time as a percentage of Total DB CPU

-> %CPU - CPU Time as a percentage of Elapsed Time

-> %IO - User I/O Time as a percentage of Elapsed Time

-> Captured SQL account for 34.9% of Total CPU Time (s): 20,649

-> Captured PL/SQL account for 0.5% of Total CPU Time (s): 20,649

| CPU<br>Time (s) | Executions | CPU per<br>Exec (s) | %Total | Elapsed<br>Time (s) | %CPU | %IO  | SQL Id        |
|-----------------|------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|------|------|---------------|
| 1,545.0         | 1,864,424  | 0.00                | 7.5    | 4,687.8             | 33.0 | 65.7 | 8g6a701j83c8q |

Module: MZIndexer

SELECT t0.BOOLEAN\_VALUE, t0.CLASS\_CODE, t0.CREATED, t0.END\_DATE, t0.PRODUCT\_ATTRIBUTE\_ID, t0.LAST\_MODIFIED, t0.OVERRIDE\_FLAG, t0.PRICE, t0.PRODUCT\_ATTRIBUTE\_TYPE\_ID, t0.PRODUCT\_ID, t0.PRODUCT\_PUB\_RELEASE\_TYPE\_ID, t0.PRODUCT\_VOD\_TYPE\_ID, t0.SAP\_PRODUCT\_ID, t0.START\_DATE, t0.STRING\_VALUE FROM mz\_product\_attribute t0 WHERE

CPU TIME：该 SQL 在快照时间内累计执行所消耗的 CPU 时间片，单位为 s

Executions：该 SQL 在快照时间内累计执行的次数

CPU per Exec (s)：该 SQL 平均单次执行所消耗的 CPU 时间，即 (SQL CPU TIME / SQL Executions)

%Total：该 SQL 累计消耗的 CPU 时间占该时段总的 DB CPU 的比例，即 (SQL CPU TIME / Total DB CPU)

%CPU 该 SQL 所消耗的 CPU 时间占该 SQL 消耗的时间里的比例，即 (SQL CPU Time / SQL Elapsed Time)，该指标说明了该语句是否是 CPU 敏感的

%IO 该 SQL 所消耗的 I/O 时间占该 SQL 消耗的时间里的比例，即 (SQL I/O Time / SQL Elapsed Time)，该指标说明了该语句是否是 I/O 敏感的

### 3-3 Buffer Gets SQL ordered by Gets

SQL ordered by Gets

DB/Inst: ITSCMP/itscmp2   Snaps: 70719-70723

-> Resources reported for PL/SQL code includes the resources used by all SQL statements called by the code.

-> %Total - Buffer Gets      as a percentage of Total Buffer Gets

-> %CPU      - CPU Time            as a percentage of Elapsed Time

-> %IO      - User I/O Time as a percentage of Elapsed Time

-> Total Buffer Gets:      2,021,476,421

-> Captured SQL account for      68.2% of Total

| Buffer      |            | Gets     |        | Elapsed  |      |      |             |
|-------------|------------|----------|--------|----------|------|------|-------------|
| Gets        | Executions | per Exec | %Total | Time (s) | %CPU | %IO  | SQL Id      |
| -----       |            |          |        |          |      |      |             |
| 4.61155E+08 | 1,864,424  | 247.3    | 22.8   | 4,687.8  | 33.0 | 65.7 | 8g6a701j83c |

注意 buffer gets 逻辑读是消耗 CPU TIME 的重要源泉，但并不是说消耗 CPU TIME 的只有 buffer gets。大多数情况下 SQL order by CPU TIME 和 SQL order by buffers gets 2 个部分的 TOP SQL 及其排列顺序都是一样的，此种情况说明消耗最多 buffer gets 的就是消耗最多 CPU 的 SQL，如果我们希望降低系统的 CPU 使用率，那么只需要调优 SQL 降低 buffer gets 即可。

但也并不是 100%的情况都是如此，CPU TIME 的消耗者还包括 函数运算、PL/SQL 控制、Latch /Mutex 的 Spin 等等，所以 SQL order by CPU TIME 和 SQL order by

buffers gets 2 个部分的 TOP SQL 完全不一样也是有可能的， 需要因地制宜来探究到底是什么问题导致的 High CPU，进而裁度解决之道。

Buffer Gets：该 SQL 在快照时间内累计运行所消耗的 buffer gets，包括了 consistent read 和 current read

Executions：该 SQL 在快照时间内累计执行的次数

Gets per Exec：该 SQL 平均单次的 buffer gets，对于事务型 transaction 操作而言 一般该单次 buffer gets 小于 2000

% Total 该 SQL 累计运行所消耗的 buffer gets 占 总的 db buffer gets 的比率， (SQL buffer gets / DB total buffer gets)

### 3-4 Physical Reads SQL ordered by Reads

SQL ordered by ReadsDB/Inst: ITSCMP/itscmp2 Snaps: 70719-70723

-> %Total - Physical Reads as a percentage of Total Disk Reads

-> %CPU - CPU Time as a percentage of Elapsed Time

-> %IO - User I/O Time as a percentage of Elapsed Time

-> Total Disk Reads: 56,839,035

-> Captured SQL account for 34.0% of Total

| Physical Reads | Reads Executions | per Exec   | %Total | Elapsed Time (s) | %CPU | %IO  | SQL Id        |
|----------------|------------------|------------|--------|------------------|------|------|---------------|
| 9,006,163      | 1                | 9.0062E+06 | 15.8   | 720.9            | 5.9  | 80.9 | 4g36tmp70h185 |



Physical reads：该 SQL 累计运行所消耗的物理读

Executions：该 SQL 在快照时间内累计执行的次数

Reads per Exec：该 SQL 单次运行所消耗的物理读，（SQL Physical reads/Executions），对于 OLTP transaction 类型的操作而言单次一般不超过 100

%Total：该 SQL 累计消耗的物理读 占 该时段总的 物理读的比例，即（SQL physical read / Total DB physical read）

### 3-5 Executions SQL ordered by Executions

SQL ordered by Executions

Snaps: 70719-70723

-> %CPU - CPU Time as a percentage of Elapsed Time

-> %IO - User I/O Time as a percentage of Elapsed Time

-> Total Executions: 48,078,147

-> Captured SQL account for 50.4% of Total

| Executions | Rows Processed | Rows per Exec | Elapsed Time (s) | %CPU | %IO  | SQL Id      |
|------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------|------|-------------|
| 6,327,963  | 11,249,645     | 1.8           | 590.5            | 47.8 | 52.7 | 1avv7759j8r |

按照 执行次数来排序的话，也是性能报告对比时一个重要的参考因素，因为如果 TOP SQL 的执行次数有明显的增长，那么 性能问题的出现也是意料之中的事情了。当然执行次数最多的，未必便是对性能影响最大的 TOP SQL

Executions：该 SQL 在快照时间内累计执行的次数

Rows Processed：该 SQL 在快照时间内累计执行所处理的总行数

Rows per Exec：SQL 平均单次执行所处理的行数，这个指标在诊断一些 数据问题造成的 SQL 性能问题时很有用

### 3-6 Parse Calls      SQL ordered by Parse Calls

|                             |            |                    |               |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|
| SQL ordered by Parse Calls  |            | Snaps: 70719-70723 |               |
| -> Total Parse Calls:       |            | 2,160,124          |               |
| -> Captured SQL account for |            | 58.3% of Total     |               |
|                             |            | % Total            |               |
| Parse Calls                 | Executions | Parses             | SQL Id        |
| -----                       |            |                    |               |
| 496,475                     | 577,357    | 22.98              | d07gaa3wntdff |

Parse Calls：解析调用次数，与上文的 Load Profile 中的 Parse 数一样 包括 软解析 soft parse 和硬解析 hard parse

Executions：该 SQL 在快照时间内累计执行的次数

%Total Parses：本 SQL 解析调用次数 占 该时段数据库总解析次数的比率，为 (SQL Parse Calls / Total DB Parse Calls)

## 3-7 SQL ordered by Sharable Memory

```
SQL ordered by Sharable Memory      Snaps: 70719-70723
-> Only Statements with Sharable Memory greater than 1048576 are displayed

Sharable Mem (b)  Executions   % Total   SQL Id
-----
      8,468,359         39      0.08 au89sasqfb2yn
Module: MZContentBridge
SELECT t0.ASPECT_RATIO, t0.CREATED, t0.FILE_EXTENSION, t0.HEIGHT, t0.VIDEO_FILE_
DIMENSIONS_ID, t0.LAST_MODIFIED, t0.NAME, t0.WIDTH FROM MZ_VIDEO_FILE_DIMENSIONS
t0 WHERE (t0.HEIGHT = :1 AND t0.WIDTH = :2 )
```

SQL ordered by Sharable Memory , 一般该部分仅列出 Sharable Mem (b)为 1 MB 以上的 SQL 对象 (Only Statements with Sharable Memory greater than 1048576 are displayed) 数据来源是 DBA\_HIST\_SQLSTAT.SHARABLE\_MEM

Shareable Mem(b): SQL 对象所占用的共享内存使用量

Executions : 该 SQL 在快照时间内累计执行的次数

%Total : 该 SQL 对象锁占共享内存 占总的共享内存的比率

## 3-8 SQL ordered by Version Count

Version Count Oracle 中的执行计划可以是多版本的，即对于同一个 SQL 语句有多个不同版本的执行计划，这些执行计划又称作子游标，而一个 SQL 语句的文本可以称作一个父游标。一个父游标对应多个子游标，产生不同子游标的原因是 SQL 在被执行时无法共享之前已经生成的子游标，原因是多种多样的，例如 在本 session 中做了一个优化器参数的修改 例如 optimizer\_index\_cost\_adj 从 100 修改到 99，则本 session 的优化环境 optimizer env 将不同于之前的子游标生成环境，这样就需要生成一个新的子游标，例如：

```
SQL> create table emp as select * from scott.emp;
```

Table created.

```
SQL> select * from emp where empno=1;
```

no rows selected

```
SQL> select /*+ MACLEAN */ * from emp where empno=1;
```

no rows selected

```
SQL> select SQL_ID,version_count from V$SQLAREA WHERE SQL_TEXT like '%MACLEAN%' and  
SQL_TEXT not like '%like%';
```

| SQL_ID | VERSION_COUNT |
|--------|---------------|
|--------|---------------|

-----

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| bxnnm7z1qmg26 | 1 |
|---------------|---|

```
SQL> select count(*) from v$SQL where SQL_ID='bxnnm7z1qmg26';
```

| COUNT(*) |
|----------|
|----------|

-----

|   |
|---|
| 1 |
|---|

```
SQL> alter session set optimizer_index_cost_adj=99;
```

Session altered.

```
SQL> select /*+ MACLEAN */ * from emp where empno=1;
```

no rows selected

```
SQL> select SQL_ID,version_count from V$SQLAREA WHERE SQL_TEXT like '%MACLEAN%' and
SQL_TEXT not like '%like%';
```

| SQL_ID | VERSION_COUNT |
|--------|---------------|
|--------|---------------|

-----

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| bxnnm7z1qmg26 | 2 |
|---------------|---|

```
SQL> select count(*) from v$SQL where SQL_ID='bxnnm7z1qmg26';
```

| COUNT(*) |
|----------|
|----------|

-----

|   |
|---|
| 2 |
|---|

```
SQL> select child_number ,OPTIMIZER_ENV_HASH_VALUE,PLAN_HASH_VALUE from v$SQL
where SQL_ID='bxnnm7z1qmg26';
```

| CHILD_NUMBER | OPTIMIZER_ENV_HASH_VALUE | PLAN_HASH_VALUE |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------|

-----

|   |            |            |
|---|------------|------------|
| 0 | 3704128740 | 3956160932 |
|---|------------|------------|

|   |            |            |
|---|------------|------------|
| 1 | 3636478958 | 3956160932 |
|---|------------|------------|

可以看到上述 演示中修改 optimizer\_index\_cost\_adj=99 导致 CBO 优化器的优化环境发生变化， 表现为不同的 OPTIMIZER\_ENV\_HASH\_VALUE，之后生成了 2 个子游标，但是这 2 个子游标的 PLAN\_HASH\_VALUE 同为 3956160932，则说明了虽然是不同的子游标但实际子游标里包含了的执行计划是一样的； 所以请注意 任何一个优化环境的变化 (V\$SQL\_SHARED\_CURSOR)以及相关衍生的 BUG 都可能导致子游标无法共享，虽然子游标无法共享但这些子游标仍可能包含完全一样的执行计划，这往往是一种浪费。

注意 V\$SQLAREA.VERSION\_COUNT 未必等于 select count(\*) FROM V\$SQL WHERE SQL\_ID=" ",即 V\$SQLAREA.VERSION\_COUNT 显示的子游标数目 未必等于当前实例中还存有的子游标数目, 由于 shared pool aged out 算法和其他一些可能导致游标失效的原因存在, 所以子游标被清理掉是很常见的事情。 V\$SQLAREA.VERSION\_COUNT 只是一个计数器, 它告诉我们曾经生成了多少个 child cursor, 但不保证这些 child 都还在 shared pool 里面。

此外可以通过 v\$SQL 的 child\_number 字段来分析该问题, 如果 child\_number 存在跳号则也说明了部分 child 被清理了。

子游标过多的影响, 当子游标过多(例如超过 3000 个时),进程需要去扫描长长的子游标列表 child cursor list 以找到一个合适的子游标 child cursor, 进而导致 cursor sharing 性能问题 现大量的 Cursor: Mutex S 和 library cache lock 等待事件。

关于子游标的数量控制, 可以参考 [《11gR2 游标共享新特性带来的一些问题以及\\_cursor\\_features\\_enabled、\\_cursor\\_obsolete\\_threshold 和 106001 event》](#)。

Executions: 该 SQL 在快照时间内累计执行的次数

Hash Value: 共享 SQL 的哈希值

Only Statements with Version Count greater than 20 are displayed 注意该环节仅列出 version count > 20 的语句

### 3-9 Cluster Wait Time SQL ordered by Cluster Wait Time

SQL ordered by Cluster Wait Time DB/Inst: ITSCMP/itscmp2 Snaps: 70719-70723

-> %Total - Cluster Time as a percentage of Total Cluster Wait Time  
-> %Clu - Cluster Time as a percentage of Elapsed Time  
-> %CPU - CPU Time as a percentage of Elapsed Time  
-> %IO - User I/O Time as a percentage of Elapsed Time  
-> Only SQL with Cluster Wait Time > .005 seconds is reported  
-> Total Cluster Wait Time (s): 525,480  
-> Captured SQL account for 57.2% of Total

| Cluster<br>Wait Time (s) | Executions | %Total | Elapsed<br>Time(s) | %Clu | %CPU | %IO | SQL Id        |
|--------------------------|------------|--------|--------------------|------|------|-----|---------------|
| 132,639.3                | 38,848     | 25.2   | 181,411.3          | 73.1 | .0   | .1  | g0yc9szpuu068 |

Only SQL with Cluster Wait Time > .005 seconds is reported 这个环节仅仅列出

Cluster Wait Time > 0.005 s 的 SQL

该环节的数据主要来源于 DBA\_HIST\_SQLSTAT.CLWAIT\_DELTA Delta value of cluster wait time

Cluster Wait Time：该 SQL 语句累计执行过程中等待在集群等待上的时间，单位为秒，你可以理解为 当一个 SQL 执行过程中遇到了 gc buffer busy、gc cr multi block request 之类的 Cluster 等待，则这些等待消耗的时间全部算在 Cluster Wait Time 里。

Executions：该 SQL 在快照时间内累计执行的次数

%Total: 该 SQL 所消耗的 Cluster Wait time 占 总的 Cluster Wait time 的比率，为(SQL cluster wait time / DB total cluster Wait Time)

%Clu: 该 SQL 所消耗的 Cluster Wait time 占该 SQL 总的耗时的比率，为(SQL cluster wait time / SQL elapsed Time),该指标说明了该语句是否是集群等待敏感的

%CPU 该 SQL 所消耗的 CPU 时间 占 该 SQL 消耗的时间里的比例，即 (SQL CPU Time / SQL Elapsed Time)，该指标说明了该语句是否是 CPU 敏感的

%IO 该 SQL 所消耗的 I/O 时间 占 该 SQL 消耗的时间里的比例，即(SQL I/O Time/SQL Elapsed Time)，该指标说明了该语句是否是 I/O 敏感的

## 4 Instance Activity Stats

|                                 |         |                                              |           |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Instance Activity Stats         |         | DB/Inst: ITSCMP/itscmp2   Snaps: 70719-70723 |           |
| -> Ordered by statistic name    |         |                                              |           |
| Statistic                       | Total   | per Second                                   | per Trans |
| -----                           |         |                                              |           |
| Batched IO (bound) vector count | 450,449 | 124.6                                        | 1.8       |
| Batched IO (full) vector count  | 5,485   | 1.5                                          | 0.0       |
| Batched IO (space) vector count | 1,467   | 0.4                                          | 0.0       |



|                                 |           |         |      |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|------|
| Batched IO block miss count     | 4,119,070 | 1,139.7 | 16.7 |
| Batched IO buffer defrag count  | 39,710    | 11.0    | 0.2  |
| Batched IO double miss count    | 297,357   | 82.3    | 1.2  |
| Batched IO same unit count      | 1,710,492 | 473.3   | 7.0  |
| Batched IO single block count   | 329,521   | 91.2    | 1.3  |
| Batched IO slow jump count      | 47,104    | 13.0    | 0.2  |
| Batched IO vector block count   | 2,069,852 | 572.7   | 8.4  |
| Batched IO vector read count    | 262,161   | 72.5    | 1.1  |
| Block Cleanout Optim referenced | 37,574    | 10.4    | 0.2  |
| CCursor + sql area evicted      | 1,457     | 0.4     | 0.0  |
| .....                           |           |         |      |

Instance Activity Stats 的数据来自于 DBA\_HIST\_SYSSTAT , DBA\_HIST\_SYSSTAT 来自于 V\$SYSSTAT。

这里每一个指标都代表一种数据库行为的活跃度，例如 redo size 是指生成 redo 的量，sorts (disk) 是指磁盘排序的次数，table scans (direct read) 是指直接路径扫描表的次数。

虽然这些指标均只有 Total、per Second 每秒、per Trans 每事务 三个维度，但对诊断问题十分有用。

我们来举几个例子：

1、 例如当 Top Event 中存在 direct path read 为 Top 等待事件，则需要分清楚是对普通堆表的 direct read 还是由于大量 LOB 读造成的 direct path read，这个问题可以借助 table scans (direct read)、table scans (long tables)、physical reads direct 、physical reads direct (lob) 、physical reads direct temporary 几个指标来分析，假设 physical reads direct >> 远大于 physical reads direct (lob)+physical reads direct temporary，且有较大的 table scans (direct read)、table scans (long tables)（注意这 2 个指标代表的是 扫描表的次数 不同于上面的 physical reads 的单位为 块数\*次数），则说明了是 大表扫描引起的 direct path read。

2、例如当 Top Event 中存在 enq Tx:index contention 等待事件，则需要分析 root node splits 、 branch node splits 、 leaf node 90-10 splits 、 leaf node splits 、 failed probes on index block rec 几个指标

3、系统出现 IO 类型的等待事件为 TOp Five 例如 db file sequential/scattered read ，我们需要通过 AWR 来获得系统 IO 吞吐量和 IOPS:

physical read bytes 主要是应用造成的物理读取(Total size in bytes of all disk reads by application activity (and not other instance activity) only.) 而 physical read total bytes 则包括了 rman 备份恢复 和后台维护任务所涉及的物理读字节数，所以我们在研究 IO 负载时一般参考 physical read total bytes ；以下 4 对指标均存在上述的关系

|                            |                                  |           |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| physical read bytes        | physical read total bytes        | 物理读的吞吐量/秒 |
| physical read IO requests  | physical read total IO requests  | 物理读的 IOPS |
| physical write bytes       | physical write total bytes       | 物理写的吞吐量/秒 |
| physical write IO requests | physical write total IO requests | 物理写的 IOPS |

总的物理吞吐量/秒=physical read total bytes+physical write total bytes

总的物理 IOPS= physical read total IO requests+ physical write total IO requests

IO 的主要指标 吞吐量、IOPS 和延迟 均可以从 AWR 中获得了 , IO 延迟的信息可以从 User I/O 的 Wait Class Avg Wait time 获得 ,也可以参考 11g 出现的 IOStat by Function summary

Instance Activity Stats 有大量的指标 ,但是对于这些指标的介绍 没有那一份文档有完整详尽的描述 ,即便在 Oracle 原厂内部要没有(或者是 Maclean 没找到) ,实际是开发人员要引入某一个 Activity Stats 是比较容易的 ,并不像申请引入一个新后台进程那样麻烦 ,Oracle 对于新版本中新后台进程的引入有严格的要求 ,但 Activity Stats 却很容易 ,往往一个 one-off patch 中就可以引入了 ,实际上 Activity Stats 在源代码层仅仅是一些计数器。 '

对于深入的指标 例如 “Batched IO (space) vector count” 这种由于某些新特性被引入的 ,一般没有很详细的材料 ,需要到源代码中去阅读相关模块才能总结其用途 ,对于这个工作一般原厂是很延迟去完成的 ,所以没有一个完整的列表。 如果大家有对此的疑问 ,请去 [t.askmaclean.com](http://t.askmaclean.com) 发一个帖子提问。

Instance Activity Stats - Absolute Values Snaps: 7071

-> Statistics with absolute values (should not be diffed)

| Statistic | Begin Value | End Value |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|
|-----------|-------------|-----------|

|                            |                 |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| -----                      |                 |                 |
| session pga memory max     | 1.157882826E+12 | 1.154290304E+12 |
| session cursor cache count | 157,042,373     | 157,083,136     |
| session uga memory         | 5.496429019E+14 | 5.496775467E+14 |
| opened cursors current     | 268,916         | 265,694         |
| workarea memory allocated  | 827,704         | 837,487         |
| logons current             | 2,609           | 2,613           |
| session uga memory max     | 1.749481584E+13 | 1.749737418E+13 |
| session pga memory         | 4.150306913E+11 | 4.150008177E+11 |

Instance Activity Stats – Absolute Values 是显示快照 起点 和终点的一些指标的绝对值

- logon current 当前时间点的登录数
- opened cursors current 当前打开的游标数
- session cursor cache count 当前存在的 session 缓存游标数

Instance Activity Stats - Thread ActivityDB/Inst: G10R25/G10R25 Snaps: 3663-3

-> Statistics identified by '(derived)' come from sources other than SYSSTAT

| Statistic              | Total | per Hour |
|------------------------|-------|----------|
| -----                  |       |          |
| log switches (derived) | 17    | 2,326.47 |

log switches (derived) 日志切换次数 ， 见 [《理想的在线重做日志切换时间是多长？》](#)

## 5 IO 统计

### 5-1 Tablespace IO Stats 基于表空间分组的 IO 信息

-> ordered by IOs (Reads + Writes) desc

Tablespace

|          | Av<br>Reads | Av<br>Reads/s | Av<br>Rd(ms) | Av<br>Blks/Rd | Av<br>Writes | Av<br>Writes/s | Buffer<br>Waits | Av Buf<br>Wt(ms) |
|----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| DATA_TS  | 17,349,398  | 4,801         | 2.3          | 1.5           | 141,077      | 39             | 4,083,704       | 5.8              |
| INDEX_TS | 9,193,122   | 2,544         | 2.0          | 1.0           | 238,563      | 66             | 3,158,187       | 46.1             |
| UNDOTBS1 | 1,582,659   | 438           | 0.7          | 1.0           | 2            | 0              | 12,431          | 69.0             |

reads：指 该表空间上发生的物理读的次数(单位不是块，而是次数)

Av Reads/s：指该表空间上平均每秒的物理读次数（单位不是块，而是次数）

Av Rd(ms): 指该表空间上每次读的平均读取延迟

Av Blks/Rd: 指该表空间上平均每次读取的块数目，因为一次物理读可以读多个数据块；如

果 Av Blks/Rd>>1 则可能系统有较多 db file scattered read 可能是诊断 FULL TABLE

SCAN 或 FAST FULL INDEX SCAN ,需要关注 table scans (long tables) 和 index fast full

scans (full) 2 个指标

Writes：该表空间上发生的物理写的次数； 对于那些 Writes 总是等于 0 的表空间 不妨了

解下是否数据为只读，如果是可以通过 read only tablespace 来解决 RAC 中的一些性能

问题。

Av Writes/s ：指该表空间上平均每秒的物理写次数

buffer Waits: 该表空间上发生 buffer busy waits 和 read by other session 的次数( 9i

中 buffer busy waits 包含了 read by other session)。

Av Buf Wt(ms): 该表空间上发生 buffer Waits 的平均等待时间, 单位为 ms

## 5-2 File I/O

```

File IO Stats                               Snaps: 70719-70723

-> ordered by Tablespace, File

Tablespace                               Filename
-----
                                Av      Av      Av                               Av      Buffer  Av
Buf
      Reads Reads/s   Rd(ms) Blks/Rd      Writes Writes/s      Waits
Wt(ms)
-----
AMG_ALBUM_IDX_TS
+DATA/itscmp/plugged/data2/amg_album_idx_ts01.dbf
      23,298         6      0.6      1.0              2         0         0
0.0
  
```

AMG\_ALBUM\_IDX\_TS

+DATA/itscmp/plugged/data3/amg\_album\_idx\_ts02.dbf

|       |   |     |     |   |   |   |
|-------|---|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| 3,003 | 1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
|-------|---|-----|-----|---|---|---|

0.0

Tablespace 表空间名

FileName 数据文件的路径

Reads: 该数据文件上累计发生过的物理读次数，不是块数

Av Reads/s: 该数据文件上平均每秒发生过的物理读次数，不是块数

Av Rd(ms): 该数据文件上平均每次物理读取的延迟，单位为 ms

Av Blks/Rd: 该数据文件上平均每次读取涉及到的块数，OLTP 环境该值接近 1

Writes: 该数据文件上累计发生过的物理写次数，不是块数

Av Writes/s: 该数据文件上平均每秒发生过的物理写次数，不是块数

buffer Waits: 该数据文件上发生 buffer busy waits 和 read by other session 的次数(9i 中 buffer busy waits 包含了 read by other session)。

Av Buf Wt(ms): 该数据文件上发生 buffer Waits 的平均等待时间，单位为 ms

若某个表空间上有较高的 IO 负载 ,则有必要分析一下 是否其所属的数据文件上的 IO 较为均匀 还是存在倾斜 , 是否需要结合存储特征来 将数据均衡分布到不同磁盘上的数据文件上 , 以优化 I/O



## 6 缓冲池统计 Buffer Pool Statistics

## Buffer Pool Statistics

Snaps: 70719-70723

-> Standard block size Pools    D: default,    K: keep,    R: recycle

-> Default Pools for other block sizes: 2k, 4k, 8k, 16k, 32k

Free Writ

Buffer

Number of Pool

Buffer

Physical

Physical

Buff

Comp

Busy

P

Buffers Hit%

Gets

Reads

## Writes

Wait

Wait

## Waits

16k

15,720

N/A

0

0

0

0

0

0

D

2,259,159

98

8 2.005084E+09

42,753,650

560,460

0

1

8.51E+06

该环节的数据主要来源于 WRH\$\_BUFFER\_POOL\_STATISTICS , 而

WRH\$\_BUFFER\_POOL\_STATISTICS 是定期汇总 v\$SYSSTAT 中的数据

P pool 池的名字 D: 默认的缓冲池 default buffer pool , K : Keep Pool , R: Recycle

Pool ; 2k 4k 8k 16k 32k: 代表各种非标准块大小的缓冲池

Number of buffers: 实际的 缓冲块数目 , 约等于 池的大小 / 池的块大小

Pool Hit % : 该缓冲池的命中率

Buffer Gets: 对该缓冲池的块块的访问次数 包括 consistent gets 和 db block gets

Physical Reads: 该缓冲池 Buffer Cache 引起了多少物理读 , 其实是 physical reads  
cache , 单位为 块数\*次数

Physical Writes :该缓冲池中 Buffer cache 被写的物理写 , 其实是 physical writes from  
cache , 单位为 块数\*次数

Free Buffer Waits: 等待空闲缓冲的次数 , 可以看做该 buffer pool 发生 free buffer  
waits 等待的次数

Write Comp Wait: 等待 DBWR 写入脏 buffer 到磁盘的次数 , 可以看做该 buffer pool  
发生 write complete waits 等待的次数

Buffer Busy Waits: 该缓冲池发生 buffer busy wait 等待的次数

## **7-1 Checkpoint Activity 检查点与 Instance Recovery Stats 实例恢复**

Checkpoint Activity

Snaps: 70719-70723

-> Total Physical Writes: 590,563

|        |          |          | Other    | Autotune | Thread |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| MTTR   | Log Size | Log Ckpt | Settings | Ckpt     | Ckpt   |
| Writes | Writes   | Writes   | Writes   | Writes   | Writes |
| -----  |          |          |          |          |        |
| 0      | 0        | 0        | 0        | 12,899   | 0      |
| -----  |          |          |          |          |        |

Instance Recovery Stats

Snaps: 70719-70723

-> B: Begin Snapshot, E: End Snapshot

Estd

|        |      |  |  |  |          |          |     |
|--------|------|--|--|--|----------|----------|-----|
| Target | Estd |  |  |  | Log Ckpt | Log Ckpt | Opt |
|--------|------|--|--|--|----------|----------|-----|

RAC

|      |               |        |        |        |                  |     |
|------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|-----|
| MTTR | MTTR Recovery | Actual | Target | Log Sz | Timeout Interval | Log |
|------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|-----|

Avail

|     |          |     |          |          |          |          |          |       |
|-----|----------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| (s) | (s) Estd | IOs | RedoBlks | RedoBlks | RedoBlks | RedoBlks | RedoBlks | Sz(M) |
|-----|----------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|

Time

|       |   |   |       |        |         |         |         |     |
|-------|---|---|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-----|
| ----- |   |   |       |        |         |         |         |     |
| B     | 0 | 6 | 12828 | 477505 | 1786971 | 5096034 | 1786971 | N/A |
| N/A   | 3 |   |       |        |         |         |         |     |
| E     | 0 | 7 | 16990 | 586071 | 2314207 | 5096034 | 2314207 | N/A |
| N/A   | 3 |   |       |        |         |         |         |     |
| ----- |   |   |       |        |         |         |         |     |

该环节的数据来源于 WRH\$\_INSTANCE\_RECOVERY

MTTR Writes : 为了满足 FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET 指定的 MTTR 值 而做出的物理写 WRITES\_MTTR

Log Size Writes : 由于最小的 redo log file 而做出的物理写 WRITES\_LOGFILE\_SIZE

Log Ckpt writes: 由于 LOG\_CHECKPOINT\_INTERVAL 和

LOG\_CHECKPOINT\_TIMEOUT 驱动的增量检查点而做出的物理写

WRITES\_LOG\_CHECKPOINT\_SETTINGS

Other Settings Writes : 由于其他设置(例如 FAST\_START\_IO\_TARGET ) 而引起的物理写 , WRITES\_OTHER\_SETTINGS

Autotune Ckpt Writes : 由于自动调优检查点而引起的物理写 , WRITES\_AUTOTUNE

Thread Ckpt Writes : 由于 thread checkpoint 而引起的物理写 ,

WRITES\_FULL\_THREAD\_CKPT

B 代表 开始点 , E 代表结尾

Target MTTR (s) : 目标 MTTR (mean time to recover)意为有效恢复时间 , 单位为秒。

TARGET\_MTTR 的计算基于 给定的参数 FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET , 而

TARGET\_MTTR 作为内部使用。 实际在使用中 Target MTTR 未必能和

FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET 一样。 如果 FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET 过小，那么 TARGET\_MTTR 将是系统条件所允许的最小估算值； 如果 FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET 过大，则 TARGET\_MTTR 以保守算法计算以获得完成恢复的最长估算时间。

estimated\_mttr (s): 当前基于 脏 buffer 和重做日志块的数量，而评估出的有效恢复时间。 它的估算告诉用户 以当下系统的负载若发生实例 crash，则需要多久时间来做 crash recovery 的前滚操作，之后才能打开数据库。

Recovery Estd IOs : 实际是当前 buffer cache 中的脏块数量，一旦实例崩溃 这些脏块要被前滚

Actual RedoBlks : 当前实际需要恢复的 redo 重做块数量

Target RedoBlks : 是 Log Sz RedoBlks 、Log Ckpt Timeout RedoBlks、 Log Ckpt Interval RedoBlks 三者的最小值

Log Sz RedoBlks : 代表 必须在 log file switch 日志切换之前完成的 checkpoint 中涉及到的 redo block，也叫 max log lag； 数据来源 select LOGFILESZ from

x\$targetrba; select LOG\_FILE\_SIZE\_REDO\_BLKs from v\$instance\_recovery;

Log Ckpt Timeout RedoBlks : 为了满足 LOG\_CHECKPOINT\_TIMEOUT 所需要处理的 redo block 数，lag for checkpoint timeout； 数据来源 select CT\_LAG from x\$targetrba;

Log Ckpt Interval RedoBlks : 为了满足 LOG\_CHECKPOINT\_INTERVAL 所需要处理的 redo block 数， lag for checkpoint interval； 数据来源 select CI\_LAG from x\$targetrba;

Opt Log Sz(M) : 基于 FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET 而估算出来的 redo logfile 的大小，单位为 MB 。 Oracle 官方推荐创建的重做日志大小至少大于这个估算值

Estd RAC Avail Time :指评估的 RAC 中节点失败后 集群从冻结到部分可用的时间，这个指标仅在 RAC 中可用，单位为秒。 ESTD\_CLUSTER\_AVAILABLE\_TIME

## 7-2 Buffer Pool Advisory 缓冲池建议

Buffer Pool Advisory

DB/Inst: ITSCMP/itscmp2 Snap: 70723

-> Only rows with estimated physical reads >0 are displayed

-> ordered by Block Size, Buffers For Estimate

|       |          |        |             | Est    |               |                   |         |
|-------|----------|--------|-------------|--------|---------------|-------------------|---------|
|       |          |        |             | Phys   | Estimated     |                   | Est     |
|       | Size for | Size   | Buffers     | Read   | Phys Reads    | Est Phys %DBtime  |         |
| P     | Est (M)  | Factor | (thousands) | Factor | (thousands)   | Read Time for Rds |         |
| ----- |          |        |             |        |               |                   |         |
| D     | 1,920    | .1     | 227         | 4.9    | 1,110,565,597 | 1                 | 1.0E+09 |

|   |        |     |       |     |             |           |
|---|--------|-----|-------|-----|-------------|-----------|
| D | 3,840  | .2  | 454   | 3.6 | 832,483,886 | 1 7.4E+08 |
| D | 5,760  | .3  | 680   | 2.8 | 634,092,578 | 1 5.6E+08 |
| D | 7,680  | .4  | 907   | 2.2 | 500,313,589 | 1 4.3E+08 |
| D | 9,600  | .5  | 1,134 | 1.8 | 410,179,557 | 1 3.5E+08 |
| D | 11,520 | .6  | 1,361 | 1.5 | 348,214,283 | 1 2.9E+08 |
| D | 13,440 | .7  | 1,588 | 1.3 | 304,658,441 | 1 2.5E+08 |
| D | 15,360 | .8  | 1,814 | 1.2 | 273,119,808 | 1 2.2E+08 |
| D | 17,280 | .9  | 2,041 | 1.1 | 249,352,943 | 1 2.0E+08 |
| D | 19,200 | 1.0 | 2,268 | 1.0 | 230,687,206 | 1 1.8E+08 |
| D | 19,456 | 1.0 | 2,298 | 1.0 | 228,664,269 | 1 1.8E+08 |
| D | 21,120 | 1.1 | 2,495 | 0.9 | 215,507,858 | 1 1.7E+08 |
| D | 23,040 | 1.2 | 2,722 | 0.9 | 202,816,787 | 1 1.6E+08 |
| D | 24,960 | 1.3 | 2,948 | 0.8 | 191,974,196 | 1 1.5E+08 |
| D | 26,880 | 1.4 | 3,175 | 0.8 | 182,542,765 | 1 1.4E+08 |
| D | 28,800 | 1.5 | 3,402 | 0.8 | 174,209,199 | 1 1.3E+08 |
| D | 30,720 | 1.6 | 3,629 | 0.7 | 166,751,631 | 1 1.2E+08 |
| D | 32,640 | 1.7 | 3,856 | 0.7 | 160,002,420 | 1 1.2E+08 |
| D | 34,560 | 1.8 | 4,082 | 0.7 | 153,827,351 | 1 1.1E+08 |
| D | 36,480 | 1.9 | 4,309 | 0.6 | 148,103,338 | 1 1.1E+08 |
| D | 38,400 | 2.0 | 4,536 | 0.6 | 142,699,866 | 1 1.0E+08 |

缓冲池的颗粒大小 可以参考 `SELECT * FROM V$SGAINFO where name`

`like( 'Granule%' );`

P 指 缓冲池的名字 可能包括 有 D default buffer pool , K Keep Pool , R recycle

Pool

Size For Est(M): 指以该尺寸的 buffer pool 作为评估的对象, 一般是 目前 current size

的 10% ~ 200%, 以便了解 buffer pool 增大 ~减小 对物理读的影响

Size Factor: 尺寸因子, 只 对应 buffer pool 大小 对 当前设置的比例因子, 例如

current\_size 是 100M , 则如果评估值是 110M 那么 size Factor 就是 1.1

Buffers (thousands) :指这个 buffer pool 尺寸下的 buffer 数量, 要乘以 1000 才是实

际值

Est Phys Read Factor :评估的物理读因子, 例如当前尺寸的 buffer pool 会引起 100

个物理读, 则别的尺寸的 buffer pool 如果引起 120 个物理读, 那么 对应尺寸的

Est Phys Read Factor 就是 1.2

Estimated Phys Reads (thousands) :评估的物理读数目, 要乘以 1000 才是实际值,

显然不同尺寸的 buffer pool 对应不同的评估的物理读数目

Est Phys Read Time : 评估的物理读时间

Est %DBtime for Rds :评估的物理读占 DB TIME 的比率

我们 看 buffer pool advisory 一般有 2 个目的:



1. 在物理读较多的情况下，希望通过增加 buffer pool 大小来缓解物理读等待，这是我们关注 Size Factor > 1 的 buffer pool 尺寸是否能共有效减少 Est Phys Read Factor，如果 Est Phys Read Factor 随着 Size Factor 增大 而显著减少，那么说明增大 buffer cache 是可以有效减少物理读的。
2. 在内存紧张的情况下，希望从 buffer pool 中匀出部分内存来移作他用，但是又不希望 buffer cache 变小导致 物理读增多 性能下降，则此时 观察 Est Phys Read Factor 是否随着 Size Factor 减小而 显著增大，如果不是 则说明减少部分 buffer cache 不会导致 物理读大幅增加，也就可以安心 减少 buffer cache

**注意 Size Factor 和 Est Phys Read Factor 之间不是简单的 线性关系，所以需要人为**

**介入评估得失**

## 7-3 PGA Aggr Summary

PGA Aggr Summary

Snap: 70719-70723

-> PGA cache hit % - percentage of W/A (WorkArea) data processed only

in-memory

| PGA Cache Hit % | W/A MB Processed | Extra W/A MB Read/Written |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| -----           |                  |                           |
| 99.9            | 412,527          | 375                       |

PGA Cache Hit % : 指 W/A WorkArea 工作区的数据仅在内存中处理的比率 , PGA 缓存命中率

workarea 是 PGA 中负责处理 排序、哈希连接和位图合并操作的区域; workarea 也叫做 SQL 作业区域

W/A MB processes: 指 在 Workarea 中处理过的数据的量 , 单位为 MB

Extra W/A MB Read/Written : 指额外从磁盘上 读写的 工作区数据 , 单位为 MB

## 7-4 PGA Aggr Target Stats

Warning: pga\_aggregate\_target was set too low for current workload, as this value was exceeded during this interval. Use the PGA Advisory view to help identify a different value for pga\_aggregate\_target.

PGA Aggr Target Stats          Snaps: 70719-70723

-> B: Begin Snap    E: End Snap (rows identified with B or E contain data which is absolute i.e. not diffed over the interval)

-> Auto PGA Target - actual workarea memory target

-> W/A PGA Used - amount of memory used for all Workareas (manual + auto)

-> %PGA W/A Mem - percentage of PGA memory allocated to workareas

-> %Auto W/A Mem - percentage of workarea memory controlled by Auto Mem Mgmt

-> %Man W/A Mem - percentage of workarea memory under manual control

|            |           |           |          |         | %PGA | %Auto | %Man |         |
|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|------|-------|------|---------|
|            | PGA Aggr  | Auto PGA  | PGA Mem  | W/A PGA | W/A  | W/A   | W/A  |         |
| Global Mem | Target(M) | Target(M) | Alloc(M) | Used(M) | Mem  | Mem   | Mem  |         |
| Bound(K)   |           |           |          |         |      |       |      |         |
|            |           |           |          |         |      |       |      |         |
| B          | 8,192     | 512       | 23,690.5 | 150.1   | .6   | 100.0 | .0   | 838,860 |
| E          | 8,192     | 512       | 23,623.6 | 156.9   | .7   | 100.0 | .0   | 838,860 |

此环节的数据来源主要是 WRH\$\_PGASTAT

PGA Aggr Target(M) : 本质上就是 pga\_aggregate\_target , 当然在

AMM(memory\_target)环境下 这个值可能会自动变化

Auto PGA Target(M) : 在自动 PGA 管理模式下 实际可用的工作区内存 “aggregate

PGA auto target ” , 因为 PGA 还有其他用途 , 不能全部作为 workarea memory

PGA Mem Alloc(M) : 目前已分配的 PGA 内存,  $\text{alloc} \neq \text{inuse}$  即分配的内存不等于在使用的内存, 理论上 PGA 会将确实不使用的内存返回给 OS(PGA memory freed back to OS), 但是存在 PGA 占用大量内存而不释放的场景

在上例中 `pga_aggregate_target` 仅为 8192M, 而实际 processes 在 2,615~8000 之间, 如果一个进程耗费 5MB 的 PGA 也需要 10000M 的 PGA, 而实际这里 PGA Mem Alloc(M)是 23,690 M, 这说明 存在 PGA 的过载, 需要调整 `pga_aggregate_target`

W/A PGA Used(M) : 所有的工作区 workarea(包括 manual 和 auto)使用的内存总和量, 单位为 MB

%PGA W/A Mem: 分配给 workarea 的内存量占总的 PGA 的比例,  $(\text{W/A PGA Used})/\text{PGA Mem Alloc}$

%Auto W/A Mem : AUTO 自动工作区管理所控制的内存(`workarea_size_policy=AUTO`)占总的 workarea 内存的比例

%Man W/A Mem : MANUAL 手动工作区管理所控制的内存(`workarea_size_policy=MANUAL`)占总的 workarea 内存的比例

Global Mem Bound(K) : 指 在自动 PGA 管理模式下一个工作区所能分配的最大内存(注意 一个 SQL 执行过程中可能有多个工作区 workarea)。Global Mem Bound(K)这个指标在实例运行过程中将被持续性的修正, 以反应数据库当时工作区的负载情况。显然在有众多活跃工作区的系统负载下相应地 Global Mem Bound 将会下降。 但应当保持 global bound 值不要小于 1 MB, 否则建议 调高 `pga_aggregate_target`

## 7-5 PGA Aggr Target Histogram

PGA Aggr Target Histogram

Snap: 70719-70723

-> Optimal Executions are purely in-memory operations

| Low      High |         |             |               |              |              |
|---------------|---------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Optimal       | Optimal | Total Execs | Optimal Execs | 1-Pass Execs | M-Pass Execs |
| -----         |         |             |               |              |              |
| 2K            | 4K      | 262,086     | 262,086       | 0            | 0            |
| 64K           | 128K    | 497         | 497           | 0            | 0            |
| 128K          | 256K    | 862         | 862           | 0            | 0            |
| 256K          | 512K    | 368         | 368           | 0            | 0            |
| 512K          | 1024K   | 440,585     | 440,585       | 0            | 0            |
| 1M            | 2M      | 68,313      | 68,313        | 0            | 0            |
| 2M            | 4M      | 169         | 161           | 8            | 0            |
| 4M            | 8M      | 50          | 42            | 8            | 0            |
| 8M            | 16M     | 82          | 82            | 0            | 0            |
| 16M           | 32M     | 1           | 1             | 0            | 0            |
| 32M           | 64M     | 12          | 12            | 0            | 0            |
| 128M          | 256M    | 2           | 0             | 2            | 0            |
| -----         |         |             |               |              |              |

数据来源：WRH\$\_SQL\_WORKAREA\_HISTOGRAM

Low Optimal：此行所包含工作区 workarea 最适合内存要求的下限

High Optimal：此行所包含工作区 workarea 最适合内存要求的上限

Total Execs: 在 Low Optimal~High Optimal 范围工作区内完成的总执行数

Optimal execs: optimal 执行是指完全在 PGA 内存中完成的执行次数

1-pass Execs：指操作过程中仅发生 1 次磁盘读取的执行次数

M-pass Execs: 指操作过程中发生了 1 次以上的磁盘读取，频发磁盘读取的执行次数

## 7-6 PGA Memory Advisory

PGA Memory Advisory

Snap: 70723

-> When using Auto Memory Mgmt, minimally choose a pga\_aggregate\_target value

where Estd PGA Overalloc Count is 0

|            |       | Estd Extra      |                 | Estd P Estd PGA |                  |
|------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| PGA Target | Size  | W/A MB          | W/A MB Read/    | Cache Overallo  |                  |
| Estd       |       |                 |                 |                 |                  |
| Est (MB)   | Factr | Processed       | Written to Disk | Hit %           | Count Time       |
| -----      |       |                 |                 |                 |                  |
| 1,024      | 0.1   | 2,671,356,938.7 | 387,531,258.9   | 87.0            | 1.07E+07 7.9E+11 |
| 2,048      | 0.3   | 2,671,356,938.7 | 387,529,979.1   | 87.0            | 1.07E+07 7.9E+11 |
| 4,096      | 0.5   | 2,671,356,938.7 | 387,518,881.8   | 87.0            | 1.07E+07 7.9E+11 |
| 6,144      | 0.8   | 2,671,356,938.7 | 387,420,749.5   | 87.0            | 1.07E+07 7.9E+11 |
| 8,192      | 1.0   | 2,671,356,938.7 | 23,056,196.5    | 99.0            | 1.07E+07 6.9E+11 |
| 9,830      | 1.2   | 2,671,356,938.7 | 22,755,192.6    | 99.0            | 6.81E+06 6.9E+11 |
| 11,469     | 1.4   | 2,671,356,938.7 | 20,609,438.5    | 99.0            | 4.15E+06 6.9E+11 |
| 13,107     | 1.6   | 2,671,356,938.7 | 19,021,139.1    | 99.0            | 581,362 6.9E+11  |
| 14,746     | 1.8   | 2,671,356,938.7 | 18,601,191.0    | 99.0            | 543,531 6.9E+11  |
| 16,384     | 2.0   | 2,671,356,938.7 | 18,561,361.1    | 99.0            | 509,687 6.9E+11  |
| 24,576     | 3.0   | 2,671,356,938.7 | 18,527,422.3    | 99.0            | 232,817 6.9E+11  |
| 32,768     | 4.0   | 2,671,356,938.7 | 18,511,872.6    | 99.0            | 120,180 6.9E+11  |
| 49,152     | 6.0   | 2,671,356,938.7 | 18,500,815.3    | 99.0            | 8,021 6.9E+11    |
| 65,536     | 8.0   | 2,671,356,938.7 | 18,498,733.0    | 99.0            | 0 6.9E+11        |

PGA Target Est (MB) 用以评估的 PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET 值

Size Factor , 当前用以评估的 PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET 和 当前实际设置的 PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET 之间的 比例因子  $\text{PGA Target Est} / \text{PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET}$

W/A MB Processed : workarea 中要处理的数据量 , 单位为 MB

Estd Extra W/A MB Read/ Written to Disk : 以 one-pass 、 M-Pass 方式处理的数据量预估值 , 单位为 MB

Estd P Cache Hit % : 预估的 PGA 缓存命中率

Estd PGA Overalloc Count: 预估的 PGA 过载量 , 如上文所述 PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET 仅是一个目标值 , 无法真正限制 PGA 内存的使用 , 当出现 PGA 内存硬性需求时会产生 PGA overallocate 过载(When using Auto Memory Mgmt, minimally choose a pga\_aggregate\_target value where Estd PGA Overalloc Count is 0)

## 7-7 Shared Pool Advisory

Shared Pool Advisory Snap: 70723

-> SP: Shared Pool Est LC: Estimated Library Cache Factr: Factor

-> Note there is often a 1:Many correlation between a single logical object in the Library Cache, and the physical number of memory objects associated





Shared Pool Size(M)：用以评估的 shared pool 共享池大小，在 AMM /ASMM 环境下 shared\_pool 大小都可能浮动

SP Size Factor：共享池大小的比例因子，
$$\left( \frac{\text{Shared Pool Size for Estimation}}{\text{SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE}} \right)$$

Estd LC Size(M)：评估的 library cache 大小，单位为 MB，因为是 shared pool 中包含 library cache 当然还有其他例如 row cache

Est LC Mem Obj 指评估的指定大小的共享池内的 library cache memory object 的数量 ESTD\_LC\_MEMORY\_OBJECTS

Est LC Time Saved(s)：指在指定的共享池大小情况下可找到需要的 library cache memory objects，从而节约的解析时间。这些节约的解析时间也是花费在共享池内重复加载需要的对象(reload) ,这些对象可能因为共享池没有足够的 free memory 而被 aged out. ESTD\_LC\_TIME\_SAVED

Est LC Time Saved Factor：Est LC Time Saved(s)的比例因子，
$$\left( \frac{\text{Est LC Time Saved(s)}}{\text{Current LC Time Saved(s)}} \right)$$
 ESTD\_LC\_TIME\_SAVED\_FACTOR

Est LC Load Time (s)：在指定的共享池大小情况下解析的耗时

Est LC Load Time Factor：Est LC Load Time (s)的比例因子，
$$\left( \frac{\text{Est LC Load Time (s)}}{\text{Current LC Load Time (s)}} \right)$$
 ESTD\_LC\_LOAD\_TIME\_FACTOR

Est LC Mem Obj Hits (K)：在指定的共享池大小情况下需要的 library cache memory object 正好在共享池中被找到的次数 ESTD\_LC\_MEMORY\_OBJECT\_HITS；

对于想缩小 shared\_pool\_size 共享池大小的需求 ,可以关注 Est LC Mem Obj Hits (K)，如上例中共享池为 352M 时 Est LC Mem Obj Hits (K) 就为 334 且之后不动，则可以考

考虑缩小 shared\_pool\_size 到该值，但要注意每个版本/平台上对共享池的最低需求，包括 RAC 中 gcs resource 、gcs shadow 等资源均驻留在 shared pool 中 增大 db\_cache\_size 时要对应关注。

## 7-8 SGA Target Advisory

SGA Target Advisory      Snap: 70723

| SGA Target | SGA Size | Est DB       | Est Physical     |
|------------|----------|--------------|------------------|
| Size (M)   | Factor   | Time (s)     | Reads            |
| -----      |          |              |                  |
| 3,752      | 0.1      | 1.697191E+09 | 1.4577142918E+12 |
| 7,504      | 0.3      | 1.222939E+09 | 832,293,601,354  |
| 11,256     | 0.4      | 1.000162E+09 | 538,390,923,784  |
| 15,008     | 0.5      | 895,087,191  | 399,888,743,900  |
| 18,760     | 0.6      | 840,062,594  | 327,287,716,803  |
| 22,512     | 0.8      | 806,389,685  | 282,881,041,331  |
| 26,264     | 0.9      | 782,971,706  | 251,988,446,808  |
| 30,016     | 1.0      | 765,293,424  | 228,664,652,276  |

|        |     |             |                 |
|--------|-----|-------------|-----------------|
| 33,768 | 1.1 | 751,135,535 | 210,005,616,650 |
| 37,520 | 1.3 | 739,350,016 | 194,387,820,900 |
| 41,272 | 1.4 | 733,533,785 | 187,299,216,679 |
| 45,024 | 1.5 | 732,921,550 | 187,299,216,679 |
| 48,776 | 1.6 | 732,691,962 | 187,299,216,679 |
| 52,528 | 1.8 | 732,538,908 | 187,299,216,679 |
| 56,280 | 1.9 | 732,538,917 | 187,299,216,679 |
| 60,032 | 2.0 | 732,462,391 | 187,299,458,716 |
| -----  |     |             |                 |

该环节数据来源于 WRH\$\_SGA\_TARGET\_ADVICE

SGA target Size : 用以评估的 sga target 大小 (sga\_target)

SGA Size Factor: SGA Size 的比例因子 , (est SGA target Size / Current SGA target Size )

Est DB Time (s): 评估对应于该指定 sga target size 会产生多少量的 DB TIME , 单位为秒

Est Physical Reads : 评估对应该指定的 sga target size 会产生多少的物理读

## 7-9 Streams Pool Advisory

Streams Pool Advisory

DB/Inst: ITSCMP/itscmp2   Snap: 70723

| Size for | Size   | Est Spill | Est Spill | Est Unspill | Est Unspill |
|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Est (MB) | Factor | Count     | Time (s)  | Count       | Time (s)    |
| -----    |        |           |           |             |             |
| 64       | 0.5    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 128      | 1.0    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 192      | 1.5    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 256      | 2.0    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 320      | 2.5    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 384      | 3.0    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 448      | 3.5    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 512      | 4.0    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 576      | 4.5    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 640      | 5.0    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 704      | 5.5    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 768      | 6.0    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 832      | 6.5    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 896      | 7.0    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 960      | 7.5    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |
| 1,024    | 8.0    | 0         | 0         | 0           | 0           |

|       |      |   |   |   |   |
|-------|------|---|---|---|---|
| 1,088 | 8.5  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,152 | 9.0  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,216 | 9.5  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,280 | 10.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

该环节只有当使用了 Streams 流复制时才会有必要数据，数据来源

WRH\$\_STREAMS\_POOL\_ADVICE

Size for Est (MB)：用以评估的 streams pool 大小

Size Factor ：streams pool 大小的比例因子

Est Spill Count ：评估出的 当使用该大小的流池时 message 溢出到磁盘的数量

ESTD\_SPILL\_COUNT

Est Spill Time (s)： 评估出的 当使用该大小的流池时 message 溢出到磁盘的耗时，单位为秒 ESTD\_SPILL\_TIME

Est Unspill Count：评估的 当使用该大小的流池时 message unspill 即从磁盘上读取的数量 ESTD\_UNSPILL\_COUNT

Est Unspill Time (s)： 评估的 当使用该大小的流池时 message unspill 即从磁盘上读取的耗时，单位为秒 ESTD\_UNSPILL\_TIME

## 7-10 Java Pool Advisory

java pool 的相关指标与 shared pool 相似，不再赘述

## 8 Wait Statistics

### 8-1 Buffer Wait Statistics

Buffer Wait Statistics

Snap: 70719-70723

-> ordered by wait time desc, waits desc

| Class              | Waits     | Total Wait Time (s) | Avg Time (ms) |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|
| -----              |           |                     |               |
| data block         | 8,442,041 | 407,259             | 48            |
| undo header        | 16,212    | 1,711               | 106           |
| undo block         | 21,023    | 557                 | 26            |
| 1st level bmb      | 1,038     | 266                 | 256           |
| 2nd level bmb      | 540       | 185                 | 342           |
| bitmap block       | 90        | 25                  | 276           |
| segment header     | 197       | 13                  | 66            |
| file header block  | 132       | 6                   | 43            |
| bitmap index block | 18        | 0                   | 1             |

|            |   |   |   |
|------------|---|---|---|
| extent map | 2 | 0 | 0 |
|------------|---|---|---|

数据来源 : WRH\$\_WAITSTAT

该环节是对 缓冲池中各类型(class) 块 等待的汇总信息 , wait 的原因一般是 buffer busy waits 和 read by other session

class 数据块的 class , 一个 oracle 数据块即有 class 属性 还有 type 属性 , 数据块中记录 type 属性(KCBH) , 而在 buffer header 里存有 class 属性(X\$BH.class)

Waits: 该类型数据块的等待次数

Total Wait Time (s) : 该类型数据块的合计等待时间 单位为秒

Avg Time (ms) : 该类型数据块 平均每次等待的耗时 , 单位 ms

如果用户正使用 undo\_management=AUTO 的 SMU 则一般不会因为 rollback segment 过少而引起 undo header block 类块的等待

对于 INSERT 而引起的 buffer 争用等待 :

- 1、 对于手动 segment 管理 MSSM 考虑增加 Freelists、Freelist Groups
- 2、 使用 ASSM , 当然 ASSM 本身没什么参数可调

对于 INSERT ON INDEX 引起的争用 :

- 使用反向索引 key
- 使用 HASH 分区和本地索引



- 可能的情况下 减少 index 的 density

## 8-2 Enqueue Activity

enqueue 队列锁等待

Enqueue Activity Snaps: 70719-70723

-> only enqueues with waits are shown

-> Enqueue stats gathered prior to 10g should not be compared with 10g data

-> ordered by Wait Time desc, Waits desc

Enqueue Type (Request Reason)

| -----    |           |             |       |             |                |  |
|----------|-----------|-------------|-------|-------------|----------------|--|
| Requests | Succ Gets | Failed Gets | Waits | Wt Time (s) | Av Wt Time(ms) |  |
| -----    |           |             |       |             |                |  |

TX-Transaction (index contention)

|         |         |   |         |        |  |
|---------|---------|---|---------|--------|--|
| 201,270 | 201,326 | 0 | 193,948 | 97,517 |  |
|---------|---------|---|---------|--------|--|

502.80

TM-DML

|         |         |   |       |        |           |
|---------|---------|---|-------|--------|-----------|
| 702,731 | 702,681 | 4 | 1,081 | 46,671 | 43,174.08 |
|---------|---------|---|-------|--------|-----------|

SQ-Sequence Cache

|                                      |        |        |       |        |        |           |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|
|                                      | 28,643 | 28,632 | 0     | 17,418 | 35,606 | 2,044.19  |
| HW-Segment High Water Mark           |        |        |       |        |        |           |
|                                      | 9,210  | 8,845  | 376   | 1,216  | 12,505 | 10,283.85 |
| TX-Transaction (row lock contention) |        |        |       |        |        |           |
|                                      | 9,288  | 9,280  | 0     | 9,232  | 10,486 | 1,135.80  |
| CF-Controlfile Transaction           |        |        |       |        |        |           |
|                                      | 15,851 | 14,094 | 1,756 | 2,798  | 4,565  | 1,631.64  |
| TX-Transaction (allocate ITL entry)  |        |        |       |        |        |           |
|                                      | 471    | 369    | 102   | 360    | 169    |           |
|                                      | 469.28 |        |       |        |        |           |

Enqueue Type (Request Reason) enqueue 队列的类型，大家在研究 enqueue 问题前至少搞清楚 enqueue type 和 enqueue mode ， enqueue type 是队列锁所要保护的资源 如 TM 表锁 CF 控制文件锁， enqueue mode 是持有队列锁的模式 (SS、SX 、 S、SSX、X)

Requests：申请对应的 enqueue type 资源或者队列转换(enqueue conversion 例如 S 转 SSX ) 的次数

Succ Gets ：对应的 enqueue 被成功 申请或转换的次数

Failed Gets ：对应的 enqueue 的申请 或者转换失败的次数

Waits ：由对应的 enqueue 的申请或者转换而造成等待的次数

Wt Time (s) ： 由对应的 enqueue 的申请或者转换而造成等待的等待时间

Av Wt Time(ms) :由对应的 enqueue 的申请或者转换而造成等待的平均等待时间 , Wt

Time (s) / Waits ,单位为 ms

9-1 Undo Segment Summary

|                                                                          |                     |                        |                 |                 |                   |          |                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Undo Segment Summary                                                     |                     |                        |                 |                 |                   |          |                    |
| Snaps: 70719-70723                                                       |                     |                        |                 |                 |                   |          |                    |
| -> Min/Max TR (mins) - Min and Max Tuned Retention (minutes)             |                     |                        |                 |                 |                   |          |                    |
| -> STO - Snapshot Too Old count, OOS - Out of Space count                |                     |                        |                 |                 |                   |          |                    |
| -> Undo segment block stats:                                             |                     |                        |                 |                 |                   |          |                    |
| -> uS - unexpired Stolen, uR - unexpired Released, uU - unexpired reUsed |                     |                        |                 |                 |                   |          |                    |
| -> eS - expired Stolen, eR - expired Released, eU - expired reUsed       |                     |                        |                 |                 |                   |          |                    |
| Undo TS#                                                                 | Num Undo Blocks (K) | Number of Transactions | Max Qry Len (s) | Max Tx Concurcy | Min/Max TR (mins) | STO/ OOS | uS/uR/uU/ eS/eR/eU |
| 4                                                                        | 85.0                | 200,127                | 55,448          | 317             | 1040.2/10         | 0/0      | 0/0/0/0/0/0        |
|                                                                          |                     |                        |                 |                 |                   |          |                    |
| Undo Segment Stats                                                       |                     |                        |                 |                 |                   |          |                    |
| Snaps: 70719-70723                                                       |                     |                        |                 |                 |                   |          |                    |
| -> Most recent 35 Undostat rows, ordered by Time desc                    |                     |                        |                 |                 |                   |          |                    |
| End Time                                                                 | Num Undo Blocks     | Number of Transactions | Max Qry Len (s) | Max Tx Concy    | Tun Ret (mins)    | STO/ OOS | uS/uR/uU/ eS/eR/eU |
| 29-Aug 05:52                                                             | 11,700              | 35,098                 | 55,448          | 234             | 1,070             | 0/0      | 0/0/0/0/0/0        |
| 29-Aug 05:42                                                             | 12,203              | 24,677                 | 54,844          | 284             | 1,065             | 0/0      | 0/0/0/0/0/0        |
| 29-Aug 05:32                                                             | 14,132              | 37,826                 | 54,241          | 237             | 1,060             | 0/0      | 0/0/0/0/0/0        |
| 29-Aug 05:22                                                             | 14,379              | 32,315                 | 53,637          | 317             | 1,050             | 0/0      | 0/0/0/0/0/0        |
| 29-Aug 05:12                                                             | 15,693              | 34,157                 | 53,033          | 299             | 1,045             | 0/0      | 0/0/0/0/0/0        |
| 29-Aug 05:02                                                             | 16,878              | 36,054                 | 52,428          | 250             | 1,040             | 0/0      | 0/0/0/0/0/0        |

数据来源： WRH\$\_UNDOSTAT , undo 相关的使用信息每 10 分钟刷新到 v\$undostat

中

Undo Extent 有三种状态 active 、 unexpired 、 expired

active => extent 中 包括了活动的事务 ， active 的 undo extent 一般不允许被其他事务重用覆盖

unexpired => extent 中没有活动的事务，但相关 undo 记录从 inactive 到目前还未经过 undo retention(注意 auto undo retention 的问题 因为这个特性 可能在观察 dba\_undo\_extents 时看到大部分 block 都是 unexpired，这是正常的) 指定的时间，所以为 unexpired。对于没有 guarantee retention 的 undo tablespace 而言，unexpired extent 可能被 steal 为其他事物重用

expired => extent 中没有活动事务，且超过了 undo retention 的时间

Undo TS# 在使用的这个 undo 表空间的表空间号，一个实例 同一时间只能用 1 个 undo tablespace ， RAC 不同节点可以用不同的 undo tablespace

Num Undo Blocks (K) 指被消费的 undo 数据块的数量, (K)代表要乘以 1000 才是实际值； 可以用该指标来评估系统对 undo block 的消费量， 以便基于实际负载情况来评估 UNDO 表空间的大小

Number of Transactions 指该段时间内该 undo 表空间上执行过的事务 transaction 总量

Max Qry Len (s) 该时段内 持续最久的查询 时间， 单位为秒

Max Tx Concy 该时段内 最大的事务并发量

Min/Max TR (mins) 最小和最大的 tuned undo retention , 单位为分钟 ; STO/

OOS STO 指 ORA-01555 Snapshot Too Old 错误出现的次数 ; OOS – 指 Out of

Space count 错误出现的次数

uS – unexpired Stolen 尝试从未过期的 undo extent 中偷取 undo space 的次数

uR – unexpired Released 从未过期的 undo extent 中释放的块数目

uU – unexpired reUsed 未过期的 undo extent 中的 block 被其他事务重用的 块数目

eS – expired Stolen 尝试从过期的 undo extent 中偷取 undo space 的次数

eR – expired Released 从过期的 undo extent 中释放的块数目

eU – expired reUsed 过期的 undo extent 中的 block 被其他事务重用的 块数目

|               |        |                                                                                                         |
|---------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| UNXPSTEALCNT  | NUMBER | Number of attempts to obtain undo space by stealing unexpired extents from other transactions           |
| UNXPBLKRELCNT | NUMBER | Number of unexpired blocks removed from certain undo segments so they can be used by other transactions |
| UNXPBLKREUCNT | NUMBER | Number of unexpired undo blocks reused by transactions                                                  |
| EXPSTEALCNT   | NUMBER | Number of attempts to steal expired undo blocks from other undo segments                                |

|              |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EXPBLKRELCNT | NUMBER | Number of expired undo blocks stolen from other undo segments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| EXPBLKREUCNT | NUMBER | Number of expired undo blocks reused within the same undo segments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| SSOLDERRCNT  | NUMBER | Identifies the number of times the error <b>ORA-01555</b> occurred. You can use this statistic to decide whether or not the <b>UNDO_RETENTION</b> initialization parameter is set properly given the size of the undo tablespace. Increasing the value of <b>UNDO_RETENTION</b> can reduce the occurrence of this error. |

## 10-1 Latch Activity

Latch Activity

Snaps: 70719-70723

- > "Get Requests", "Pct Get Miss" and "Avg Slps/Miss" are statistics for willing-to-wait latch get requests
- > "NoWait Requests", "Pct NoWait Miss" are for no-wait latch get requests
- > "Pct Misses" for both should be very close to 0.0

| Latch Name               | Get        | Pct      | Avg        | Wait     | Pct             |             |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
|                          | Requests   | Get Miss | Slps /Miss | Time (s) | NoWait Requests | NoWait Miss |
| AQ deq hash table latch  | 4          | 0.0      |            | 0        | 0               | N/A         |
| ASM Keyed state latch    | 9,048      | 0.1      | 0.2        | 0        | 0               | N/A         |
| ASM allocation           | 15,017     | 0.2      | 0.8        | 1        | 0               | N/A         |
| ASM db client latch      | 72,745     | 0.0      |            | 0        | 0               | N/A         |
| ASM map headers          | 5,860      | 0.6      | 0.6        | 1        | 0               | N/A         |
| ASM map load waiting lis | 1,462      | 0.0      |            | 0        | 0               | N/A         |
| ASM map operation freeli | 63,539     | 0.1      | 0.4        | 1        | 0               | N/A         |
| ASM map operation hash t | 76,484,447 | 0.1      | 1.0        | 66       | 0               | N/A         |

latch name Latch 门的名字

Get Requests latch 被以 willing-to-wait 模式申请并获得的次数

Pct Get Miss miss 是指 latch 被以 willing-to-wait 模式申请但是申请者必须等待的次数， $Pct\ Get\ Miss = Miss / Get\ Requests$ ；miss 可以从后面的 Latch Sleep Breakdown 获得

Avg Slps /Miss Sleep 是指 latch 被以 willing-to-wait 模式申请最终导致 session 需要 sleep 以等待该 latch 的次数； $Avg\ Slps / Miss = Sleeps / Misses$ ；Sleeps 可以从后面的 Latch Sleep Breakdown 获得

Wait Time (s) 指花费在等待 latch 上的时间，单位为秒

NoWait Requests 指 latch 被以 no-wait 模式来申请的次数

Pct NoWait Miss 以 no-wait 模式来申请 latch 但直接失败的次数

对于高并发的 latch 例如 cache buffers chains，其 Pct Misses 应当十分接近于 0

一般的调优原则：

如果 latch : cache buffers chains 是 Top 5 事件 则需要考虑优化 SQL 减少 全表扫描 并

减少 Top buffer gets SQL 语句的逻辑读

如果 latch : redo copy 、 redo allocation 等待较多，则可以考虑增大 LOG\_BUFFER

如果 latch:library cache 发生较多，则考虑增大 shared\_pool\_size

## 10-2 Latch Sleep Breakdown

| Latch Sleep Breakdown      |               | DB/Inst: ITSCMP/itscmp2 Snaps: 70719-70723 |         |            |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| -> ordered by misses desc  |               |                                            |         |            |
| Latch Name                 | Get Requests  | Misses                                     | Sleeps  | Spin Gets  |
| -----                      |               |                                            |         |            |
| cache buffers chains       | 3,365,097,866 | 12,831,875                                 | 130,058 | 12,683,450 |
| row cache objects          | 69,050,058    | 349,839                                    | 1,320   | 348,649    |
| session idle bit           | 389,437,460   | 268,285                                    | 2,768   | 265,752    |
| enqueue hash chains        | 8,698,453     | 239,880                                    | 22,476  | 219,950    |
| ges resource hash list     | 8,388,730     | 158,894                                    | 70,728  | 91,104     |
| gc element                 | 100,383,385   | 135,759                                    | 6,285   | 129,742    |
| gcs remastering latch      | 12,213,169    | 72,373                                     | 1       | 72,371     |
| enqueues                   | 4,662,545     | 46,374                                     | 259     | 46,155     |
| ASM map operation hash tab | 76,484,447    | 46,231                                     | 45,210  | 1,952      |
| Lsod array latch           | 72,598        | 24,224                                     | 24,577  | 1,519      |

latch name Latch 门的名称



Get Requests latch 被以 willing-to-wait 模式申请并获得的次数

misses 是指 latch 被以 willing-to-wait 模式申请但是申请者必须等待的次数

9i 以后 miss 之后一般有 2 种情况 spin gets 了 或者 sleep 一睡不醒直到 被 post ,

所以一般来说 9i 以后的 misses= Sleeps+ Spin Gets , 虽然不是绝对如此

Sleeps 是指 latch 被以 willing-to-wait 模式申请最终导致 session 需要 sleep 以等待该 latch 的次数

Spin Gets 以 willing-to-wait 模式去申请 latch , 在 miss 之后以 spin 方式获得了 latch 的次数

## 10-3 Latch Miss Sources

Latch Miss Sources Snaps: 70719-70723

-> only latches with sleeps are shown

-> ordered by name, sleeps desc

| Latch Name            | Where            | NoWait | Waiter |        |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                       |                  | Misses | Sleeps | Sleeps |
| ASM Keyed state latch | kfksolGet        | 0      | 1      | 1      |
| ASM allocation        | kfgpnSetDisks2   | 0      | 17     | 0      |
| ASM allocation        | kfgpnClearDisks  | 0      | 5      | 0      |
| ASM allocation        | kfgscCreate      | 0      | 4      | 0      |
| ASM allocation        | kfgrpGetByName   | 0      | 1      | 26     |
| ASM map headers       | kffmUnidentify_3 | 0      | 7      | 8      |
| ASM map headers       | kffmAllocate     | 0      | 6      | 0      |

|                          |                |   |        |        |
|--------------------------|----------------|---|--------|--------|
| ASM map headers          | kffmIdentify   | 0 | 6      | 11     |
| ASM map headers          | kffmFree       | 0 | 1      | 0      |
| ASM map operation freeli | kffmTranslate2 | 0 | 15     | 8      |
| ASM map operation hash t | kffmUnidentify | 0 | 44,677 | 36,784 |
| ASM map operation hash t | kffmTranslate  | 0 | 220    | 3,517  |

数据来源为 DBA\_HIST\_LATCH\_MISSES\_SUMMARY

latch name Latch 门的名字

where : 指哪些代码路径内核函数持有过这些该 latch , 而不是哪些代码路径要申请这些

latch ; 例如 kcbgtcr 函数的作用是 Get a block for Consistent read ,其持有 latch :cache

buffers chain 是很正常的事情

NoWait Misses: 以 no-wait 模式来申请 latch 但直接失败的次数

Sleeps: 指 latch 被以 willing-to-wait 模式申请最终导致 session 需要 sleep 以等待该

latch 的次数 time of sleeps resulted in making the latch request

Waiter Sleeps : 等待者休眠的次数 times of sleeps that waiters did for each

where; Sleep 是阻塞者等待的次数 , Waiter Sleeps 是被阻塞者等待的次数

## 10-4 Mutex Sleep Summary

Mutex Sleep Summary Snaps: 70719-70723

-> ordered by number of sleeps desc

| Mutex Type | Location | Sleeps | Wait Time (ms) |
|------------|----------|--------|----------------|
| -----      |          |        |                |

|               |                                  |       |        |
|---------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Cursor Pin    | kksfbc [KKSCHLFSP2]              | 4,364 | 14,520 |
| Cursor Pin    | kkslce [KKSCHLPIN2]              | 2,396 | 2,498  |
| Library Cache | kglpndl1 95                      | 903   | 475    |
| Library Cache | kglpin1 4                        | 800   | 458    |
| Library Cache | kglpnal2 91                      | 799   | 259    |
| Library Cache | kglget1 1                        | 553   | 1,697  |
| Library Cache | kglpnal1 90                      | 489   | 88     |
| Library Cache | kgllkd1 85                       | 481   | 1,528  |
| Cursor Pin    | kksLockDelete [KKSCHLPIN6]       | 410   | 666    |
| Cursor Stat   | kkocsStoreBindAwareStats [KKSSTA | 346   | 497    |
| Library Cache | kgldgn2 106                      | 167   | 348    |
| Library Cache | kgldgh1 64                       | 26    | 84     |
| Library Cache | kgldtin1 42                      | 19    | 55     |
| Cursor Pin    | kksfbc [KKSCHLPIN1]              | 13    | 34     |
| Library Cache | kgldgn1 62                       | 11    | 13     |
| Library Cache | kgllkal1 80                      | 9     | 12     |
| Library Cache | kgllkc1 57                       | 6     | 0      |
| Cursor Pin    | kksSetBindType [KKSCHLPIN3]      | 5     | 5      |
| Library Cache | kglGetHandleReference 124        | 4     | 20     |
| Library Cache | kglUpgradeLock 119               | 4     | 0      |
| Library Cache | kglget2 2                        | 3     | 0      |
| Library Cache | kglati1 45                       | 1     | 0      |
| Library Cache | kglini1 32                       | 1     | 0      |
| Library Cache | kglobld1 75                      | 1     | 0      |
| Library Cache | kglobpn1 71                      | 1     | 0      |

Mutex 是 10.2.0.2 以后引入的新的内存锁机制，具体对 Mutex 的描述见《深入理解 Oracle 中的 Mutex》：

### Mutex Type

Mutex 的类型其实就是 mutex 对应的客户的名字，在版本 10.2 中基本只有 KKS 使用

Mutex，所以仅有 3 种：

- Cursor Stat (kgx\_kks1)
- Cursor Parent (kgx\_kks2)
- Cursor Pin (kgx\_kks3)

11g 中增加了 Library Cache

Location 发起对该 Mutex 申请的代码路径 code location , 而不是还持有该 Mutex 的代码路径或曰内核函数

10.2 中最常见的下面的几个函数

kkspsc0 -负责解析游标 - 检测我们正在解析的游标是否有对象的 parent cursor heap 0 存在

kksfbc - 负责找到合适的子游标 或者创建一个新的子游标

kksFindCursorstat

Sleeps:

## Mutex 的 Get 和 Sleep

当一个 Mutex 被申请时, 一般称为一个 get request。若初始的申请未能得到授权, 则该进程会因为此次申请而进入到 255 次 SPIN 中(\_mutex\_spin\_count Mutex spin count), 每次 SPIN 循环迭代过程中该进程都会去看看 Mutex 被释放了吗。

若该 Mutex 在 SPIN 之后仍未被释放, 则该进程针对申请的 mutex 进入对应的 mutex wait 等待事件中。实际进程的等待事件和等待方式由 mutex 的类型锁决定, 例如 Cursor pin、Cursor Parent。举例来说, 这种等待可能是阻塞等待, 也可以是 sleep。

**但是请注意在 V\$MUTEX\_SLEEP\_\*视图上的 sleep 列意味着等待的次数。相关代码函数在开始进入等待时自加这个 sleep 字段。**

等待计时从进程进入等待前开始计算等待时间， 当一个进程结束其等待， 则等待的时间加入都总和 total 中。 该进程再次尝试申请之前的 Mutex， 若该 Mutex 仍不可用， 则它再次进入 spin/wait 的循环。

V\$MUTEX\_SLEEP\_HISTORY 视图的 GETS 列仅在成功申请到一个 Mutex 时才增加。

Wait Time (ms) 类似于 latch， spin time 不算做 mutex 的消耗时间， 它只包含等待消耗的时间。

=====

## 11 segment statistics 段级统计

### 11-1 Segments by Logical Reads

Segments by Logical Reads DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723

-> Total Logical Reads: 2,021,476,421

-> Captured Segments account for 83.7% of Total

| Owner      | Tablespace<br>Name | Object Name          | Subobject<br>Name | Obj.<br>Type | Logical<br>Reads | %Total |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------|
| -----      |                    |                      |                   |              |                  |        |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_PRODUCT_ATTRIBUTE |                   | INDEX        | 372,849,920      | 18.44  |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_PRODUCT_LS_PK     |                   | INDEX        | 329,829,632      | 16.32  |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_PRODUCT_ATTRIBUTE |                   | TABLE        | 218,419,008      | 10.80  |
| CONTENT_OW | PLAYLIST_A         | MZ_PLAYLIST_ARTIST   |                   | TABLE        | 182,426,240      | 9.02   |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_PRODUCT           |                   | TABLE        | 108,597,376      | 5.37   |

owner：数据段的所有者

Tablespace Name: 数据段所在表空间名

Object Name : 对象名

Subobject Name : 子对象名 , 例如一个分区表的某个分区

obj Type: 对象类型 一般为 TABLE /INDEX 或者分区或子分区

Logical Reads : 该数据段上发生过的逻辑读 , 单位为 块数\*次数

%Total : 占总的逻辑读的百分比 , (当前对象上发生过的逻辑读/ Total DB 逻辑读)

## 11-2 Segments by Physical Reads

|                                  |            |                      |                   |                    |           |        |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------|
| Segments by Physical Reads       |            |                      | DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 | Snaps: 70719-70723 |           |        |
| -> Total Physical Reads:         |            |                      | 56,839,035        |                    |           |        |
| -> Captured Segments account for |            |                      | 51.9% of Total    |                    |           |        |
|                                  | Tablespace |                      | Subobject         | Obj.               | Physical  |        |
| Owner                            | Name       | Object Name          | Name              | Type               | Reads     | %Total |
| -----                            |            |                      |                   |                    |           |        |
| CONTENT_OW                       | SONG_TS    | MZ_SONG              |                   | TABLE              | 7,311,928 | 12.86  |
| CONTENT_OW                       | DATA_TS    | MZ_CS_WORK_PENDING_R |                   | TABLE              | 4,896,554 |        |
| 8.61                             |            |                      |                   |                    |           |        |
| CONTENT_OW                       | DATA_TS    | MZ_CONTENT_PROVIDER_ |                   | TABLE              | 3,099,387 | 5.45   |
| CONTENT_OW                       | DATA_TS    | MZ_PRODUCT_ATTRIBUTE |                   | TABLE              | 1,529,971 | 2.69   |
| CONTENT_OW                       | DATA_TS    | MZ_PUBLICATION       |                   | TABLE              | 1,391,735 | 2.45   |

Physical Reads: 该数据段上发生过的物理读 , 单位为 块数\*次数

%Total : 占总的物理读的百分比 , (当前对象上发生过的逻辑读/ Total DB 逻辑读)

## 11-3 Segments by Physical Read Requests

Segments by Physical Read Requests DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723

-> Total Physical Read Requests: 33,936,360

-> Captured Segments account for 45.5% of Total

| Owner      | Tablespace<br>Name | Object Name          | Subobject<br>Name | Obj.<br>Type | Phys Read<br>Requests | %Total |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------|
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_CONTENT_PROVIDER_ |                   | TABLE        | 3,099,346             | 9.13   |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_PRODUCT_ATTRIBUTE |                   | TABLE        | 1,529,950             | 4.51   |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_PRODUCT           |                   | TABLE        | 1,306,756             | 3.85   |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_AUDIO_FILE        |                   | TABLE        | 910,537               | 2.68   |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_PRODUCT_ATTRIBUTE |                   | INDEX        | 820,459               | 2.42   |

Phys Read Requests : 物理读的申请次数

%Total : (该段上发生的物理读的申请次数/ physical read IO requests)

## 11-4 Segments by UnOptimized Reads

Segments by UnOptimized Reads DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723

-> Total UnOptimized Read Requests: 811,466

-> Captured Segments account for 58.5% of Total

| Owner | Tablespace<br>Name | Object Name | Subobject<br>Name | Obj.<br>Type | UnOptimized<br>Reads | %Total |
|-------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|
|-------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|

|                    |                      |       |         |      |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------|---------|------|
| CONTENT_OW DATA_TS | MZ_CONTENT_PROVIDER_ | TABLE | 103,580 |      |
| 12.76              |                      |       |         |      |
| CONTENT_OW SONG_TS | MZ_SONG              | TABLE | 56,946  | 7.02 |
| CONTENT_OW DATA_TS | MZ_IMAGE             | TABLE | 47,017  | 5.79 |
| CONTENT_OW DATA_TS | MZ_PRODUCT_ATTRIBUTE | TABLE | 40,950  | 5.05 |
| CONTENT_OW DATA_TS | MZ_PRODUCT           | TABLE | 30,406  | 3.75 |

UnOptimized Reads  

$$\text{UnOptimized Read Reqs} = \text{Physical Read Reqs} - \text{Optimized Read Reqs}$$

Optimized Read Requests 是指 哪些满足 Exadata Smart Flash Cache ( or the Smart Flash Cache in Oracle Exadata V2 (Note that despite same name, concept and use of 'Smart Flash Cache' in Exadata V2 is different from 'Smart Flash Cache' in Database Smart Flash Cache)). 的物理读 次数 。 满足从 smart flash cache 走的读取申请则认为 optimized ，因为这些读取要比普通从磁盘走快得多。

此外通过 smart scan 读取 storage index 的情况也被认为是 ' optimized read requests' ，源于可以避免读取不相关的数据。

当用户不在使用 Exadata 时 则 UnOptimized Read Reqs 总是等于 Physical Read Reqs  

$$\%Total : (\text{该段上发生的物理读的 UnOptimized Read Reqs} / (\text{physical read IO requests} - \text{physical read requests optimized} ))$$

## 11-5 Segments by Optimized Reads



-> Total Optimized Read Requests: 33,124,894

-> Captured Segments account for 45.2% of Total

| Owner      | Tablespace<br>Name | Object Name          | Subobject<br>Name | Obj.<br>Type | Optimized<br>Reads | %Total |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_CONTENT_PROVIDER_ |                   | TABLE        | 2,995,766          | 9.04   |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_PRODUCT_ATTRIBUTE |                   | TABLE        | 1,489,000          | 4.50   |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_PRODUCT           |                   | TABLE        | 1,276,350          | 3.85   |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_AUDIO_FILE        |                   | TABLE        | 890,775            | 2.69   |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_AM_REQUEST_IX3    |                   | INDEX        | 816,067            | 2.46   |

关于 optimizerd read 上面已经解释过了，这里的单位是 request 次数

%Total : (该段上发生的物理读的 Optimized Read Reqs/ physical read requests  
optimized )

## 11-6 Segments by Direct Physical Reads

Segments by Direct Physical Reads DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723

-> Total Direct Physical Reads: 14,118,552

-> Captured Segments account for 94.2% of Total

| Owner      | Tablespace<br>Name | Object Name          | Subobject<br>Name | Obj.<br>Type | Direct<br>Reads | %Total |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------|
| CONTENT_OW | SONG_TS            | MZ_SONG              |                   | TABLE        | 7,084,416       | 50.18  |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_CS_WORK_PENDING_R |                   | TABLE        | 4,839,984       | 34.28  |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_PUBLICATION       |                   | TABLE        | 1,361,133       | 9.64   |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | SYS_LOB0000203660C00 |                   | LOB          | 5,904           | .04    |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | SYS_LOB0000203733C00 |                   | LOB          | 1,656           | .01    |

Direct reads 直接路径物理读，单位为 块数\*次数

%Total (该段上发生的 direct path reads /Total physical reads direct )

11-7 Segments by Physical Writes

Segments by Physical WritesDB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723  
-> Total Physical Writes: 590,563  
-> Captured Segments account for 38.3% of Total

| Owner      | Tablespace<br>Name | Object Name           | Subobject<br>Name | Obj.<br>Type | Physical<br>Writes | %Total |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_CS_WORK_PENDING_R  |                   | TABLE        | 23,595             | 4.00   |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_PODCAST            |                   | TABLE        | 19,834             | 3.36   |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_IMAGE_IX2          |                   | INDEX        | 16,345             | 2.77   |
| SYS        | SYSAUX             | WRH\$_ACTIVE_SESSION_ | 1367_70520        | TABLE        | 14,173             | 2.40   |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_AM_REQUEST_IX3     |                   | INDEX        | 9,645              | 1.63   |

Physical Writes ，物理写 单位为 块数\*次数

Total % (该段上发生的物理写 /Total physical writes )

11-9 Segments by Physical Write Requests

Segments by Physical Write RequestsDB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723  
-> Total Physical Write Requestss: 436,789  
-> Captured Segments account for 43.1% of Total

| Tablespace | Subobject | Obj. | Phys Write |
|------------|-----------|------|------------|
|------------|-----------|------|------------|

| Owner      | Name     | Object Name          | Name | Type  | Requests | %Total |
|------------|----------|----------------------|------|-------|----------|--------|
| -----      |          |                      |      |       |          |        |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS  | MZ_CS_WORK_PENDING_R |      | TABLE | 22,581   |        |
| 5.17       |          |                      |      |       |          |        |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS  | MZ_PODCAST           |      | TABLE | 19,797   | 4.53   |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS | MZ_IMAGE_IX2         |      | INDEX | 14,529   | 3.33   |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS | MZ_AM_REQUEST_IX3    |      | INDEX | 9,434    | 2.16   |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS  | MZ_AM_REQUEST        |      | TABLE | 8,618    | 1.97   |

Phys Write Requests 物理写的请求次数 ，单位为次数

%Total (该段上发生的物理写请求次数 /physical write IO requests )

## 11-10 Segments by Direct Physical Writes

Segments by Direct Physical Writes DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723

-> Total Direct Physical Writes: 29,660

-> Captured Segments account for 18.3% of Total

| Owner      | Tablespace<br>Name | Object Name           | Subobject<br>Name | Obj.<br>Type | Direct<br>Writes | %Total |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------|
| -----      |                    |                       |                   |              |                  |        |
| SYS        | SYSAUX             | WRH\$_ACTIVE_SESSION_ | 1367_70520        | TABLE        | 4,601            | 15.51  |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | SYS_LOB0000203733C00  |                   | LOB          | 620              | 2.09   |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | SYS_LOB0000203660C00  |                   | LOB          | 134              | .45    |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | SYS_LOB0000203779C00  |                   | LOB          | 46               | .16    |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | SYS_LOB0000203796C00  |                   | LOB          | 41               | .14    |

Direct Writes 直接路径写 ，单位额为块数\*次数

%Total 为(该段上发生的直接路径写 /physical writes direct )

## 11-11 Segments by Table Scans

|                                  |            |                      |                   |                    |       |        |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Segments by Table Scans          |            |                      | DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 | Snaps: 70719-70723 |       |        |
| -> Total Table Scans:            |            | 10,713               |                   |                    |       |        |
| -> Captured Segments account for |            | 1.0% of Total        |                   |                    |       |        |
|                                  | Tablespace | Subobject            | Obj.              | Table              |       |        |
| Owner                            | Name       | Object Name          | Name              | Type               | Scans | %Total |
| -----                            |            |                      |                   |                    |       |        |
| CONTENT_OW                       | DATA_TS    | MZ_PUBLICATION       |                   | TABLE              | 92    | .86    |
| CONTENT_OW                       | DATA_TS    | MZ_CS_WORK_PENDING_R |                   | TABLE              |       |        |
| 14                               |            |                      |                   |                    |       | .13    |
| CONTENT_OW                       | SONG_TS    | MZ_SONG              |                   | TABLE              | 3     | .03    |
| CONTENT_OW                       | DATA_TS    | MZ_AM_REQUEST        |                   | TABLE              | 1     | .01    |

Table Scans 来源为 dba\_hist\_seg\_stat.table\_scans\_delta 不过这个指标并不十分精确

## 11-12 Segments by DB Blocks Changes

|                                                                           |  |                   |  |                    |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| Segments by DB Blocks Changes                                             |  | DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 |  | Snaps: 70719-70723 |  |
| -> % of Capture shows % of DB Block Changes for each top segment compared |  |                   |  |                    |  |
| -> with total DB Block Changes for all segments captured by the Snapshot  |  |                   |  |                    |  |

| Owner      | Tablespace<br>Name | Object Name          | Subobject<br>Name | Obj.<br>Type | DB Block<br>Changes | % of<br>Capture |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_AM_REQUEST_IX8    |                   | INDEX        | 347,856             | 10.21           |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_AM_REQUEST_IX3A   |                   | INDEX        | 269,504             | 7.91            |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_AM_REQUEST_PK     |                   | INDEX        | 251,904             | 7.39            |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_AM_REQUEST        |                   | TABLE        | 201,056             | 5.90            |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_PRODUCT_ATTRIBUTE |                   | INDEX        | 199,888             | 5.86            |

DB Block Changes , 单位为块数\*次数

%Total : (该段上发生 block changes / db block changes )

## 11-13 Segments by Row Lock Waits

Segments by Row Lock Waits DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723

-> % of Capture shows % of row lock waits for each top segment compared

-> with total row lock waits for all segments captured by the Snapshot

| Owner      | Tablespace<br>Name | Object Name                    | Subobject<br>Name | Obj.<br>Type | Row<br>Lock | % of<br>Waits Capture |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| CONTENT_OW | LOB_8K_TS          | MZ_ASSET_WORK_EVENT_           |                   | INDEX        | 72,005      | 43.86                 |
| CONTENT_OW | LOB_8K_TS          | MZ_CS_WORK_NOTE_RE_I_2013_1_36 |                   | INDEX        | 13,795      | 8.40                  |
| CONTENT_OW | LOB_8K_TS          | MZ_CS_WORK_INFO_PART_2013_5_35 |                   | INDEX        | 12,383      | 7.54                  |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_AM_REQUEST_IX3A             |                   | INDEX        | 8,937       | 5.44                  |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_AM_REQUEST                  |                   | TABLE        | 8,531       | 5.20                  |

Row Lock Waits 是指行锁的等待次数 数据来源于

dba\_hist\_seg\_stat.ROW\_LOCK\_WAITS\_DELTA

11-14 Segments by ITL WAITS

Segments by ITL WaitsDB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723  
-> % of Capture shows % of ITL waits for each top segment compared  
-> with total ITL waits for all segments captured by the Snapshot

| Owner      | Tablespace<br>Name | Object Name                    | Subobject<br>Name | Obj.<br>Type | ITL  | % of<br>Waits Capture |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------|-----------------------|
| CONTENT_OW | LOB_8K_TS          | MZ_ASSET_WORK_EVENT_           |                   | INDEX        | 95   | 30.16                 |
| CONTENT_OW | LOB_8K_TS          | MZ_CS_WORK_NOTE_RE_I_2013_1_36 |                   | INDEX        | 48   | 15.24                 |
| CONTENT_OW | LOB_8K_TS          | MZ_CS_WORK_INFO_PART_2013_5_35 |                   | INDEX        | 21   | 6.67                  |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_SALABLE_FIRST_AVA           |                   | INDEX        | 21   | 6.67                  |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_CS_WORK_PENDING_R           |                   | TABLE        | 20   |                       |
|            |                    |                                |                   |              | 6.35 |                       |

关于 ITL 的介绍详

ITL Waits 等待 ITL 的次数，数据来源为 dba\_hist\_seg\_stat.itl\_waits\_delta

11-14 Segments by Buffer Busy Waits

Segments by Buffer Busy WaitsDB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723  
-> % of Capture shows % of Buffer Busy Waits for each top segment compared  
-> with total Buffer Busy Waits for all segments captured by the Snapshot

|  |  |  |  |  |        |
|--|--|--|--|--|--------|
|  |  |  |  |  | Buffer |
|--|--|--|--|--|--------|

| Owner      | Tablespace<br>Name | Object Name                    | Subobject<br>Name | Obj.<br>Type | Busy<br>Waits | % of<br>Capture |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| CONTENT_OW | LOB_8K_TS          | MZ_ASSET_WORK_EVENT_           |                   | INDEX        | 251,073       | 57.07           |
| CONTENT_OW | LOB_8K_TS          | MZ_CS_WORK_NOTE_RE_I_2013_1_36 |                   | INDEX        | 36,186        | 8.23            |
| CONTENT_OW | LOB_8K_TS          | MZ_CS_WORK_INFO_PART_2013_5_35 |                   | INDEX        | 31,786        | 7.23            |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_AM_REQUEST_IX3A             |                   | INDEX        | 15,663        | 3.56            |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_CS_WORK_PENDING_R           |                   | INDEX        | 11,087        |                 |
|            |                    |                                |                   |              | 2.52          |                 |

Buffer Busy Waits 该数据段上发生 buffer busy wait 的次数 数据来源

dba\_hist\_seg\_stat.buffer\_busy\_waits\_delta

## 11-15 Segments by Global Cache Buffer

Segments by Global Cache Buffer BusyDB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-7072

-> % of Capture shows % of GC Buffer Busy for each top segment compared

-> with GC Buffer Busy for all segments captured by the Snapshot

| Owner      | Tablespace<br>Name | Object Name                    | Subobject<br>Name | Obj.<br>Type | GC<br>Buffer | % of<br>Busy Capture |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_AM_REQUEST_IX3              |                   | INDEX        | 2,135,528    | 50.07                |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_CONTENT_PROVIDER_           |                   | TABLE        | 652,900      |                      |
|            |                    |                                |                   |              | 15.31        |                      |
| CONTENT_OW | LOB_8K_TS          | MZ_ASSET_WORK_EVENT_           |                   | INDEX        | 552,161      | 12.95                |
| CONTENT_OW | LOB_8K_TS          | MZ_CS_WORK_NOTE_RE_I_2013_1_36 |                   | INDEX        | 113,042      | 2.65                 |
| CONTENT_OW | LOB_8K_TS          | MZ_CS_WORK_INFO_PART_2013_5_35 |                   | INDEX        | 98,134       | 2.30                 |

GC Buffer Busy 数据段上发挥僧 gc buffer busy 的次数， 数据源

dba\_hist\_seg\_stat.gc\_buffer\_busy\_delta

11-15 Segments by CR Blocks Received

|                                                 |          |                      |      |       |        |        |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|------|-------|--------|--------|
| Segments by CR Blocks Received                  |          |                      |      |       |        |        |
| DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723            |          |                      |      |       |        |        |
| -> Total CR Blocks Received: 763,037            |          |                      |      |       |        |        |
| -> Captured Segments account for 40.9% of Total |          |                      |      |       |        |        |
|                                                 |          |                      |      |       |        |        |
| Tablespace                                      |          | Subobject            |      | Obj.  | CR     |        |
| Owner                                           | Name     | Object Name          | Name | Type  | Blocks | %Total |
| -----                                           |          |                      |      |       |        |        |
| CONTENT_OW                                      | DATA_TS  | MZ_AM_REQUEST        |      | TABLE | 69,100 | 9.06   |
| CONTENT_OW                                      | DATA_TS  | MZ_CS_WORK_PENDING_R |      | TABLE | 44,491 |        |
| 5.83                                            |          |                      |      |       |        |        |
| CONTENT_OW                                      | INDEX_TS | MZ_AM_REQUEST_IX3A   |      | INDEX | 36,830 | 4.83   |
| CONTENT_OW                                      | DATA_TS  | MZ_PODCAST           |      | TABLE | 36,632 | 4.80   |
| CONTENT_OW                                      | INDEX_TS | MZ_AM_REQUEST_PK     |      | INDEX | 19,646 | 2.57   |

CR Blocks Received 是指 RAC 中本地节点接收到 global cache CR blocks 的数量；数

据来源为 dba\_hist\_seg\_stat.gc\_cu\_blocks\_received\_delta

%Total： (该段上在本节点接收的 Global CR blocks / gc cr blocks received )



# 11-16      Segments by Current Blocks Received

Segments by Current Blocks ReceivedDB/Inst: MAC/MAC2    Snaps: 70719-70723

-> Total Current Blocks Received:                704,731

-> Captured Segments account for    61.8% of Total

| Owner      | Tablespace<br>Name | Object Name          | Subobject<br>Name | Obj.<br>Type | Current<br>Blocks<br>Received | %Total |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_AM_REQUEST_IX3    |                   | INDEX        | 56,287                        | 7.99   |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_AM_REQUEST_IX3A   |                   | INDEX        | 45,139                        | 6.41   |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_AM_REQUEST        |                   | TABLE        | 40,350                        | 5.73   |
| CONTENT_OW | DATA_TS            | MZ_CS_WORK_PENDING_R |                   | TABLE        | 22,808                        | 3.24   |
| CONTENT_OW | INDEX_TS           | MZ_AM_REQUEST_IX8    |                   | INDEX        | 13,343                        | 1.89   |

Current    Blocks Received :是指 RAC 中本地节点接收到 global cache Current blocks 的数量 ， 数据来源 DBA\_HIST\_SEG\_STAT.gc\_cu\_blocks\_received\_delta

%Total ： （该段上在本节点接收的 global cache current blocks / gc current blocks received)

## 12 Dictionary Cache Stats

## Dictionary Cache Stats

DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723

-> "Pct Misses" should be very low (< 2% in most cases) -> "Final Usage" is the number of cache entries being used

| Cache                | Get<br>Requests | Pct<br>Miss | Scan<br>Reqs | Pct<br>Miss | Mod<br>Reqs | Final<br>Usage |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| dc_awr_control       | 87              | 2.3         | 0            | N/A         | 6           | 1              |
| dc_global_oids       | 1,134           | 7.8         | 0            | N/A         | 0           | 13             |
| dc_histogram_data    | 6,119,027       | 0.9         | 0            | N/A         | 0           | 11,784         |
| dc_histogram_defs    | 1,898,714       | 2.3         | 0            | N/A         | 0           | 5,462          |
| dc_object_grants     | 175             | 26.9        | 0            | N/A         | 0           | 4              |
| dc_objects           | 10,254,514      | 0.2         | 0            | N/A         | 0           | 3,807          |
| dc_profiles          | 8,452           | 0.0         | 0            | N/A         | 0           | 2              |
| dc_rollback_segments | 3,031,044       | 0.0         | 0            | N/A         | 0           | 1,947          |
| dc_segments          | 1,812,243       | 1.4         | 0            | N/A         | 10          | 3,595          |
| dc_sequences         | 15,783          | 69.6        | 0            | N/A         | 15,782      | 20             |
| dc_table_scns        | 70              | 2.9         | 0            | N/A         | 0           | 1              |
| dc_tablespace        | 1,628,112       | 0.0         | 0            | N/A         | 0           | 37             |
| dc_users             | 2,037,138       | 0.0         | 0            | N/A         | 0           | 52             |
| global database name | 7,698           | 0.0         | 0            | N/A         | 0           | 1              |
| outstanding_alerts   | 264             | 99.6        | 0            | N/A         | 8           | 1              |
| sch_lj_oids          | 51              | 7.8         | 0            | N/A         | 0           | 1              |

Dictionary Cache 字典缓存也叫 row cache

数据来源为 dba\_hist\_rowcache\_summary

Cache 字典缓存类名 kqrstcid <=> kqrsttxt cid=3(dc\_rollback\_segments)

Get Requests 申请获取该数据字典缓存对象的次数 gets

Miss : GETMISSES 申请获取该数据字典缓存对象但 miss 的次数

Pct Miss : GETMISSES /Gets , Miss 的比例 , 这个 pct miss 应当非常低 小于 2% ,

否则有出现大量 row cache lock 的可能

Scan Reqs : 扫描申请的次数 , kqrssc 、 kqrpScan 、 kqrpsiv 时发生 scan 会导致扫描数增加 kqrstsrq++(scan requests) ,例如 migrate tablespace 时调用 kttm2b 函数 为了安全删除 uet\$中的记录会 callback kqrpsiv (used extent cache) , 实际很少见

Pct Miss : SCANMISSES/SCANS

Mod Reqs: 申请修改字典缓存对象的次数 ,从上面的数据可以看到 dc\_sequences的 mod reqs 很高 , 这是因为 sequence 是变化较多的字典对象

Final Usage : 包含有效数据的字典缓存记录的总数 也就是正在被使用的 row cache 记录 USAGE Number of cache entries that contain valid data

| Dictionary Cache Stats (RAC) |              | DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 |              | Snap: 70719-70723 |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Cache                        | GES Requests | GES Conflicts     | GES Releases |                   |
| dc_awr_control               | 14           | 2                 | 0            |                   |
| dc_global_oids               | 88           | 0                 | 102          |                   |
| dc_histogram_defs            | 43,518       | 0                 | 43,521       |                   |
| dc_objects                   | 21,608       | 17                | 21,176       |                   |
| dc_profiles                  | 1            | 0                 | 1            |                   |
| dc_segments                  | 24,974       | 14                | 24,428       |                   |
| dc_sequences                 | 25,178       | 10,644            | 347          |                   |
| dc_table_scns                | 2            | 0                 | 2            |                   |
| dc_tablespaces               | 165          | 0                 | 166          |                   |
| dc_users                     | 119          | 0                 | 119          |                   |
| outstanding_alerts           | 478          | 8                 | 250          |                   |
| sch_lj_oids                  | 4            | 0                 | 4            |                   |

GES Request kqrstilr total instance lock requests , 通过全局队列服务 GES 来申请 instance lock 的次数

GES request 申请的原因可能是 dump cache object、kqrbfr LCK 进程要 background free some parent objects 释放一些 parent objects 等

GES Conflicts kqrstifr instance lock forced-releases , LCK 进程以 AST 方式 释放锁的次数 , 仅出现在 kqrbri 中

GES Releases kqrstisr instance lock self-releases , LCK 进程要 background free some parent objects 释放一些 parent objects 时可能自增

上述数据中可以看到仅有 dc\_sequences 对应的 GES Conflicts 较多, 对于 sequence 使用 ordered 和 non-cache 选项会导致 RAC 中的一个边际效应, 即“ row cache lock” 等待源于 DC\_SEQUENCES ROW CACHE。 DC\_SEQUENCES 上的 GETS request、modifications 、GES requests 和 GES conflict 与引发生成一个新的 sequence number 的特定 SQL 执行频率相关。

在 Oracle 10g 中 ,ORDERED Sequence 还可能在高并发下造成大量 DFS lock Handle 等待, 由于 bug 5209859

## 13 Library Cache Activity

Library Cache Activity DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723

-> "Pct Misses" should be very low

| Namespace       | Get<br>Requests | Pct<br>Miss | Pin<br>Requests | Pct<br>Miss | Invalid-<br>Reloads | dations |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|---------|
| ACCOUNT_STATUS  | 8,436           | 0.3         | 0               | N/A         | 0                   | 0       |
| BODY            | 8,697           | 0.7         | 15,537          | 0.7         | 49                  | 0       |
| CLUSTER         | 317             | 4.7         | 321             | 4.7         | 0                   | 0       |
| DBLINK          | 9,212           | 0.1         | 0               | N/A         | 0                   | 0       |
| EDITION         | 4,431           | 0.0         | 8,660           | 0.0         | 0                   | 0       |
| HINTSET OBJECT  | 1,027           | 9.5         | 1,027           | 14.4        | 0                   | 0       |
| INDEX           | 792             | 18.2        | 792             | 18.2        | 0                   | 0       |
| QUEUE           | 10              | 0.0         | 1,733           | 0.0         | 0                   | 0       |
| RULESET         | 0               | N/A         | 8               | 87.5        | 7                   | 0       |
| SCHEMA          | 8,169           | 0.0         | 0               | N/A         | 0                   | 0       |
| SQL AREA        | 533,409         | 4.8         | -4,246,727,944  | 101.1       | 44,864              | 576     |
| SQL AREA BUILD  | 71,500          | 65.5        | 0               | N/A         | 0                   | 0       |
| SQL AREA STATS  | 41,008          | 90.3        | 41,008          | 90.3        | 1                   | 0       |
| TABLE/PROCEDURE | 320,310         | 0.6         | 1,033,991       | 3.6         | 25,378              | 0       |
| TRIGGER         | 847             | 0.0         | 38,442          | 0.3         | 110                 | 0       |

Namespace library cache 的命名空间

GETS Requests 该命名空间所包含对象的 library cache lock 被申请的次数

GETHITS 对象的 library cache handle 正好在内存中被找到的次数

Pct Misses : ( 1- ( GETHITS /GETS Requests)) \*100

Pin Requests 该命名空间所包含对象上 pin 被申请的次数

PINHITS 要 pin 的对象的 heap metadata 正好在 shared pool 中的次数

Pct Miss ( 1- ( PINHITS /Pin Requests)) \*100

Reloads 指从 object handle 被重建开始不是第一次 PIN 该对象的 PIN ,且该次 PIN 要求对象从磁盘上读取加载的次数 ;Reloads 值较高的情况 建议增大 shared\_pool\_size

INVALIDATIONS 由于以来对象被修改导致该命名空间所包含对象被标记为无效的次数

| Library Cache Activity (RAC) |                   | DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723 |                  |                    |                    |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Namespace                    | GES Lock Requests | GES Pin Requests                     | GES Pin Releases | GES Inval Requests | GES Invali-dations |
| ACCOUNT_STATUS               | 8,436             | 0                                    | 0                | 0                  | 0                  |
| BODY                         | 0                 | 15,497                               | 15,497           | 0                  | 0                  |
| CLUSTER                      | 321               | 321                                  | 321              | 0                  | 0                  |
| DBLINK                       | 9,212             | 0                                    | 0                | 0                  | 0                  |
| EDITION                      | 4,431             | 4,431                                | 4,431            | 0                  | 0                  |
| HINTSET OBJECT               | 1,027             | 1,027                                | 1,027            | 0                  | 0                  |
| INDEX                        | 792               | 792                                  | 792              | 0                  | 0                  |
| QUEUE                        | 8                 | 1,733                                | 1,733            | 0                  | 0                  |
| RULESET                      | 0                 | 8                                    | 8                | 0                  | 0                  |
| SCHEMA                       | 4,226             | 0                                    | 0                | 0                  | 0                  |
| TABLE/PROCEDURE              | 373,163           | 704,816                              | 704,816          | 0                  | 0                  |
| TRIGGER                      | 0                 | 38,430                               | 38,430           | 0                  | 0                  |

GES Lock Request: dlm\_lock\_requests    Lock instance-lock ReQuests    申请获得

lock instance lock 的次数

GES PIN request : DLM\_PIN\_REQUESTS Pin instance-lock ReQuests    申请获得 pin

instance lock 的次数

GES Pin Releases DLM\_PIN\_RELEASES release the pin instance lock    释放 pin

instance lock 的次数

GES Inval Requests    DLM\_INVALIDATION\_REQUESTS    get the invalidation

instance lock    申请获得 invalidation instance lock 的次数

GES Invali- dations    DLM\_INVALIDATIONS    接收到其他节点的 invalidation pings

次数

## 14 Process Memory Summary

Process Memory Summary

DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723

-> B: Begin Snap E: End Snap

-> All rows below contain absolute values (i.e. not diffed over the interval)

-> Max Alloc is Maximum PGA Allocation size at snapshot time

-> Hist Max Alloc is the Historical Max Allocation for still-connected processes

-> ordered by Begin/End snapshot, Alloc (MB) desc

| Category | Alloc<br>(MB) | Used<br>(MB) | Avg Std Dev   |               | Hist Max      |               | Num<br>Proc | Num<br>Alloc |
|----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
|          |               |              | Alloc<br>(MB) | Alloc<br>(MB) | Alloc<br>(MB) | Alloc<br>(MB) |             |              |
| B Other  | 16,062.7      | N/A          | 6.1           | 66.6          | 3,370         | 3,370         | 2,612       | 2,612        |
| SQL      | 5,412.2       | 4,462.9      | 2.2           | 89.5          | 4,483         | 4,483         | 2,508       | 2,498        |
| Freeable | 2,116.4       | .0           | .9            | 6.3           | 298           | N/A           | 2,266       | 2,266        |
| PL/SQL   | 94.0          | 69.8         | .0            | .0            | 1             | 1             | 2,610       | 2,609        |
| E Other  | 15,977.3      | N/A          | 6.1           | 66.9          | 3,387         | 3,387         | 2,616       | 2,616        |
| SQL      | 5,447.9       | 4,519.0      | 2.2           | 89.8          | 4,505         | 4,505         | 2,514       | 2,503        |
| Freeable | 2,119.9       | .0           | .9            | 6.3           | 297           | N/A           | 2,273       | 2,273        |
| PL/SQL   | 93.2          | 69.2         | .0            | .0            | 1             | 1             | 2,614       | 2,613        |

数据来源为 dba\_hist\_process\_mem\_summary，这里是对 PGA 使用的一个小结，帮助

我们了解到底谁用掉了 PGA

B: 开始快照 E: 结束快照

该环节列出 PGA 中各分类的使用量

Category 分类名，包括“SQL”，“PL/SQL”，“OLAP”和“JAVA”。特殊分类是“Freeable”和“Other”。Free memory 是指哪些 OS 已经分配给进程，但没有分配给任何分类的内存。“Other”是已经分配给分类的内存，但不是已命名的分类

Alloc (MB) allocated\_total 该分类被分配的总内存

Used (MB) used\_total 该分类已使用的内存

Avg Alloc (MB) allocated\_avg 平均每个进程中该分类分配的内存量

Std Dev Alloc (MB) : 该分类分配的内存存在每个进程之间的标准差

Max Alloc (MB) ALLOCATED\_MAX : 在快照时间内单个进程该分类最大分配过的内存量 : Max Alloc is Maximum PGA Allocation size at snapshot time

Hist Max Alloc (MB) MAX\_ALLOCATED\_MAX: 目前仍链接着的进程该分类最大分配过的内存量 : Hist Max Alloc is the Historical Max Allocation for still-connected processes

Num Proc num\_processes 进程数目

Num Alloc NON\_ZERO\_ALLOCS 分配了该类型内存的进程数目

## 14 SGA 信息

### 14 -1 SGA Memory Summary



| SGA regions      | Begin Size (Bytes) | End Size (Bytes)<br>(if different) |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Database Buffers | 20,669,530,112     |                                    |
| Fixed Size       | 2,241,880          |                                    |
| Redo Buffers     | 125,669,376        |                                    |
| Variable Size    | 10,536,094,376     |                                    |
|                  | -----              |                                    |
| sum              | 31,333,535,744     |                                    |

粗粒度的 sga 区域内存使用信息， End Size 仅在于 begin size 不同时打印

## 14-2 SGA breakdown difference

SGA breakdown difference DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723

-> ordered by Pool, Name

-> N/A value for Begin MB or End MB indicates the size of that Pool/Name was insignificant, or zero in that snapshot

| Pool   | Name                  | Begin MB | End MB  | % Diff |
|--------|-----------------------|----------|---------|--------|
| java   | free memory           | 64.0     | 64.0    | 0.00   |
| large  | PX msg pool           | 7.8      | 7.8     | 0.00   |
| large  | free memory           | 247.8    | 247.8   | 0.00   |
| shared | Checkpoint queue      | 140.6    | 140.6   | 0.00   |
| shared | FileOpenBlock         | 2,459.2  | 2,459.2 | 0.00   |
| shared | KGH: NO ACCESS        | 1,629.6  | 1,629.6 | 0.00   |
| shared | KGLH0                 | 997.7    | 990.5   | -0.71  |
| shared | KKSSP                 | 312.2    | 308.9   | -1.06  |
| shared | SQLA                  | 376.6    | 370.6   | -1.61  |
| shared | db_block_hash_buckets | 178.0    | 178.0   | 0.00   |

|                                  |          |          |      |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|------|
| shared dbktb: trace buffer       | 156.3    | 156.3    | 0.00 |
| shared event statistics per sess | 187.1    | 187.1    | 0.00 |
| shared free memory               | 1,208.9  | 1,220.6  | 0.97 |
| shared gcs resources             | 435.0    | 435.0    | 0.00 |
| shared gcs shadows               | 320.6    | 320.6    | 0.00 |
| shared ges enqueues              | 228.9    | 228.9    | 0.00 |
| shared ges resource              | 118.3    | 118.3    | 0.00 |
| shared init_heap_kfsg            | 1,063.6  | 1,068.1  | 0.43 |
| shared kgl sim object batch      | 124.3    | 124.3    | 0.00 |
| shared ksunfy : SSO free list    | 174.7    | 174.7    | 0.00 |
| stream free memory               | 128.0    | 128.0    | 0.00 |
| buffer_cache                     | 19,712.0 | 19,712.0 | 0.00 |
| fixed_sga                        | 2.1      | 2.1      | 0.00 |
| log_buffer                       | 119.8    | 119.8    | 0.00 |
| -----                            |          |          |      |

Pool 内存池的名字

Name 内存池中细分组件的名字 例如 KGLH0 存放 KEL Heap 0 、SQLA 存放 SQL 执行计划等

Begin MB 快照开始时该组件的内存大小

End MB 快照结束时该组件的内存大小

% Diff 差异百分比

特别注意 由于 AMM /ASMM 引起的 shared pool 收缩 一般在 sga breakdown 中可以提现 例如 SQLA 、KQR 等组件大幅缩小 , 可能导致一系列的解析等待 cursor: Pin S on X 、row cache lock 等

此处的 free memory 信息也值得我们关注 , 一般推荐 shared pool 应当有 300~400 MB 的 free memory 为宜

## 15 Streams 统计

## Streams CPU/IO Usage

DB/Inst: ORCL/orcl1 Snaps: 556-559

- > Streams processes ordered by CPU usage

-> CPU and I/O Time in micro seconds

| Session Type     | CPU Time | User I/O Time | Sys I/O Time |
|------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| QMON Coordinator | 101,698  | 0             | 0            |
| QMON Slaves      | 63,856   | 0             | 0            |

## Streams Capture

DB/Inst: CATGT/catgt Snaps: 911-912

-> Lag Change should be small or negative (in seconds)

| Capture Name | Captured   | Enqueued   | Pct        | Pct      | Pct     | Pct      | Time |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|---------|----------|------|
|              | Per Second | Per Second | Lag Change | RuleEval | Enqueue | RedoWait |      |
| CAPTURE_CAT  | 650        | 391        | 93         | 0        | 23      | 0        | 71   |

## Streams Apply

DB/Inst: CATGT/catgt Snaps: 911-912

-> Pct DB is the percentage of all DB transactions that this apply handled

-> WDEP is the wait for dependency

-> WCMT is the wait for commit

-> RBK is rollbacks -> MPS is messages per second

-> TPM is time per message in milli-seconds

-> Lag Change should be small or negative (in seconds)

[illegible]

Capture Name : Streams 捕获进程名

Captured Per Second : 每秒挖掘出来的 message 条数

Enqueued Per Second: 每秒入队的 message 条数

lag change: 指日志生成的时间到挖掘到该日志生成 message 的时间延迟

Pct Enqueue Time : 入队时间的比例

Pct redoWait Time : 等待 redo 的时间比例

Pct Pause Time : Pause 时间的比例

Apply Name Streams 应用 Apply 进程的名字

Applied TPS : 每秒应用的事务数

Pct DB: 所有的 DB 事务中 apply 处理的比例

Pct WDEP: 由于等待依赖的数据而耗费的时间比例

Pct WCMT: 由于等待 commit 而耗费的时间比例

Pct RBK: 事务 rollback 回滚的比例

Applied MPS: 每秒应用的 message 数

Dequeue TPM: 每毫秒出队的 message 数

Lag Change:指最新 message 生成的时间到其被 Apply 收到的延迟

## 16 Resource Limit

Resource Limit Stats DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snap: 70723  
-> only rows with Current or Maximum Utilization > 80% of Limit are shown

-> ordered by resource name

| Resource Name | Current Utilization | Maximum Utilization | Initial Allocation | Limit |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|
| ges_procs     | 2,612               | 8,007               | 10003              | 10003 |
| processes     | 2,615               | 8,011               | 10000              | 10000 |

数据源于 dba\_hist\_resource\_limit

注意这里仅列出当前使用或最大使用量>80% \*最大限制的资源名，如果没有列在这里则说

明 资源使用量安全

Current Utilization 当前对该资源(包括 Enqueue Resource、Lock 和 processes)的使用量

Maximum Utilization 从最近一次实例启动到现在该资源的最大使用量

Initial Allocation 初始分配值，一般等于参数文件中指定的值

Limit 实际上限值

## 17 init.ora Parameters

init.ora Parameters DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723

| Parameter Name | Begin value | End value<br>(if different) |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|

|                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| -----                         |                                |
| _compression_compatibility    | 11.2.0                         |
| _kghdsidx_count               | 4                              |
| _ksmg_granule_size            | 67108864                       |
| _shared_pool_reserved_min_all | 4100                           |
| archive_lag_target            | 900                            |
| audit_file_dest               | /u01/app/oracle/admin/MAC/adum |
| audit_trail                   | OS                             |
| cluster_database              | TRUE                           |
| compatible                    | 11.2.0.2.0                     |
| control_files                 | +DATA/MAC/control01.ctl, +RECO |
| db_16k_cache_size             | 268435456                      |
| db_block_size                 | 8192                           |
| db_cache_size                 | 19327352832                    |
| db_create_file_dest           | +DATA                          |

Parameter Name 参数名

Begin value 开始快照时的参数值

End value 结束快照时的参数值 (仅在发生变化时打印)

## 18 Global Messaging Statistics

| Global Messaging Statistics        |         | DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Saps: 70719-70723 |           |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Statistic                          | Total   | per Second                          | per Trans |
| -----                              |         |                                     |           |
| acks for commit broadcast(actual)  | 53,705  | 14.9                                | 0.2       |
| acks for commit broadcast(logical) | 311,182 | 86.1                                | 1.3       |
| broadcast msgs on commit(actual)   | 317,082 | 87.7                                | 1.3       |
| broadcast msgs on commit(logical)  | 317,082 | 87.7                                | 1.3       |
| broadcast msgs on commit(wasted)   | 263,332 | 72.9                                | 1.1       |
| dynamically allocated gcs resourc  | 0       | 0.0                                 | 0.0       |
| dynamically allocated gcs shadows  | 0       | 0.0                                 | 0.0       |
| flow control messages received     | 267     | 0.1                                 | 0.0       |
| flow control messages sent         | 127     | 0.0                                 | 0.0       |

|                 |        |      |     |
|-----------------|--------|------|-----|
| gcs apply delta | 0      | 0.0  | 0.0 |
| gcs assume cvt  | 55,541 | 15.4 | 0.2 |

全局通信统计信息，数据来源 WRH\$\_DLM\_MISC;

## 20 Global CR Served Stats

| Global CR Served Stats |         | DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 | Snap: 70719-70723 |
|------------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Statistic              | Total   |                   |                   |
| -----                  |         |                   |                   |
| CR Block Requests      | 403,703 |                   |                   |
| CURRENT Block Requests | 444,896 |                   |                   |
| Data Block Requests    | 403,705 |                   |                   |
| Undo Block Requests    | 94,336  |                   |                   |
| TX Block Requests      | 307,896 |                   |                   |
| Current Results        | 652,746 |                   |                   |
| Private results        | 21,057  |                   |                   |
| Zero Results           | 104,720 |                   |                   |
| Disk Read Results      | 69,418  |                   |                   |
| Fail Results           | 508     |                   |                   |
| Fairness Down Converts | 102,844 |                   |                   |
| Fairness Clears        | 15,207  |                   |                   |
| Free GC Elements       | 0       |                   |                   |
| Flushes                | 105,052 |                   |                   |
| Flushes Queued         | 0       |                   |                   |
| Flush Queue Full       | 0       |                   |                   |
| Flush Max Time (us)    | 0       |                   |                   |
| Light Works            | 71,793  |                   |                   |
| Errors                 | 117     |                   |                   |

LMS 传输 CR BLOCK 的统计信息，数据来源 WRH\$\_CR\_BLOCK\_SERVER

## 21 Global CURRENT Served Stats

Global CURRENT Served Stats DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2 Snaps: 70719-70723

-> Pins = CURRENT Block Pin Operations

-> Flushes = Redo Flush before CURRENT Block Served Operations

-> Writes = CURRENT Block Fusion Write Operations

| Statistic | Total   | % <1ms | % <10ms | % <100ms | % <1s | % <10s |
|-----------|---------|--------|---------|----------|-------|--------|
| -----     |         |        |         |          |       |        |
| Pins      | 73,018  | 12.27  | 75.96   | 8.49     | 2.21  | 1.08   |
| Flushes   | 79,336  | 5.98   | 50.17   | 14.45    | 19.45 | 9.95   |
| Writes    | 102,189 | 3.14   | 35.23   | 19.34    | 33.26 | 9.03   |

数据来源 dba\_hist\_current\_block\_server

Time to process current block request = (pin time + flush time + send time)

Pins CURRENT Block Pin Operations , PIN 的内涵是处理一个 BAST 不包含对 global current block 的 flush 和实际传输

The pin time represents how much time is required to process a BAST. It does not include the flush time and

the send time. The average pin time per block served should be very low because the processing consists

mainly of code path and should never be blocked.



Flush 指 脏块被 LMS 进程传输出去之前，其相关的 redo 必须由 LGWR 已经 flush 到磁盘上

Write 指 fusion write number of writes which were mediated；节点之间写脏块需求相互促成的行为 KJBLKJBLREQWRITE gcs write request msgs、gcs writes refused  
% <1ms % <10ms % <100ms % <1s % <10s 分别对应为 pin、flush、write 行为耗时的比例

例如在上例中 flush 和 write 在 1s 到 10s 之间的有 9%，在 100ms 和 1s 之间的有 19% 和 33%，因为 flush 和 write 都是 IO 操作 所以这里可以预见 IO 存在问题，延迟较高

## 22 Global Cache Transfer Stats

Global Cache Transfer Stats

DB/Inst: MAC/MAC2

Snaps: 70719-70723

-> Immediate (Immed) - Block Transfer NOT impacted by Remote Processing Delays

-> Busy (Busy) - Block Transfer impacted by Remote Contention

-> Congested (Congst) - Block Transfer impacted by Remote System Load

-> ordered by CR + Current Blocks Received desc

|               | CR       |       |      |        | Current  |       |      |        |
|---------------|----------|-------|------|--------|----------|-------|------|--------|
| Inst Block    | Blocks   | %     | %    | %      | Blocks   | %     | %    | %      |
| No Class      | Received | Immed | Busy | Congst | Received | Immed | Busy | Congst |
| 1 data block  | 133,187  | 76.3  | 22.6 | 1.1    | 233,138  | 75.2  | 23.0 | 1.7    |
| 4 data block  | 143,165  | 74.1  | 24.9 | 1.0    | 213,204  | 76.6  | 21.8 | 1.6    |
| 3 data block  | 122,761  | 75.9  | 23.0 | 1.1    | 220,023  | 77.7  | 21.0 | 1.3    |
| 1 undo header | 104,219  | 95.7  | 3.2  | 1.1    | 941      | 93.4  | 5.8  | .7     |
| 4 undo header | 95,823   | 95.2  | 3.7  | 1.1    | 809      | 93.4  | 5.3  | 1.2    |
| 3 undo header | 95,592   | 95.6  | 3.3  | 1.1    | 912      | 94.6  | 4.5  | .9     |
| 1 undo block  | 25,002   | 95.8  | 3.4  | .9     | 0        | N/A   | N/A  | N/A    |

|              |        |      |     |     |       |      |      |     |
|--------------|--------|------|-----|-----|-------|------|------|-----|
| 4 undo block | 23,303 | 96.0 | 3.1 | .9  | 0     | N/A  | N/A  | N/A |
| 3 undo block | 21,672 | 95.4 | 3.7 | .9  | 0     | N/A  | N/A  | N/A |
| 1 Others     | 1,909  | 92.0 | 6.8 | 1.2 | 6,057 | 89.6 | 8.9  | 1.5 |
| 4 Others     | 1,736  | 92.4 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 5,841 | 88.8 | 9.9  | 1.3 |
| 3 Others     | 1,500  | 92.4 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 4,405 | 87.7 | 10.8 | 1.6 |

数据来源 DBA\_HIST\_INST\_CACHE\_TRANSFER

Inst No 节点号

Block Class 块的类型

CR Blocks Received 该节点上 该类型 CR 块的接收数量

CR Immed %: CR 块请求立即接收到的比例

CR Busy% : CR 块请求由于远端争用而没有立即接收到的比例

CR Congst%: CR 块请求由于远端负载高而没有立即接收到的比例

Current Blocks Received 该节点上 该类型 Current 块的接收数量

Current Immed %: Current 块请求立即接收到的比例

Current Busy% : Current 块请求由于远端争用而没有立即接收到的比例

Current Congst%: Current 块请求由于远端负载高而没有立即接收到的比例

Congst%的比例应当非常低 不高于 2% , Busy%很大程度受到 IO 的影响 ,如果超过 10%

一般会有严重的 gc buffer busy acquire/release

补充 RAC 相关指标 内容由 tong.wang@parnassusdata.com 整理

# RAC 相关指标

Global Cache Load Profile

|                                | Per Second | Per Transaction |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Global Cache blocks received:  | 12.06      | 2.23            |
| Global Cache blocks served:    | 8.18       | 1.51            |
| GCS/GES messages received:     | 391.19     | 72.37           |
| GCS/GES messages sent:         | 368.76     | 68.22           |
| DBWR Fusion writes:            | 0.10       | 0.02            |
| Estd Interconnect traffic (KB) | 310.31     |                 |

| 指标                           | 指标说明                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Global Cache blocks received | <p>通过硬件连接收到远程实例的数据块的数量。</p> <p>发生在一个进程请求一致性读一个数据块不是在本地缓存中。Oracle 发送一个请求到另外的实例。一旦缓冲区收到 ,这个统计值就会增加。这个统计值是另两个统计值的和：</p> <p>Global Cache blocks received = gc current blocks received + gc cr blocks received</p> |

|                            |                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Global Cache blocks served | <p>通过硬件连接发送到远程实例的数据块的数量。这个统计值是另外两个统计值的和：</p> $\text{Global Cache blocks served} = \text{gc current blocks served} + \text{gc cr blocks served}$                    |
| GCS/GES messages received  | <p>通过硬件连接收到远程实例的消息的数量。这个统计值通常代表 RAC 服务引起的开销。这个统计值是另外两个统计值的和：</p> $\text{GCS/GES messages received} = \text{gcs msgs received} + \text{ges msgs received}$          |
| GCS/GES messages sent      | <p>通过硬件连接发送到远程实例的消息的数量。这个统计值通常代表 RAC 服务引起的开销。这个统计值是另外两个统计值的和：</p> $\text{GCS/GES messages sent} = \text{gcs messages sent} + \text{ges messages sent}$             |
| DBWR Fusion writes         | <p>这个统计值显示融合写入的次数。在 RAC 中，单实例 Oracle 数据库，数据块只被写入磁盘因为数据过期，缓冲替换或者发生检查点。当一个数据块在缓存中被替换因为数据过期或发生检查点但在另外的实例没有写入磁盘，Global Cache Service 会请求实例将数据块写入磁盘。因此融合写入不包括在第一个实例</p> |

|                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                | <p>中的额外写入磁盘。大量的融合写入表明一个持续的问题。实例产生的融合写入请求占总的写入请求的比率用于性能分析。高比率表明 DB cache 大小不合适或者检查点效率低。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Estd Interconnect traffic (KB) | <p>连接传输的 KB 大小。计算公式如下：</p> $\text{Estd Interconnect traffic (KB)} = ((\text{'gc cr blocks received'} + \text{'gc current blocks received'} + \text{'gc cr blocksserved'} + \text{'gc current blocks served'}) * \text{Block size}) + ((\text{'gcs messages sent'} + \text{'ges messages sent'} + \text{'gcs msgs received'} + \text{'gcs msgs received'}) * 200) / 1024 / \text{Elapsed Time}$ |

#### Global Cache Efficiency Percentages (Target local+remote 100%)

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Buffer access – local cache %:  | 91.05 |
| Buffer access – remote cache %: | 0.03  |
| Buffer access – disk %:         | 8.92  |

| 指标                             | 指标说明                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Buffer access – local cache %  | <p>数据块从本地缓存命中占会话总的数据库请求次数的比例。在 OLTP 应用中最希望的是尽可能维持这个比率较高,因为这是最低成本和最快速的获得数据库数据块的方法。计算公式 : Local Cache Buffer Access Ratio = 1 – ( physical reads cache + Global Cache blocks received ) / Logical Reads</p>         |
| Buffer access – remote cache % | <p>数据块从远程实例缓存命中占会话总的数据库请求的比例。在 OLTP 应用中这个比率和 Buffer access – local cache 的和应该尽可能的高因为这两种方法访问数据库数据块是最快速最低成本的。这个比率的计算方法 :</p> <p>Remote Cache Buffer Access Ratio = Global Cache blocks received / Logical Reads</p> |
| Buffer access – disk %         | <p>从磁盘上读数据块到缓存占会话总的数据库请求次数的比例。在 OLTP 应用中希望维持</p>                                                                                                                                                                  |

|  |                                                                                                                     |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <p>这个比例低因为物理读是最慢的访问数据库数据块的方式。这个比率计算方法：<math>1 - \frac{\text{physical reads cache}}{\text{Logical Reads}}</math></p> |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Global Cache and Enqueue Services – Workload Characteristics

|                                                       |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Avg global enqueue get time (ms):                     | 0.0     |
| Avg global cache cr block receive time (ms):          | 0.3     |
| Avg global cache current block receive time (ms):     | 0.2     |
| Avg global cache cr block build time (ms):            | 0.0     |
| Avg global cache cr block send time (ms):             | 0.0     |
| Global cache log flushes for cr blocks served %:      | 1.2     |
| Avg global cache cr block flush time (ms):            | 1.8     |
| Avg global cache current block pin time (ms):         | 1,021.7 |
| Avg global cache current block send time (ms):        | 0.0     |
| Global cache log flushes for current blocks served %: | 6.9     |
| Avg global cache current block flush time (ms):       | 0.9     |

|    |      |
|----|------|
| 指标 | 指标说明 |
|----|------|

|                                                  |                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Avg global enqueue get time (ms)                 | 通过 interconnect 发送消息，为争夺资源开启一个新的全局队列或者对已经开启的队列转换访问模式所花费的时间。如果大于 20ms，你的系统可能会出现超时。                                                                   |
| Avg global cache cr block receive time (ms)      | 从请求实例发送消息到 mastering instance ( 2-way get ) 和一些到 holding instance (3-way get)花费的时间。这个时间包括在 holding instance 生成数据块一致性读映像的时间。CR 数据块获取耗费的时间不应该大于 15ms。 |
| Avg global cache current block receive time (ms) | 从请求实例发送消息到 mastering instance ( 2-way get ) 和一些到 holding instance (3-way get)花费的时间。这个时间包括 holding instance 日志刷新花费的时间。Current Block 获取耗费的时间不大于 30ms  |
| Avg global cache cr block build time (ms)        | CR 数据块创建耗费的时间                                                                                                                                       |
| Avg global cache cr block send time (ms)         | CR 数据块发送耗费的时间                                                                                                                                       |
| Global cache log flushes for cr blocks served %  | 需要日志刷新的 CR 数据块占总的需要服务的 CR 数据块的比例。                                                                                                                   |
| Avg global cache cr block flush time (ms)        | CR 数据块刷新耗费的时间                                                                                                                                       |



|                                                         |                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Avg global cache current block pin time<br>(ms)         | Current 数据块 pin 耗费的时间                          |
| Avg global cache current block send time<br>(ms)        | Current 数据块发送耗费的时间                             |
| Global cache log flushes for current<br>blocks served % | 需要日志刷新的 Current 数据块占总的需要<br>服务的 Current 数据块的比例 |
| Avg global cache current block flush time<br>(ms)       | Current 数据块刷新耗费的时间                             |

### Global Cache and Enqueue Services – Messaging Statistics

|                                           |         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Avg message sent queue time (ms):         | 2,367.6 |
| Avg message sent queue time on ksxp (ms): | 0.1     |
| Avg message received queue time (ms):     | 0.3     |
| Avg GCS message process time (ms):        | 0.0     |
| Avg GES message process time (ms):        | 0.0     |
| % of direct sent messages:                | 54.00   |
| % of indirect sent messages:              | 44.96   |
| % of flow controlled messages:            | 1.03    |

| 指标                                       | 指标说明                                                             |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Avg message sent queue time (ms)         | 一条信息进入队列到发送它的时间                                                  |
| Avg message sent queue time on ksxp (ms) | 对端收到该信息并返回 ACK 的时间，这个指标很重要，直接反应了网络延迟，一般小于 1ms                    |
| Avg message received queue time (ms)     | 一条信息进入队列到收到它的时间                                                  |
| Avg GCS message process time (ms)        |                                                                  |
| Avg GES message process time (ms)        |                                                                  |
| % of direct sent messages                | 直接发送信息占的比率                                                       |
| % of indirect sent messages              | 间接发送信息占的比率，一般是排序或大的信息，流控制也可能引起                                   |
| % of flow controlled messages            | 流控制信息占的比率 流控制最常见的原因是网络状况不佳， % of flowcontrolled messages 应当小于 1% |

## Wait Event Histogram

|                                | % of Waits  |       |      |      |      |       |       |      |     |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-----|
| Event                          | Total Waits | <1ms  | <2ms | <4ms | <8ms | <16ms | <32ms | <=1s | >1s |
| ADR block file read            | 208         | 38.0  |      | 3.4  | 44.7 | 13.9  |       |      |     |
| ADR block file write           | 40          | 100.0 |      |      |      |       |       |      |     |
| ADR file lock                  | 48          | 100.0 |      |      |      |       |       |      |     |
| ARCH wait for archivelog lock  | 3           | 100.0 |      |      |      |       |       |      |     |
| ASM file metadata operation    | 12.8K       | 99.7  | .1   | .0   |      | .0    | .0    | .2   | .0  |
| Backup: MML write backup piece | 310.5K      | 7.6   | .1   | .1   | 1.3  | 10.4  | 30.2  | 50.2 | .0  |
| CGS wait for IPC msg           | 141.7K      | 100.0 |      |      |      |       |       |      |     |
| CSS initialization             | 34          | 50.0  |      |      | 47.1 | 2.9   |       |      |     |
| CSS operation:                 | 110         | 48.2  | 20.9 | 28.2 | 2.7  |       |       |      |     |

|                                           |       |       |      |     |     |    |    |     |    |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|
| action                                    |       |       |      |     |     |    |    |     |    |
| CSS operation:<br>query                   | 102   | 88.2  | 3.9  | 7.8 |     |    |    |     |    |
| DFS lock handle                           | 6607  | 93.9  | .5   | .2  | .0  |    | .0 | 5.3 | .0 |
| Disk file<br>operations I/O               | 1474  | 100.0 |      |     |     |    |    |     |    |
| IPC send<br>completion sync               | 21.9K | 99.5  | .1   | .1  | .1  | .0 | .2 |     |    |
| KJC: Wait for msg<br>sends to<br>complete | 13    | 100.0 |      |     |     |    |    |     |    |
| LGWR wait for<br>redo copy                | 16.3K | 100.0 | .0   |     |     |    |    |     |    |
| Log archive I/O                           | 3     | 33.3  | 66.7 |     |     |    |    |     |    |
| PX Deq: Signal<br>ACK EXT                 | 2256  | 99.8  | .1   | .1  |     |    |    |     |    |
| PX Deq: Signal<br>ACK RSG                 | 2124  | 99.9  | .1   | .0  |     |    |    |     |    |
| PX Deq: Slave<br>Session Stats            | 7997  | 94.6  | .9   | .9  | 2.5 | .8 | .4 |     |    |

|                         |         |       |     |    |     |     |  |     |    |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|-----|----|-----|-----|--|-----|----|
| PX Deq: Table Q<br>qref | 2355    | 99.9  | .1  |    |     |     |  |     |    |
| PX Deq: reap<br>credit  | 1215.7K | 100.0 | .0  | .0 |     |     |  |     |    |
| PX qref latch           | 1366    | 100.0 |     |    |     |     |  |     |    |
| Parameter File<br>I/O   | 194     | 94.8  | 1.0 |    | 1.0 | 1.0 |  | 1.5 | .5 |

Wait Event Histogram：等待时间直方图

Event：等待事件名字

Total Waits：该等待事件在快照时间内等待的次数

%of Waits < 1ms：小于 1ms 的等待次数

%of Waits < 2ms：小于 2ms 的等待次数

%of Waits < 4ms：小于 4ms 的等待次数

%of Waits < 8ms：小于 8ms 的等待次数

%of Waits < 16ms：小于 16ms 的等待次数

%of Waits < 32ms：小于 32ms 的等待次数

%of Waits < =1s：小于等于 1s 的等待次数

%of Waits > 1s：大于 1s 的等待次数

## Parent Latch Statistics

- only latches with sleeps are shown
- ordered by name

| Latch Name                      | Get Requests | Misses  | Sleeps | Spin & Sleeps 1->3+ |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------|--------|---------------------|
| Real-time plan statistics latch | 77,840       | 136     | 20     | 116/0/0/0           |
| active checkpoint queue latch   | 321,023      | 20,528  | 77     | 20451/0/0/0         |
| active service list             | 339,641      | 546     | 132    | 424/0/0/0           |
| call allocation                 | 328,283      | 550     | 148    | 440/0/0/0           |
| enqueuees                       | 1,503,525    | 217     | 14     | 203/0/0/0           |
| ksuosstats global area          | 2,605        | 1       | 1      | 0/0/0/0             |
| messages                        | 2,608,863    | 141,380 | 29     | 141351/0/0/0        |
| name-service request queue      | 155,047      | 43      | 15     | 28/0/0/0            |
| qmn task queue latch            | 2,368        | 90      | 78     | 12/0/0/0            |
| query server process            | 268          | 30      | 30     | 0/0/0/0             |
| redo writing                    | 910,703      | 11,623  | 50     | 11573/0/0/0         |
| resmgr:free threads list        | 14,454       | 190     | 4      | 186/0/0/0           |
| space background task latch     | 11,209       | 15      | 7      | 8/0/0/0             |

Latch Name : 门名称

Get Requests : 申请获得父门的次数

### Child Latch Statistics

- only latches with sleeps/gets > 1/100000 are shown
- ordered by name, gets desc

| Latch Name                    | Child Num | Get Requests | Misses | Sleeps | Spin & Sleeps<br>1->3+ |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|--------|------------------------|
| KJC message pool<br>free list | 1         | 96,136       | 82     | 20     | 62/0/0/0               |
| Lsod array latch              | 10        | 2,222        | 153    | 118    | 58/0/0/0               |
| Lsod array latch              | 13        | 2,151        | 43     | 14     | 29/0/0/0               |
| Lsod array latch              | 4         | 2,066        | 154    | 124    | 59/0/0/0               |
| Lsod array latch              | 5         | 1,988        | 105    | 44     | 63/0/0/0               |
| Lsod array latch              | 9         | 1,734        | 95     | 32     | 64/0/0/0               |
| Lsod array latch              | 2         | 1,707        | 88     | 38     | 55/0/0/0               |
| Lsod array latch              | 11        | 1,695        | 88     | 32     | 57/0/0/0               |
| Lsod array latch              | 6         | 1,680        | 158    | 126    | 64/0/0/0               |
| Lsod array latch              | 12        | 1,657        | 155    | 111    | 65/0/0/0               |
| Lsod array latch              | 7         | 1,640        | 90     | 34     | 59/0/0/0               |

|                      |       |         |     |     |           |
|----------------------|-------|---------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Lsod array latch     | 1     | 1,627   | 169 | 153 | 46/0/0/0  |
| Lsod array latch     | 3     | 1,555   | 87  | 36  | 54/0/0/0  |
| Lsod array latch     | 8     | 1,487   | 127 | 88  | 57/0/0/0  |
| cache buffers chains | 47418 | 354,313 | 391 | 4   | 387/0/0/0 |
| cache buffers chains | 8031  | 337,135 | 250 | 8   | 242/0/0/0 |
| cache buffers chains | 78358 | 305,022 | 528 | 9   | 519/0/0/0 |
| cache buffers chains | 6927  | 241,808 | 129 | 4   | 125/0/0/0 |

Latch Name : 问名称

Child Num :

Get Requests :

Misses :

Sleeps :

Spin&Sleeps 1->3+ :

## Dictionary Cache Stats (RAC)

| Cache             | GES Requests | GES Conflicts | GES Releases |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| dc_awr_control    | 11           | 5             | 0            |
| dc_global_oids    | 5            | 0             | 0            |
| dc_histogram_defs | 215          | 1             | 707          |



|                      |        |     |    |
|----------------------|--------|-----|----|
| dc_objects           | 90     | 9   | 0  |
| dc_segments          | 79     | 10  | 73 |
| dc_sequences         | 35,738 | 37  | 0  |
| dc_table_scns        | 6      | 0   | 0  |
| dc_tablespace_quotas | 907    | 77  | 0  |
| dc_users             | 10     | 0   | 0  |
| outstanding_alerts   | 576    | 288 | 0  |

Cache : 字典缓存类名

GES Requests :

GES Conflicts :

GES Releases :

#### Library Cache Activity (RAC)

| Namespace      | GES Lock<br>Requests | GES Pin<br>Requests | GES Pin<br>Releases | GES Inval<br>Requests | GES<br>Invali-<br>dations |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| ACCOUNT_STATUS | 242                  | 0                   | 0                   | 0                     | 0                         |

|                 |         |           |           |   |   |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|---|---|
| BODY            | 0       | 1,530,013 | 1,530,013 | 0 | 0 |
| CLUSTER         | 74      | 74        | 74        | 0 | 0 |
| DBLINK          | 246     | 0         | 0         | 0 | 0 |
| EDITION         | 311     | 311       | 311       | 0 | 0 |
| HINTSET OBJECT  | 186     | 186       | 186       | 0 | 0 |
| INDEX           | 152,360 | 152,360   | 152,360   | 0 | 0 |
| QUEUE           | 223     | 9,717     | 9,717     | 0 | 0 |
| SCHEMA          | 255     | 0         | 0         | 0 | 0 |
| SUBSCRIPTION    | 0       | 26        | 26        | 0 | 0 |
| TABLE/PROCEDURE | 275,215 | 3,023,083 | 3,023,083 | 0 | 0 |
| TRIGGER         | 0       | 384,493   | 384,493   | 0 | 0 |

Namespace : library cache 的命名空间

GES Lock Requests :

GES Pin Requests :

GES Inval Requests :

GES Invali-dations :

## Interconnect Ping Latency Stats

- Ping latency of the roundtrip of a message from this instance to
- target instances.
- The target instance is identified by an instance number.
- Average and standard deviation of ping latency is given in milliseconds
- for message sizes of 500 bytes and 8K.
- Note that latency of a message from the instance to itself is used as
- control, since message latency can include wait for CPU

| Target Instance | 500B Ping Count | Avg Latency 500B msg | Stddev 500B msg | 8K Ping Count | Avg Latency 8K msg | Stddev 8K msg |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1               | 1,138           | 0.20                 | 0.03            | 1,138         | 0.20               | 0.03          |
| 2               | 1,138           | 0.17                 | 0.04            | 1,138         | 0.20               | 0.05          |
| 3               | 1,138           | 0.19                 | 0.22            | 1,138         | 0.23               | 0.22          |
| 4               | 1,138           | 0.18                 | 0.04            | 1,138         | 0.21               | 0.04          |

Target Instance : 目标实例

500B Ping Count :

Avg Latency 500B msg :

Stddev 500B msg :

8K Ping Count :

Avg Latency 8K msg :

Stddev 8K msg :

### Interconnect Throughput by Client

- Throughput of interconnect usage by major consumers
- All throughput numbers are megabytes per second

| Used By        | Send Mbytes/sec | Receive Mbytes/sec |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Global Cache   | 0.10            | 0.20               |
| Parallel Query | 0.02            | 0.06               |
| DB Locks       | 0.09            | 0.09               |
| DB Streams     | 0.00            | 0.00               |
| Other          | 0.02            | 0.01               |

Used By : 主要消费者

Send Mbytes/sec : 发送 Mb/每秒

Receive Mbytes/sec : 接收 Mb/每秒

### Interconnect Device Statistics

- Throughput and errors of interconnect devices (at OS level)
- All throughput numbers are megabytes per second

| Device Name | IP Address   | Public | Source                             | Send Mbytes/sec | Send Errors | Send Dropped | Send Buffer Overrun | Send Carrier Loss | Receive Mbytes/sec | Receive Errors | Receive Dropped | Receive Buffer Overrun | Receive Frame Errors |
|-------------|--------------|--------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| bond0       | 192.168.10.8 | NO     | cluster_interconnects<br>parameter | 0.00            | 0           | 0            | 0                   | 0                 | 0.00               | 0              | 0               | 0                      |                      |

Device Name : 设备名称

IP Address : IP 地址

Public : 是否为公用网络

Source : 来源

Send Mbytes/sec : 发送 MB/每秒

Send Errors : 发送错误

Send Dropped :

Send Buffer Overrun :

Send Carrier Lost :

Receive Mbytes/sec :

Receive Errors :

Receive Dropped :

Receive Buffer Overrun :

Receive Frame Errors :

### Dynamic Remastering Stats

- times are in seconds
- Affinity objects – objects mastered due to affinity at begin/end snap

| Name                    | Total | per Remaster Op | Begin Snap | End Snap |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| remaster ops            | 29    | 1.00            |            |          |
| remastered objects      | 40    | 1.38            |            |          |
| replayed locks received | 1,990 | 68.62           |            |          |
| replayed locks sent     | 877   | 30.24           |            |          |
| resources cleaned       | 0     | 0.00            |            |          |
| remaster time (s)       | 5.0   | 0.17            |            |          |
| quiesce time (s)        | 1.7   | 0.06            |            |          |

|                   |     |      |     |     |
|-------------------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| freeze time (s)   | 0.6 | 0.02 |     |     |
| cleanup time (s)  | 0.7 | 0.02 |     |     |
| replay time (s)   | 0.2 | 0.01 |     |     |
| fixwrite time (s) | 1.3 | 0.04 |     |     |
| sync time (s)     | 0.5 | 0.02 |     |     |
| affinity objects  |     |      | 365 | 367 |

Name :

Total :

Per Remaster Op :

Begin Snap :

End Snap :

参考文档

Statistics

Descriptions [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14237/stats002.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14237/stats002.htm)

Memory Configuration and

Use [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14211/memory.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14211/memory.htm)

## Library Cache Hit

(%) [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B16240\\_01/doc/doc.102/e16282/oracle\\_database\\_help/oracle\\_database\\_instance\\_efficiency\\_libcache\\_hit\\_pct.html](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B16240_01/doc/doc.102/e16282/oracle_database_help/oracle_database_instance_efficiency_libcache_hit_pct.html)

Oracle® Database Performance Tuning Guide 12c Release 1 (12.1)

How to Interpret the “SQL ordered by Physical Reads (UnOptimized)” Section in AWR Reports (11.2 onwards) [ID 1466035.1]