

Query execution plan (aka. query plan)

Retrieving plan

used symbols: (*) - executes the SQL statement, so you can see exactly how long it takes

textually:

e.g.: select * from table1;

P	EXPLAIN [ANALYZE]	<SQL query>;	- "ANALYZE" - (*)
M	EXPLAIN [ANALYZE] [FORMAT = TREE]	<SQL query>;	- "ANALYZE" - (*)
L	EXPLAIN QUERY PLAN	<SQL query>;	
O	EXPLAIN PLAN FOR	<SQL query>;	
O	SELECT * FROM TABLE(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY);		
S	SET {SHOWPLAN_ALL STATISTICS PROFILE} ON;		- "STATISTICS PROFILE" - (*)
S	<SQL query>;		

graphically:

PMOS can be done in the main DBMS client program (pgAdmin, MySQL Workbench, Oracle SQL Developer, SQL Server Management Studio) (PS: (*) as an option)

Possible operations in the explain plan

they are described at use-the-index-luke.com/sql/explain-plan

Optimizers

- CBO (cost based optimizer) - requires statistics (e.g. a histogram of the distribution of a table column values)

PMOS: uses CBO only, statistics used by CBO are automatically collected and updated

L: uses CBO, but statistics used by CBO aren't automatically collected nor updated. So, run:
- "ANALYZE [database1 | table1 | index1]" to collect all statistics [for a given object], and/or
- "PRAGMA analysis_limit=400; PRAGMA optimize;" prior to closing each database connection, to incrementally update statistics if it is needed.

See sqlite.org/lang_analyze.html for details.

- RBO (rule based optimizer) – not used in PMOS

If the data has changed a lot and you want to update the statistics for CBO sooner, then you can do it manually:

P	ANALYZE	[table1 [(col1 [,...])] [,...]]	- def. the whole database; locks table1 with a read lock
M	ANALYZE TABLE	table1 [,...]	- locks table1 with a read lock
O	DBMS_STATS.{GATHER DELETE}_{DATABASE SCHEMA TABLE INDEX}_STATS(...)		- see the documentation
S	UPDATE STATISTICS ...		- see the documentation
L	ANALYZE [database1 table1 index1]		- def. all attached databases