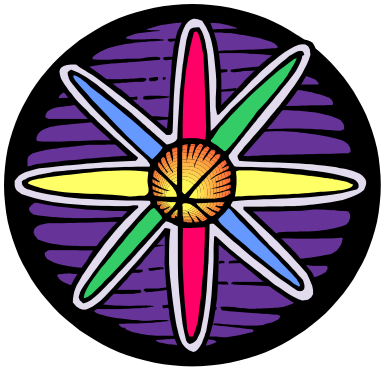
Using AWR For Memory Analysis

Mike Ault, Oracle Guru

May, 2011

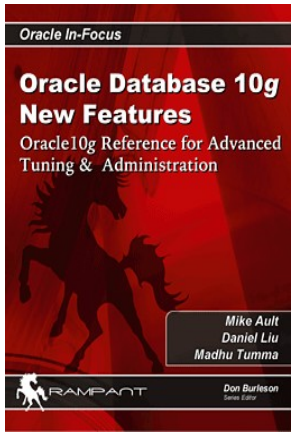
Michael R. Ault, Oracle Guru

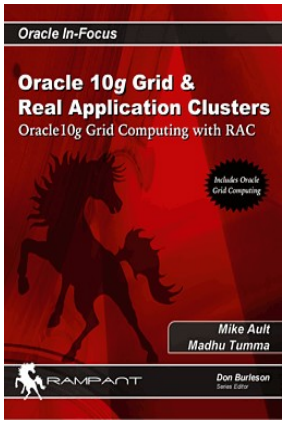
- Nuclear Navy 6 years
- Nuclear Chemist/Programmer 10 years
- Kennedy Western University Graduate
- Bachelors Degree Computer Science
- Certified in all Oracle Versions Since 6
- Oracle DBA, author, since 1990

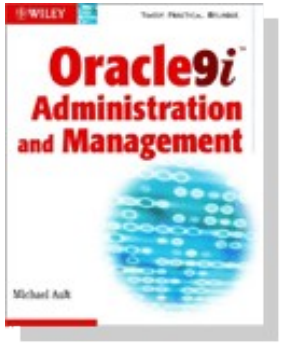


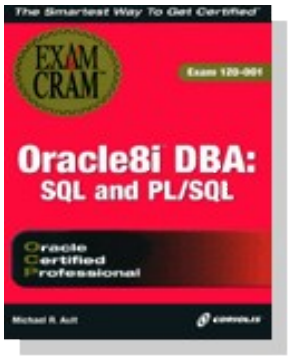
ORACLE CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL

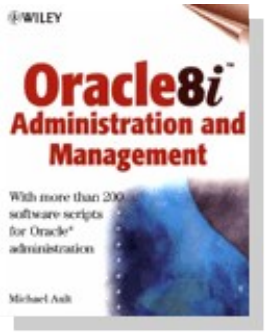
Books by Michael R. Ault











StatspackAnalyzer.com

Free Statspack/AWR Analysis

Sponsored by Texas Memory Systems

-Looks for IO bottlenecks and other configuration issues.

-Straightforward tuning advice

Preparation for Analysis

- Know your systems normal performance fingerprint
- Be familiar with Concepts and Tuning Guides
- Have “normal” AWR/Statspacks for comparison

Oracle and memory

- DB cache – other than direct read/write, all data, index and undo go through here
- Shared Pool – SQL area, PL/SQL library, dictionary caches and lots more
- Streams pool – Only if streams are used
- Java Pool – usually small
- PGA – Each process gets a PGA, stores cursor and other process related information
- Log buffers – Circular buffers for redo information

DB Cache

- Default – should be largest area
- Recycle – for frequently scanned large objects
- Keep – For frequently accessed small objects
- 2-32K areas – Was originally for TTS, now used to tune items (usually in RAC)

Shared Pool

- Shared SQL, PL/SQL, dictionary cache plus
- 34 other areas in 9i
- 551 in 10gR2 (non-RAC) 670 (with RAC)
- 878 in 11gR2 (non-RAC)
  - Report only shows those that change
  - There have been bugs with space leaks in shared pool sub-pools

Top-Down Approach

- Report starts with settings overview
- Next provides Top-5 waits
- Use the Waits to guide further investigation

AWR Report Header

```
WORKLOAD REPOSITORY report for
DB Name         DB Id    Instance     Inst Num Startup Time    Release     RAC
------------ ----------- ------------ -------- --------------- ----------- ---
AULTDB        4030696936 aultdb1             1 04-Aug-08 10:16 11.1.0.6.0  YES
Host Name        Platform                         CPUs Cores Sockets Memory(GB)
---------------- -------------------------------- ---- ----- ------- ----------
aultlinux3       Linux IA (32-bit)                   2     1       1       2.97
              Snap Id      Snap Time      Sessions Curs/Sess
            --------- ------------------- -------- ---------
Begin Snap:        91 04-Aug-08 12:00:15        41       1.2
  End Snap:        92 04-Aug-08 13:00:28        47       1.1
   Elapsed:               60.22 (mins)
   DB Time:              139.52 (mins)
Cache Sizes                       Begin        End
~~~~~~~~~~~                  ---------- ----------
               Buffer Cache:     1,312M     1,312M  Std Block Size:          8K
           Shared Pool Size:       224M       224M      Log Buffer:     10,604K
```

Signs of Memory Issues

- High sequential reads
- Excessive library latches
- Large number of sorts/hashes/GTT/bitmap ops to disk
- Large amount of IO to the temporary tablespace
- Buffer busy waits with free buffer waits
- Indications in Cache, shared, streams or java pool advisors
- Excessive reparsing and reloads of SQL and PL/SQL
- High percentage of use in the shared pool
- High CPU cycles

Load Profile Section

Load Profile	Per Second	Per Transaction	Per Exec	Per Call
DB Time(s):	2.3	7.1	0.63	1.05
DB CPU(s):	0.3	0.9	0.07	0.13
Redo size:	800.5	2,461.8		
Logical reads:	6,307.6	19,396.7		
Block changes:	3.6	10.9		
Physical reads:	2,704.9	8,317.8		
Physical writes:	86.9	267.3		
User calls:	2.2	6.8		
Parses:	2.0	6.1		
Hard parses:	0.0	0.1		
W/A MB processed:	932,965.4	2,868,990.9		
Logons:	0.1	0.2		
Executes:	3.7	11.3		
Rollbacks:	0.1	0.3		
Transactions:	0.3			

What Are Your Efficiencies

- Should be close to 100%
- Parse issues usually are a result of:
  - Bad bind variable usage
  - Insufficient memory
  - Will also be co-indicated by low percentage of memory for multiple SQL execution

Load Profile Section

```
Instance Efficiency Percentages (Target 100%)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

            Buffer Nowait %:  100.00       Redo NoWait %:   99.97
            Buffer  Hit   %:   96.09    In-memory Sort %:  100.00
            Library Hit   %:   98.17        Soft Parse %:   97.88
         Execute to Parse %:   45.80         Latch Hit %:   99.95
Parse CPU to Parse Elapsd %:    0.00     % Non-Parse CPU:   99.77

 Shared Pool Statistics        Begin    End
                              ------  ------
             Memory Usage %:   81.53   85.39
    % SQL with executions>1:   79.29   79.48
  % Memory for SQL w/exec>1:   76.73   78.19
```

Top 5 Waits Section

- Critical to look closely at this section
- Use highest wait times to guide investigation
  - DB FILE type waits – physical IO
  - BUFFER type waits – Logical IO
  - LOG type waits – Redo related
  - PX – Parallel Query
  - GC – Global Cache (RAC related)
  - Undo – Undo or rollback segment related

Top 5 Waits Section With possible cache starvation

Top 5 Timed Foreground Events
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Event	Waits	Time(s)	Avg wait (ms)	% DB time	Wait Class
db file sequential read	465,020	3,969	9	47.4	User I/O
DB CPU		995		11.9	
db file parallel read	2,251	322	143	3.8	User I/O
db file scattered read	15,268	153	10	1.8	User I/O
gc current block 2-way	108,739	116	1	1.4	Cluster
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Top 5 Waits Section With Shared Pool Issues

Top 5 Timed Events

Event	Waits	Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	%Total Call Time	Wait Class
CPU time		435,461		41.1	
PX Deq Credit: send blkd	124,829,330	138,223	1	13.0	Other
library cache pin	20,347	57,692	2835	5.4	Concurrenc
library cache lock	19,226	56,078	2917	5.3	Concurrenc
db file sequential read	16,798,329	42,215	3	4.0	User I/O

Top 5 Timed Events

Event	Waits	Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	%Total Call Time	Wait Class
CPU time		24,956		29.3	
latch: library cache	1,757,331	9,886	6	11.6	Concurrenc
db file sequential read	759,605	6,146	8	7.2	User I/O
cursor: pin S	2,103,389	4,988	2	5.9	Other
log file sync	250,039	2,387	10	2.8	Commit

Buffer Type Waits

- latch: cache buffers chains – Hot blocks, check for hot objects, high IO rates
- free buffer waits – Insufficient buffers, processes holding buffers too long, IO subsystem over loaded
- buffer busy waits – See what is causing them further along in report
- gc buffer busy – Overloaded interconnect, find problem objects and tune
- log buffer space – High load, too small a log buffer, increase log buffer size
- latch: cache buffers lru chain – Freelist issues, hot blocks, new buffers, buffers being writen
- latch: cache buffer handles – Freelist issues, hot blocks
- buffer busy - See what is causing them further along in report
- no free buffers – Insufficient buffers, dbwr contention
- Free buffer waits – insufficient buffers

Fixing Cache Waits

- Reduce logical IO rates (buffer caches latch)
- Increase the cache size (lru chain latch)
- Increase the cache size (free buffer waits)
- Increase _db_block_lru_latches
- Increase _db_block_hash_buckets
- Reduce hot blocks

Shared Pool Waits

- library cache pin – Loading or compiling same SQL
- library cache lock – Loading or compiling same SQL
- *latch: library cache – Usually a result of excessive parsing
- latch: shared pool latch –Parsing issues
- *latch: library cache lock – Usually a result of excessive parsing
- *latch: library cache – Usually a result of excessive parsing
- row cache lock – shared pool too small
- Library cache load lock – Wait for a reload by another session. Excessive hard/soft parsing.

* Gone in 11g to mutex

Shared Pool Mutexes

- Cursor:mutex X – resource is busy, requestor needs exclusive access
- Cursor:mutex S – resource is held in X mode by another session
- Cursor:pin X – resource is held n S or X by another session
- Cursor:pin S – re-execute of same cursor
- Cursor:pin S wait on X – resource is held in X mode by another session
- Library cache: mutex X – Bind variable issues
- Library cache: mutex S – Bind variable issues

- Less costly than latches

What to Do?

- Share cursors (avoid hard parsing)
  - BIND VARIABLES!!!!!
  - Cursor_sharing
- Avoid soft parsing
  - Cursor_space_for_time
  - Session_cached_cursors
- Avoid invalidations and reloads
  - Make sure shared pool is large enough

What Next?

- Determine wait events of concern
- Drill down to specific sections of report for deeper analysis
- Use custom scripts, ADDM and Ash to investigate issues

Classes

Wait Class DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> s - second
-> cs - centisecond - 100th of a second
-> ms - millisecond - 1000th of a second
-> us - microsecond - 1000000th of a second
-> ordered by wait time desc, waits desc

Wait Class	Waits	%Time -outs	Total Wait Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	Waits /txn
Other	153,619,985	16.5	192,921	1	102.3
Concurrency	2,536,362	26.9	128,816	51	1.7
User I/O	30,594,385	.0	124,207	4	20.4
System I/O	5,104,873	.0	17,633	3	3.4
Application	65,645	5.0	6,508	99	0.0
Commit	267,317	.0	4,234	16	0.2
Configuration	553,825	69.5	858	2	0.4
Network	13,513,847	.0	274	0	9.0
Administrative	30	70.0	0	10	0.0

Operating System Statistics

Operating System Statistics DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108

Statistic	Total
BUSY_TIME	45,601,415
IDLE_TIME	6,316,939
IOWAIT_TIME	567,343
NICE_TIME	810,986
SYS_TIME	3,169,946
USER_TIME	41,265,848
LOAD	50
RSRC_MGR_CPU_WAIT_TIME	0
PHYSICAL_MEMORY_BYTES	270,208,987,136
NUM_CPUS	24
NUM_CPU_SOCKETS	4

SQL Areas

SQL ordered by CPU Time – Sorting, bad paths
SQL ordered by Gets – Excessive logical IO
SQL ordered by Reads – Cache starvation
SQL ordered by Parse Calls – Cursor sharing, cursor caching
SQL ordered by Version Count – Versioning is usually due to a bug, check with support

- **Tune SQL that appears in more than one of these areas**
- **Tune SQL at the top of these sections**

System Statistics

- Many-many statistics
- Many are not useful to the DBA
- Many are useless for memory area tuning
- Many give ideas of how memory is used, but not how to tune it
- Usually these will confirm what you have already found

System Statistics

Instance Activity Stats DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108

Statistic	Total	per Second	per Trans
dirty buffers inspected	686,267	31.8	0.5
execute count	78,907,090	3,656.2	52.6
free buffer inspected	161,591,258	7,487.4	107.6
free buffer requested	176,367,274	8,172.1	117.5
hot buffers moved to head of LRU	15,346,759	711.1	10.2
immediate (CR) block cleanout ap	2,267,512	105.1	1.5
immediate (CURRENT) block cleano	5,139,016	238.1	3.4
no buffer to keep pinned count	136,849	6.3	0.1
no work - consistent read gets	4,459,140,613	206,616.1	2,969.8
opened cursors cumulative	26,795,933	1,241.6	17.9
parse count (failures)	160	0.0	0.0
parse count (hard)	398,147	18.5	0.3
parse count (total)	20,200,501	936.0	13.5
parse time cpu	3,883,178	179.9	2.6
parse time elapsed	7,474,786	346.4	5.0
physical read total IO requests	37,303,810	1,728.5	24.8
physical reads direct temporary	58,378,313	2,705.0	38.9
physical write total IO requests	13,738,098	636.6	9.2
physical writes direct temporary	58,440,795	2,707.9	38.9

System Statistics

pinned buffers inspected	120,843	5.6	0.1
recursive calls	749,184,714	34,713.8	499.0
recursive cpu usage	39,323,240	1,822.1	26.2
redo log space requests	190	0.0	0.0
redo log space wait time	333	0.0	0.0
redo synch time	433,625	20.1	0.3
redo synch writes	236,148	10.9	0.2
redo write time	567,670	26.3	0.4
redo writer latching time	56,827	2.6	0.0
redo writes	1,127,300	52.2	0.8
rollback changes - undo records	1,395,329	64.7	0.9
rollbacks only - consistent read	346,504	16.1	0.2
session cursor cache hits	21,520,355	997.2	14.3
session logical reads	10,474,545,504	485,342.3	6,976.0
sorts (disk)	3,529	0.2	0.0
sorts (memory)	9,012,270	417.6	6.0
sorts (rows)	110,063,794,220	5,099,850.2	73,302.3
sql area evicted	327,084	15.2	0.2
sql area purged	29,720	1.4	0.0
table scans (long tables)	1,149,945	53.3	0.8
table scans (short tables)	7,528,140	348.8	5.0
transaction rollbacks	252,407	11.7	0.2

System Statistics

user I/O wait time	12,422,069	575.6	8.3
user calls	8,038,839	372.5	5.4
user commits	1,439,821	66.7	1.0
user rollbacks	61,684	2.9	0.0
workarea executions - multipass	0	0.0	0.0
workarea executions - onepass	5,293	0.3	0.0
workarea executions - optimal	7,113,060	329.6	4.7

Instance Activity Statistics

Instance Activity Stats - Absolute
-> Statistics with absolute values (should not be diffed)

Statistic	Begin Value	End Value
session cursor cache count	28,024,069	28,789,659
opened cursors current	2,921	6,982
workarea memory allocated	289,532	2,531,741
logons current	144	287

Tablespace/File IO Reports

- Helps confirm IO issues
- Also helps with temp area issue determination

Tablespace IO

Tablespace IO Stats
-> ordered by IOs (Reads + Writes) desc

Tablespace	Reads	Av Reads/s	Av Rd(ms)	Av Blks/Rd	Writes	Av Writes/s	Buffer Waits	Av Buf Wt(ms)
TEMP	11,484,000	532	16.3	4.1	3,478,365	161	12,266	2.0
REPMAN_TEMP	1,703,767	79	27.2	8.2	1,457,241	68	0	0.0
UNDOTBS3	30,012	1	8.0	1.0	1,512,571	70	142,889	1.1
RSNET_DTSA	1,496,441	69	1.2	2.0	2,454	0	130,753	1.3
LOREAL_D_CVS_DAILY_ITSA	846,665	39	0.9	1.0	338	0	0	0.0

Buffer Pool Statistics

```
Buffer Pool Statistics                    DB/Inst: CC1/cc1  Snaps: 84084-84108
-> 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
--- ---------- ---- -------------- ----------- ----------- ---- ---- ----------
D    3,361,107   96  3,643,978,600 163,055,679  14,338,623    0    0    711,281
K      321,600  100  2,527,600,634       7,379      28,755    0    0        123
          ---------------------------------------------------------
```

- Note that there are Buffer Busy Waits, but no Free Buffer Waits
- These are due to hot block contention
- Increasing memory probably won't help with this
- However…also look at db file sequential read waits and the cache advisory section

Buffer Pool Advisory Section

Buffer Pool Advisory
-> Only rows with estimated physical reads >0 are displayed
-> ordered by Block Size, Buffers For Estimate

P	Size for Est (M)	Size Factor	Buffers for Estimate	Est Phys Read Factor	Estimated Physical Reads
D	5,344	.1	335,670	1.9	15,767,325,073
D	10,688	.2	671,340	1.4	11,371,357,960
…					
D	106,880	2.0	6,713,400	1.0	7,964,367,701
K	512	.1	32,160	102.8	3,507,100,178
K	1,024	.2	64,320	7.8	264,615,629
K	1,536	.3	96,480	1.4	49,384,590
…					
K	10,240	2.0	643,200	1.0	32,639,643

Buffer Pool Advisory Section

- As you can see, this repor shows even doubling the default or keep would be no benefit
- Let’s look at one that would benefit from increased buffer pool

Buffer Pool Advisor Section

```
Buffer Pool Statistics                DB/Inst:   Snaps: 26064-26097
-> 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
--- ---------- ---- -------------- ------------ ----------- ---- ---- ----------
D      818,201   99    130,795,544    1,578,580     276,075    0    0      3,418
          ---------------------------------------------------------------
```

- Before we go there…look here
- Notice no free buffer waits

Buffer Pool Advisor Section

Buffer Pool Advisory Snap: 26097
-> Only rows with estimated physical reads >0 are displayed
-> ordered by Block Size, Buffers For Estimate

P	Size for Est (M)	Size Factor	Buffers for Estimate	Est Phys Read Factor	Estimated Physical Reads
D	656	.1	81,139	2.0	125,592,784
D	1,312	.2	162,278	1.8	113,080,052
…					
D	10,496	1.6	1,298,224	0.7	42,942,366
D	11,152	1.7	1,379,363	0.7	41,649,501
D	11,808	1.8	1,460,502	0.6	40,403,058

- Notice that at 1.8 times the current size physical reads down by 40%
- Db file sequential reads was 13% of waits

PGA Analysis

- Several of the next sections deal with PGA
- PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET sets the PGA area
- 5% of PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET can be allocated to each session up to a maximum of “_PGA_MAX_SIZE” which is usually 200 or 500 megabytes
- Manually setting SORT_AREA_SIZE or HASH_AREA_SIZE overrides at the session level
- Some processes such as RMAN and shared servers don’t use PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET but use the old manual settings, indicated by 4-8 or 8-16m sorts even with adequate PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET settings

PGA Analysis

```
PGA Aggr Summary                              DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> 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
--------------- ------------------ --------------------------
           82.1          4,495,435                    979,073
```

PGA Analysis

PGA Aggr Target Stats DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> B: Begin snap E: End snap (rows dentified 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 Aggr Target(M)	Auto PGA Target(M)	PGA Mem Alloc(M)	W/A PGA Used(M)	%PGA W/A Mem	%Auto W/A Mem	%Man W/A Mem	Global Mem Bound(K)
B	5,120	4,320	1,680.5	193.5	11.5	99.7	.3	524,280
E	5,120	4,202	4,400.5	2,219.2	50.4	99.9	.1	524,280

PGA Analysis

PGA Aggr Target Histogram — Snaps: 84084-84108

Low Optimal	High Optimal	Total Execs	Optimal Execs	1-Pass Execs	M-Pass Execs
2K	4K	6,308,435	6,308,435	0	0
64K	128K	32,500	32,500	0	0
128K	256K	36,535	36,535	0	0
256K	512K	47,477	47,477	0	0
512K	1024K	353,344	353,344	0	0
1M	2M	201,558	201,558	0	0
2M	4M	22,468	22,468	0	0
4M	8M	21,796	21,725	71	0
8M	16M	28,892	28,714	178	0
16M	32M	30,478	30,346	132	0
32M	64M	19,898	18,690	1,208	0
64M	128M	9,080	7,284	1,796	0
128M	256M	1,682	732	950	0
256M	512M	734	179	555	0
512M	1024M	329	58	271	0
1G	2G	131	14	117	0
2G	4G	17	4	13	0

PGA Analysis

- SS*100/2.5*NOS
  - SS- sort size
  - NOS – number of sorts
- 128M*100/2.5=5120
- Hash gets full 5%
- Sort gets ½ of hash
- ½ of 5 is 2.5
- 10|10 rule:
  - 10% of sessions are active
  - 10% of active sessions doing sorts
- 10% of 208 sessions is 20.8; 10% of 20.8 is 2
- 2*5120 is 10420 gb
- Let’s see what the advisor says…

PGA Analysis

PGA Memory Advisory Snap: 84108

-> When using Auto Memory Mgmt, minimally choose a pga_aggregate_target value where Estd PGA Overalloc Count is 0

PGA Target Est (MB)	Size Factr	W/A MB Processed	Estd Extra W/A MB Read/ Written to Disk	Estd PGA Cache Hit %	Estd PGA Overalloc Count
640	0.1	167,211,258.2	133,135,735.1	56.0	18,399
1,280	0.3	167,211,258.2	65,323,839.1	72.0	1,933
2,560	0.5	167,211,258.2	34,248,434.3	83.0	1,842
3,840	0.8	167,211,258.2	28,768,442.5	85.0	1,803
5,120	1.0	167,211,258.2	19,597,963.1	90.0	860
6,144	1.2	167,211,258.2	14,425,059.9	92.0	845
7,168	1.4	167,211,258.2	13,624,988.5	92.0	839
8,192	1.6	167,211,258.2	12,882,080.7	93.0	0
9,216	1.8	167,211,258.2	12,146,846.2	93.0	0
10,240	2.0	167,211,258.2	11,689,119.6	93.0	0
15,360	3.0	167,211,258.2	10,710,132.3	94.0	0
20,480	4.0	167,211,258.2	10,563,396.2	94.0	0
30,720	6.0	167,211,258.2	10,539,291.8	94.0	0
40,960	8.0	167,211,258.2	10,539,291.8	94.0	0

PGA Analysis

- Advisor says 8 gb
- Calculation says 10 gb
- Take whichever you feel will give best results
- Won’t be used unless it needs to be

Shared Pool Advisor

- Use reloads and used percentages to guide you
- The advisor rarely has any meaningful information
- Even when reloads are huge and other factors show the pool should be increased, or, decreased it has told me things where fine

Shared Pool Advisor

Shared Pool Advisory DB/Inst: Snap: 84108
-> 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 with it. Therefore comparing the number of Lib Cache objects (e.g. in v$librarycache), with the number of Lib Cache Memory Objects is invalid.

Shared Pool Size(M)	SP Size Factr	Est LC Size (M)	Est LC Mem Obj	Est LC Time Saved (s)	Est LC Time Saved Factr	Est LC Load Time (s)	Est LC Load Time Factr	Est LC Mem Obj Hits
2,160	.4	619	76,837	#######	1.0	#######	2.4	88,538,740
2,736	.5	1,188	95,749	#######	1.0	#######	2.1	88,936,333
3,312	.6	1,761	110,785	#######	1.0	#######	1.8	89,297,339
3,888	.7	2,333	125,755	#######	1.0	#######	1.6	89,610,155
…								
8,496	1.5	6,916	238,592	#######	1.0	#######	.5	91,076,008
9,072	1.6	7,489	252,248	#######	1.0	#######	.4	91,187,541
9,648	1.7	8,061	264,748	#######	1.0	#######	.3	91,291,114
10,224	1.8	8,632	274,837	#######	1.0	#######	.3	91,388,340
10,800	1.9	9,201	284,723	#######	1.0	#######	.2	91,480,577
11,376	2.0	9,774	293,073	#######	1.0	#######	.2	91,569,191

SGA Target Advisor

- I believe you should set the base parameters and then allow SGA_TARGET to set itself
- Other calculation schemes involve adding up the proposed sizes needed and then setting the value
- Same logic applies to MEMORY_TARGET only include PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET in the base
- Then set SGA_MAX_SIZE or MEMORAY_MAX_SIZE 10-20% higher than their associated TARGET values.

SGA Target

SGA Target Advisory Snap: 26097

SGA Target Size (M)	SGA Size Factor	Est DB Time (s)	Est Physical Reads
2,048	0.3	8,957,297	125,595,242
4,096	0.5	745,014	99,011,933
6,144	0.8	683,241	84,201,232
8,192	1.0	603,250	62,255,994
10,240	1.3	573,691	48,902,083
12,288	1.5	573,630	42,944,185
14,336	1.8	573,630	37,745,809
16,384	2.0	573,630	37,745,809

- At 2x shows a 60% reduction in PR, same as doubling the cache for this instance

Streams Pool Advisor

- Only valid if you use streams
- If it shows you have spills to disk make pool larger

Streams Pool Advisor

Streams Pool Advisory DB/Inst: Snap: 84108

Size for Est (MB)	Size Factor	Est Spill Count	Est Spill Time (s)	Est Unspill Count	Est Unspill Time (s)
16	0.5	0	0	0	0
32	1.0	0	0	0	0
48	1.5	0	0	0	0
64	2.0	0	0	0	0
80	2.5	0	0	0	0
…					
240	7.5	0	0	0	0
256	8.0	0	0	0	0
272	8.5	0	0	0	0
288	9.0	0	0	0	0
304	9.5	0	0	0	0
320	10.0	0	0	0	0

Java Pool Advisor

- Another area usually not used
- If you use it you will get errors if it is too small
- Under AMM will grow but usually won’t shrink

Java Pool Advisor

Java Pool Advisory DB/Inst: Snap: 37

Java Pool Size(M)	JP Size Factr	Est LC Size (M)	Est LC Mem Obj	Est LC Time Saved (s)	Est LC Time Saved Factr	Est LC Load Time (s)	Est LC Load Time Factr	Est LC Mem Obj Hits
64	.5	10	168	10	1.0	11,974	1.0	389
128	1.0	12	201	10	1.0	11,974	1.0	465
192	1.5	12	201	10	1.0	11,974	1.0	465
256	2.0	12	201	10	1.0	11,974	1.0	465

Buffer Wait Analysis

- Look here to see what is causing buffer waits
- Data blocks usually predominate
- High buffer waits for data blocks plus high db file sequential reads will usually indicate memory starvation even without free buffer waits

Buffer Wait Analysis

Buffer Wait Statistics DB/Inst:
Snaps: 84084-84108
-> ordered by wait time desc, waits desc

Class	Waits	Total Wait Time (s)	Avg Time (ms)
data block	539,313	1,770	3
1st level bmb	5,873	88	15
undo block	49,801	71	1
undo header	35,848	66	2
file header block	57,833	39	1
segment header	12,980	28	2
3rd level bmb	4,900	22	5
2nd level bmb	5,206	20	4
extent map	73	0	5

Enqueues and Latches

- Enqueues are usually for physical objects or transactions and rarely memory related
- Latches can be used to verify findings

Latches

Latch Activity DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> "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 Requests	Pct Get Miss	Avg Slps /Miss	Wait Time (s)	NoWait Requests	Pct NoWait Miss
SGA IO buffer pool latch	154,979	0.0	0.7	0	261,675	0.3
SQL memory manager latch	21,353	12.7	1.2	32	7,066	0.1
active service list	2,524,503	1.7	0.2	10	7,615	0.1
cache buffers lru chain	66,153,522	1.0	0.6	1172	469,078,119	1.8
cache table scan latch	3,749,595	0.3	0.3	9	3,986,131	0.3
library cache	272,976,941	0.1	0.4	2242	1,582,568	216.3
library cache lock	179,441,868	0.1	0.1	34	58,383	0.1
object queue header oper	883,815,615	0.1	0.1	365	45,167	0.2
process queue reference	8,224,189,548	0.0	0.0	15	613,910,934	4.3
redo allocation	8,482,485	8.1	0.1	271	435,767,620	1.4
row cache objects	871,266,120	0.4	0.2	1765	580,035	1.6
simulator lru latch	7,890	1.1	1.1	1	###########	17.1
undo global data	68,788,574	0.0	0.1	8	42,419	0.1

Latches

- When a latch can’t be obtained a process will “sleep”
- The number of CPU cycles is set by the “_SPIN_COUNT” setting
- Defaults to 2000, was set in the era of slow CPUs
- Experts agree setting as high as 8000-10000 is acceptable
- Reduces sleeps and improved performance

Latch Sleeps

Latch Sleep Breakdown DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> ordered by misses desc

Latch Name

Get Requests	Misses	Sleeps	Spin Gets	Sleep1	Sleep2	Sleep3
cache buffers chains						
9,561,948,628	###########	402,582	##########	0	0	0
session allocation						
570,516,196	14,728,230	461,868	##########	0	0	0
messages						
105,586,860	3,521,238	16,783	3,506,276	0	0	0
row cache objects						
871,266,120	3,508,138	655,697	2,914,340	0	0	0
process queue reference						
8,224,189,548	2,645,262	19,802	2,629,967	0	0	0
active checkpoint queue latch						
50,214,009	1,082,455	13,133	1,070,658	0	0	0
redo writing						
52,201,162	1,026,204	6,893	1,020,132	0	0	0
object queue header operation						
883,815,615	936,882	137,869	812,882	0	0	0

Latch Miss Sources

Latch Miss Sources DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> only latches with sleeps are shown
-> ordered by name, sleeps desc

Latch Name	Where	NoWait Misses	Sleeps	Waiter Sleeps
In memory undo latch	ktiFlush: child	0	12,727	3,775
...				
cache buffers chains	kcbgtcr: kslbegin excl	0	821,219	689,229
...				
cache buffers lru chain	kcbbxsv: move to being wri	0	19,728	87,892
...				
library cache	kglpndl: child: after proc	0	28,574	10,336
...				
library cache lock	kgllkdl: child: cleanup	0	7,106	6,749
...				
object queue header oper	kcbw_unlink_q	0	139,971	27,436
...				
parameter table allocati	ksp_param_table_free	0	60,653	60,605
row cache objects	kqrpre: find obj	0	381,022	379,948
...				
session allocation	ksuprc	0	191,233	175,384
...				
shared pool	kghalo	0	194,517	123,739
...				
simulator hash latch	kcbsacc: lookup dba	0	16,413	26,348

Dictionary Cache

- Misses can be costly
- Only correction is larger shared pool
- Used to be individually controlled by DC parameters (v6)
- Now controlled automatically

Dictionary Cache

Dictionary Cache Stats DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> "Pct Misses" should be very low (< 2% in most cases)
-> "Final Usage" is the number of cache entries being used

Cache	Get Requests	Pct Miss	Scan Reqs	Pct Miss	Mod Reqs	Final Usage
dc_awr_control	442	9.3	0	N/A	48	1
dc_constraints	60,034	41.5	0	N/A	60,034	49
dc_files	559	97.3	0	N/A	0	0
dc_global_oids	20,580	3.0	0	N/A	0	25
dc_histogram_data	7,832,289	2.0	0	N/A	19,621	7,472
dc_histogram_defs	5,795,619	15.5	0	N/A	322,942	6,953
dc_object_grants	99,052	11.6	0	N/A	0	370
dc_object_ids	105,285,794	2.3	0	N/A	38,220	66,669
dc_objects	53,343,945	4.8	0	N/A	161,568	8,250
dc_profiles	60,308	0.1	0	N/A	0	5
dc_segments	19,064,933	58.4	0	N/A	256,828	16,244
dc_sequences	137,407	0.9	0	N/A	137,407	35
dc_table_scns	180,866	4.2	0	N/A	88	14
dc_tablespace_quotas	101,823	2.5	0	N/A	101,679	43
dc_tablespaces	11,521,250	1.3	0	N/A	18	10,945
dc_usernames	750,849	0.4	0	N/A	0	104
global database name	118	6.8	0	N/A	0	1
kqlsubheap_object	1	100.0	0	N/A	0	0
outstanding_alerts	394,019	41.7	0	N/A	0	10,943

Library Cache Activity

- Usually only see issues in SQL and PL/SQL areas
- Invalidations high means DDL activity
- Reloads high means SQL or PL/SQL issues

Library Cache Activity

Library Cache Activity DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> "Pct Misses" should be very low

Namespace	Get Requests	Pct Miss	Pin Requests	Pct Miss	Reloads	Invali-dations
BODY	106,197	0.3	2,372,306	0.1	1,288	0
CLUSTER	11,232	0.4	19,082	0.7	81	0
INDEX	1,728,015	1.9	28,528,015	0.2	17,973	0
PIPE	9	0.0	9	0.0	0	0
SQL AREA	3,482,631	14.7	108,055,227	2.4	1,276,544	########
TABLE/PROCEDURE	290,691	6.1	32,986,432	0.5	76,695	0
TRIGGER	621,821	0.1	2,312,915	0.1	2,423	0

Process Statistics

Process Memory Summary DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> 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 (MB)	Used (MB)	Avg Alloc (MB)	Std Dev Alloc (MB)	Max Alloc (MB)	Hist Max Alloc (MB)	Num Proc	Num Alloc
B	Freeable	981.6	.0	6.2	23.0	141	N/A	158	158
	Other	647.4	N/A	3.3	5.8	30	102	195	191
	PL/SQL	38.8	7.0	.2	.6	3	3	193	154
	SQL	15.7	10.9	.1	.2	2	1,289	174	128
E	SQL	1,953.6	1,939.0	6.7	36.8	488	1,289	291	264
	Other	1,772.1	N/A	5.6	16.7	177	498	315	311
	Freeable	640.8	.0	4.1	14.2	92	N/A	156	156
	PL/SQL	77.0	13.8	.2	.5	3	13	313	313

SGA Memory Summary

SGA Memory Summary DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108

SGA regions	Begin Size (Bytes)	End Size (Bytes) (if different)
Database Buffers	61,035,511,808	61,538,828,288
Fixed Size	2,212,832	
Redo Buffers	14,561,280	
Variable Size	7,667,190,816	7,163,874,336
sum	68,719,476,736	

SGA Breakdown

SGA breakdown difference DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> 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	160.0	160.0	0.00
large	free memory	1,022.6	1,020.6	-0.19
shared	CCursor	483.3	425.2	-12.04
shared	Checkpoint queue	175.8	175.8	0.00
shared	KGH: NO ACCESS	2,445.0	3,079.3	25.94
shared	KQR L PO	355.6	N/A	-100.00
shared	KQR M PO	430.4	N/A	-100.00
shared	PCursor	221.9	190.5	-14.16
shared	db_block_hash_buckets	180.0	180.0	0.00
shared	free memory	2,191.3	2,890.1	31.89
shared	kzctxgjsi ksuseclid memor	1,644.5	1,676.7	1.96
shared	library cache	334.2	308.2	-7.79
shared	obj stat memo	466.8	474.8	1.71
shared	partitioning d	131.8	N/A	-100.00
shared	sql area	483.6	236.8	-51.04
stream	free memory	31.9	31.9	0.00
	buffer_cache	58,208.0	58,688.0	0.82
	fixed_sga	2.1	2.1	0.00
	log_buffer	13.9	13.9	0.00

Resize Operations

- Using AMM resize operations are automatic
- If there is room to grow, shouldn't have to borrow (steal) from other areas
- If SGA_TARGET=SGA_MAX_SIZE or MEMORY_TARGET=MEMORY_MAX_SIZE then no room to grow

Resize Operations

Memory Dynamic Components DB/Inst: Snaps: 22930-22958
-> Min/Max sizes since instance startup
-> Oper Types/Modes: INItializing,GROw,SHRink,STAtic/IMMediate,DEFerred
-> ordered by Component

Component	Begin Snap Size (Mb)	Current Size (Mb)	Min Size (Mb)	Max Size (Mb)	Oper Count	Last Op Typ/Mod
ASM Buffer Cach	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
DEFAULT 16K buf	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
DEFAULT 2K buff	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
DEFAULT 32K buf	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
DEFAULT 4K buff	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
DEFAULT 8K buff	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
DEFAULT buffer	20,480.00	20,480.00	19,712.00	20,736.00	0	GRO/DEF
KEEP buffer cac	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
PGA Target	14,848.00	14,848.00	14,848.00	14,848.00	0	STA/
RECYCLE buffer	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
SGA Target	28,160.00	28,160.00	28,160.00	28,160.00	0	STA/
Shared IO Pool	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
java pool	1,024.00	1,024.00	1,024.00	1,024.00	0	SHR/DEF
large pool	256.00	256.00	256.00	256.00	0	STA/
shared pool	4,096.00	4,096.00	3,840.00	4,864.00	0	SHR/DEF
streams pool	2,048.00	2,048.00	2,048.00	2,048.00	0	STA/

V$SGA_RESIZE_OPS -10g
V$MEMORY_RESIZE_OPS – 11g

- A dynamic performance view
- Use to get details of resize operations
- Every memory change since startup

V$SGA_RESIZE_OPS

Date: 02/18/08 Page: 1

Time: 01:04 PM Component Resize Operations SYSTEM

ault10g1 database

COMPONENT	Oper	OPER_MODE	INITIAL_SIZE	TARGET_SIZE	FINAL_SIZE	STATUS	START_TIME	END_TIME
shared pool	SHRINK	DEFERRED	318767104	301989888	301989888	COMPLETE	0217 15:23	0217 15:23
DEFAULT buffer cache	GROW	DEFERRED	1040187392	1056964608	1056964608	COMPLETE	0217 15:23	0217 15:23
shared pool	SHRINK	DEFERRED	301989888	285212672	285212672	COMPLETE	0217 15:24	0217 15:24
DEFAULT buffer cache	GROW	DEFERRED	1073741824	1090519040	1090519040	COMPLETE	0217 15:24	0217 15:24
shared pool	SHRINK	DEFERRED	285212672	268435456	268435456	COMPLETE	0217 15:24	0217 15:24
DEFAULT buffer cache	GROW	DEFERRED	1056964608	1073741824	1073741824	COMPLETE	0217 15:24	0217 15:24
shared pool	SHRINK	DEFERRED	268435456	251658240	251658240	COMPLETE	0217 15:25	0217 15:25
DEFAULT buffer cache	GROW	DEFERRED	1090519040	1107296256	1107296256	COMPLETE	0217 15:25	0217 15:25
shared pool	SHRINK	DEFERRED	251658240	234881024	234881024	COMPLETE	0217 15:28	0217 15:28
DEFAULT buffer cache	GROW	DEFERRED	1107296256	1124073472	1124073472	COMPLETE	0217 15:28	0217 15:28
shared pool	SHRINK	DEFERRED	234881024	218103808	218103808	COMPLETE	0217 15:28	0217 15:28

Parameters

init.ora Parameters DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108

Parameter Name	Begin value	End value (if different)
_spin_count	2000	
cursor_sharing	EXACT	
db_block_size	16384	
db_cache_size	46170898432	
db_keep_cache_size	5368709120	
db_name	cc1	
db_writer_processes	4	
java_pool_size	167772160	
large_pool_size	1073741824	
olap_page_pool_size	33554432	
open_cursors	900	
pga_aggregate_target	5368709120	
processes	700	
sessions	1000	
sga_max_size	68719476736	
sga_target	68719476736	
shared_pool_reserved_size	262144000	
shared_pool_size	4294967296	

Quick Word on RAC

- The TCP buffers are the biggest memory issue with RAC performance, size them big
- The global dictionary takes memory out of the shared pool, the more memory in the db caches, the more is needed in the shared pools to track it.

Questions/Comments?

Thank You!

Mike Ault

Oracle@RamSan.com

www.ramsan.com

www.statspackanalyzer.com

Using AWR For Memory Analysis

Mike Ault, Oracle Guru

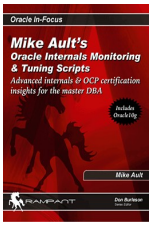
May, 2011

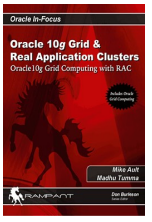
Michael R. Ault, Oracle Guru

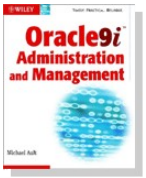
- Nuclear Navy 6 years
- Nuclear Chemist/Programmer 10 years
- Kennedy Western University Graduate
- Bachelors Degree Computer Science
- Certified in all Oracle Versions Since 6
- Oracle DBA, author, since 1990

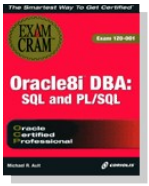
ORACLE CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL

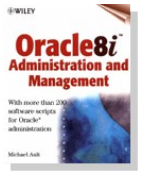
Books by Michael R. Ault











StatspackAnalyzer.com

Free Statspack/AWR Analysis

Sponsored by Texas Memory Systems

-Looks for IO bottlenecks and other configuration issues.

-Straightforward tuning advice

Preparation for Analysis

- Know your systems normal performance fingerprint
- Be familiar with Concepts and Tuning Guides
- Have “normal” AWR/Statspacks for comparison

Oracle and memory

- DB cache – other than direct read/write, all data, index and undo go through here
- Shared Pool – SQL area, PL/SQL library, dictionary caches and lots more
- Streams pool – Only if streams are used
- Java Pool – usually small
- PGA – Each process gets a PGA, stores cursor and other process related information
- Log buffers – Circular buffers for redo information

DB Cache

- Default – should be largest area
- Recycle – for frequently scanned large objects
- Keep – For frequently accessed small objects
- 2-32K areas – Was originally for TTS, now used to tune items (usually in RAC)

Shared Pool

- Shared SQL, PL/SQL, dictionary cache plus
- 34 other areas in 9i
- 551 in 10gR2 (non-RAC) 670 (with RAC)
- 878 in 11gR2 (non-RAC)
  - Report only shows those that change
  - There have been bugs with space leaks in shared pool sub-pools

Top-Down Approach

- Report starts with settings overview
- Next provides Top-5 waits
- Use the Waits to guide further investigation

AWR Report Header

```
WORKLOAD REPOSITORY report for
DB Name         DB Id    Instance     Inst Num Startup Time    Release     RAC
------------ ----------- ------------ -------- --------------- ----------- ---
AULTDB        4030696936 aultdb1             1 04-Aug-08 10:16 11.1.0.6.0  YES
Host Name        Platform                         CPUs Cores Sockets Memory(GB)
---------------- -------------------------------- ---- ----- ------- ----------
aultlinux3       Linux IA (32-bit)                   2     1       1       2.97
              Snap Id      Snap Time      Sessions Curs/Sess
             --------- ------------------- -------- ---------
Begin Snap:        91 04-Aug-08 12:00:15        41       1.2
  End Snap:        92 04-Aug-08 13:00:28        47       1.1
   Elapsed:               60.22 (mins)
   DB Time:              139.52 (mins)
Cache Sizes                       Begin        End
~~~~~~~~~~~                  ---------- ----------
               Buffer Cache:     1,312M     1,312M  Std Block Size:         8K
           Shared Pool Size:       224M       224M      Log Buffer:    10,604K
```

Signs of Memory Issues

- High sequential reads
- Excessive library latches
- Large number of sorts/hashes/GTT/bitmap ops to disk
- Large amount of IO to the temporary tablespace
- Buffer busy waits with free buffer waits
- Indications in Cache, shared, streams or java pool advisors
- Excessive reparsing and reloads of SQL and PL/SQL
- High percentage of use in the shared pool
- High CPU cycles

Load Profile Section

Load Profile	Per Second	Per Transaction	Per Exec	Per Call
DB Time(s):	2.3	7.1	0.63	1.05
DB CPU(s):	0.3	0.9	0.07	0.13
Redo size:	800.5	2,461.8		
Logical reads:	6,307.6	19,396.7		
Block changes:	3.6	10.9		
Physical reads:	2,704.9	8,317.8		
Physical writes:	86.9	267.3		
User calls:	2.2	6.8		
Parses:	2.0	6.1		
Hard parses:	0.0	0.1		
W/A MB processed:	932,965.4	2,868,990.9		
Logons:	0.1	0.2		
Executes:	3.7	11.3		
Rollbacks:	0.1	0.3		
Transactions:	0.3			

What Are Your Efficiencies

- Should be close to 100%
- Parse issues usually are a result of:
  - Bad bind variable usage
  - Insufficient memory
  - Will also be co-indicated by low percentage of memory for multiple SQL execution

Load Profile Section

```
Instance Efficiency Percentages (Target 100%)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
            Buffer Nowait %:  100.00       Redo NoWait %:   99.97
            Buffer  Hit   %:   96.09    In-memory Sort %:  100.00
            Library Hit   %:   98.17        Soft Parse %:   97.88
         Execute to Parse %:   45.80         Latch Hit %:   99.95
Parse CPU to Parse Elapsd %:    0.00     % Non-Parse CPU:   99.77

 Shared Pool Statistics        Begin    End
                              ------  ------
             Memory Usage %:   81.53   85.39
    % SQL with executions>1:   79.29   79.48
  % Memory for SQL w/exec>1:   76.73   78.19
```

Top 5 Waits Section

- Critical to look closely at this section
- Use highest wait times to guide investigation
  - DB FILE type waits – physical IO
  - BUFFER type waits – Logical IO
  - LOG type waits – Redo related
  - PX – Parallel Query
  - GC – Global Cache (RAC related)
  - Undo – Undo or rollback segment related

Top 5 Waits Section With possible cache starvation

Top 5 Timed Foreground Events
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Event	Waits	Time(s)	Avg wait (ms)	% DB time	Wait Class
db file sequential read	465,020	3,969	9	47.4	User I/O
DB CPU		995		11.9	
db file parallel read	2,251	322	143	3.8	User I/O
db file scattered read	15,268	153	10	1.8	User I/O
gc current block 2-way	108,739	116	1	1.4	Cluster
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Top 5 Waits Section With Shared Pool Issues

Top 5 Timed Events

Event	Waits	Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	%Total Call Time	Wait Class
CPU time		435,461		41.1	
PX Deq Credit: send blkd	124,829,330	138,223	1	13.0	Other
library cache pin	20,347	57,692	2835	5.4	Concurrenc
library cache lock	19,226	56,078	2917	5.3	Concurrenc
db file sequential read	16,798,329	42,215	3	4.0	User I/O

Top 5 Timed Events

Event	Waits	Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	%Total Call Time	Wait Class
CPU time		24,956		29.3	
latch: library cache	1,757,331	9,886	6	11.6	Concurrenc
db file sequential read	759,605	6,146	8	7.2	User I/O
cursor: pin S	2,103,389	4,988	2	5.9	Other
log file sync	250,039	2,387	10	2.8	Commit

Buffer Type Waits

- latch: cache buffers chains – Hot blocks, check for hot objects, high IO rates
- free buffer waits – Insufficient buffers, processes holding buffers too long, IO subsystem over loaded
- buffer busy waits – See what is causing them further along in report
- gc buffer busy – Overloaded interconnect, find problem objects and tune
- log buffer space – High load, too small a log buffer, increase log buffer size
- latch: cache buffers lru chain – Freelist issues, hot blocks, new buffers, buffers being writen
- latch: cache buffer handles – Freelist issues, hot blocks
- buffer busy - See what is causing them further along in report
- no free buffers – Insufficient buffers, dbwr contention
- Free buffer waits – insufficient buffers

Fixing Cache Waits

- Reduce logical IO rates (buffer caches latch)
- Increase the cache size (lru chain latch)
- Increase the cache size (free buffer waits)
- Increase _db_block_lru_latches
- Increase _db_block_hash_buckets
- Reduce hot blocks

Shared Pool Waits

- library cache pin – Loading or compiling same SQL
- library cache lock – Loading or compiling same SQL
- *latch: library cache – Usually a result of excessive parsing
- latch: shared pool latch –Parsing issues
- *latch: library cache lock – Usually a result of excessive parsing
- *latch: library cache – Usually a result of excessive parsing
- row cache lock – shared pool too small
- Library cache load lock – Wait for a reload by another session. Excessive hard/soft parsing.

* Gone in 11g to mutex

Shared Pool Mutexes

- Cursor:mutex X – resource is busy, requestor needs exclusive access
- Cursor:mutex S – resource is held in X mode by another session
- Cursor:pin X – resource is held n S or X by another session
- Cursor:pin S – re-execute of same cursor
- Cursor:pin S wait on X – resource is held in X mode by another session
- Library cache: mutex X – Bind variable issues
- Library cache: mutex S – Bind variable issues

- Less costly than latches

What to Do?

- Share cursors (avoid hard parsing)
  - BIND VARIABLES!!!!!
  - Cursor_sharing
- Avoid soft parsing
  - Cursor_space_for_time
  - Session_cached_cursors
- Avoid invalidations and reloads
  - Make sure shared pool is large enough

What Next?

- Determine wait events of concern
- Drill down to specific sections of report for deeper analysis
- Use custom scripts, ADDM and Ash to investigate issues

Classes

Wait Class DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> s - second
-> cs - centisecond - 100th of a second
-> ms - millisecond - 1000th of a second
-> us - microsecond - 1000000th of a second
-> ordered by wait time desc, waits desc

Wait Class	Waits	%Time -outs	Total Wait Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	Waits /txn
Other	153,619,985	16.5	192,921	1	102.3
Concurrency	2,536,362	26.9	128,816	51	1.7
User I/O	30,594,385	.0	124,207	4	20.4
System I/O	5,104,873	.0	17,633	3	3.4
Application	65,645	5.0	6,508	99	0.0
Commit	267,317	.0	4,234	16	0.2
Configuration	553,825	69.5	858	2	0.4
Network	13,513,847	.0	274	0	9.0
Administrative	30	70.0	0	10	0.0

Operating System Statistics

Operating System Statistics DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108

Statistic	Total
BUSY_TIME	45,601,415
IDLE_TIME	6,316,939
IOWAIT_TIME	567,343
NICE_TIME	810,986
SYS_TIME	3,169,946
USER_TIME	41,265,848
LOAD	50
RSRC_MGR_CPU_WAIT_TIME	0
PHYSICAL_MEMORY_BYTES	270,208,987,136
NUM_CPUS	24
NUM_CPU_SOCKETS	4

SQL Areas

SQL ordered by CPU Time – Sorting, bad paths
SQL ordered by Gets – Excessive logical IO
SQL ordered by Reads – Cache starvation
SQL ordered by Parse Calls – Cursor sharing, cursor caching
SQL ordered by Version Count – Versioning is usually due to a bug, check with support

- **Tune SQL that appears in more than one of these areas**
- **Tune SQL at the top of these sections**

System Statistics

- Many-many statistics
- Many are not useful to the DBA
- Many are useless for memory area tuning
- Many give ideas of how memory is used, but not how to tune it
- Usually these will confirm what you have already found

System Statistics

Instance Activity Stats DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108

Statistic	Total	per Second	per Trans
dirty buffers inspected	686,267	31.8	0.5
execute count	78,907,090	3,656.2	52.6
free buffer inspected	161,591,258	7,487.4	107.6
free buffer requested	176,367,274	8,172.1	117.5
hot buffers moved to head of LRU	15,346,759	711.1	10.2
immediate (CR) block cleanout ap	2,267,512	105.1	1.5
immediate (CURRENT) block cleano	5,139,016	238.1	3.4
no buffer to keep pinned count	136,849	6.3	0.1
no work - consistent read gets	4,459,140,613	206,616.1	2,969.8
opened cursors cumulative	26,795,933	1,241.6	17.9
parse count (failures)	160	0.0	0.0
parse count (hard)	398,147	18.5	0.3
parse count (total)	20,200,501	936.0	13.5
parse time cpu	3,883,178	179.9	2.6
parse time elapsed	7,474,786	346.4	5.0
physical read total IO requests	37,303,810	1,728.5	24.8
physical reads direct temporary	58,378,313	2,705.0	38.9
physical write total IO requests	13,738,098	636.6	9.2
physical writes direct temporary	58,440,795	2,707.9	38.9

System Statistics

pinned buffers inspected	120,843	5.6	0.1
recursive calls	749,184,714	34,713.8	499.0
recursive cpu usage	39,323,240	1,822.1	26.2
redo log space requests	190	0.0	0.0
redo log space wait time	333	0.0	0.0
redo synch time	433,625	20.1	0.3
redo synch writes	236,148	10.9	0.2
redo write time	567,670	26.3	0.4
redo writer latching time	56,827	2.6	0.0
redo writes	1,127,300	52.2	0.8
rollback changes - undo records	1,395,329	64.7	0.9
rollbacks only - consistent read	346,504	16.1	0.2
session cursor cache hits	21,520,355	997.2	14.3
session logical reads	10,474,545,504	485,342.3	6,976.0
sorts (disk)	3,529	0.2	0.0
sorts (memory)	9,012,270	417.6	6.0
sorts (rows)	110,063,794,220	5,099,850.2	73,302.3
sql area evicted	327,084	15.2	0.2
sql area purged	29,720	1.4	0.0
table scans (long tables)	1,149,945	53.3	0.8
table scans (short tables)	7,528,140	348.8	5.0
transaction rollbacks	252,407	11.7	0.2

System Statistics

user I/O wait time	12,422,069	575.6	8.3
user calls	8,038,839	372.5	5.4
user commits	1,439,821	66.7	1.0
user rollbacks	61,684	2.9	0.0
workarea executions - multipass	0	0.0	0.0
workarea executions - onepass	5,293	0.3	0.0
workarea executions - optimal	7,113,060	329.6	4.7

Instance Activity Statistics

Instance Activity Stats - Absolute
-> Statistics with absolute values (should not be diffed)

Statistic	Begin Value	End Value
session cursor cache count	28,024,069	28,789,659
opened cursors current	2,921	6,982
workarea memory allocated	289,532	2,531,741
logons current	144	287

Tablespace/File IO Reports

- Helps confirm IO issues
- Also helps with temp area issue determination

Tablespace IO

Tablespace IO Stats
-> ordered by IOs (Reads + Writes) desc

Tablespace

Reads	Av Reads/s	Av Rd(ms)	Av Blks/Rd	Writes	Av Writes/s	Buffer Waits	Av Buf Wt(ms)
TEMP							
11,484,000	532	16.3	4.1	3,478,365	161	12,266	2.0
REPMAN_TEMP							
1,703,767	79	27.2	8.2	1,457,241	68	0	0.0
UNDOTBS3							
30,012	1	8.0	1.0	1,512,571	70	142,889	1.1
RSNET_DTSA							
1,496,441	69	1.2	2.0	2,454	0	130,753	1.3
LOREAL_D_CVS_DAILY_ITSA							
846,665	39	0.9	1.0	338	0	0	0.0

Buffer Pool Statistics

```
Buffer Pool Statistics                    DB/Inst: CC1/cc1  Snaps: 84084-84108
-> 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
--- ---------- ---- -------------- ------------ ----------- ---- ---- ----------
D    3,361,107   96  3,643,978,600  163,055,679  14,338,623    0    0    711,281
K      321,600  100  2,527,600,634        7,379      28,755    0    0        123
         ------------------------------------------------------------
```

- Note that there are Buffer Busy Waits, but no Free Buffer Waits
- These are due to hot block contention
- Increasing memory probably won't help with this
- However…also look at db file sequential read waits and the cache advisory section

Buffer Pool Advisory Section

Buffer Pool Advisory
-> Only rows with estimated physical reads >0 are displayed
-> ordered by Block Size, Buffers For Estimate

P	Size for Est (M)	Size Factor	Buffers for Estimate	Est Phys Read Factor	Estimated Physical Reads
D	5,344	.1	335,670	1.9	15,767,325,073
D	10,688	.2	671,340	1.4	11,371,357,960
…					
D	106,880	2.0	6,713,400	1.0	7,964,367,701
K	512	.1	32,160	102.8	3,507,100,178
K	1,024	.2	64,320	7.8	264,615,629
K	1,536	.3	96,480	1.4	49,384,590
…					
K	10,240	2.0	643,200	1.0	32,639,643

Buffer Pool Advisory Section

- As you can see, this repor shows even doubling the default or keep would be no benefit
- Let’s look at one that would benefit from increased buffer pool

Buffer Pool Advisor Section

```
Buffer Pool Statistics           DB/Inst:   Snaps: 26064-26097
-> 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
--- ---------- ---- -------------- ------------ ----------- ---- ---- ----------
D      818,201   99    130,795,544    1,578,580     276,075    0    0      3,418
          ------------------------------------------------------------
```

- Before we go there…look here
- Notice no free buffer waits

Buffer Pool Advisor Section

```
Buffer Pool Advisory                       Snap: 26097
-> Only rows with estimated physical reads >0 are displayed
-> ordered by Block Size, Buffers For Estimate

                                          Est
                                         Phys
    Size for   Size      Buffers for    Read          Estimated
P    Est (M) Factor         Estimate  Factor     Physical Reads
--- -------- ------ ---------------- ------ ------------------
D        656     .1           81,139    2.0        125,592,784
D      1,312     .2          162,278    1.8        113,080,052
…
D     10,496    1.6        1,298,224    0.7         42,942,366
D     11,152    1.7        1,379,363    0.7         41,649,501
D     11,808    1.8        1,460,502    0.6         40,403,058
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

- Notice that at 1.8 times the current size physical reads down by 40%
- Db file sequential reads was 13% of waits

PGA Analysis

- Several of the next sections deal with PGA
- PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET sets the PGA area
- 5% of PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET can be allocated to each session up to a maximum of "_PGA_MAX_SIZE" which is usually 200 or 500 megabytes
- Manually setting SORT_AREA_SIZE or HASH_AREA_SIZE overrides at the session level
- Some processes such as RMAN and shared servers don't use PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET but use the old manual settings, indicated by 4-8 or 8-16m sorts even with adequate PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET settings

PGA Analysis

PGA Aggr Summary DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> 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
82.1	4,495,435	979,073

PGA Analysis

PGA Aggr Target Stats DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> B: Begin snap E: End snap (rows dentified 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 Aggr Target(M)	Auto PGA Target(M)	PGA Mem Alloc(M)	W/A PGA Used(M)	%PGA W/A Mem	%Auto W/A Mem	%Man W/A Mem	Global Mem Bound(K)
B	5,120	4,320	1,680.5	193.5	11.5	99.7	.3	524,280
E	5,120	4,202	4,400.5	2,219.2	50.4	99.9	.1	524,280

PGA Analysis

PGA Aggr Target Histogram Snaps: 84084-84108

Low Optimal	High Optimal	Total Execs	Optimal Execs	1-Pass Execs	M-Pass Execs
2K	4K	6,308,435	6,308,435	0	0
64K	128K	32,500	32,500	0	0
128K	256K	36,535	36,535	0	0
256K	512K	47,477	47,477	0	0
512K	1024K	353,344	353,344	0	0
1M	2M	201,558	201,558	0	0
2M	4M	22,468	22,468	0	0
4M	8M	21,796	21,725	71	0
8M	16M	28,892	28,714	178	0
16M	32M	30,478	30,346	132	0
32M	64M	19,898	18,690	1,208	0
64M	128M	9,080	7,284	1,796	0
128M	256M	1,682	732	950	0
256M	512M	734	179	555	0
512M	1024M	329	58	271	0
1G	2G	131	14	117	0
2G	4G	17	4	13	0

PGA Analysis

- SS*100/2.5*NOS
  - SS- sort size
  - NOS – number of sorts
- 128M*100/2.5=5120
- Hash gets full 5%
- Sort gets ½ of hash
- ½ of 5 is 2.5
- 10|10 rule:
  - 10% of sessions are active
  - 10% of active sessions doing sorts
- 10% of 208 sessions is 20.8; 10% of 20.8 is 2
- 2*5120 is 10420 gb
- Let's see what the advisor says…

PGA Analysis

PGA Memory Advisory Snap: 84108

-> When using Auto Memory Mgmt, minimally choose a pga_aggregate_target value where Estd PGA Overalloc Count is 0

PGA Target Est (MB)	Size Factr	W/A MB Processed	Estd Extra W/A MB Read/ Written to Disk	Estd PGA Cache Hit %	Estd PGA Overalloc Count
640	0.1	167,211,258.2	133,135,735.1	56.0	18,399
1,280	0.3	167,211,258.2	65,323,839.1	72.0	1,933
2,560	0.5	167,211,258.2	34,248,434.3	83.0	1,842
3,840	0.8	167,211,258.2	28,768,442.5	85.0	1,803
5,120	1.0	167,211,258.2	19,597,963.1	90.0	860
6,144	1.2	167,211,258.2	14,425,059.9	92.0	845
7,168	1.4	167,211,258.2	13,624,988.5	92.0	839
8,192	1.6	167,211,258.2	12,882,080.7	93.0	0
9,216	1.8	167,211,258.2	12,146,846.2	93.0	0
10,240	2.0	167,211,258.2	11,689,119.6	93.0	0
15,360	3.0	167,211,258.2	10,710,132.3	94.0	0
20,480	4.0	167,211,258.2	10,563,396.2	94.0	0
30,720	6.0	167,211,258.2	10,539,291.8	94.0	0
40,960	8.0	167,211,258.2	10,539,291.8	94.0	0

PGA Analysis

- Advisor says 8 gb
- Calculation says 10 gb
- Take whichever you feel will give best results
- Won’t be used unless it needs to be

Shared Pool Advisor

- Use reloads and used percentages to guide you
- The advisor rarely has any meaningful information
- Even when reloads are huge and other factors show the pool should be increased, or, decreased it has told me things where fine

Shared Pool Advisor

Shared Pool Advisory DB/Inst: Snap: 84108
-> 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 with it. Therefore comparing the number of Lib Cache objects (e.g. in v$librarycache), with the number of Lib Cache Memory Objects is invalid.

Shared Pool Size(M)	SP Size Factr	Est LC Size (M)	Est LC Mem Obj	Est LC Time Saved (s)	Est LC Time Saved Factr	Est LC Load Time (s)	Est LC Load Time Factr	Est LC Mem Obj Hits
2,160	.4	619	76,837	#######	1.0	#######	2.4	88,538,740
2,736	.5	1,188	95,749	#######	1.0	#######	2.1	88,936,333
3,312	.6	1,761	110,785	#######	1.0	#######	1.8	89,297,339
3,888	.7	2,333	125,755	#######	1.0	#######	1.6	89,610,155
…								
8,496	1.5	6,916	238,592	#######	1.0	#######	.5	91,076,008
9,072	1.6	7,489	252,248	#######	1.0	#######	.4	91,187,541
9,648	1.7	8,061	264,748	#######	1.0	#######	.3	91,291,114
10,224	1.8	8,632	274,837	#######	1.0	#######	.3	91,388,340
10,800	1.9	9,201	284,723	#######	1.0	#######	.2	91,480,577
11,376	2.0	9,774	293,073	#######	1.0	#######	.2	91,569,191

SGA Target Advisor

- I believe you should set the base parameters and then allow SGA_TARGET to set itself
- Other calculation schemes involve adding up the proposed sizes needed and then setting the value
- Same logic applies to MEMORY_TARGET only include PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET in the base
- Then set SGA_MAX_SIZE or MEMORAY_MAX_SIZE 10-20% higher than their associated TARGET values.

SGA Target

SGA Target Advisory Snap: 26097

SGA Target Size (M)	SGA Size Factor	Est DB Time (s)	Est Physical Reads
2,048	0.3	8,957,297	125,595,242
4,096	0.5	745,014	99,011,933
6,144	0.8	683,241	84,201,232
8,192	1.0	603,250	62,255,994
10,240	1.3	573,691	48,902,083
12,288	1.5	573,630	42,944,185
14,336	1.8	573,630	37,745,809
16,384	2.0	573,630	37,745,809

- At 2x shows a 60% reduction in PR, same as doubling the cache for this instance

Streams Pool Advisor

- Only valid if you use streams
- If it shows you have spills to disk make pool larger

Streams Pool Advisor

Streams Pool Advisory DB/Inst: Snap: 84108

Size for Est (MB)	Size Factor	Est Spill Count	Est Spill Time (s)	Est Unspill Count	Est Unspill Time (s)
16	0.5	0	0	0	0
32	1.0	0	0	0	0
48	1.5	0	0	0	0
64	2.0	0	0	0	0
80	2.5	0	0	0	0
…					
240	7.5	0	0	0	0
256	8.0	0	0	0	0
272	8.5	0	0	0	0
288	9.0	0	0	0	0
304	9.5	0	0	0	0
320	10.0	0	0	0	0

Java Pool Advisor

- Another area usually not used
- If you use it you will get errors if it is too small
- Under AMM will grow but usually won’t shrink

Java Pool Advisor

Java Pool Advisory DB/Inst: Snap: 37

Java Pool Size(M)	JP Size Factr	Est LC Size (M)	Est LC Mem Obj	Est LC Time Saved (s)	Est LC Time Saved Factr	Est LC Load Time (s)	Est LC Load Time Factr	Est LC Mem Obj Hits
64	.5	10	168	10	1.0	11,974	1.0	389
128	1.0	12	201	10	1.0	11,974	1.0	465
192	1.5	12	201	10	1.0	11,974	1.0	465
256	2.0	12	201	10	1.0	11,974	1.0	465

Buffer Wait Analysis

- Look here to see what is causing buffer waits
- Data blocks usually predominate
- High buffer waits for data blocks plus high db file sequential reads will usually indicate memory starvation even without free buffer waits

Buffer Wait Analysis

Buffer Wait Statistics DB/Inst:
Snaps: 84084-84108
-> ordered by wait time desc, waits desc

Class	Waits	Total Wait Time (s)	Avg Time (ms)
data block	539,313	1,770	3
1st level bmb	5,873	88	15
undo block	49,801	71	1
undo header	35,848	66	2
file header block	57,833	39	1
segment header	12,980	28	2
3rd level bmb	4,900	22	5
2nd level bmb	5,206	20	4
extent map	73	0	5

Enqueues and Latches

- Enqueues are usually for physical objects or transactions and rarely memory related
- Latches can be used to verify findings

Latches

Latch Activity DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> "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 Requests	Pct Get Miss	Avg Slps /Miss	Wait Time (s)	NoWait Requests	Pct NoWait Miss
SGA IO buffer pool latch	154,979	0.0	0.7	0	261,675	0.3
SQL memory manager latch	21,353	12.7	1.2	32	7,066	0.1
active service list	2,524,503	1.7	0.2	10	7,615	0.1
cache buffers lru chain	66,153,522	1.0	0.6	1172	469,078,119	1.8
cache table scan latch	3,749,595	0.3	0.3	9	3,986,131	0.3
library cache	272,976,941	0.1	0.4	2242	1,582,568	216.3
library cache lock	179,441,868	0.1	0.1	34	58,383	0.1
object queue header oper	883,815,615	0.1	0.1	365	45,167	0.2
process queue reference	8,224,189,548	0.0	0.0	15	613,910,934	4.3
redo allocation	8,482,485	8.1	0.1	271	435,767,620	1.4
row cache objects	871,266,120	0.4	0.2	1765	580,035	1.6
simulator lru latch	7,890	1.1	1.1	1	############	17.1
undo global data	68,788,574	0.0	0.1	8	42,419	0.1

Latches

- When a latch can't be obtained a process will "sleep"
- The number of CPU cycles is set by the "_SPIN_COUNT" setting
- Defaults to 2000, was set in the era of slow CPUs
- Experts agree setting as high as 8000-10000 is acceptable
- Reduces sleeps and improved performance

Latch Sleeps

Latch Sleep Breakdown DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> ordered by misses desc

Latch Name

Get Requests	Misses	Sleeps	Spin Gets	Sleep1	Sleep2	Sleep3
cache buffers chains						
9,561,948,628	##########	402,582	##########	0	0	0
session allocation						
570,516,196	14,728,230	461,868	##########	0	0	0
messages						
105,586,860	3,521,238	16,783	3,506,276	0	0	0
row cache objects						
871,266,120	3,508,138	655,697	2,914,340	0	0	0
process queue reference						
8,224,189,548	2,645,262	19,802	2,629,967	0	0	0
active checkpoint queue latch						
50,214,009	1,082,455	13,133	1,070,658	0	0	0
redo writing						
52,201,162	1,026,204	6,893	1,020,132	0	0	0
object queue header operation						
883,815,615	936,882	137,869	812,882	0	0	0

Latch Miss Sources

Latch Miss Sources DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> only latches with sleeps are shown
-> ordered by name, sleeps desc

Latch Name	Where	NoWait Misses	Sleeps	Waiter Sleeps
In memory undo latch	ktiFlush: child	0	12,727	3,775
...				
cache buffers chains	kcbgtcr: kslbegin excl	0	821,219	689,229
...				
cache buffers lru chain	kcbbxsv: move to being wri	0	19,728	87,892
...				
library cache	kglpndl: child: after proc	0	28,574	10,336
...				
library cache lock	kgllkdl: child: cleanup	0	7,106	6,749
...				
object queue header oper	kcbw_unlink_q	0	139,971	27,436
...				
parameter table allocati	ksp_param_table_free	0	60,653	60,605
row cache objects	kqrpre: find obj	0	381,022	379,948
...				
session allocation	ksuprc	0	191,233	175,384
...				
shared pool	kghalo	0	194,517	123,739
...				
simulator hash latch	kcbsacc: lookup dba	0	16,413	26,348

Dictionary Cache

- Misses can be costly
- Only correction is larger shared pool
- Used to be individually controlled by DC parameters (v6)
- Now controlled automatically

Dictionary Cache

Dictionary Cache Stats DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> "Pct Misses" should be very low (< 2% in most cases)
-> "Final Usage" is the number of cache entries being used

Cache	Get Requests	Pct Miss	Scan Reqs	Pct Miss	Mod Reqs	Final Usage
dc_awr_control	442	9.3	0	N/A	48	1
dc_constraints	60,034	41.5	0	N/A	60,034	49
dc_files	559	97.3	0	N/A	0	0
dc_global_oids	20,580	3.0	0	N/A	0	25
dc_histogram_data	7,832,289	2.0	0	N/A	19,621	7,472
dc_histogram_defs	5,795,619	15.5	0	N/A	322,942	6,953
dc_object_grants	99,052	11.6	0	N/A	0	370
dc_object_ids	105,285,794	2.3	0	N/A	38,220	66,669
dc_objects	53,343,945	4.8	0	N/A	161,568	8,250
dc_profiles	60,308	0.1	0	N/A	0	5
dc_segments	19,064,933	58.4	0	N/A	256,828	16,244
dc_sequences	137,407	0.9	0	N/A	137,407	35
dc_table_scns	180,866	4.2	0	N/A	88	14
dc_tablespace_quotas	101,823	2.5	0	N/A	101,679	43
dc_tablespaces	11,521,250	1.3	0	N/A	18	10,945
dc_usernames	750,849	0.4	0	N/A	0	104
global database name	118	6.8	0	N/A	0	1
kqlsubheap_object	1	100.0	0	N/A	0	0
outstanding_alerts	394,019	41.7	0	N/A	0	10,943

Library Cache Activity

- Usually only see issues in SQL and PL/SQL areas
- Invalidations high means DDL activity
- Reloads high means SQL or PL/SQL issues

Library Cache Activity

Library Cache Activity DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> "Pct Misses" should be very low

Namespace	Get Requests	Pct Miss	Pin Requests	Pct Miss	Reloads	Invali-dations
BODY	106,197	0.3	2,372,306	0.1	1,288	0
CLUSTER	11,232	0.4	19,082	0.7	81	0
INDEX	1,728,015	1.9	28,528,015	0.2	17,973	0
PIPE	9	0.0	9	0.0	0	0
SQL AREA	3,482,631	14.7	108,055,227	2.4	1,276,544	########
TABLE/PROCEDURE	290,691	6.1	32,986,432	0.5	76,695	0
TRIGGER	621,821	0.1	2,312,915	0.1	2,423	0

Process Statistics

Process Memory Summary DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> 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 (MB)	Used (MB)	Avg Alloc (MB)	Std Dev Alloc (MB)	Max Alloc (MB)	Hist Max Alloc (MB)	Num Proc	Num Alloc
B	Freeable	981.6	.0	6.2	23.0	141	N/A	158	158
	Other	647.4	N/A	3.3	5.8	30	102	195	191
	PL/SQL	38.8	7.0	.2	.6	3	3	193	154
	SQL	15.7	10.9	.1	.2	2	1,289	174	128
E	SQL	1,953.6	1,939.0	6.7	36.8	488	1,289	291	264
	Other	1,772.1	N/A	5.6	16.7	177	498	315	311
	Freeable	640.8	.0	4.1	14.2	92	N/A	156	156
	PL/SQL	77.0	13.8	.2	.5	3	13	313	313

SGA Memory Summary

SGA Memory Summary DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108

SGA regions	Begin Size (Bytes)	End Size (Bytes) (if different)
Database Buffers	61,035,511,808	61,538,828,288
Fixed Size	2,212,832	
Redo Buffers	14,561,280	
Variable Size	7,667,190,816	7,163,874,336
sum	68,719,476,736	

SGA Breakdown

SGA breakdown difference DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108
-> 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	160.0	160.0	0.00
large	free memory	1,022.6	1,020.6	-0.19
shared	CCursor	483.3	425.2	-12.04
shared	Checkpoint queue	175.8	175.8	0.00
shared	KGH: NO ACCESS	2,445.0	3,079.3	25.94
shared	KQR L PO	355.6	N/A	-100.00
shared	KQR M PO	430.4	N/A	-100.00
shared	PCursor	221.9	190.5	-14.16
shared	db_block_hash_buckets	180.0	180.0	0.00
shared	free memory	2,191.3	2,890.1	31.89
shared	kzctxgjsi ksuseclid memor	1,644.5	1,676.7	1.96
shared	library cache	334.2	308.2	-7.79
shared	obj stat memo	466.8	474.8	1.71
shared	partitioning d	131.8	N/A	-100.00
shared	sql area	483.6	236.8	-51.04
stream	free memory	31.9	31.9	0.00
	buffer_cache	58,208.0	58,688.0	0.82
	fixed_sga	2.1	2.1	0.00
	log_buffer	13.9	13.9	0.00

Resize Operations

- Using AMM resize operations are automatic
- If there is room to grow, shouldn't have to borrow (steal) from other areas
- If SGA_TARGET=SGA_MAX_SIZE or MEMORY_TARGET=MEMORY_MAX_SIZE then no room to grow

Resize Operations

Memory Dynamic Components DB/Inst: Snaps: 22930-22958
-> Min/Max sizes since instance startup
-> Oper Types/Modes: INItializing,GROw,SHRink,STAtic/IMMediate,DEFerred
-> ordered by Component

Component	Begin Snap Size (Mb)	Current Size (Mb)	Min Size (Mb)	Max Size (Mb)	Oper Count	Last Op Typ/Mod
ASM Buffer Cach	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
DEFAULT 16K buf	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
DEFAULT 2K buff	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
DEFAULT 32K buf	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
DEFAULT 4K buff	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
DEFAULT 8K buff	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
DEFAULT buffer	20,480.00	20,480.00	19,712.00	20,736.00	0	GRO/DEF
KEEP buffer cac	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
PGA Target	14,848.00	14,848.00	14,848.00	14,848.00	0	STA/
RECYCLE buffer	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
SGA Target	28,160.00	28,160.00	28,160.00	28,160.00	0	STA/
Shared IO Pool	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	STA/
java pool	1,024.00	1,024.00	1,024.00	1,024.00	0	SHR/DEF
large pool	256.00	256.00	256.00	256.00	0	STA/
shared pool	4,096.00	4,096.00	3,840.00	4,864.00	0	SHR/DEF
streams pool	2,048.00	2,048.00	2,048.00	2,048.00	0	STA/

V$SGA_RESIZE_OPS -10g
V$MEMORY_RESIZE_OPS – 11g

- A dynamic performance view
- Use to get details of resize operations
- Every memory change since startup

V$SGA_RESIZE_OPS

Date: 02/18/08 Page: 1

Time: 01:04 PM Component Resize Operations SYSTEM

ault10g1 database

COMPONENT	Oper	OPER_MODE	INITIAL_SIZE	TARGET_SIZE	FINAL_SIZE	STATUS	START_TIME	END_TIME
shared pool	SHRINK	DEFERRED	318767104	301989888	301989888	COMPLETE	0217 15:23	0217 15:23
DEFAULT buffer cache	GROW	DEFERRED	1040187392	1056964608	1056964608	COMPLETE	0217 15:23	0217 15:23
shared pool	SHRINK	DEFERRED	301989888	285212672	285212672	COMPLETE	0217 15:24	0217 15:24
DEFAULT buffer cache	GROW	DEFERRED	1073741824	1090519040	1090519040	COMPLETE	0217 15:24	0217 15:24
shared pool	SHRINK	DEFERRED	285212672	268435456	268435456	COMPLETE	0217 15:24	0217 15:24
DEFAULT buffer cache	GROW	DEFERRED	1056964608	1073741824	1073741824	COMPLETE	0217 15:24	0217 15:24
shared pool	SHRINK	DEFERRED	268435456	251658240	251658240	COMPLETE	0217 15:25	0217 15:25
DEFAULT buffer cache	GROW	DEFERRED	1090519040	1107296256	1107296256	COMPLETE	0217 15:25	0217 15:25
shared pool	SHRINK	DEFERRED	251658240	234881024	234881024	COMPLETE	0217 15:28	0217 15:28
DEFAULT buffer cache	GROW	DEFERRED	1107296256	1124073472	1124073472	COMPLETE	0217 15:28	0217 15:28
shared pool	SHRINK	DEFERRED	234881024	218103808	218103808	COMPLETE	0217 15:28	0217 15:28

Parameters

init.ora Parameters DB/Inst: Snaps: 84084-84108

Parameter Name	Begin value	End value (if different)
_spin_count	2000	
cursor_sharing	EXACT	
db_block_size	16384	
db_cache_size	46170898432	
db_keep_cache_size	5368709120	
db_name	cc1	
db_writer_processes	4	
java_pool_size	167772160	
large_pool_size	1073741824	
olap_page_pool_size	33554432	
open_cursors	900	
pga_aggregate_target	5368709120	
processes	700	
sessions	1000	
sga_max_size	68719476736	
sga_target	68719476736	
shared_pool_reserved_size	262144000	
shared_pool_size	4294967296	

Quick Word on RAC

- The TCP buffers are the biggest memory issue with RAC performance, size them big
- The global dictionary takes memory out of the shared pool, the more memory in the db caches, the more is needed in the shared pools to track it.

Questions/Comments?

Thank You!

Mike Ault

Oracle@RamSan.com

www.ramsan.com

www.statspackanalyzer.com