

## ❁ 50. RAC 환경에서 발생하는 SQ enqueue 성능 문제 해결하는 방법 2 (cache + order일 때)

sequence 생성 시 안 좋은 상황들 순위

1. nocache
2. cache + order
3. cache 사이즈 작게 + noorder
4. cache 사이즈 크게 + noorder

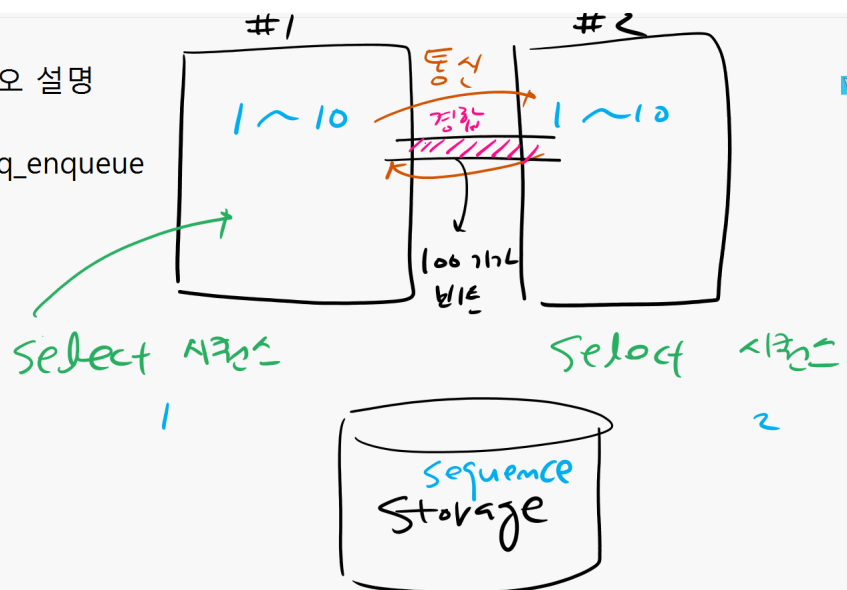
※ cache + order 시나리오

```
create sequence seq_sq_enqueue  
start with 1  
increment by 1  
cache 10  
order;
```

=> 1번 노드와 2번 노드가 서로 통신하면서 몇 번까지 번호를 부여했는지 서로 sequence 사용이 모든 노드에서 빈번해지면 RAC 성능 저하가 발생한다. SV-contention 이다.

★ cache + order 시나리오 설명

```
create sequence seq_sq_enqueue  
start with 1  
increment by 1  
cache 10  
order ;
```



실습

1. owi 유저의 seq\_sq\_enqueue sequence의 sequence 속성을 확인하시오

```
select sequence_name, cache_size, order_flag
from user_sequences;
```

```
racdb1(OWI) > select sequence_name, cache_size, order_flag
                from user_sequences;
2
SEQUENCE_NAME                CACHE_SIZE 0
-----
SCENARIO_NO_SEQ              20 N
SEQ SQ ENQUEUE               0 N
```

2. cache 사이즈는 10으로 하고 order flag는 order로 하시오.

```
alter sequence seq_sq_enqueue cache 10;
alter sequence seq_sq_enqueue order;
```

```
select sequence_name, cache_size, order_flag
from user_sequences;
```

```
racdb1(OWI) > select sequence_name, cache_size, order_flag
                from user_sequences; 2
SEQUENCE_NAME                CACHE_SIZE 0
-----
SCENARIO_NO_SEQ              20 N
SEQ SQ ENQUEUE               10 Y
```

3. 부하를 일으키기 전에 별도의 터미널 창을 열어서 대기 이벤트를 볼 준비를

```
select sid, event
from gv$session_wait
where event not in ('ASM background timer',
                    'DIAG idle wait',
                    'GCR sleep',
                    'PING',
                    'PX Deq: Execute',
                    'PX Deq: Executio',
                    'SQL*Net message',
                    'Space Manager: s
```

```

'Streams AQ: qmn
'Streams AQ: qmn
'Streams AQ: wait
'VKTM Logical Idl
'class slave wait
'gcs remote messa
'ges remote messa
'pmon timer',
'rdbms ipc messag
'smon timer',
'wait for unread
order by event asc;

```

save event.sql

4. 다른 터미널 창에서 owi 유저에서 cache+order 시퀀스에 대한 부하를 일으키기 위해

(sql 1 owi)

@exec

```

-----
sq_enqueue
-----

```

=> 모니터링 하는 터미널 창에서 대기 이벤트를 확인하시오.

=> SV enqueue가 발생한다는 것은 sequence의 옵션 설정 중, order flag가 on이 되었을 때 발생하는 대기 이벤트다. 1번 노드와 2번 노드가 서로 sequence에 대해 대기하고 있다는 뜻이다.

```

racdb1(OWI) > /

SID EVENT
-----
      5 control file parallel write
      5 control file parallel write
    137 enq: SV - contention
    140 enq: SV - contention
    371 enq: SV - contention
    246 enq: SV - contention
    257 enq: SV - contention
    373 enq: SV - contention
    370 enq: SV - contention
      18 enq: SV - contention
      15 enq: SV - contention

SID EVENT
-----
    141 enq: SV - contention
    143 jobq slave wait
    360 log file parallel write

```

문제 1. 다시 한번 부하를 일으키는 데 이번에는 부하 일으키기 전에 사진 한번 사진 한번 찍고서 ADDM report를 떼서 오라클이 권장하는 처방전을 출력하시오 (sql 1 owi)

@snap

@exec

-----

sq\_enqueue

-----

```

select sid, event
from gv$session_wait
where event not in ('ASM background timer',
                    'DIAG idle wait',
                    'GCR sleep',
                    'PING',
                    'PX Deq: Execute',
                    'PX Deq: Executio',
                    'SQL*Net message',
                    'Space Manager: s',
                    'Streams AQ: qmn',
                    'Streams AQ: qmn',
                    'Streams AQ: wait',
                    'VKTM Logical Idl

```

```

'class slave wait
'gcs remote messa
'ges remote messa
'pmon timer',
'rdbms ipc messag
'smon timer',
'wait for unread

order by event asc; -> no rows selected 될 때까지 실행하기

@snap
@?/rdbms/admin/addmrpt.sql

```

```

48 28 Mar 2024 13:00 1
49 28 Mar 2024 14:00 1
50 28 Mar 2024 14:24 1
51 28 Mar 2024 14:25 1

Specify the Begin and End Snapshot Ids
~~~~~
Enter value for begin_snap: 50
Begin Snapshot Id specified: 50

Enter value for end_snap: 51
End Snapshot Id specified: 51

Specify the Report Name
~~~~~
The default report file name is addmrpt_1_50_51.txt. To use this name,
press <return> to continue, otherwise enter an alternative.

Enter value for report_name: report11.txt

```

Finding 2: Unusual "Other" Wait Event  
Impact is 1.45 active sessions, 46.08% of total activity.

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Wait event "enq: SV - contention" in wait class "Other" was consuming significant database time.

Recommendation 1: Application Analysis  
Estimated benefit is 1.45 active sessions, 46.08% of total activity.

---

Action  
Investigate the cause for high "enq: SV - contention" waits. Refer to Oracle's "Database Reference" for the description of this wait event.

Action  
Look at the "Top SQL Statements" finding for SQL statements consuming significant time on the "enq: SV - contention" wait event. For example, the SELECT statement with SQL\_ID "gjxq13ucm559c" is responsible for 100% of these waits.

Recommendation 2: Application Analysis  
Estimated benefit is 1.45 active sessions, 46.08% of total activity.

---

Action  
Investigate the cause for high "enq: SV - contention" waits in Module "sq\_enqueue".

Recommendation 3: Application Analysis  
Estimated benefit is 1.45 active sessions, 46.08% of total activity.

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Action  
Investigate the cause for high "enq: SV - contention" waits in Service "SYS\$USERS".

Recommendation 4: Application Analysis  
Estimated benefit is 1.45 active sessions, 46.08% of total activity.

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Action  
Investigate the cause for high "enq: SV - contention" waits with P1,P2,P3 ("type|mode, id1, id2") values "1398145029", "87614" and "0" respectively

=> 처방전 : SV enqueue가 발생하면서 database가 느리다면 sequence의 변경을 해주면 된다.

```
alter sequence seq_sq_enqueue noorder;
```

```
racdb1(OWI) > alter sequence seq_sq_enqueue noorder;
Sequence altered.

racdb1(OWI) >
select sequence_name, cache_size, order_flag
from user_sequences;racdb1(OWI) > 2
```

SEQUENCE_NAME	CACHE_SIZE	ORDER_FLAG
SCENARIO_NO_SEQ	20	N
SEQ_SQ_ENQUEUE	10	N