

II

for

2004-12-02
(SeHoon.Choi@oracle.com)
DB
()



.....	2
OPTIMIZER	4
.....	6
/ SQL	7
JDBC / SQL TEST	7
Literal SQL (SQL – JDBC Sample).....	8
Bind SQL (가 SQL – JDBC Sample).....	9
PL/SQL Engine SQL Engine Overhead	10
SQL TUNING GUIDE.....	13
SQL Tuning	13
Execution Plan	14
Execution Plan (EXPLAIN PLAN) (Oracle 9i, 10g)	15
Execution Plan (SQL*Plus SET AUTOTRACE) (9i).....	16
Cached Execution Plan(V\$SQL_PLAN).....	17
SQL_TRACE TKPROF SQL Tuning.....	17
SQL_TRACE or 10046 Trace Enable/Disable.....	17
Execution Plan (SQL_TRACE, 10046 Trace TKPROF) (9i).....	18
① SQL	19
② SQL Parsing	20
③,④ SQL Execution Plan (Runtime Plan/TKPROF Plan).....	20
⑤ SQL Wait	21
Dynamic Sampling.....	22
Using System Statistics (>= 9i).....	23
PRO*C PRECOMPILE OPTION	26
PRO*C	26
Precompile Option.....	26
RELEASE_CURSOR Option	29
PREFETCH	32
Scrollable Cursors (Oracle 9i R2).....	35
APPLICATION MODULE ROUTINE	39
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO Package	39
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO Package	39
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO Package Cache	40
PRO*C DYNAMIC SQL SQL	42
.....	42
Dynamic SQL	43
Dynamic SQL Method	48
.....	49

JDBC	SQL	.....	50
OLTP	SQL(LITERAL SQL)	.....	51
/	SQL	.....	51
/	SQL TEST	.....	51
		.....	52
SQL TUNING	MONITORING	.....	55
	SQL List	SQL Script (get_sqllist.sql)	55
	Sorting	SQL TEMP Tablespace Sort Space	57
ORACLE DATABASE 9I NEW FEATURES.....			60
1. Forced Rewrite			60
2. Union-All Rewrite of Queries with Grouping Sets.....			60
3. Dynamic Sampling for the Optimizer.....			61
4. Locally Managed SYSTEM Tablespace.....			61
5. Data Segment Compression.....			61
6.Shared Pool Advisory Statistics.....			62
7.PGA Aggregate Target Advisory.....			62
8.FILESYSTEMIO_OPTIONS.....			62
9.MTTR Advisory.....			62
10. Statistics Collection Level.....			62
11. Segment-Level Statistics.....			63
12. Runtime Row Source Statistics.....			63

Optimizer

Optimizer	Parameter	가
'workarea_size_policy '	AUTO , MANUAL , AUTO	
*_AREA_SIZE	가 Temp I/O Sort,Hash Memory	
Perfoamce	Plan	
Parameter	Tuning , Full Table Scan 가 ,	
가 Index Scan	, optimizer_index_caching=0 ->20 ~ 40	
	,optimizer_index_cost_adj=100 -> 40~80 가 .	
DB Block Size가	, db_file_multiblock_read_count Full Table Scan	
가	.	

1. Oracle Parameter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ db_file_multiblock_read_count=16 or 32 ✓ hash_join_enabled=TRUE ✓ optimizer_index_caching=0 (OPEN Full Table 20 ~ 40) ✓ optimizer_index_cost_adj=100 (OPEN Full Table 40 ~ 80) ✓ pga_aggregate_target= (OS Memory - SGA) * 0.2 (==>SGA OS Memory 20% Start) ✓ query_rewrite_enabled=TRUE ✓ session_cached_cursors=0 (Literal SQL 100) ✓ shared_pool_reserved_size=0 ✓ shared_pool_size=(1.5) ✓ transaction_auditing=FALSE ✓ workarea_size_policy=AUTO (==> *_AREA_SIZE) ✓ optimizer_dynamic_sampling=(1(=>9i), 2(=>10g)) ✓ skip_unusable_indexes=TRUE (10g Only) ✓ statistics_level=TYPICAL (9i,10g)
2. SQL Tuning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 1 Literal SQL (Bind) ==> PRO*C Method 2,3,4 . ✓ SQL Tuning. ✓ 가 SQL 가 Tuning (V\$SQL Execution) ✓ V\$SORT_USAGE TEMP SQL Tuning ✓ Row Chaining%가 Table PCTFREE ✓ HASH Join ✓ SQL . (SQL 1999, GROUPING SET)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ LOOP Query 가 ✓ SQL . APP ✓ Function ✓ Hint . Hint Optimizer . ✓ PREFETCH, Bulk Binding,Bulk Collecting,Array Processing
3. PRO*C Compile Option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PRO*C PreCompile option Prefetch=100, release_cursor=no, hold_cursor=no Default (Module Bind HOLD_CURSOR=YES) ✓ DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO Package SQL Source

- SQL (OLTP) Literal SQL (Application Bind)**

 - ✓ () 100 SQL
 - ✓ Loop Literal Concatenation SQL
 - ✓ select insert/update/delete
- 가 Data 가 SQL 가 가**

Application Bind

 - ✓ Data 가 SQL 가 Parsing 가
 - 가 , Resource , Internal lock(latch) Hang
- Function(Oracle, User Defined)**

 - ✓ Not Null Constraint가 Column NVL() SUM(NVL())
 - ✓ NVL() Function 0.0001 CPU 1000000 Row 10 CPU

```
select NVL(COL1,0), Col2, Col3 <<<==== COL1 Not Null Constraint Null
from TAB...
```

- PRO*C BIND , REALSE_CURSOR=NO, PREFETCH=100 (Data 1000) . OLTP SQL Bind**
- JDBC Application BIND**

- JDBC Application DB SQL Bind

```
pstmt = conn.prepareStatement ("select ename from emptest where empno = " + ii);
rset = pstmt.executeQuery();
```

```
pstmt = conn.prepareStatement ("select ename from emptest where empno = ?");
pstmt.setInt (1, ii); // Set the Bind Value
rset = pstmt.executeQuery();
```

6. JDBC

PREFETCH=100

PREFETCH Array Fetch(DB Client 가) Driver
DB Roundtrip 가

default=> 10 OLTP 100

```

) PREFETCH

int default_row_prefetch = ((OracleConnection)conn).getDefaultRowPrefetch ();

System.out.println ("The Default RowPrefetch for the connection is: " + default_row_prefetch);

) PREFETCH
((OracleStatement)stmt).setRowPrefetch (100);

```

/ SQL

SQL	Parsing 가 SQL 가 Resource가 가 .	가 Plan	OLTP, SQL
SQL	Parsing Plan Bind	Library Cache Contention library cache latch, shared pool latch Parsing CPU SQL 가 Resource(CPU,Memory) Memory Fragmentation (Shared Pool)	DW, Batch,

JDBC

/ SQL TEST

SQL Bind SQL , SQL
SQL 9999 Oracle Shared pool Memory Parsing
CPU TEST . (Server)

Cache, Memory CPU 가 , SQL

	SQL	Shared Pool Memory	Parsing	Exec	Parsing CPU Usage
SQL	select ename from emp test where empno = :1	9807	1	9999	0.01 sec
SQL	select ename from emp test where empno = 1 select ename from emp test where empno = 2 select ename from emp test where empno = 3	93,219,148 (92 MB)	9999	9999	14.33 sec

Literal

SQL (

SQL - JDBC Sample)

```
import java.sql.*;
import oracle.jdbc.driver.*;

class StatementLiteral
{
    public static void main (String args []) throws SQLException
    {
        int ii;

        // Load the Oracle JDBC driver
        DriverManager.registerDriver(new oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver());

        // Connect to the database
        Connection conn =DriverManager.getConnection
        ("jdbc:oracle:thin:@192.168.139.153:1521:ORA9iR2L", "scott", "tiger");

        // SQL Trace ON
        PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement ("alter session set events '10046
        trace name context forever, level 1'");
        ResultSet rset = pstmt.executeQuery();

        ii = 1;
        while(ii <= 9999)
        {
            pstmt = conn.prepareStatement ("select ename from emp test where
            empno = " + ii);

            try{
                rset = pstmt.executeQuery();
            } catch (SQLException e) {
                System.out.println ("Expected exception thrown: " + e.getMessage());
            }
            ii = ii + 1;
            while(rset.next ())
        }
    }
}
```



```

        {
            System.out.println (rset.getString (1));
        }
        rset.close ();

        pstmt.close ();
    }

    // SQL Trace OFF
    pstmt = conn.prepareStatement ("alter session set events '10046 trace name context
forever, level 8'");
    rset = pstmt.executeQuery();

    pstmt.close ();
}
}

```

Bind

SQL (가

SQL - JDBC Sample)

```

import java.sql.*;
import oracle.jdbc.driver.*;

class StatementBind
{
    public static void main (String args []) throws SQLException
    {
        int ii;

        // Load the Oracle JDBC driver
        DriverManager.registerDriver(new oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver());

        // Connect to the database
        Connection conn =DriverManager.getConnection
("jdbc:oracle:thin:@192.168.139.153:1521:ORA9iR2L", "scott", "tiger");

        // SQL Trace ON
        PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement ("alter session set events '10046
trace name context forever, level 1'");
        ResultSet rset = pstmt.executeQuery();

        pstmt = conn.prepareStatement ("select ename from emp test where
empno = ?");

        ii = 1;
        while(ii <= 9999)
        {
            pstmt.setInt (1, ii); // Set the Bind Value
            try{
                rset = pstmt.executeQuery();
            } catch (SQLException e) {
                System.out.println ("Expected exception thrown: " + e.getMessage());
            }
            ii = ii + 1;
            while(rset.next ())
            {
                System.out.println (rset.getString (1));
            }
            rset.close ();
        }
    }
}

```

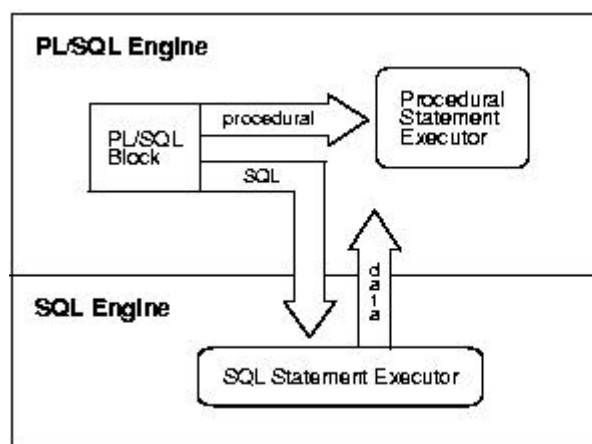
```

        // SQL Trace OFF
        pstmt = conn.prepareStatement ("alter session set events '10046 trace name context
forever, level 8'");
        rset = pstmt.executeQuery();

        pstmt.close ();
    }
}

```

PL/SQL Engine SQL Engine Overhead



PL/SQL engine SQL engine 가

PL/SQL SQL SQL engine SQL

engine context switching overhead PL/SQL engine SQL

SQL PL/SQL , loop Query Bulk Binding

1) <<< Bulk Binding Insert Sample >>>

```

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
CREATE TABLE parts (pnum NUMBER(4), pname CHAR(15));

DECLARE
    TYPE NumTab IS TABLE OF NUMBER(4) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
    TYPE NameTab IS TABLE OF CHAR(15) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
    pnums NumTab;
    pnames NameTab;
    t1 NUMBER(5);
    t2 NUMBER(5);
    t3 NUMBER(5);
    PROCEDURE get_time (t OUT NUMBER) IS
    BEGIN SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'SSSS') INTO t FROM dual; END;
BEGIN
    FOR j IN 1..5000 LOOP -- load index-by tables
        pnums(j) := j;
        pnames(j) := 'Part No. ' || TO_CHAR(j);
    END LOOP;

```

```

END LOOP;

get_time(t1);

FOR i IN 1..5000 LOOP -- use FOR loop
    INSERT INTO parts VALUES (pnums(i), pnames(i));
END LOOP;

get_time(t2);

FORALL i IN 1..5000 -- use FORALL statement
    INSERT INTO parts VALUES (pnums(i), pnames(i));

get_time(t3);
dbms_output.put_line('Execution Time (secs)');
dbms_output.put_line('-----');
dbms_output.put_line('FOR loop: ' || TO_CHAR(t2 - t1));
dbms_output.put_line('FORALL: ' || TO_CHAR(t3 - t2));
END;
/

```

2) <<< Bulk Collect & Bulk Binding

Update Sample >>>

```

drop table emp2;

CREATE TABLE emp2 (deptno NUMBER(2), job VARCHAR2(15));

INSERT INTO emp2 VALUES(10, 'Clerk');
INSERT INTO emp2 VALUES(10, 'Clerk');
INSERT INTO emp2 VALUES(20, 'Bookkeeper');
INSERT INTO emp2 VALUES(30, 'Analyst');
INSERT INTO emp2 VALUES(30, 'Analyst');

drop table emp3;

CREATE TABLE emp3 (deptno NUMBER(2), job VARCHAR2(15));

INSERT INTO emp3 VALUES(10, '');
INSERT INTO emp3 VALUES(10, '');
INSERT INTO emp3 VALUES(20, '');
INSERT INTO emp3 VALUES(30, '');
INSERT INTO emp3 VALUES(30, '');

commit;

DECLARE
    TYPE EMP2_JOB IS TABLE OF EMP2.JOB%TYPE;
    TYPE EMP2_DEPTNO IS TABLE OF EMP2.DEPTNO%TYPE;
    EMP2_JOB_C EMP2_JOB;
    EMP2_DEPTNO_C EMP2_DEPTNO;
BEGIN
    SELECT JOB,DEPTNO BULK COLLECT INTO EMP2_JOB_C,EMP2_DEPTNO_C FROM EMP2;

    FORALL i IN 1..EMP2_JOB_C.COUNT
        UPDATE emp3 set job = EMP2_JOB_C(i) where deptno = EMP2_DEPTNO_C(i);

EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        ROLLBACK; -- or COMMIT;

END;
/

```


SQL Tuning Guide

SQL Tuning

1. 가 Hint (Parameter) Application 가 Hint
 - ✓ 1 Plan 가 Init.ora Parameter
 - [USER|ALL|DBA]_TABLES,[USER|ALL|DBA]_INDEXES,[USER|ALL|DBA]_TAB_COLUMNS Dictionary , Analyze . Block ,Row , Column Distinct , Index Clustering Factor, Sample Size Data 가 , Sampling Size가
 - Column (Histogram) Data 가 Histogram Column Where Bind Histogram
 - Literal Plan
 - ✓ Hint 가 Tight plan
 -) /*+ USE_NL(a b) */ ==> /*+ ORDERED USE_NL(a b) */
 - ✓ Hint Hint Hint
2.
 - ✓ Library Cache Contention ,
 - SQL PL/SQL Invalid
 - 가 . ()
3. WORKAREA_SIZE_POLICY=AUTO *_AREA_SIZE ,
 - 가 . Optimizer *_AREA_SIZE Plan
4. Tuning Plan Tuning Tuning
 - ✓ Execution Loop Query가 . Loop Query ,
 - ✓ 1 (Literal) SQL, Literal SQL Bind
 - ✓ Parsing JAVA “Statement Cache”, PRO*C RELEASE_CURSOR=NO Language
 - ✓ Array Processing DB PREFETCH , Coding Option 가 .
 - , Application
 - (ODBC,JDBC,OO4O,ADO,PRO*C)
 - ✓ PL/SQL Bulk Binding/Bulk Collecting
 - ✓ Aggregate Function Query
5. Tuning Plan (Literal) TEST bind Plan
 - . Program bind bind Plan
6.
 - ✓ Hash Join Driving , Row Set

- ✓ SQL Sort,Hash Operation Column Memory Loading Select Column Temp Disk I/O
- ✓ Chaining % Row Chaining table Column Data Type Block PCTFREE Table Reorg(CTAS,MOVE,Exp/Imp)
- ✓ Row Block Row (DBA_TABLES.NUM_ROWS/DBA_TABLES.BLOCKS) Block Row가 DELETE가 Full Table Scan Reorg RAC Block PCTFREE Block Row 가 가
- ✓ Hash Join Sort Merge Join TEMP I/O가
- ✓ PRO*C Application BIND ,RELEASE_CURSOR=NO, PREFETCH=1000(batch), PREFETCH=100(OLTP)
- ✓ PL/SQL Batch Job Bulk Binding, Bulk Collecting

Execution Plan

Execution Plan Optimizer가 Query Optimizer RBO CBO Optimal
 Access Path 가 QEP Generator가 Execution Plan
 SQL
 ① Access Path : Data 가? (Index Scan , Index Fast Full Scan, Full Table Scan)
 ② Join Method : Join Method가 가?
 ③ Join Order : Join 가?

Execution Plan 가

ID	PID	Execution Plan
0		SELECT STATEMENT Optimizer=CHOOSE (Cost=3 Card=5 Bytes=250)
1	0	TABLE ACCESS (BY INDEX ROWID) OF 'EMP' (TABLE) (Cost=1 Card=5 Bytes=160)
2	1	NESTED LOOPS (Cost=3 Card=5 Bytes=250)
3	2	TABLE ACCESS (BY INDEX ROWID) OF 'DEPT' (TABLE) (Cost=2 Card=1 Bytes=18)
4	3	INDEX (RANGE SCAN) OF 'DEPT_DEPTNO' (INDEX) (Cost=1 Card=1)
5	2	INDEX (RANGE SCAN) OF 'EMP_DEPTNO' (INDEX) (Cost=0 Card=5)

Plan line Row Source Plan
 . Plan Tree , Level Level ,
 Level Row Source Plan “Optimizer=CHOOSE”
 SQL Optimizer mode가 CHOOSE Plan
 Plan “Cost=” CBO . RBO CBO Optimizer
 mode “Cost=” Plan
 2 Table “DEPT” “EMP” Table ① Access Path Index
 ② Join Method “NESTED LOOP” Join ③ Join Order
 Level Level , Level Row Source
 ID 4→3→5→2→1→0 Join Method가 Nested
 Loop 3 Return Row 가 Join Order DEPT
 → EMP Nested Loop “Card=5” Computed
 Cardinality Row가 Return CBO가
 . “Bytes=250” Return Row Bytes 5 Row 250 Bytes Return

Row가

Execution Plan

- Database User "PLAN_TABLE", PLAN_TABLE Oracle Version
Oracle Version \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/utlxplan.sql
- SQL Trace
"EXPLAIN PLAN", SQL*Plus "SET AUTOTRACE TRACEONLY EXPLAIN"
- PLAN PLAN_TABLE
(< 8i) Plan_Table Select
(>= 8i) Plan_Table Select ,
"\$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin" utxppls.sql(Serial Plan)
utlxplp.sql(Parallel Plan) Script
(>=9i) utxppls.sql, utlxplp.sql "select * from table(dbms_xplan.display);" Query

Execution Plan (EXPLAIN PLAN) (Oracle 9i, 10g)

```
-- 9iR2 Sample (9.2.0.4)

SQL> SET LINESIZE 130
SQL> SET PAGESIZE 0
SQL>
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN
2  SET STATEMENT_ID = 'TEST_MYSQL'
3  FOR SELECT ename, job, sal, dname
4     FROM emp, dept
5     WHERE emp.deptno = dept.deptno
6           AND NOT EXISTS
7             (SELECT *
8              FROM salgrade
9              WHERE emp.sal BETWEEN losal AND hisal);
```

Explained.

```
SQL>
SQL> -- Script . @?/rdbms/admin/utlxpls.sql
SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display);
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost
0	SELECT STATEMENT		14	476	12
1	MERGE JOIN ANTI		14	476	12
2	SORT JOIN		14	392	8
* 3	HASH JOIN		14	392	5
4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMP	14	238	2
5	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DEPT	4	44	2
* 6	FILTER				
* 7	SORT JOIN				
8	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SALGRADE	5	30	2

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
3 - access("EMP"."DEPTNO"="DEPT"."DEPTNO")
6 - filter("EMP"."SAL"<="SALGRADE"."HISAL")
```

Step Bytes Row

Oracle 9i Access & Filter
Predicate 가 가

Filter Join DB , Oracle Korea

```

7 - access("EMP"."SAL">="SALGRADE"."LOSAL")
  filter("EMP"."SAL">="SALGRADE"."LOSAL")

```

Note: cpu costing is off

24 rows selected.

-- 10g Sample (10.1.0.2)

SQL> -- @?/rdbms/admin/utlxpls.sql

SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display);

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		14	532	18	(17)	00:00:01
1	MERGE JOIN ANTI		14	532	18	(17)	00:00:01
2	SORT JOIN		14	420	12	(17)	00:00:01
* 3	HASH JOIN		14	420	11	(10)	00:00:01
4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DEPT	4	52	5	(0)	00:00:01
5	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMP	14	238	5	(0)	00:00:01
* 6	FILTER						
* 7	SORT JOIN		5	40	6	(17)	00:00:01
8	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SALGRADE	5	40	5	(0)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```

3 - access("EMP"."DEPTNO"="DEPT"."DEPTNO")
6 - filter("EMP"."SAL"<="HISAL")
7 - access("EMP"."SAL">="LOSAL")
  filter("EMP"."SAL">="LOSAL")

```

Oracle 10g Default
CPU
Cost Time 가 .

Execution Plan (SQL*Plus SET AUTOTRACE) (9i)

9iR2 Sample (9.2.0.4) =====>

SQL> SET AUTOTRACE ON

SQL>

SQL> SELECT ename, job, sal, dname

2 FROM emp, dept

3 WHERE emp.deptno = dept.deptno

4 AND NOT EXISTS

5 (SELECT *

6 FROM salgrade

7 WHERE emp.sal BETWEEN losal AND hisal);

no rows selected

① SQL Plan "SET
AUTOTRACEONLY EXPLAIN"

Execution Plan

```

0 SELECT STATEMENT Optimizer=CHOOSE (Cost=13 Card=14 Bytes=756)
1 0 MERGE JOIN (ANTI) (Cost=13 Card=14 Bytes=756)
2 1 SORT (JOIN) (Cost=8 Card=14 Bytes=392)
3 2 HASH JOIN (Cost=5 Card=14 Bytes=392)
4 3 TABLE ACCESS (FULL) OF 'EMP' (Cost=2 Card=14 Bytes=238)
5 3 TABLE ACCESS (FULL) OF 'DEPT' (Cost=2 Card=4 Bytes=44)
6 1 FILTER
7 6 SORT (JOIN)
8 7 TABLE ACCESS (FULL) OF 'SALGRADE' (Cost=2 Card=409 Bytes=10634)

```

② EXPLAIN PLAN... PLAN
Runtime Plan

Statistics	
0	recursive calls
0	db block gets
21	consistent gets
0	physical reads
0	redo size
376	bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
372	bytes received via SQL*Net from client
1	SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
2	sorts (memory)
0	sorts (disk)
0	rows processed

③	Execution Statistics
Block	db block gets + consistent gets.

Cached Execution Plan(V\$SQL_PLAN)

Explain Plan	Plan	Runtime Plan	Plan	Explain Plan
SQL		Plan		"select * from emp
where empno = :B1 "	SQL			Empno가 Index가
Number Type	, Index			가 Explain plan
empno index			Runtime Bind	"B1" Number
Type	Character Type	Bind	Index	가 Oracle
9i Bind Peeking		Binding	Literal	Plan
			Explain Plan	
가	Runtime Plan		가 Oracle 9i	V\$SQL_PLAN
Performance View		Cache	SQL	Runtime Plan
	V\$SQL_PLAN	PLAN_TABLE	Column	

SELECT hash_value, (select sql_text from v\$sql s where s.hash_value = p.hash_value and s.address = p.address and rownum <= 1), child_number, ID, PARENT_ID, LPAD('2*(depth)||OPERATION||DECODE(OTHER_TAG,NULL,"*")||DECODE(OPTIONS,NULL,"('||OPTIONS||')||DECODE(OBJECT_NAME,NULL," OF "'||OBJECT_NAME||'")||DECODE(OBJECT#,NULL,"(Obj#'||TO_CHAR(OBJECT#)||')')||DECODE(ID,0,DECODE(OPTIMIZER,NULL,"Optimizer=''||OPTIMIZER)||DECODE(COST,NULL,"(Cost='||COST||DECODE(CARDINALITY,NULL,"Card='||CARDINALITY)||DECODE(BYTES,NULL,"Bytes='||BYTES)||')') SQLPLAN,OBJECT_NODE, PARTITION_START, PARTITION_STOP, PARTITION_ID, CPU_COST, IO_COST, TEMP_SPACE, DISTRIBUTION, OTHER, ACCESS_PREDICATES, FILTER_PREDICATES FROM v\$sql_plan p START WITH ID=0 and hash_value = [XXXXXXXXXX] CONNECT BY PRIOR ID=PARENT_ID AND PRIOR hash_value=hash_value AND PRIOR child_number=child_number ORDER BY hash_value,child_number,ID,POSITION

SQL_TRACE TKPROF SQL Tuning

SQL_TRACE or 10046 Trace Enable/Disable

SQL_TRACE	Application	SQL	Trace	10046
Trace	SQL_TRACE	가	Level 1	SQL_TRACE
, Level 4	Bind	, Level 8	Wait Event	, Level 12
Event			Trace On	Bind
				Monitoring Off
		Disk Full		Trace
init.ora	user_dump_dest			

- At the instance level : (init.ora Parameter)

sql_trace = {TRUE | FALSE}

```
event = "10046 trace name context forever, level {1 | 4 | 8 | 12}"
```

- At the Session level : (SQL*Plus Application Routine)

```
ALTER SESSION SET SQL_TRACE= {True | False};
      10046 Trace On
alter session set events '10046 trace name context forever, level {1 | 4 | 8 | 12}';
      10046 Trace Off
alter session set events '10046 trace name context off';

EXECUTE dbms_session.set_sql_trace ({True | False});

EXECUTE dbms_system.set_sql_trace_in_session(session_id, serial_id,
{True | False});
```

Execution Plan (SQL_TRACE, 10046 Trace TKPROF) (9i)

Oracle 9i Release 2(9.2.x) Tuning Tuning (Plan
STEP) , Tuning 가
가 SQL Time "Service Time =
DB + Wait Time" 9i SQL TRACE Level Wait
Summary 가
Oracle 9i Release 2(9.2.x) .

- 10046 Trace level Wait(level 8, level 12)
- Row Source (Plan STEP) Statistics
- 9i time=xxxxxxxxx 가 1/1000000 . 8i 1/100
- Run Time Plan & TKPROF Plan
- TKPROF EXPLAIN=xxxx/yyyy Plan 2 (Runtime Plan & Tkprof Plan)

```
-- Oracle 9iR2 Sample (9.2.0.4)
-- =====

-- alter session set sql_trace=true;
alter session set events '10046 trace name context forever, level 12';

SELECT ename, job, sal, dname
FROM emp, dept
WHERE emp.deptno = dept.deptno
AND NOT EXISTS
  (SELECT *
   FROM salgrade
   WHERE emp.sal BETWEEN losal AND hisal);

ORA9iR2L@oracle> tkprof ora9ir2l_ora_2137.trc ora9ir2l_ora_2137.prf explain=scott/tiger
width=132

TKPROF: Release 9.2.0.4.0 - Production on Mon Nov 22 16:30:54 2004

Copyright (c) 1982, 2002, Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

ORA9iR2L@oracle> vi ora9ir2l_ora_2137.prf

```
SELECT ename, job, sal, dname
FROM emp, dept
WHERE emp.deptno = dept.deptno
AND NOT EXISTS
(SELECT *
FROM salgrade
WHERE emp.sal BETWEEN losal AND hisal)
```

call	count	cpu	elapsed	disk	query	current	rows
Parse	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Execute	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Fetch	1	0.06	0.09	0	21	0	0
total	3	0.06	0.09	0	21	0	0

Misses in library cache during parse: 0
Optimizer goal: CHOOSE
Parsing user id: 59 (SCOTT)

Rows Row Source Operation

```

0 MERGE JOIN ANTI (cr=21 r=0 w=0 time=94397 us)
14 SORT JOIN (cr=14 r=0 w=0 time=92823 us)
14 HASH JOIN (cr=14 r=0 w=0 time=92237 us)
14 TABLE ACCESS FULL OBJ#(30627) (cr=7 r=0 w=0 time=860 us)
4 TABLE ACCESS FULL OBJ#(30628) (cr=7 r=0 w=0 time=275 us)
14 FILTER (cr=7 r=0 w=0 time=1238 us)
40 SORT JOIN (cr=7 r=0 w=0 time=856 us)
5 TABLE ACCESS FULL OBJ#(30630) (cr=7 r=0 w=0 time=383 us)
```

Rows Execution Plan

```

0 SELECT STATEMENT GOAL: CHOOSE
0 MERGE JOIN (ANTI)
14 SORT (JOIN)
14 HASH JOIN
14 TABLE ACCESS GOAL: ANALYZED (FULL) OF 'EMP'
4 TABLE ACCESS GOAL: ANALYZED (FULL) OF 'DEPT'
14 FILTER
40 SORT (JOIN)
5 TABLE ACCESS (FULL) OF 'SALGRADE'
```

Elapsed times include waiting on following events:

Event waited on	Times Waited	Max. Wait	Total Waited
SQL*Net message to client	1	0.00	0.00
SQL*Net message from client	1	1.57	1.57

① SQL

call	count	cpu	elapsed	disk	query	current	rows
Parse	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Execute	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Fetch	1	0.06	0.09	0	21	0	0
total	3	0.06	0.09	0	21	0	0

Sec
Disk Block
Row

- 'query' : Consistent Read(CR) , 'current' : Current Read(SCUR), 'disk' : Physical Read
- 'Parse' : parsing(parse Request , Hard Parsing), 'Execute' : SQL , 'Fetch' : Fetch
- 'cpu','elapsed' : CPU
- Logical Read = query + current (Logical Read Physical Read Logical Read >= Physical Read Temporary Tablespace Disk I/O(Sort,Hash,Bitmap Operation)가 Block Buffer Operation Block Logical Tuning
- Fetch Row Fetch=Rows Single Row Fetch Fetch <= Rows Array Fetch Prefetch Performance Array Fetch Prefetch ?
- Parse Execute SQL Parse Request 가 Pro*C "RELEASE_CURSOR=NO" (Dynamic SQL), Java "Statement Cache"

② SQL Parsing

```
Misses in library cache during parse: 0
Optimizer goal: CHOOSE
Parsing user id: 59 (SCOTT)
```

- 'Misses in library cache during parse' 0 Soft parsing, 1 SGA Cache Hard Parsing
- Optimizer mode Parsing Schema
- Recursive SQL Recursive depth

③,④ SQL Execution Plan (Runtime Plan/TKPROF Plan)

Rows	Row	Source	Operation
0	MERGE JOIN ANTI	(cr=21 r=0 w=0 time=94397 us)	
14	SORT JOIN	(cr=14 r=0 w=0 time=92823 us)	
14	HASH JOIN	(cr=14 r=0 w=0 time=92237 us)	
14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	OBJ#(30627) (cr=7 r=0 w=0 time=860 us)	
4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	OBJ#(30628) (cr=7 r=0 w=0 time=275 us)	
14	FILTER	(cr=7 r=0 w=0 time=1238 us)	
40	SORT JOIN	(cr=7 r=0 w=0 time=856 us)	
5	TABLE ACCESS FULL	OBJ#(30630) (cr=7 r=0 w=0 time=383 us)	

Rows	Execution Plan
0	SELECT STATEMENT GOAL: CHOOSE
0	MERGE JOIN (ANTI)
14	SORT (JOIN)
14	HASH JOIN
14	TABLE ACCESS GOAL: ANALYZED (FULL) OF 'EMP'
4	TABLE ACCESS GOAL: ANALYZED (FULL) OF 'DEPT'
14	FILTER
40	SORT (JOIN)
5	TABLE ACCESS (FULL) OF 'SALGRADE'

Oracle 9i Release 2
Source(Step)
Statistics

- Tkprof explain=xxx/xxx 2 Plan Runtime Plan ,
가 Tkprof utility EXPLAIN PLAN Plan . Plan
tkprof 가

- 'Rows' : Oracle 8.0 Access Row , 8i
Filter Return Row
- Oracle 9i Release 2 Row Source(Step) Statistics
Step Step
가 Tuning point
- 'cr=' : Consistent Read Block , 'r=' (Oracle 10g 'pr='): Physical Read Block , 'w='
(Oracle 10g 'pw='): Physical Write Block , 'time=' : (micro
second(1/1000000))
- 가 "cr=21" "SQL" " Logical Read (= query +
current) "time=94397"
0.09
가 Block Top/Down 가
, Join Method /Join Order /Access path
Tuning

TKPROF Output Row Version .

TKPROF Output 가 8i Table Index Row
8i Rows Filtering Return Row . TKPROF output Rows
0 SQL Cursor가 Close Trace가 ,
Runtime Plan Cursor가 Close 0 .

-- Oracle 8.0.x Plan		
select /*+ ORDERED USE_NL(d e) */ * from dept d, emp e where e.deptno = d.deptno and d.deptno = 10		
Rows	Execution Plan	
0	SELECT STATEMENT	GOAL: CHOOSE
3	NESTED LOOPS	
4	TABLE ACCESS	GOAL: ANALYZED (FULL) OF 'DEPT'
14	TABLE ACCESS	GOAL: ANALYZED (FULL) OF 'EMP'

DEPT Table Full Table Scan 4
Row가 Access , EMP Table Full Table
Scan 14 Row가 Access . Nested
loop Join 3 Row가 Return

-- Oracle 9.2.x Plan		
select /*+ ORDERED USE_NL(d e) */ * from dept d, emp e where e.deptno = d.deptno and d.deptno = 10		
Rows	Execution Plan	
0	SELECT STATEMENT	GOAL: CHOOSE
3	NESTED LOOPS	
1	TABLE ACCESS	GOAL: ANALYZED (FULL) OF 'DEPT'
3	TABLE ACCESS	GOAL: ANALYZED (FULL) OF 'EMP'

DEPT Table Full Table Scan 1
Row가 Return , EMP Table Full
Table Scan 3 Row가 Return
Nested loop Join 3 Row가 Return

⑤ SQL Wait

Elapsed times include waiting on following events:			
Event waited on	Times	Max. Wait	Total Waited
-----	-----	-----	-----
	Waited		

SQL*Net message to client	1	0.00	0.00
SQL*Net message from client	1	1.57	1.57

- 10046 Event 8 12 Level , SQL
Wait Summary 가 SQL
Wait Wait .
- “Times Waited” : Wait Event가
- “Max. Wait” : Wait . (sec)
- “Total Waited” : Wait . (sec)

Dynamic Sampling

- ✓ Plan Selectivity & Cardinality .
- ✓ 가 Recursive SQL . Query Sampling
- ✓ single-table predicate selectivities 10053 trace
- ✓ 가 table cardinality
- ✓ Table Level SQL
- ✓ How Dynamic Sampling Works
 - ? OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING= 0 ~ 10(init.ora), DYNAMIC_SAMPLING(0 ~ 10) Hint
- ✓ When to Use Dynamic Sampling
 - ? A better plan can be found using dynamic sampling.
 - ? The sampling time is a small fraction of total execution time for the query.
 - ? The query will be executed many times.
- ✓ How to Use Dynamic Sampling to Improve Performance
 - ? OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING = 0 : dynamic sampling disable. (9.0.x default)
 - ? OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING = 1 (9i R2 default)
 Sampling
- ✓ Query 1 Table
- ✓ Table Index가 가
- ✓ 가 Table Table Optimizer가

? OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING >1 (~ 10): more aggressive application of dynamic sampling (analyzed or unanalyzed) & Sampling I/O level

```
>>> DYNAMIC_SAMPLING Hint 10053 TRACE
QUERY
select /*+ dynamic_sampling(7) */ deptno from emp where sal *5/8>300
.....
*** 2003-05-28 18:06:58.000
** Performing dynamic sampling initial checks. **
** Dynamic sampling initial checks returning TRUE (level = 7).
*** 2003-05-28 18:06:58.000
** Generated dynamic sampling query:
query text :
SELECT /*+ ALL_ROWS IGNORE_WHERE_CLAUSE */ NVL(SUM(C1),0), NVL(SUM(C2),0)
FROM (SELECT /*+ IGNORE_WHERE_CLAUSE NOPARALLEL("EMP") */ 1 AS C1,
CASE WHEN "EMP"."SAL"*5/8>300 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END AS C2
FROM "EMP" "EMP") SAMPLESUB
*** 2003-05-28 18:06:58.000
** Executed dynamic sampling query:
level : 7
sample pct. : 100.000000
actual sample size : 14
filtered sample card. : 14
orig. card. : 14
block cnt. : 1
max. sample block cnt. : 256
sample block cnt. : 1 <<<<<<<< _OPTIMIZER_DYN_SMP_BLKs
OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING level Sampling Block 가
min. sel. est. : 0.0500
** Using dynamic sel. est. : 1.000000000
TABLE: EMP ORIG CDN: 14 ROUNDED CDN: 14 CMPTD CDN: 14
Access path: tsc Resc: 2 Resp: 2
BEST_CST: 2.00 PATH: 2 Degree: 1
```

Using System Statistics (>= 9i)

- ✓ System statistics enable the CBO to use CPU and I/O characteristics.
- ✓ System statistics must be gathered on a regular basis; this does not invalidate cached plans.
- ✓ Gathering system statistics equals analyzing system activity for a specified period of time.
- ✓ import_system_stats dictionary
- ✓ Procedures of the dbms_stats package used to collect system statistics:
gather_system_stats, set_system_stats, get_system_stats
- ✓ Automatic gathering

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_system_stats -
2 (interval => 120, stattab => 'mystats', statid => 'OLTP');
```

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_system_stats -
      2 (interval => 120, stattab => 'mystats', statid => 'OLAP');
```

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_system_stats -
      2 (interval => 120, stattab => 'mystats', statid => 'OLAP');
```

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_system_stats -
      2 (interval => 120, stattab => 'mystats', statid => 'OLAP');
```

- ✓ Manual Gathering (start/stop)

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_system_stats(gathering_mode => 'START');

SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_system_stats (gathering_mode => 'STOP');
```

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_system_stats (gathering_mode => 'STOP');
```

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_system_stats -
> (gathering_mode => 'START');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL>
SQL> select * from aux_stats$ ;
```

SNAME	PNAME	PVAL1	PVAL2
SYSSTATS_INFO	STATUS		MANUALGATHERING
SYSSTATS_INFO	DSTART		05-29-2003 17:08
SYSSTATS_INFO	DSTOP		05-29-2003 17:08
SYSSTATS_INFO	FLAGS	1	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	SBLKRDS	1044	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	SBLKRDTIM	9000	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	MBLKRDS	205	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	MBLKRDTIM	2740	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	CPUCYCLES	285852	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	CPUTIM	2095618	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	JOB	0	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	MBRTOTAL	3067	

```
12 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> select * from aux_stats$ ;
```

SNAME	PNAME	PVAL1	PVAL2
SYSSTATS_INFO	STATUS		MANUALGATHERING
SYSSTATS_INFO	DSTART		05-29-2003 17:08
SYSSTATS_INFO	DSTOP		05-29-2003 17:08
SYSSTATS_INFO	FLAGS	1	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	SBLKRDS	1044	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	SBLKRDTIM	9000	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	MBLKRDS	205	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	MBLKRDTIM	2740	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	CPUCYCLES	285852	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	CPUTIM	2095618	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	JOB	0	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	MBRTOTAL	3067	

```
12 rows selected.
```

SNAME	PNAME	PVAL1	PVAL2
SYSSTATS_INFO	STATUS		MANUALGATHERING
SYSSTATS_INFO	DSTART		05-29-2003 17:08
SYSSTATS_INFO	DSTOP		05-29-2003 17:08
SYSSTATS_INFO	FLAGS	1	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	SBLKRDS	1044	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	SBLKRDTIM	9000	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	MBLKRDS	205	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	MBLKRDTIM	2740	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	CPUCYCLES	285852	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	CPUTIM	2095618	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	JOB	0	
SYSSTATS_TEMP	MBRTOTAL	3067	

12 rows selected.

```
12 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
-----
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost
0	SELECT STATEMENT		24591	768K	43
* 1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	TESTEMP10	24591	768K	43

	Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost
	0	SELECT STATEMENT		24591	768K	43
*	1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	TESTEMP10	24591	768K	43

```
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
-----
  1 - filter("TESTEMP10"."DEPTNO"=10)
Note: cpu costing is off          <<<<<<<<< System Stat   STOP
14 rows selected
```

```
1 - filter("TESTEMP10"."DEPTNO"=10)
Note: cpu costing is off          <<<<<<<<< System Stat   STOP
14 rows selected
```

```
14 rows selected.

SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_system_stats -
>   (gathering_mode => 'STOP');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL> explain plan for
      2  select * from testemp10 where deptno = 10;
Explained.
```

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_system_stats -
> (gathering_mode => 'STOP');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL> explain plan for
      2 select * from testemp10 where deptno = 10;
Explained.
```



```
SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

```
-----
| Id | Operation          | Name      | Rows  | Bytes | Cost (%CPU)|
-----
|  0 | SELECT STATEMENT    |           | 24591 | 768K |  52  (18)|
|*  1 | TABLE ACCESS FULL  | TESTEMP10 | 24591 | 768K |  52  (18)|
-----
```

```
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
```

```
-----
1 - filter("TESTEMP10"."DEPTNO"=10)
```

PRO*C Precompile Option

1. User	SQL	SQL	Dynamic SQL	Bind
	SQL	(Literal)	가 . (Application)	.
2. Bind	HOLD_CURSOR=NO	Option	Pro*C Compile Option	RELEASE_CURSOR=YES,
	RELEASE_CURSOR=NO	Compile	Compile	Bind
		(Application)		
3. PRO*C	Oracle 8i	PREFETCH	Compile Option	100
	. Array Fetch	Program	.	
	ODBC,JDBC,OLEDB,OO4O	DB	PREFETCH	
		(Application)		

PRO*C

- ✓ MAXOPENCURSORS :maxopencursors가 Application SQL
OPEN_CURSORS(init.ora) "hold_cursor=yes / release_cursor=no "
"hold_cursor=no / release_cursor=no " .
- ✓ hold_cursor=yes,release_cursor=no : SQL Literal SQL(SQL) Cursor
Cache 가 max open cursor .
- ✓ release_cursor=yes : CPU 가 가 가
. Literal SQL release_cursor=no .
- ✓ session_cached_cursors(init.ora) : hold_cursor , Bind
.
- ✓ Dynamic SQL (Method #1 ~ #4) :compile option parse call .
Statistics SQL 가 SQL Parse Call
. Dynamic SQL Hard Parsing Bind
.

Precompile Option

Release Cursor (default : NO)

- ✓ : SQL cursor cache private SQL area link control
Option.
- ✓ If release_cursor=Yes Then : SQL cursor가 close link가 remove 가
free .
- ✓ If release_cursor=No and hold_cursor=Yes Then : link가 precompiler open
cursor 가 MAXOPENCURSORS link .
- ✓ OLTP application NO
Bind 가 . (Bind
Literal YES)

Hold cursor (default : NO)

- ✓ : SQL cursor cursor cache entry link control
Option. (cursor cache entry processing).
- ✓ If hold_cursor=no Then : SQL cursor가 close precompiler link
reusable mark, SQL link Private SQL
area free .
- ✓ If hold_cursor=Yes and release_cursor=No Then : link가 precompiler SQL
link reparsing 가 private sql area
가 performance가 .
- ✓ Release_cursor=Yes 가 Hold_cursor=Yes Hold_cursor=NO release_cursor=NO
.
- ✓ Release cursor option 가 OLTP,BATCH application YES
SQL . (YES
Bind YES Literal NO)

MaxOpenCursors (Deafult : 10)

- ✓ Precompiler가 cache open cursor option .
- ✓ Maxopencursors SQLLIB cursor cache initial size Free cache 가
cursor가 entry reuse . reuse hold_cursor,
release_cursor cursor cache entry 가 reuse가
가 cursor cache entry .
- ✓ open_cursors limit cursor cache
entry 가 .
- ✓ Maxopencursors open_cursors .

- ✓ open cursor 가 가 maxopencursors
10 .
- ✓ application open 가 default .
HOLD_CURSOR=YES Open Cursor가 Default

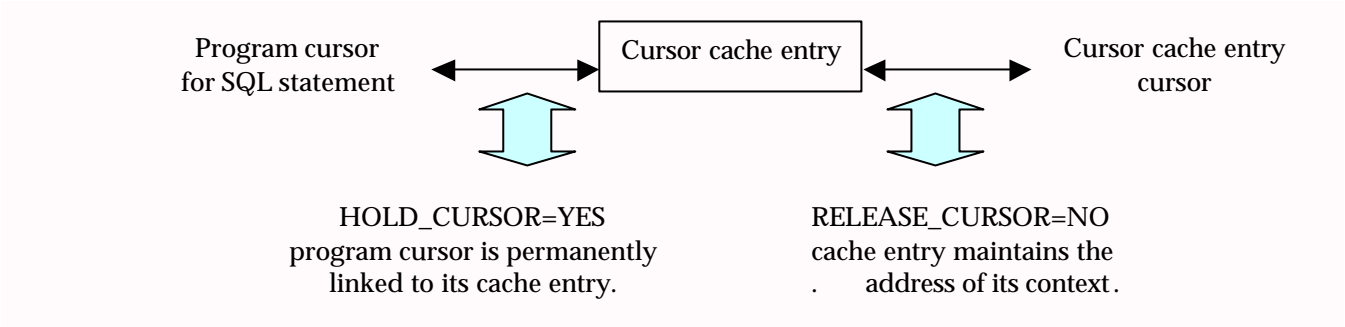
Unsafe_null (Default : NO)

- ✓ Indicator null fetch ora-1405
option . 1405 가 unsafe_null yes
application compile .
- ✓ MODE가 ORACLE DBMS=V7,V8 V6_CHAR .
- ✓ unsafe_null option embedded PL/SQL block PL/SQL block
indicator null fetch 1405
- ✓ Unsafe_null option YES Null value NVL
. Application .

Prefetch (Default : 1)

- ✓ Server Roundtrip Memory 가 . Server
Roundtrip
- ✓ Array Fetch App Pre Fetch App
DBMS 가 .
- ✓ OLTP 100 , Fetch Row 가 (1 Fetch)
- ✓ Batch Row 1000 ~ 5000 .
- ✓ ODBC Driver, JDBC, Pro*C .
- ✓ PREFETCH=100 OLTP App .

RELEASE_CURSOR Option



OLTP Bind Application PRO*C Compile Option

HOLD_CURSOR=YES, RELEASE_CURSOR=NO,PREFETCH=100 (test)

Row	Return	Cursor	Bind	SQL	Bind	Dynamic
SQL	(	OLTP	Bind	SQL	Literal	Dynamic
Oracle System	RELEASE_CURSOR	Option NO,YES	SQL			
RELEASE_CURSOR	Parsing Request가					
TEST	Option	TEST	Instance	TEST		
	3.5	가		SQL	가	
	가					

Sample PRO*C Pgm (sample1.pc)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sqlda.h>
#include <sqlcpr.h>
#include <sqlca.h>

#define UNAME_LEN 20
#define PWD_LEN 40

VARCHAR username[UNAME_LEN]; /* VARCHAR is an Oracle-supplied struct */
varchar password[PWD_LEN]; /* varchar can be in lower case also. */

VARCHAR emp_name[UNAME_LEN];
long salary;
long salary1;

void sql_error(msg)
char *msg;
{
    char err_msg[128];
    size_t buf_len, msg_len;

    EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR CONTINUE;

    printf("\n%s\n", msg);
    buf_len = sizeof (err_msg);
    sqlglm(err_msg, &buf_len, &msg_len);
    printf("%.s\n", msg_len, err_msg);
}
```

```

EXEC SQL ROLLBACK RELEASE;
exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

void main()
{
    strncpy((char *) username.arr, "SCOTT", UNAME_LEN);
    username.len = (unsigned short) strlen((char *) username.arr);
    strncpy((char *) password.arr, "TIGER", PWD_LEN);
    password.len = (unsigned short) strlen((char *) password.arr);

    EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR DO sql_error("ORACLE error--\n");

    EXEC SQL CONNECT :username IDENTIFIED BY :password;

    EXEC SQL ALTER SESSION SET SQL_TRACE=TRUE;
    EXEC SQL ALTER SESSION SET TIMED_STATISTICS=TRUE;
    /*=====*/

    EXEC SQL DECLARE emp_cursor CURSOR FOR
        SELECT ename, sal from emp where sal > :salary and
        sal <= :salary + 1000;

    salary = 0;
    while (salary < 5000)
    {
        EXEC SQL OPEN emp_cursor;
        while (sqlca.sqlcode != 0 )
        {
            EXEC SQL FETCH emp_cursor INTO :emp_name, :salary1;
        }
        salary += 10;
        EXEC SQL CLOSE emp_cursor; /* <== MODE=ANSI      Loop      */
    }
    /*EXEC SQL CLOSE emp_cursor; */

    /*=====*/

    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}

```

RELEASE_CURSOR=NO

SQL Trace	DBMS	Parse Request	Parsing Overhead가
Bind	Cursor	RELEASE_CURSOR=NO	.
OLTP	Batch Job	loop	SQL
Bind	RELEASE_CURSOR=NO	.	

```

=====
PARSING IN CURSOR #1 len=74 dep=0 uid=190 oct=3 lid=190 tim=3842865443 hv=842476701
ad='3567d670'
select ename ,sal  from emp where (sal>:b0 and sal<=( :b0+1000))
END OF STMT
PARSE #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=4,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=4,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=4,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443

```

```

FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=4,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
EXEC #1:c=1,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=4,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=4,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=4,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=4,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443
EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842865443

```

```

select ename ,sal
from
  emp where (sal>:b0 and sal<=( :b0+1000))

```

call	count	cpu	elapsed	disk	query	current	rows
Parse	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Execute	500	0.03	0.00	0	0	0	0
Fetch	500	0.01	0.04	0	500	2000	400
total	1001	0.04	0.04	0	500	2000	400

RELEASE_CURSOR=YES

SQL Trace DBMS Parse Request Parsing Overhead(Roundtrip 가, 가
library cache latch Contention, CPU 가)가 . 가 .
Bind Cursor RELEASE_CURSOR=YES .

```

=====
PARSING IN CURSOR #1 len=74 dep=0 uid=190 oct=3 lid=190 tim=3842884939 hv=842476701
ad='3567d670'
select ename ,sal from emp where (sal>:b0 and sal<=( :b0+1000))
END OF STMT
PARSE #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842884939
EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842884939
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=4,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842884939
STAT #1 id=1 cnt=1 pid=0 pos=0 obj=16369 op='TABLE ACCESS FULL EMP '
=====
PARSING IN CURSOR #1 len=74 dep=0 uid=190 oct=3 lid=190 tim=3842884939 hv=842476701
ad='3567d670'
select ename ,sal from emp where (sal>:b0 and sal<=( :b0+1000))
END OF STMT
PARSE #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842884939
EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842884939
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=4,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842884939
STAT #1 id=1 cnt=1 pid=0 pos=0 obj=16369 op='TABLE ACCESS FULL EMP '
=====
PARSING IN CURSOR #1 len=74 dep=0 uid=190 oct=3 lid=190 tim=3842884939 hv=842476701
ad='3567d670'
select ename ,sal from emp where (sal>:b0 and sal<=( :b0+1000))
END OF STMT
PARSE #1:c=1,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842884939
EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842884939
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=4,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842884939
STAT #1 id=1 cnt=1 pid=0 pos=0 obj=16369 op='TABLE ACCESS FULL EMP '
=====
PARSING IN CURSOR #1 len=74 dep=0 uid=190 oct=3 lid=190 tim=3842884939 hv=842476701
ad='3567d670'
select ename ,sal from emp where (sal>:b0 and sal<=( :b0+1000))
END OF STMT
PARSE #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842884939
EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842884939

```

FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=4,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=3842884939							
<pre> select ename ,sal from emp where (sal>:b0 and sal<=(:b0+1000)) </pre>							
call	count	cpu	elapsed	disk	query	current	rows
Parse	500	0.10	0.03	0	0	0	0
Execute	500	0.02	0.04	0	0	0	0
Fetch	500	0.02	0.02	0	500	2000	400
total	1500	0.14	0.09	0	500	2000	400

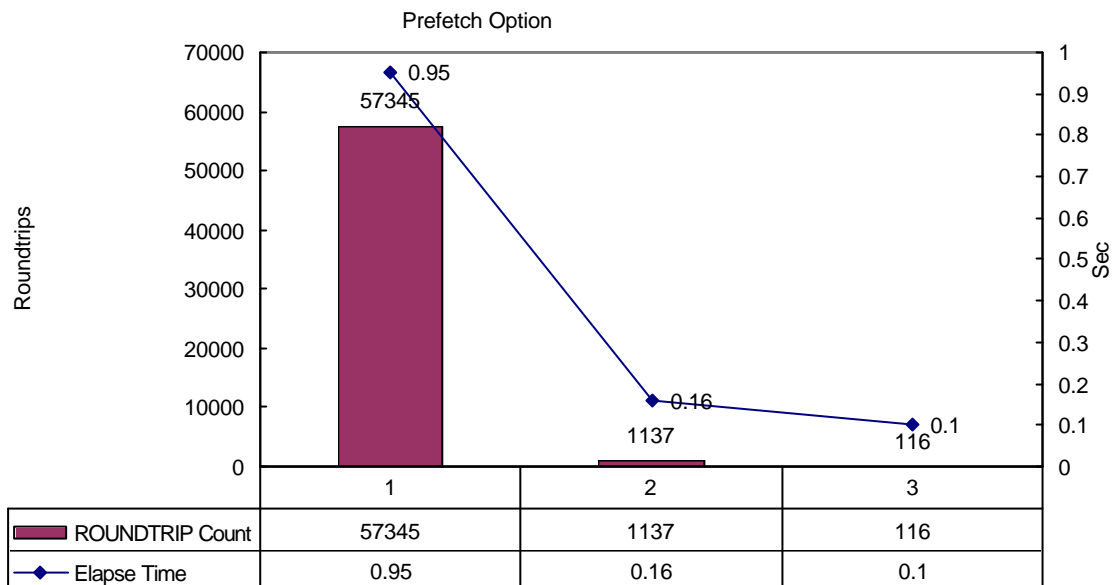
PREFETCH

- ✓ Prefetch Memory : PRO*C , Oracle 8i , version . Server Roundtrip ODBC,OLE DB, OO4O,JDBC Driver .
- ✓ Default가 1 , 9i Fetch 가 PREFETCH + 1 가 .
- ✓ Array Fetch DBMS App Pre Fetch App 가 .
- ✓ OLTP 100 , Fetch Row 가 (1 Fetch) .
- ✓ Batch Row 1000 ~ 5000 .
- ✓ ODBC Driver, JDBC, Pro*C .
- ✓ PREFETCH=100 OLTP App .

Prefetch

- ✓ Row : 114688
- ✓ SQL : "select ename from bigemp"
- ✓ DBMS : Oracle 9i, HANFIS2 DB

	PREFETCH	ROUNDTRIP Count	Elapse Time
1	1	57345	0.95
2	100	1137	0.16
3	1000	116	0.1



Prefetch=1

```
select ename
from
  bigemp
```

call	count	cpu	elapsed	disk	query	current	rows
Parse	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Execute	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Fetch	57345	0.79	0.95	0	57716	0	114688
total	57347	0.80	0.95	0	57716	0	114688

Misses in library cache during parse: 1

Optimizer goal: CHOOSE

Parsing user id: 20

Rows	Row Source Operation
114688	TABLE ACCESS FULL BIGEMP

=====

PARSING IN CURSOR #1 len=37 dep=0 uid=20 oct=3 lid=20 tim=1037762838818267 hv=2376501895 ad='9185be8'

select ename from bigemp

END OF STMT

PARSE #1:c=976,e=976,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=1,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037762838818267

EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037762838818267

FETCH #1:c=976,e=977,p=0,cr=3,cu=0,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037762838819244

FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=0,mis=0,r=2,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037762838829010

FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=0,mis=0,r=2,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037762838835846

FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=0,mis=0,r=2,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037762838842682

FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=0,mis=0,r=2,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037762838850494

```

FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=0,mis=0,r=2,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037762838857330
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=0,mis=0,r=2,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037762838864166
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=0,mis=0,r=2,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037762838871979
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=0,mis=0,r=2,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037762838878815
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=0,mis=0,r=2,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037762838885651
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=0,mis=0,r=2,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037762838893463
.....

```

Prefetch=100

```

select ename
from
  bigemp

```

call	count	cpu	elapsed	disk	query	current	rows
Parse	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Execute	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Fetch	1137	0.12	0.16	0	1808	0	114688
total	1139	0.12	0.16	0	1808	0	114688

```

Misses in library cache during parse: 0
Optimizer goal: CHOOSE
Parsing user id: 20

```

```

Rows      Row Source Operation
-----

```

```

114688    TABLE ACCESS FULL BIGEMP

```

```

=====
PARSING IN CURSOR #1 len=37 dep=0 uid=20 oct=3 lid=20 tim=1037763404850719 hv=2376501895
ad='9185be8'
select ename from bigemp
END OF STMT
PARSE #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763404850719
EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763404850719
FETCH #1:c=976,e=976,p=0,cr=3,cu=0,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763404851695
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=0,mis=0,r=101,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763404851695
FETCH #1:c=976,e=977,p=0,cr=2,cu=0,mis=0,r=101,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763404861461
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=0,mis=0,r=101,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763404879039
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=2,cu=0,mis=0,r=101,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763404880992
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=1,cu=0,mis=0,r=101,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763404882945
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=2,cu=0,mis=0,r=101,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763404884898
.....

```

Prefetch=1000

```

select ename
from
  bigemp

```

call	count	cpu	elapsed	disk	query	current	rows
Parse	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Execute	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Fetch	116	0.10	0.10	0	790	0	114688
total	118	0.10	0.10	0	790	0	114688

```

Misses in library cache during parse: 0
Optimizer goal: CHOOSE
Parsing user id: 20

```

Rows	Row Source Operation
114688	TABLE ACCESS FULL BIGEMP

```
=====
PARSING IN CURSOR #1 len=37 dep=0 uid=20 oct=3 lid=20 tim=1037763577016020 hv=2376501895
ad='9185be8'
select ename from bigemp
END OF STMT
PARSE #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763577016020
EXEC #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=0,cu=0,mis=0,r=0,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763577016020
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=3,cu=0,mis=0,r=1,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763577016020
FETCH #1:c=1952,e=1953,p=0,cr=6,cu=0,mis=0,r=1001,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763577018950
FETCH #1:c=976,e=977,p=0,cr=7,cu=0,mis=0,r=1001,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763577030669
FETCH #1:c=976,e=976,p=0,cr=7,cu=0,mis=0,r=1001,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763577042387
FETCH #1:c=976,e=976,p=0,cr=7,cu=0,mis=0,r=1001,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763577054106
FETCH #1:c=0,e=0,p=0,cr=7,cu=0,mis=0,r=1001,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763577064848
FETCH #1:c=976,e=977,p=0,cr=7,cu=0,mis=0,r=1001,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763577079497
FETCH #1:c=976,e=976,p=0,cr=7,cu=0,mis=0,r=1001,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763577101958
FETCH #1:c=976,e=976,p=0,cr=6,cu=0,mis=0,r=1001,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763577126372
FETCH #1:c=1952,e=977,p=0,cr=7,cu=0,mis=0,r=1001,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763577150787
FETCH #1:c=976,e=976,p=0,cr=7,cu=0,mis=0,r=1001,dep=0,og=4,tim=1037763577165435
.....
```

Scrollable Cursors (Oracle 9i R2)

- ✓ DECLARE SCROLL CURSOR:

DECLARE <cursor name> SCROLL CURSOR

- ✓ OPEN: OPEN statement in the same way
- ✓ FETCH: fetch rows up or down, first or last row directly, or fetch any single row in a random manner.
 - FETCH FIRST : Fetches the first row from the result set.
 - FETCH PRIOR : Fetches the row prior to the current row.
 - FETCH NEXT : Fetches the next row from the current position. This is same as the non-scrollable cursor FETCH.
 - FETCH LAST : Fetches the last row from the result set.
 - FETCH CURRENT : Fetches the current row.
 - FETCH RELATIVE n : Fetches the nth row relative to the current row, where n is the offset.
 - FETCH ABSOLUTE n : Fetches the nth row, where n is the offset from the start of the result set.

<< Sample SQL >>

```
SQL> SELECT empno, ename, sal FROM emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL
7369	SMITH	800
7499	ALLEN	1600
7521	WARD	1250
7566	JONES	2975
7654	MARTIN	1250
7698	BLAKE	2850
7782	CLARK	2450
7788	SCOTT	3000
7839	KING	5000
7844	TURNER	1500
7876	ADAMS	1100
7900	JAMES	950
7902	FORD	3000
7934	MILLER	1300

14 rows selected.

```
/*
 * A Sample program to demonstrate the use of scrollable
 * cursors with host arrays.
 *
 * This program uses the scott/tiger schema. Make sure
 * that this schema exists before executing this program
 */
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sqlca.h>
```

```
#define ARRAY_LENGTH 4
```

```
/* user and passwd */
char *username = "scott";
char *password = "tiger";
```

```
/* Declare a host structure tag. */
```

```
struct emp_rec_array
{
    int    emp_number;
    char   emp_name[20];
    float  salary;
} emp_rec[ARRAY_LENGTH];
```

```
void print_rows()
```

```
{
    int i;

    for(i=0; i<ARRAY_LENGTH; i++)
        printf("%d    %s %8.2f\n", emp_rec[i].emp_number,
            emp_rec[i].emp_name, emp_rec[i].salary);
}
```

```
void sql_error(char *msg)
```

```
{
    EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR CONTINUE;

    printf("\n%s", msg);
    printf("\n% .70s \n", sqlca.sqlerrm.sqlerrmc);

    EXEC SQL ROLLBACK WORK RELEASE;
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
```

```

void main()
{
    int noOfRows; /* Number of rows in the result set */

    /* Error handle */
    EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR DO sql_error("Connect error:");

    /* Connect to the data base */
    EXEC SQL CONNECT :username IDENTIFIED BY :password;

    /* Error handle */
    EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR DO sql_error("Oracle error:");

    /* declare the cursor in scrollable mode */
    EXEC SQL DECLARE c1 SCROLL CURSOR FOR
        SELECT empno, ename, sal FROM emp;

    EXEC SQL OPEN c1;

    EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR DO sql_error("Fetch Error:");

    /* This is a dummy fetch to find out the number of rows
       in the result set */
    EXEC SQL FETCH LAST c1 INTO :emp_rec;

    /* The number of rows in the result set is given by
       the value of sqlca.sqlerrd[2] */

    noOfRows = sqlca.sqlerrd[2];
    printf("Total number of rows in the result set %d:\n",
        noOfRows);

    /* Fetch the first ARRAY_LENGTH number of rows */
    EXEC SQL FETCH FIRST c1 INTO :emp_rec;
    printf("***** DEFAULT : \n");
    print_rows();

    /* Fetch the next set of ARRAY_LENGTH rows */
    EXEC SQL FETCH NEXT c1 INTO :emp_rec;
    printf("***** NEXT : \n");
    print_rows();

    /* Fetch a set of ARRAY_LENGTH rows from the 3rd row onwards */
    EXEC SQL FETCH ABSOLUTE 3 c1 INTO :emp_rec;
    printf("***** ABSOLUTE 3 : \n");
    print_rows();

    /* Fetch the current ARRAY_LENGTH set of rows */
    EXEC SQL FETCH CURRENT c1 INTO :emp_rec;
    printf("***** CURRENT : \n");
    print_rows();

    /* Fetch a set of ARRAY_LENGTH rows from the 2nd offset
       from the current cursor position */
    EXEC SQL FETCH RELATIVE 2 c1 INTO :emp_rec;
    printf("***** RELATIVE 2 : \n");
    print_rows();

    /* Again Fetch the first ARRAY_LENGTH number of rows */
    EXEC SQL FETCH ABSOLUTE 0 c1 INTO :emp_rec;
    printf("***** ABSOLUTE 0 : \n");
    print_rows();

    /* close the cursor */
    EXEC SQL CLOSE c1;

    /* Disconnect from the database. */
    EXEC SQL COMMIT WORK RELEASE;
    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}

```

```

ORA9iR2L@oracle:/home/oracle/oracle9/precomp/demo/edu> scrollable2
Total number of rows in the result set 14:
***** DEFAULT :
7369    SMITH                800.00
7499    ALLEN                1600.00
7521    WARD                 1250.00
7566    JONES                2975.00
***** NEXT :
7654    MARTIN              1250.00
7698    BLAKE               2850.00
7782    CLARK               2450.00
7788    SCOTT               3000.00
***** ABSOLUTE 3 :
7521    WARD                 1250.00
7566    JONES                2975.00
7654    MARTIN              1250.00
7698    BLAKE               2850.00
***** CURRENT :
7698    BLAKE               2850.00
7782    CLARK               2450.00
7788    SCOTT               3000.00
7839    KING                 5000.00
***** RELATIVE 2 :
7876    ADAMS               1100.00
7900    JAMES                950.00
7902    FORD                 3000.00
7934    MILLER               1300.00
***** ABSOLUTE 0 :
7876    ADAMS               1100.00
7900    JAMES                950.00
7902    FORD                 3000.00
7934    MILLER               1300.00

```

Application Module Routine

Oracle SQL Shared Pool Cache , Cache SQL ,
 , Parsing ,Disk IO Cache Block , Sorting ,Parsing User ,
 Module ,Action .

Application Module(Tuxedo Service) Action()
 SQL 가 가 Coding .

“DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO” Package가 ,
 App(SQL*Plus,OEM,ERP,...) Package SQL Module
 Action 가 .

SQL Module,
 가 , 가 Routine
 가 Routine “DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO” Package Module Action
 Routine 가 .

DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO Package

1. Tuning / 가 .
 , Source .
2. SQL , Parsing , SQL
 , DB .
3. ACTION ID
 , Auditing 가 . (TRANSACTION_AUDITING=true,
 Log Miner)

DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO Package

1. DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO App 가 가 .
 LOGIN 1 , Bind , DBMS 가 .
2. 가 Source .

DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO Package

Cache

- DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO Package

Sample

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sqlda.h>
#include <sqlcpr.h>
#include <sqlca.h>

#define UNAME_LEN 20
#define PWD_LEN 40
#define MODULE_LEN 65

VARCHAR username[UNAME_LEN]; /* VARCHAR is an Oracle-supplied struct */
varchar password[PWD_LEN]; /* varchar can be in lower case also. */

varchar szModuleName[MODULE_LEN];
varchar szActionName[MODULE_LEN];

VARCHAR emp_name[UNAME_LEN];
long salary;

varchar szDbmsApplicationSQL[100];
char szSQLDBMSAPP[] = "BEGIN DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_MODULE(:A,:B); END;";

.....

void main()
{

    username.len = sprintf((char*)username.arr, "SCOTT");
    password.len = sprintf((char*)password.arr, "TIGER");

    EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR DO sql_error("ORAC

    EXEC SQL CONNECT :username IDENTIFIED BY :pas

    /*=====

szDbmsApplicationSQL.len = sprintf((char*)szDbmsApplicationSQL.arr,
szSQLDBMSAPP);

    EXEC SQL PREPARE STMT FROM :szDbmsApplicationSQL;

/* App Module */
szModuleName.len = sprintf((char*)szModuleName.arr, "sample1.pc");

/* App Action */
szActionName.len = sprintf((char*)szActionName.arr, "SELECT EMP TABLE");

/* DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO bind */
EXEC SQL EXECUTE STMT USING :szModuleName, :szActionName

/*=====

EXEC SQL DECLARE emp_cursor CURSOR FOR
select ename, sal from emp;

EXEC SQL OPEN emp_cursor;
while (sqlca.sqlcode != 0 )
```

DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO

DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO 가 Login Function Action

Module

Action


```
{
    EXEC SQL FETCH emp_cursor INTO :emp_name, :salary;
}
EXEC SQL CLOSE emp_cursor;

exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}
```

● Oracle Cache(Shared Pool) SQL Module,Action

SQLTEXT	BUFGET SPEREX EC	EXEC UTIO NS	PARSE CALL S	DISK READ S	BUFFE R_GET S	ROWS_P ROCESS ED	MODULE	ACTION
select ename ,sal from emp	27	1	1	0	27	1	sample1.pc	SELECT EMP TABLE

SQL I/O , Module Routine

PRO*C

Dynamic SQL

SQL

- OLTP Bind SQL . SQL
- SQL parsing Parsing Overhead가
 - SQL Cache Load/Unload Memory Fragmentation , SQL Memory Overhead가
 - 가 SQL 가 Memory Overhead Latch Contention , 가 Memory
 - Bind SQL , SQL Parsing CPU,Memory 가 , 가 Resource Bind OLTP
- Dynamic SQL SQL , TABLE Host COMPONENTS가 Static SQL , String Concatenation SQL , SQL Bind Using Parameter . SQL OLTP

dynamic SQL
Dynamic SQL static SQL , dynamic SQL
SQL host binding SQL re-parsing
가

Re-parsing

```
strcpy((char *)sql.arr, "select * from emp where empno = 2783");
sql.len = (int)strlen((char *)sql.arr);
```

```
EXEC SQL PREPARE STMT FROM :stmt;
```

```
EXEC SQL DECLARE CUR CURSOR FOR STMT;
EXEC SQL OPEN CUR;
while (1) {
    EXEC SQL FETCH INTO :emprec;
    .
    .
    .
}
```

```
strcpy((char *)sql.arr, "select * from emp where empno = :a");
sql.len = (int)strlen((char *)sql.arr);

EXEC SQL PREPARE STMT FROM :stmt;
EXEC SQL DECLARE CUR CURSOR FOR STMT;
EXEC SQL OPEN CUR USING :host empno;
while (1) {
    EXEC SQL FETCH INTO :emprec;
    .
}
```

Dynamic SQL

Dynamic SQL은 4가지가 있으며, 각각의 특징은 다음과 같다.

Method	SQL
1	host non query
2	host non query
3	select-list item host query
4	가 select-list item host query

Method #1

SQL **EXECUTE IMMEDIATE** 가 .
 SQL query (SELECT) , host placeholder
 가 .

'DELETE FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = 20'

'GRANT SELECT ON EMP TO scott'

SQL parsing .

Method 2	Dynamic SQL
	EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE

"CREATE TABLE dyn1 (col1 VARCHAR2(4));"

Method #2

SQL	PREPARE	EXECUTE	.
-----	---------	---------	---

PREPARE :

EXEC SQL PREPARE statement_name FROM { :host_string | string_literal };		
statement_name	precomiler host 가	identifier
host_string	SQL 가	host
string_literal	SQL	

EXECUTE :

EXEC SQL EXECUTE statement_name [USING host_variable_list];		
statement_name	PREPARE	identifier
host_variable_list	:host_variable1[:indicator1][,host_variable2[:indicator2], ...]	

SQL query(SELECT)가 , DML(UPDATE,INSERT,DELETE) ,
host datatype precomile .

'INSERT INTO EMP (ENAME, JOB) VALUES (:emp_name, :job_title)'

'DELETE FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO = :emp_number'

Host , SQL parsing .
DDL (CREATE,GRANT,DROP,...) PREPARE .

Method 2	Dynamic SQL
<pre>sprintf((char *) vcSql.arr, "UPDATE TB_CCSTBASICINFO%s \ SET CNTC_TEL_NO = DECODE(CNTC_TEL_NO, :a, :b, CNTC_TEL_NO), \ CNTC_FAX_NO = DECODE(CNTC_FAX_NO, :c, :d, CNTC_FAX_NO) \ WHERE CUST_ID = :e \ AND (CNTC_TEL_NO = :f \ OR CNTC_FAX_NO = :g)", szLinkName); vcSQL.len = (int)strlen((char *)vcSQL.arr); EXEC SQL PREPARE STMT FROM :vcSQL; EXEC SQL EXECUTE STMT USING :gstPstnInfo.vcOldTelNo, :gstPstnInfo.vcNewTelNo, :gstPstnInfo.vcOldTelNo, :gstPstnInfo.vcNewTelNo, :gstPstnInfo.vcCustId, :gstPstnInfo.vcOldTelNo, :gstPstnInfo.vcOldTelNo;</pre>	

Method #3

queryPREPARED DECLARE, OPEN, FETCH, CLOSE cursor

```
PREPARE statement_name FROM { :host_string | string_literal };

DECLARE cursor_name CURSOR FOR statement_name;

OPEN cursor_name [USING host_variable_list];

FETCH cursor_name INTO host_variable_list;

CLOSE cursor_name;
```

Select-list item, hostplaceholderhostdatatype
precompile

Method 3Parallel Degree

```
sprintf(dynstmt.arr,
    "SELECT /* + parallel (emp,%d) */ ename FROM emp WHERE deptno = :v1",degree);
dynstmt.len = strlen(dynstmt.arr);

EXEC SQL PREPARE S FROM :dynstmt;
EXEC SQL DECLARE C CURSOR FOR S;
EXEC SQL OPEN C USING :deptno;

EXEC SQL WHENEVER NOT FOUND DO break;

/* Loop until the NOT FOUND condition is detected. */
for (;;) {
    EXEC SQL FETCH C INTO :ename;
    .
}
```

Method #4

SQLdescriptor (SQLDA)

```
EXEC SQL PREPARE statement_name
    FROM { :host_string | string_literal };

EXEC SQL DECLARE cursor_name CURSOR FOR statement_name;
```

```
EXEC SQL DESCRIBE BIND VARIABLES FOR statement_name
    INTO bind_descriptor_name;

EXEC SQL OPEN cursor_name
    [USING DESCRIPTOR bind_descriptor_name];

EXEC SQL DESCRIBE [SELECT LIST FOR] statement_name
    INTO select_descriptor_name;

EXEC SQL FETCH cursor_name
    USING DESCRIPTOR select_descriptor_name;

EXEC SQL CLOSE cursor_name;
```

```
Select-list  item,      host      datatype      (runtime)
SQL          select-list item    host              .
```

```
'INSERT INTO EMP (<unknown>) VALUES (<unknown>)'

'SELECT <unknown> FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = 20'
```

Method 4

```
/*
 * A very simple program that demonstrates how to do
 * array fetches using dynamic SQL Method 4.
 *
 * Make sure to precompile with MODE=ORACLE.
 */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <sqlca.h>
#include <sqllda.h>

#include <sqlcpr.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

#define MAX_SELECT_ITEMS  8
#define FETCH_SIZE        5 /* Fetch in 5-row chunks. */
#define MAX_CHARS         10
#define MAX_NAME_SIZE     8 /* Maximum size of a select-list item name. */

SQLDA *selda;

/* Data buffer. */
char c_data[MAX_SELECT_ITEMS][FETCH_SIZE][MAX_CHARS];

void print_rows(n)
    int n;
{
    int row, sli;
```

```

    for (row = 0; row < n; row++)
    {
        for (sli = 0; sli < selda->N; sli++)
        {
            printf("%.10s ", c_data[sli][row]);
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
}

int array_size = FETCH_SIZE; /* needs to be a host var for FOR */
char *username = "scott/tiger";
char *stmt = "select ename, empno, sal, hiredate from emp";

/* This is a minimal program, with little error checking,
 * since the SQL statement is hard-coded. If you were to
 * substitute 'comm' for 'sal' in the statement below, the
 * program would fail with a -1405 on Oracle7, as there are
 * no indicator variables.
 */

void sql_error()
{
    char msgbuf[512];
    size_t msgbuf_len, msg_len;

    msgbuf_len = sizeof(msgbuf);
    sqlglm(msgbuf, &msgbuf_len, &msg_len);

    printf ("\n\n%. *s\n", msg_len, msgbuf);

    EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR CONTINUE;
    EXEC SQL ROLLBACK WORK RELEASE;
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

void main()
{
    int row_count;
    int sli;    /* select-list item */

    EXEC SQL CONNECT :username;
    if (sqlca.sqlcode == 0)
        printf("Connected.\n");
    else
    {
        printf("Cannot connect as SCOTT.\n");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR DO sql_error();

```

```

selda = sqlald(MAX_SELECT_ITEMS, MAX_NAME_SIZE, 0);

EXEC SQL PREPARE S FROM :stmt;
EXEC SQL DECLARE C CURSOR FOR S;
EXEC SQL OPEN C;
EXEC SQL DESCRIBE SELECT LIST FOR S INTO selda;

selda->N = selda->F; /* Assumed not negative. */
for (sli = 0; sli < selda->N; sli++)
{
    /* Set addresses of heads of the arrays in the V element. */
    selda->V[sli] = c_data[sli][0];
    /* Convert everything to varchar on output. */
    selda->T[sli] = 1;
    /* Set the maximum lengths. */
    selda->L[sli] = MAX_CHARS;
}

for (row_count = 0; ;)
{
    /* Do the fetch. The loop breaks on NOT FOUND. */
    EXEC SQL FOR :array_size FETCH C USING DESCRIPTOR selda;

    print_rows(sqlca.sqlerrd[2] - row_count);
    row_count = sqlca.sqlerrd[2];
    if (sqlca.sqlcode == 1403)
        break;
}

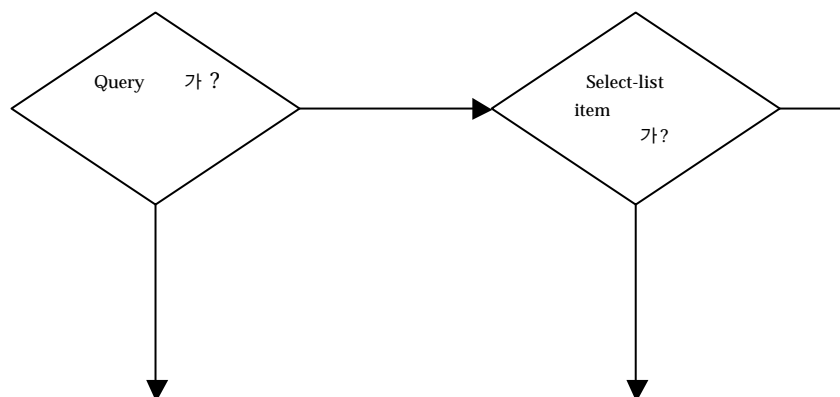
/* if (sqlca.sqlerrd[2] - row_count > 0)
    print_rows(sqlca.sqlerrd[2] - row_count); */

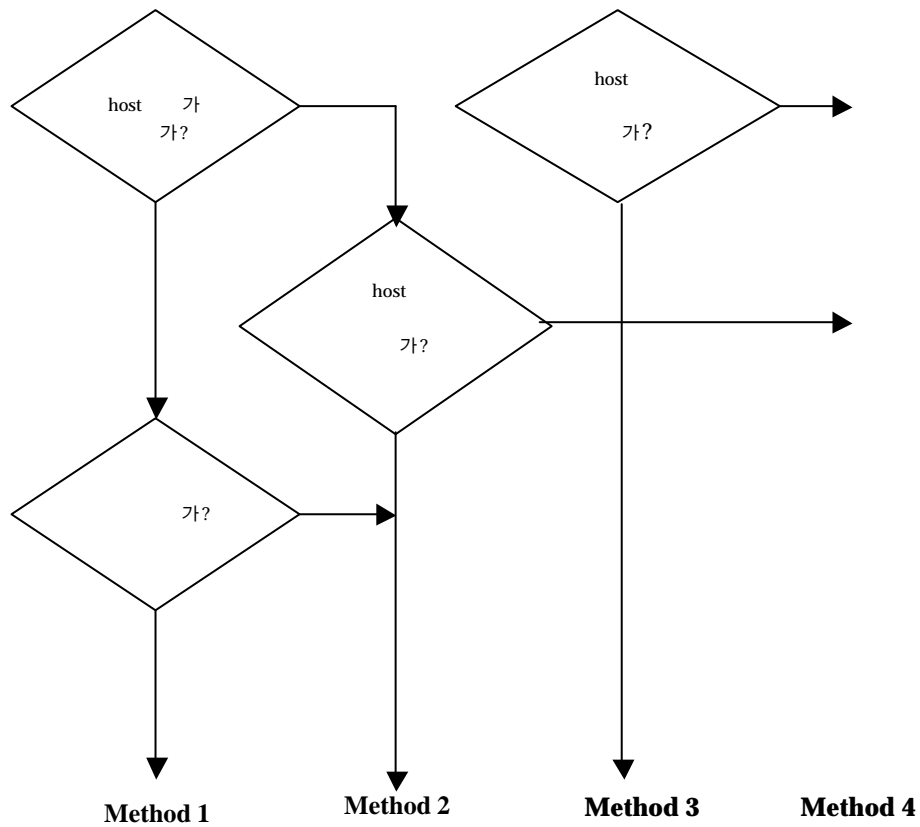
printf("\n%d rows retrieved\n", sqlca.sqlerrd[2]);

EXEC SQL ROLLBACK RELEASE;
exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}

```

Dynamic SQL Method





- SQL host placeholder character string .
 - Method 2 3 host host placeholder ,datatype precompile .
 - Dynamic SQL Method embedded SQL .
 - Method 1 2 (looping) parsing .
 - Method 4 code dynamic SQL .
- 가 . Method 1,2,3 Method 4
- 가 .

4. JDBC Application

BIND

- JDBC

Application

DB

SQL

Bind

```
pstmt = conn.prepareStatement ("select ename from emp where empno = " + ii);
rset = pstmt.executeQuery();
```

```
pstmt = conn.prepareStatement ("select ename from emp where empno = ?");
pstmt.setInt (1, ii); // Set the Bind Value
rset = pstmt.executeQuery();
```

2. JDBC

PREFETCH=100

PREFETCH Array Fetch(DB Client 가) Driver
DB Roundtrip 가

default=> 10 OLTP 100

```
) PREFETCH
int default_row_prefetch = ((OracleConnection)conn).getDefaultRowPrefetch ();
System.out.println ("The Default RowPrefetch for the connection is: " + default_row_prefetch);

) PREFETCH
((OracleStatement)stmt).setRowPrefetch (100);
```

OLTP

SQL(Literal SQL)

/ SQL

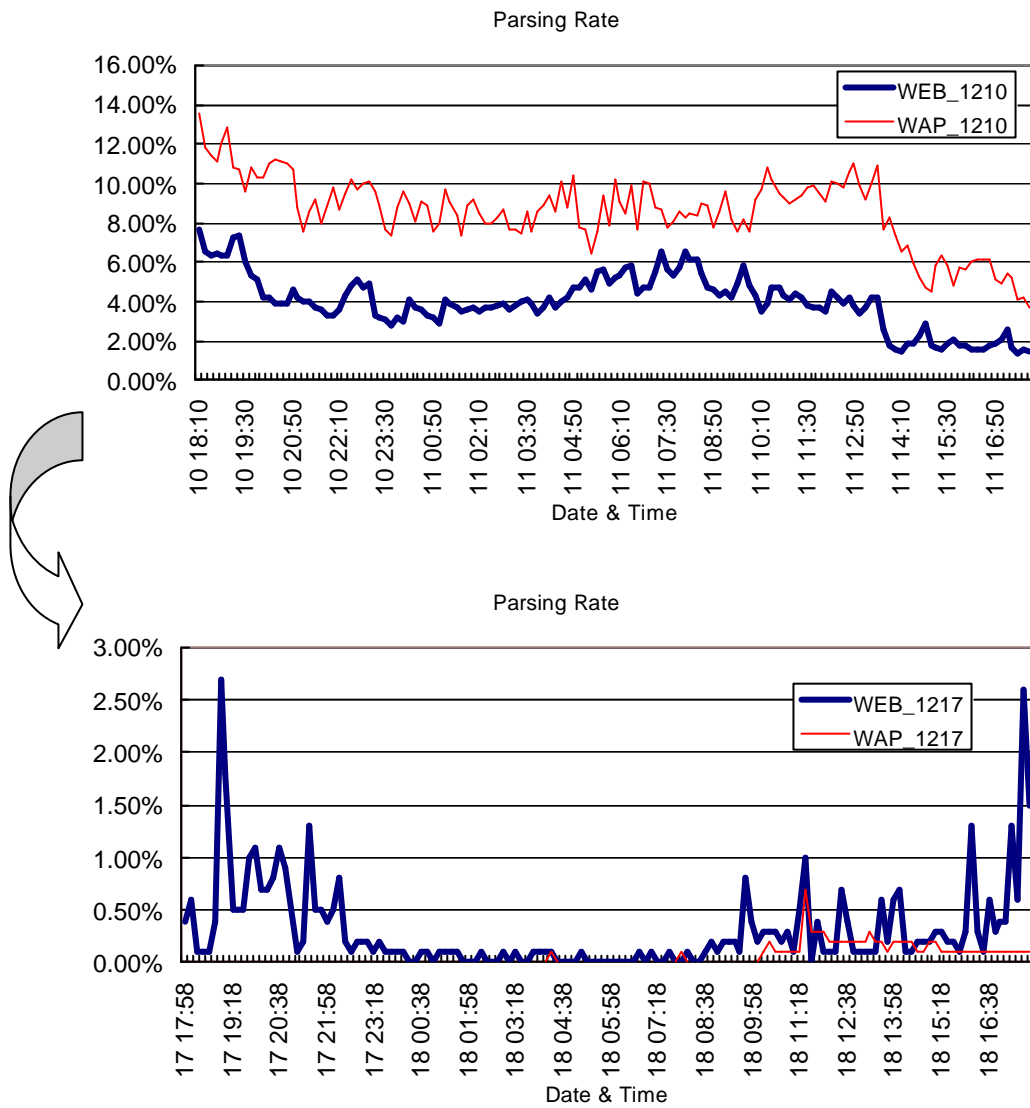
SQL	Parsing 가 SQL Resource가 가 .	가 Plan	OLTP, SQL
SQL	Parsing Plan Bind .	Library Cache Contention library cache latch, shared pool latch Parsing CPU SQL 가 Resource(CPU,Memory) Memory Fragmentation (Shared Pool)	DW, Batch,

/ SQL TEST

CPU SQL Bind SQL , SQL
SQL 9999 Oracle Shared pool Memory Parsing
TEST . (Server)
Cache , Memory CPU 가 , SQL
SQL

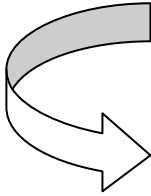
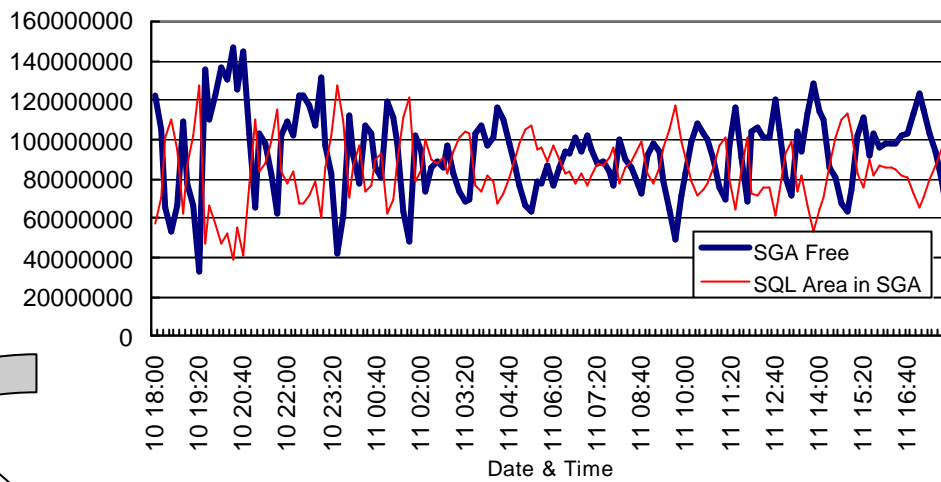
	SQL	Shared Pool Memory	Parsing	Exec	Parsing CPU Usage
SQL	select ename from empctest where empno = :1	9807	1	9999	0.01 sec
SQL	select ename from empctest where empno = 1 select ename from empctest where empno = 2 select ename from empctest where empno = 3	93,219,148 (92 MB)	9999	9999	14.33 sec

◆ Parsing 14% 0% Parsing (WAP – Line)

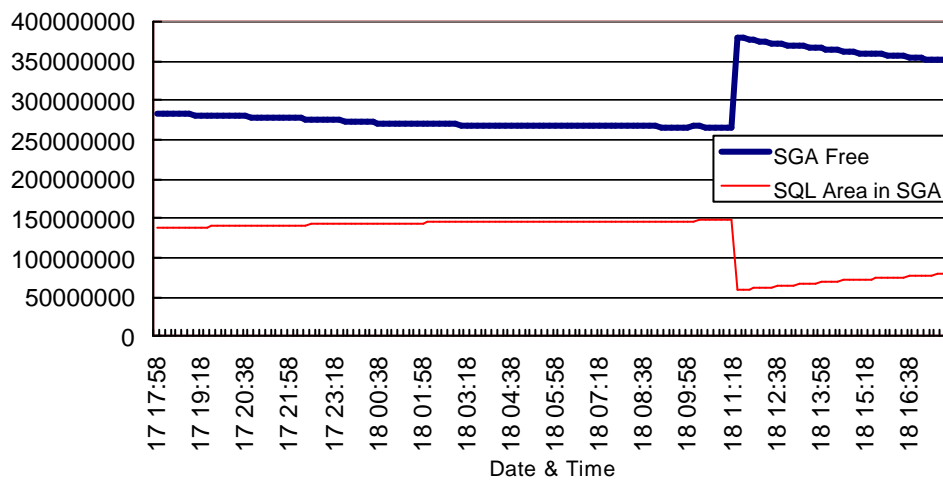


◆ SGA Cache SQL Memory
Cache Cache , Memory
Fragmentation(Free memory 가 Memory memory가) .

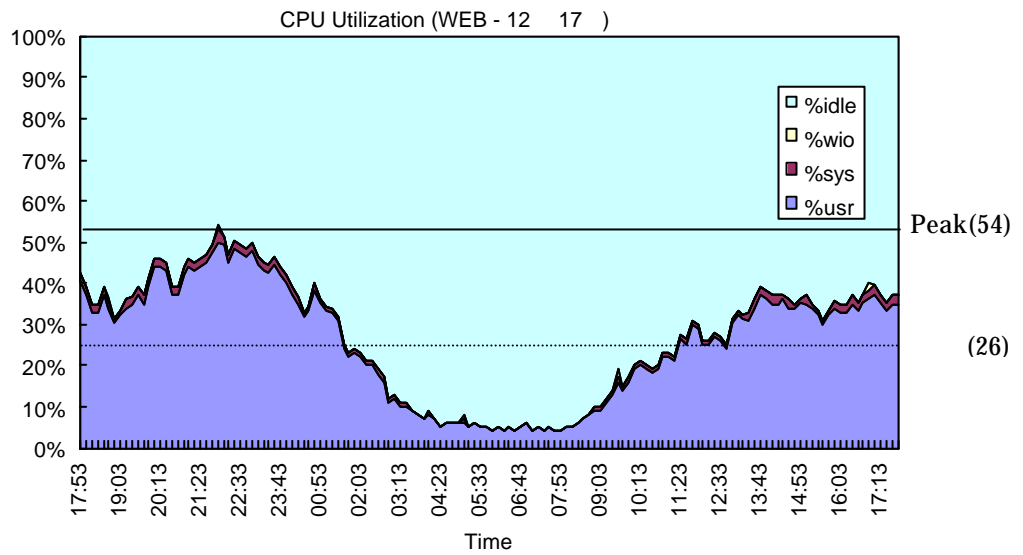
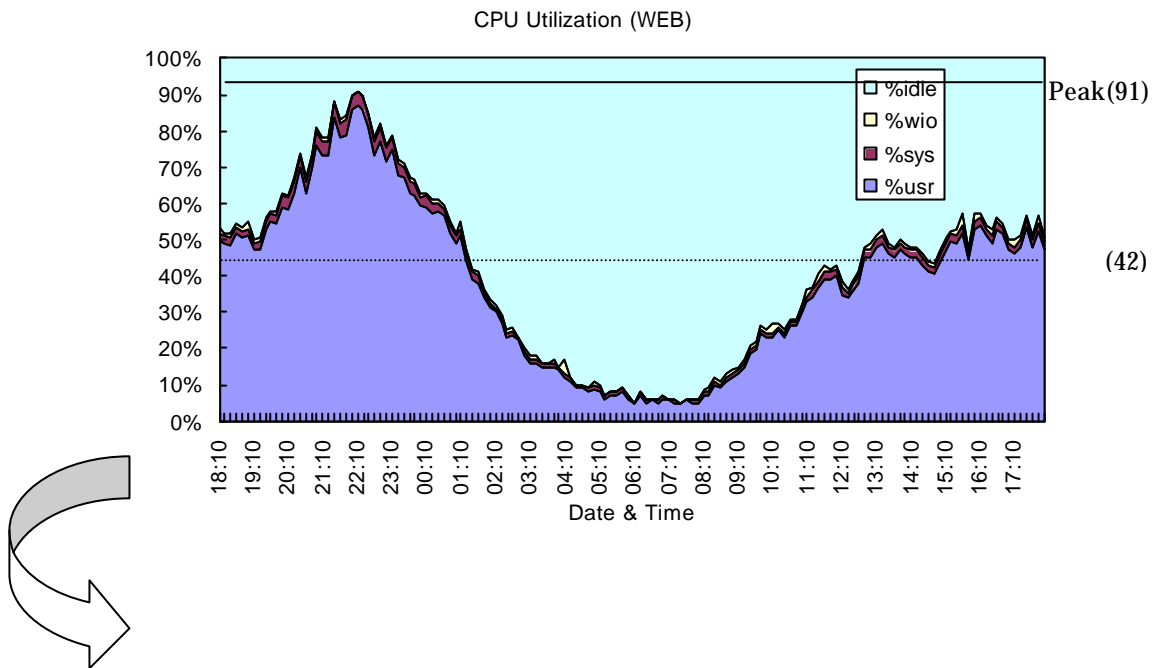
Free Memory & SQL Area in SGA (WAP - 10)



Free Memory & SQL Area in SGA (WAP - 17)



◆ CPU Peak 91, 42 54, 26 .



SQL List

SQL Script (get_sqllist.sql)

● get_sqllist.sql

```
select sql_text
      , round(decode(executions,null,0,0,0,(nvl(buffer_gets,0)/executions)),1) BUFGETSPEREXEC
      ,EXECUTIONS,PARSE_CALLS,DISK_READS,BUFFER_GETS,ROWS_PROCESSED
      ,SHARABLE_MEM,PERSISTENT_MEM,RUNTIME_MEM,MODULE,USERS_EXECUTING
      ,SORTS,LOADED_VERSIONS,OPEN_VERSIONS,USERS_OPENING,LOADS
      ,FIRST_LOAD_TIME,INVALIDATIONS,COMMAND_TYPE,OPTIMIZER_MODE
      ,OPTIMIZER_COST, PARSING_USER_ID
from v$sql
where decode(executions,null,0,0,0,(nvl(buffer_gets,0)/executions)) > 10000
      and PARSING_USER_ID <> 0
order by BUFGETSPEREXEC DESC
```

SQL	Execution	Oracle Block	(Buffer	Buffer
Block	Disk	가	)	Top
SQL	ROWS_PROCESSED(	Row	)가	
BUFGETSPEREXEC(	Exec	Buffer Block Read Count)가	SQL	Tuning.
EXECUTIONS가	SQL	SQL	SQL	Tuning.
1 SQL EXECUTIONS	SQL			
SQL TOAD	Tool			

● Display Column ()

FULL_SQLTEXT	BUFGE TSPERE XEC	EXECUT IONS	PARSE_ CALLS	DISK_R EADS	BUFFER GETS	ROWS PROCE SSED	...
SELECT B_I_TYPE FROM patent.dmi_object B_ WHERE ((B_I_TAG=:tag AND B_R_OBJECT_ID_I=:handle) AND B_I_IS_BASE_TYPE=1)	4	29651	29651	10550	118114	200	...
SELECT B_I_TYPE FROM dmadmin.dmi_object B_ WHERE ((B_I_TAG=:tag AND B_R_OBJECT_ID_I=:handle) AND B_I_IS_BASE_TYPE=1)	4	29178	29178	6288	116805	1200	...
.....

- ✓ SQL_TEXT : SQL Text (V\$SQL.SQL_TEXT 1KB)
- ✓ EXECUTIONS : SQL (Instance Startup) .
- ✓ FIRST_LOAD_TIME: SQL Cache Loading
- ✓ PARSE_CALLS : Parse Request (< executions)

✓ DISK_READS : SQL (Size * db_block_size) Disk Oracle Block
 ✓ BUFFER_GETS : SQL Column executions Oracle Block . SQL .
 (Disk)
 ✓ ROWS_PROCESSED : SQL (Select Low Transaction Row)
 ✓ OPTIMIZER_MODE : SQL OPTIMIZER_MODE
 ✓ OPTIMIZER_COST : SQL Optimizer(Cost Base Optimizer) Cost
 , SQL Cost)
 ✓ PARSING_USER_ID : SQL User ID(0 SYS user Recursive SQL,5
 SYSTEM)
 ✓ MODULE : SQL APP Module (. SQL*Plus,T.O.A.D).
 DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_MODULE Application
 module SQL .

- (SQL 10000 , Recursive SQL)

```

select sql_text
, round(decode(executions,null,0,0,0,(nvl(buffer_gets,0)/executions)),1) BUFGETSPEREXEC
,EXECUTIONS,PARSE_CALLS,DISK_READS,BUFFER_GETS,ROWS_PROCESSED
,SHARABLE_MEM,PERSISTENT_MEM,RUNTIME_MEM,MODULE,USERS_EXECUTING
,SORTS,LOADED_VERSIONS,OPEN_VERSIONS,USERS_OPENING,LOADS
,FIRST_LOAD_TIME,INVALIDATIONS,COMMAND_TYPE,OPTIMIZER_MODE
,OPTIMIZER_COST, PARSING_USER_ID
from v$sql
where executions > 10000
and PARSING_USER_ID <> 0
order by executions DESC
  
```

- (1 SQL => executions = 1)

```

select sql_text
, round(decode(executions,null,0,0,0,(nvl(buffer_gets,0)/executions)),1) BUFGETSPEREXEC
,EXECUTIONS,PARSE_CALLS,DISK_READS,BUFFER_GETS,ROWS_PROCESSED
,SHARABLE_MEM,PERSISTENT_MEM,RUNTIME_MEM,MODULE,USERS_EXECUTING
,SORTS,LOADED_VERSIONS,OPEN_VERSIONS,USERS_OPENING,LOADS
,FIRST_LOAD_TIME,INVALIDATIONS,COMMAND_TYPE,OPTIMIZER_MODE
,OPTIMIZER_COST, PARSING_USER_ID
from v$sql
where executions = 1
and PARSING_USER_ID <> 0
  
```

- (SQL (1)=> first_load_time >= to_char((sysdate - 1/1440),'YYYY-MM-DD/HH24:MI:SS'))

```

select sql_text
, round(decode(executions,null,0,0,0,(nvl(buffer_gets,0)/executions)),1) BUFGETSPEREXEC
,EXECUTIONS,PARSE_CALLS,DISK_READS,BUFFER_GETS,ROWS_PROCESSED
,SHARABLE_MEM,PERSISTENT_MEM,RUNTIME_MEM,MODULE,USERS_EXECUTING
,SORTS, LOADED_VERSIONS, OPEN_VERSIONS, USERS_OPENING, LOADS,
FIRST_LOAD_TIME
,INVALIDATIONS, COMMAND_TYPE, OPTIMIZER_MODE, OPTIMIZER_COST,
  
```



```

PARSING_USER_ID
-- ,PARSING_SCHEMA_ID, KEPT_VERSIONS, ADDRESS, TYPE_CHK_HEAP, HASH_VALUE,
CHILD_NUMBER
-- ,MODULE_HASH, ACTION, ACTION_HASH, SERIALIZABLE_ABORTS,
OUTLINE_CATEGORY
from v$sql
where first_load_time >= to_char((sysdate - 1/1440), 'YYYY-MM-DD/HH24:MI:SS')

```

- **(SQL ElapseTime 1 SQL , Recursive SQL)**

```

select sql_text
, round(decode(executions,null,0,0,0,(nvl(buffer_gets,0)/executions)),1) BUFGETSPEREXEC
, round(decode(executions,null,0,0,0,(nvl(ELAPSED_TIME,0)/executions)),1) ElapsedTimePerExec
,EXECUTIONS,PARSE_CALLS,DISK_READS,BUFFER_GETS,ROWS_PROCESSED
,SHARABLE_MEM,PERSISTENT_MEM,RUNTIME_MEM,MODULE,USERS_EXECUTING
,SORTS, LOADED_VERSIONS, OPEN_VERSIONS, USERS_OPENING,
LOADS, FIRST_LOAD_TIME ,INVALIDATIONS, COMMAND_TYPE, OPTIMIZER_MODE,
OPTIMIZER_COST, PARSING_USER_ID ,PARSING_SCHEMA_ID, KEPT_VERSIONS,
ADDRESS, TYPE_CHK_HEAP, HASH_VALUE, CHILD_NUMBER ,
MODULE_HASH, ACTION, ACTION_HASH, SERIALIZABLE_ABORTS,
OUTLINE_CATEGORY
from v$sql
where round(decode(executions,null,0,0,0,(nvl(ELAPSED_TIME,0)/executions)),1) >= 1000000
and PARSING_USER_ID <> 0
order by executions DESC

```

Sorting SQL TEMP Tablespace Sort Space

- **TEMPORARY Tablespace I/O SQL (sort_usg.sql)**

```

select /*+ ORDERED */
se.username ,
session_num ,
se.process ,
segfile# ,
segblk#,
segtype,
extents ,
blocks ,
getfullsql(hash_value) full_sqltext
from v$sqlsort_usage so, v$sqlsession se, v$sql sq
where so.session_addr = se.saddr
and se.sql_address = sq.address
--and se.audsid != userenv('sessionid')

```

SQL	Temp Tablespace		SQL		SQL
Operation(SORT,HASH,...)			SQL		SQL
extents(Extent)	Blocks(Oracle Block	=> Size	BLOCKS * DB+BLOCK_SIZE)		SQL
Tuning	Session Level	Memory(Sort	Hash)		

SQL TOAD Tool

● **Display Column ()**

USER NAME	SESSI ON_N UM	PROC ESS	SEGFI LE#	SEGB LK#	SEGT YPE	EXTE NTS	BLOC KS	FULL_SQLTEXT
WEBL OGIC	61617	1464: 1460	4	10086 6	SORT	10	5120	SELECT CHRГ_BIZ_OFCE_CD,YEAR, COUNT(*) FROM (SELECT A.CHRГ_BIZ_OFCE_CD CHRГ_BIZ_OFCE_CD, SUBSTR(B.JUMIN_BIZ_NO,1,2) YEAR FROM CMBB01T01 A, CMAA01T01 B, CMBB02T01 C WHERE A.WK_STAT_CD NOT IN ('02','09') AND A.CHRГ_KIND_CD = '101' AND C.ENTR_CL_CD = '1' AND A.RECV_NO = C.RECV_NO AND A.CUST_NO = B.CUST_NO AND B.CUST_TYPE_CD = '1') GROUP BY CHRГ_BIZ_OFCE_CD,YEAR

● **Column ()**

✓ USERNAME : Disk Sort SQL User
 ✓ SESSION_NUM : V\$SESSION.SID
 ✓ PROCESS : V\$PROCESS.PROCESS
 ✓ SEGFILE# : TEMPORARY Segment(SORT HASH, Temp Table,..) Start File #
 ✓ SEGBLK# : TEMPORARY Segment(SORT HASH, Temp Table,..) Start Block #
 ✓ SEGTYPE : SORT(Sort Sort Segment), HASH(Hash Join Segment)
 ✓ EXTENTS : Operation(SEGTYPE) Extent
 ✓ BLOCKS : Operation(SEGTYPE) Block
 ✓ FULL_SQLTEXT : SQL Full Text

() SYS.DBA_SEGMENTS SEGMENT_TYPE 'TEMPORARY' SEGMENT_NAME
 SEGFILE#.SEGBLK#
 select * from dba_segments where segment_type = 'TEMPORARY';

● **TEMPORARY("TEMP") Tablespace Space (sort_segs.sql)**

```
select segment_file ,
       segment_block,
       extent_size ,
       current_users ,
       total_extents,
       total_blocks,
       used_extents,
       used_blocks,
       free_extents,
       free_blocks,
       (max_sort_blocks * 8192) ms_bytes
from v$sort_segment ;
```

SQL Sort Storage Sort Monitoring Sort Size

● **Display Column ()**

SEGMENT FILE	SEGMENT BLOCK	EXTENT SIZE	CURRENT USERS	TOTAL E XTENTS	TOTAL B LOCKS	USED EX TENTS	USED BL OCKS	FREE EX TENTS	FREE BL OCKS	MS_BYTES
-----------------	------------------	----------------	------------------	-------------------	------------------	------------------	-----------------	------------------	-----------------	----------

4	101378	512	0	135	69120	0	0	135	69120	562036736
---	--------	-----	---	-----	-------	---	---	-----	-------	-----------

● **Column** ()

- ✓ SEGMENT_FILE : Sort Segment Segment Start File #
 - ✓ SEGMENT_BLOCK : Sort Segment Segment Start Block #
 - ✓ EXTENT_SIZE : Sort Segment Extent Size(TEMP NEXT Size)
 - ✓ CURRENT_USERS : 0 (SYS) , Sort Segment Owner SYS
 - ✓ TOTAL_EXTENTS/TOTAL_BLOCKS : segment Extent & Block Size(Sort Pool)
 - ✓ USED_EXTENTS/USED_BLOCKS : Size (.
0)
 - ✓ FREE_EXTENTS/FREE_BLOCKS : segment Free Extent & Block Size
 - ✓ MS_BYTES : MAX Sort Block Byte Size
- () Temp Tablespace Extent TOTAL_BLOCKS * DB_BLOCK_SIZE , Temp
 Tablespace Size .TOTAL_BLOCKS Temp Tablespace Block USED_BLOCKS
 Temp Space Extent Error가 monitoring .

Oracle Database 9i New Features

1. Forced Rewrite

- ✓ QUERY_REWRITE_ENABLED Function-Based Index Materialized View
Query Rewrite(Index Column Function Function-based Index
, Query가 MV Master MV
) Session level FORCE 가 .
- ✓ QUERY_REWRITE_ENABLED FORCE cost-base cost
Rewrite Rewrite . Oracle 8i TRUE/FALSE Cost-
base enable Disable .
- ✓ Query Rewrite .
- ✓ Optimizer가 Cost Rewrite compile
time .
- ✓ function-based Index QUERY_REWRITE_ENABLED TRUE
FORCE .

- QUERY_REWRITE_ENABLED = {force | true | false}
 . TRUE:cost -based rewrite
 . FALSE:no rewrite ,function-based index Column
 . FORCE:forced rewrite (10g New). cost evaluation rewrite .

- For example:
 CREATE INDEX idx ON table_1 (a + b * (c - 1), a, b);

```
SELECT a
FROM table_1
WHERE a + b * (c - 1) < 100;
```

2. Union-All Rewrite of Queries with Grouping Sets

- ✓ Hint EXPAND_GSET_TO_UNION Query function-based indexes가
Plan Query Rewrite ,
OLAP .
- ✓ EXPAND_GSET_TO_UNION hint grouping sets (GROUP BY GROUPING SET GROUP
BY ROLLUP) . Hint Query Grouping
UNION ALL Query Compound Query Query Block
(Meterialized View) .

```
SELECT /*+ EXPAND_GSET_TO_UNION */ year, quarter, month, sum(sales)
```

```

FROM T
GROUP BY year, rollup(quarter, month)

==> tranformed to
SELECT year, quarter, month, sum(sales)
FROM T
GROUP BY year, quarter, month
UNION ALL
SELECT year, quarter, null, sum(sales)
FROM T
GROUP BY year, quarter
UNION ALL
SELECT year, null, null, sum(sales)
FROM T
GROUP BY year

==> UNION ALL      Compound Query Block      Query Rewrite가 가
                Materialized View                .

SELECT year, quarter, month, sum(sales)
FROM T
GROUP BY grouping set ( (year, quarter, month), (year, quarter) )
UNION ALL
SELECT year, null, null, sum_sales
FROM MV

```

3. Dynamic Sampling for the Optimizer

- ✓ Optimizer가 Plan selectivity, cardinality
Parsing dynamic sampling Table 가
- ✓ Data Plan 가 (level
Sampling .
- ✓ DYNAMIC_SAMPLING Parameter 0~10 Level 가 DYNAMIC_SAMPLING
hint SQL Plan Dynamic Sampling .
- ✓ Level Dynamic Sampling Recursive SQL
Sample Block Sampling .

4. Locally Managed SYSTEM Tablespace

- ✓ Oracle9i R2(9.2) SYSTEM tablespace locally managed tablespac 가 .
- ✓ CREATE DATABASE locally managed SYSTEM tablespace "EXTENT
MANAGEMENT LOCAL" .

5. Data Segment Compression

- ✓ Data segment compression Disk Memory (Buffer Cache) .
- ✓ read-only operations Table scaleup , Query .
- ✓ Oracle9i R2(9.2) Tuning compression .

6.Shared Pool Advisory Statistics

- ✓ Oracle library cache 가 Memory Parsing .
- ✓ Oracle9i R2(9.2) Memory Size parse Rate
shared pool advisory statistics .
- library cache Memory
- Pinned Memory
- shared pool LRU list Memory
- shared pool size Time

7.PGA Aggregate Target Advisory

- ✓ Oracle Memory SQL Operator Performance 가
SQL Workarea(PGA memory cache memory: *_AREA_SIZE) .
- Oracle PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET Instance process
- PGA Memory Limit Memory .

8.FILESYSTEMIO_OPTIONS

- ✓ Oracle9i R2(9.2) Oracle File System File asynchronous I/O direct I/O
enable disable .
- ✓ Parameter FILESYSTEMIO_OPTIONS Platform Platform
Default . Parameter 가 .

9.MTTR Advisory

- ✓ Oracle9i R2(9.2) MTTR advisory .
- STATISTICS_LEVEL = ALL TYPICAL
- FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET :single instance Crash Recovery MTTR(Mean
Time To Recover) (0 to 3600 seconds) .
- V\$MTTR_TARGET_ADVICE : View

10. Statistics Collection Level

- ✓ Oracle9i R2(9.2) Statistics Database Advisory
STATISTICS_LEVEL(=BASIC | TYPICAL | ALL) .
- ✓ Database Statistics Level default
TYPICAL .

11. Segment-Level Statistics

- ✓ Oracle9i R2(9.2) segment-level(Table/Index) Segment statistics
Performance 가 Segement Monitoring
- ✓ wait events system statistics Instance Contention
hot table index 가 . (View : V\$SEGMENT_STATISTICS, V\$SEGSTAT,
V\$SEGSTAT_NAME)

12. Runtime Row Source Statistics

- ✓ Cursor Cache SQL Execution Plan V\$SQL_PLAN
Oracle 9iR1(9.0.1) . Oracle 9iR2(9.2) Operation Statistics
V\$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS
STATISTICS_LEVEL=ALL
- ✓ V\$SQL_PLAN, V\$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS, V\$SQL_WORKAREA
PLAN, Statistics, Memory SQL Tuning
- ✓ (View : V\$SQL_PLAN, V\$SQL_WORKAREA, V\$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS,
V\$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS_ALL)