




ORACLE®

Performance Fundamentals for Oracle Database 10g and 11g

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Oracle Corporation

Sept 2008

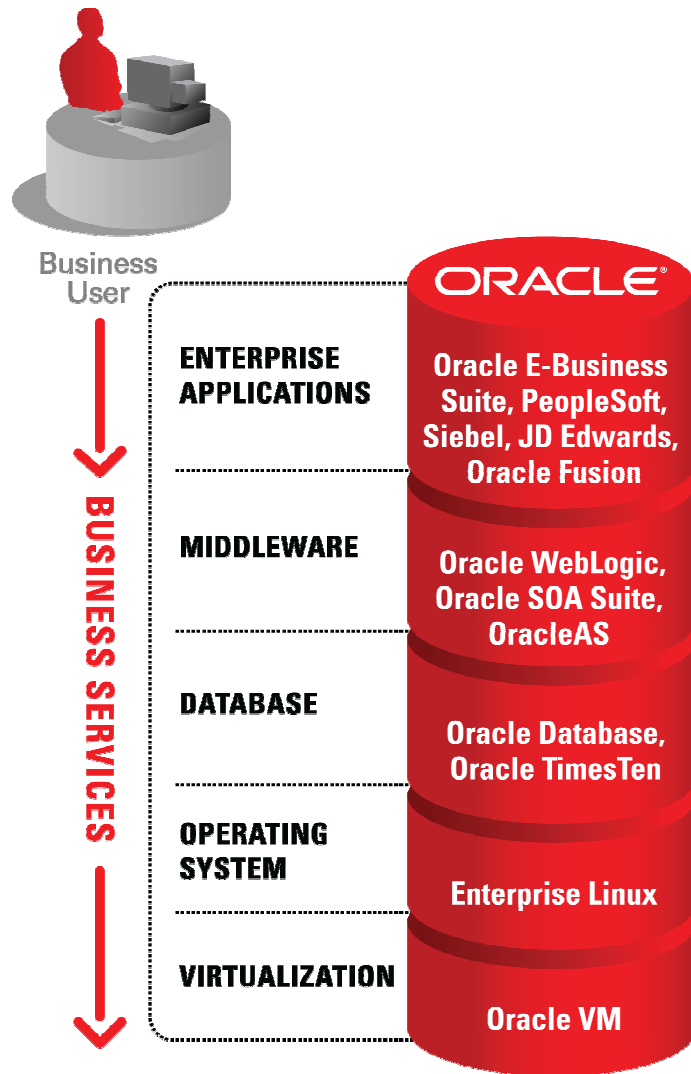


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Oracle's Complete Enterprise Software Stack

Built-in & Integrated Manageability

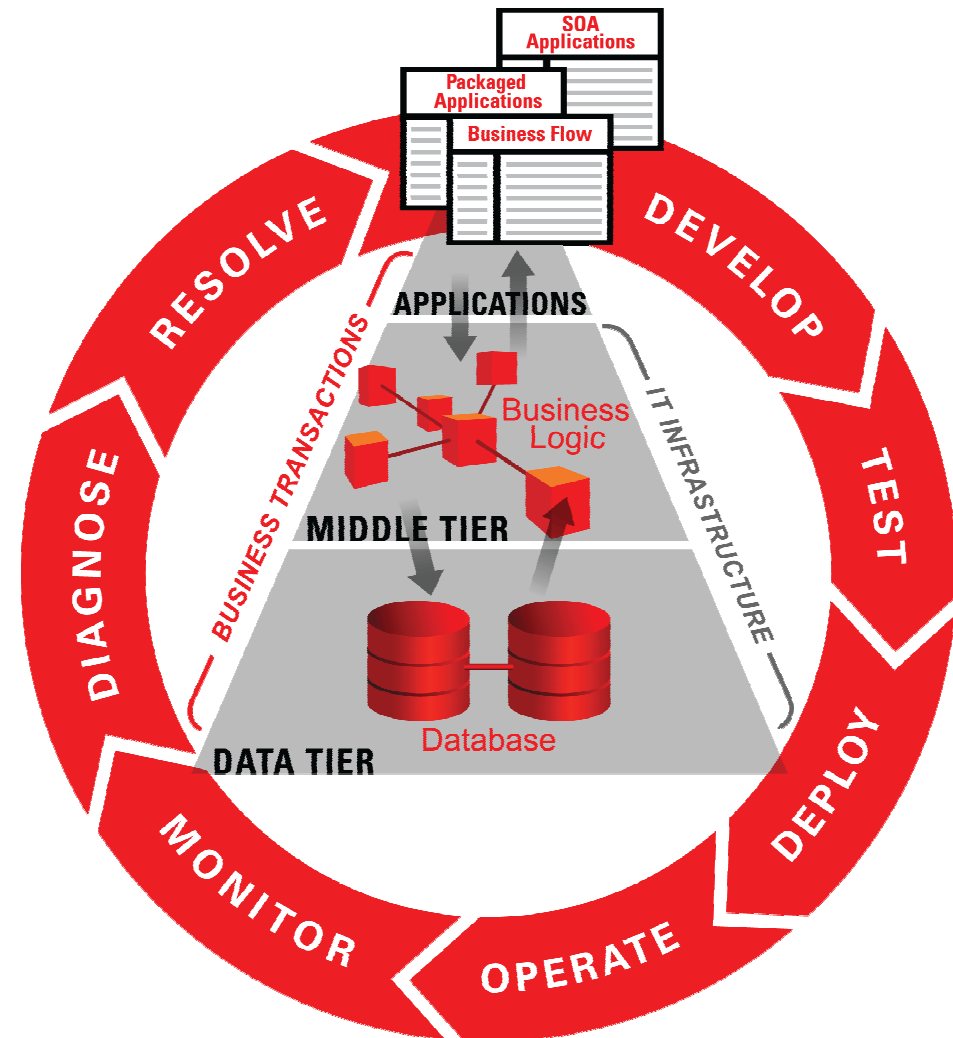


- Leader in the complete enterprise application stack
- Built-in manageability in every tier
- Integrated manageability across the entire stack

Oracle Enterprise Manager

Increases Business Efficiency

- **Manage applications top-down, from the business perspective** by understanding user experiences and business impact of IT issues
- **Manage entire application lifecycle to increase business agility** with comprehensive application quality management and compliance solutions
- **Reduce operational costs** through intelligent diagnostics and automated IT processes





Agenda

- Time
 - Database Time and Average Active Sessions
- Techniques
 - The DB Time Method
- Tools
 - ADDM
 - EM Performance User Interface
 - Reports



Oracle Tuning Methods: A History

- Prehistoric (v5)
 - Debug code
- Dark Ages (v6)
 - Counters/Ratios
 - BSTAT/ESTAT
 - SQL*Trace
- Renaissance (v7/v8)
 - Introduction of Wait Event instrumentation
 - Move from counters to timers
 - STATSPACK
- Modernity (v10)
 - DB Time Tuning – Tuning using fundamental notion of time spent in database
 - Multiple scoping levels
 - Always on, non-intrusive
 - Built into infrastructure: instrumentation, ASH, AWR, ADDM, EM



Why Do We Care About Time?

- Human time is critical to the enterprise
- Systems performance affects business goals
 - Human time + technology resource time
- “Time is money”
- Performance improvement means doing things faster

Performance is always and only about time

Database Time and Average Active Sessions





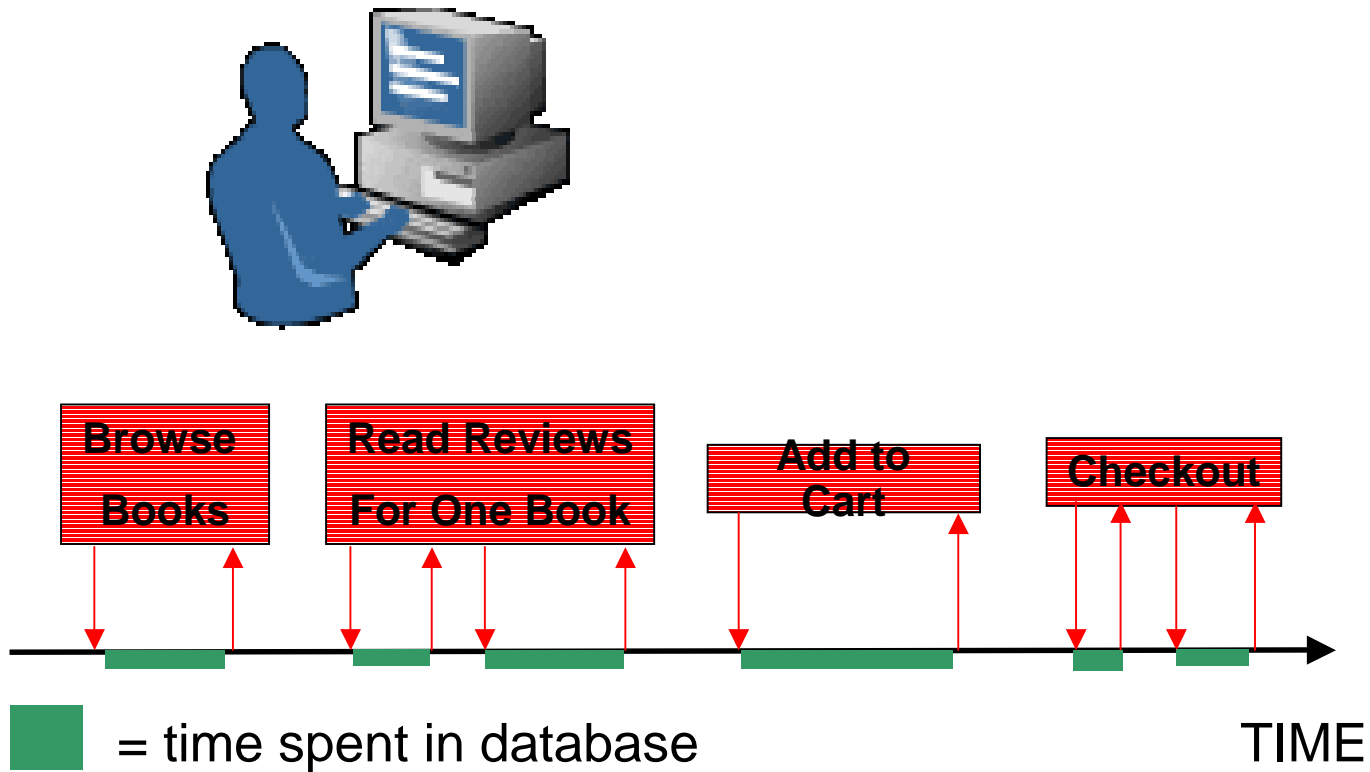
Database Time (DB Time)

- Total time in database calls by foreground sessions
- Includes CPU time, IO time and non-idle wait time
- DB Time <> response time
- ~~New~~ lingua franca for Oracle performance analysis

Database time is total time spent by user processes either actively working or actively waiting in a database call.

A Single Session

Single session with Database Black Box server



Fundamental Concepts

Database Time (DB Time) =

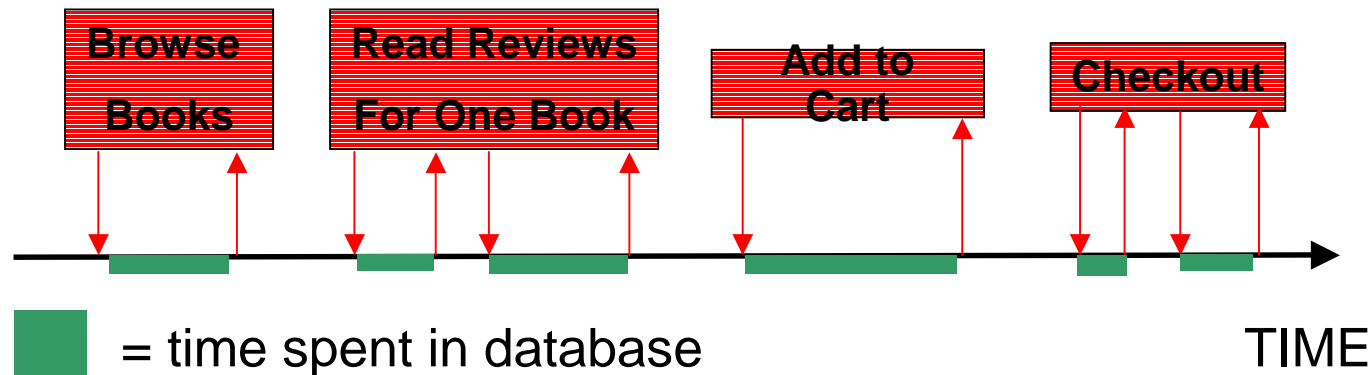
Total time session spent in all database calls

Active Session =

Session currently spending time in a database call

Average Activity of the Session (% Activity) =

The ratio of time active to total wall clock time



ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g

Grid Control

Home

Targets

Deployments

Alerts

Compliance

Jobs

Reports

[Setup](#) [Preferences](#) [Help](#) [Logout](#)

[Hosts](#) | [Databases](#) | [Application Servers](#) | [Web Applications](#) | [Groups](#) | **All Targets** | [Collaboration Suites](#)

[Cluster: dbs232 crs](#) > [Cluster Database: BUGAP.US.ORACLE.COM](#) > [Top Sessions](#) > [Database Instance: BUG1AP DBS232](#) > [Top Activity](#) >

Logged in As JSARICOS

Session Details: 1869 (AFOTHERG)

Collected From Target Oct 30, 2007 9:49:37 AM CDT

View Data Real Time: 15 Second Refresh Refresh

Kill Session

Enable SQL Trace

[General](#)

Activity

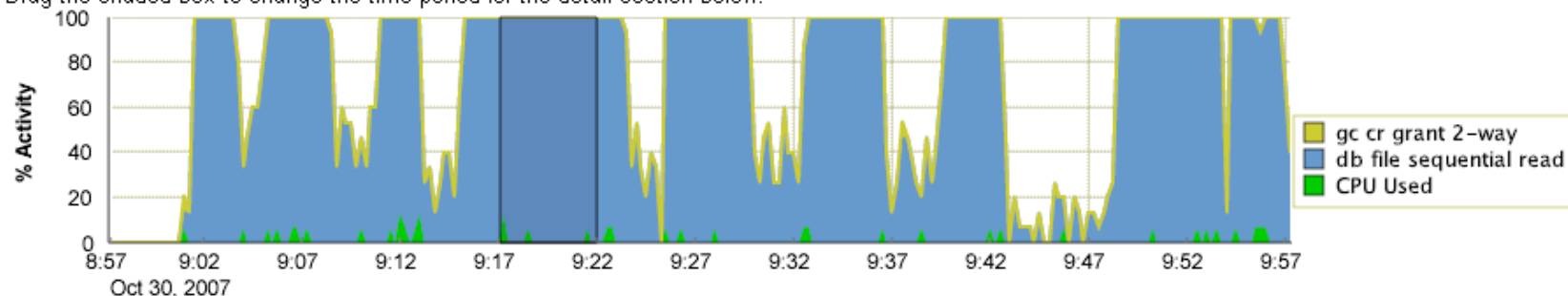
[Statistics](#)

[Open Cursors](#)

[Blocking Tree](#)

[Wait Event History](#)

Drag the shaded box to change the time period for the detail section below.



Detail for Selected 5 Minute Interval

Start Time Oct 30, 2007 9:17:05 AM

View Show Aggregated Data

Run ASH Report

Activity (%) ▾	SQL ID	SQL Command	Plan Hash Value	Module	Action	Client ID
100.00	gkmd7xwuz1na0	SELECT	64730335	oraclealan@ap103fam (TNS V1-V3)	AFOTHERG	

[General](#)

Activity

[Statistics](#)

[Open Cursors](#)

[Blocking Tree](#)

[Wait Event History](#)

Kill Session

Enable SQL Trace

[Home](#) | [Targets](#) | [Deployments](#) | [Alerts](#) | [Compliance](#) | [Jobs](#) | [Reports](#) | [Setup](#) | [Preferences](#) | [Help](#) | [Logout](#)

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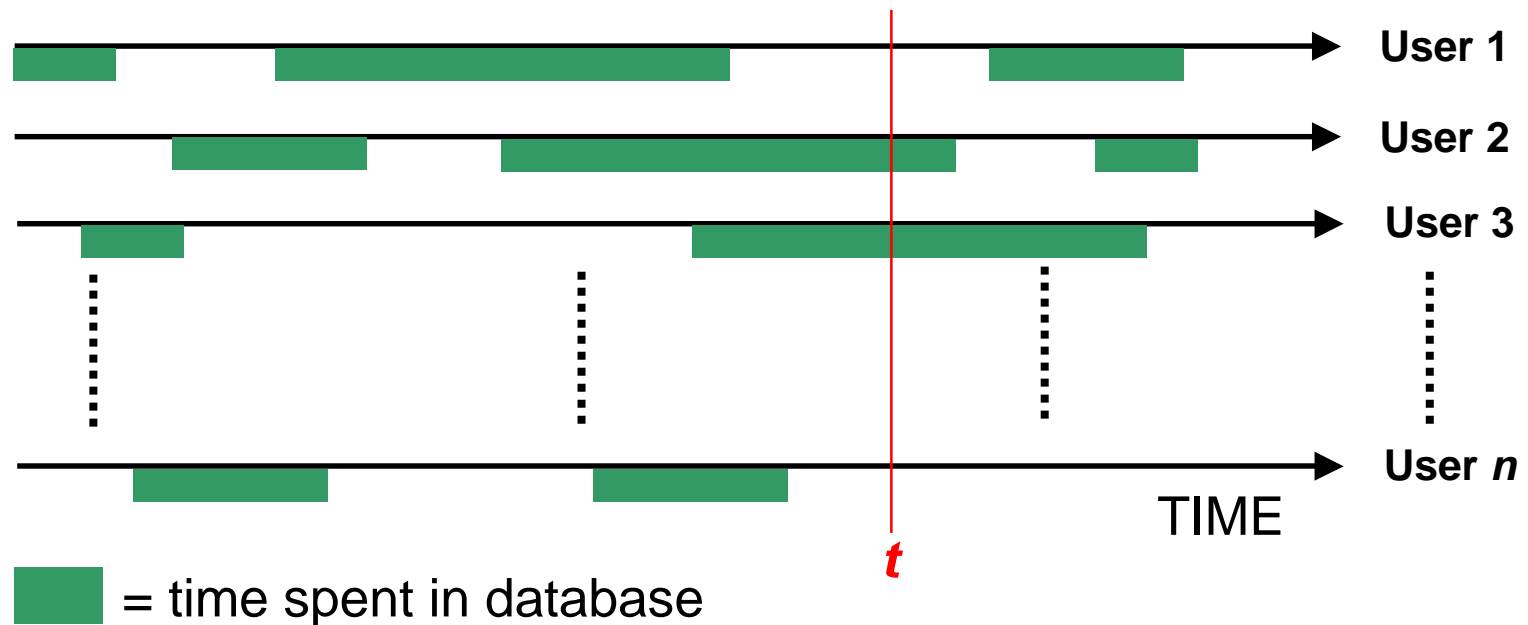
[About Oracle Enterprise Manager](#)

Multiple Sessions

DB Time = Sum of DB Time Over All Sessions

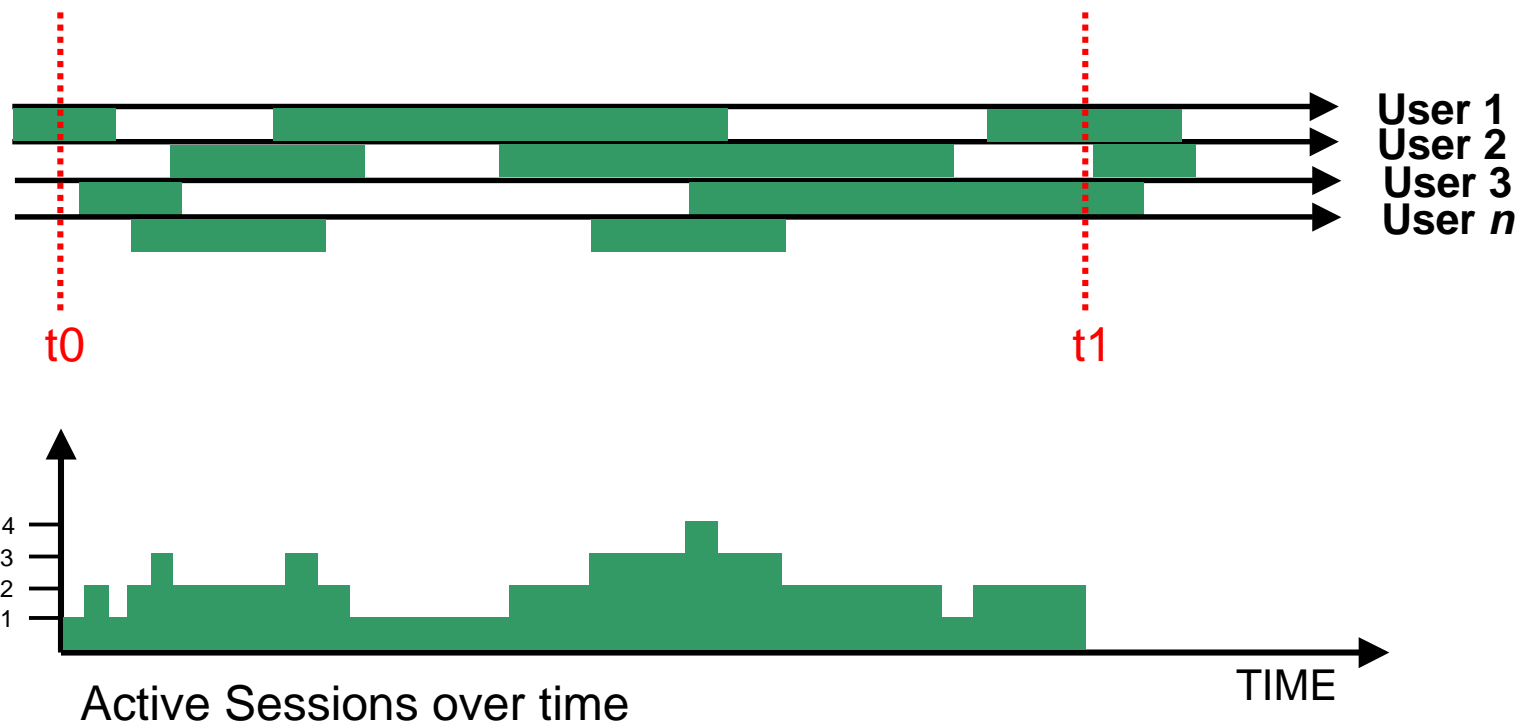
Avg. Active Sessions = Sum of Avg. Activity Over All Sessions

At time t we have 2 active sessions

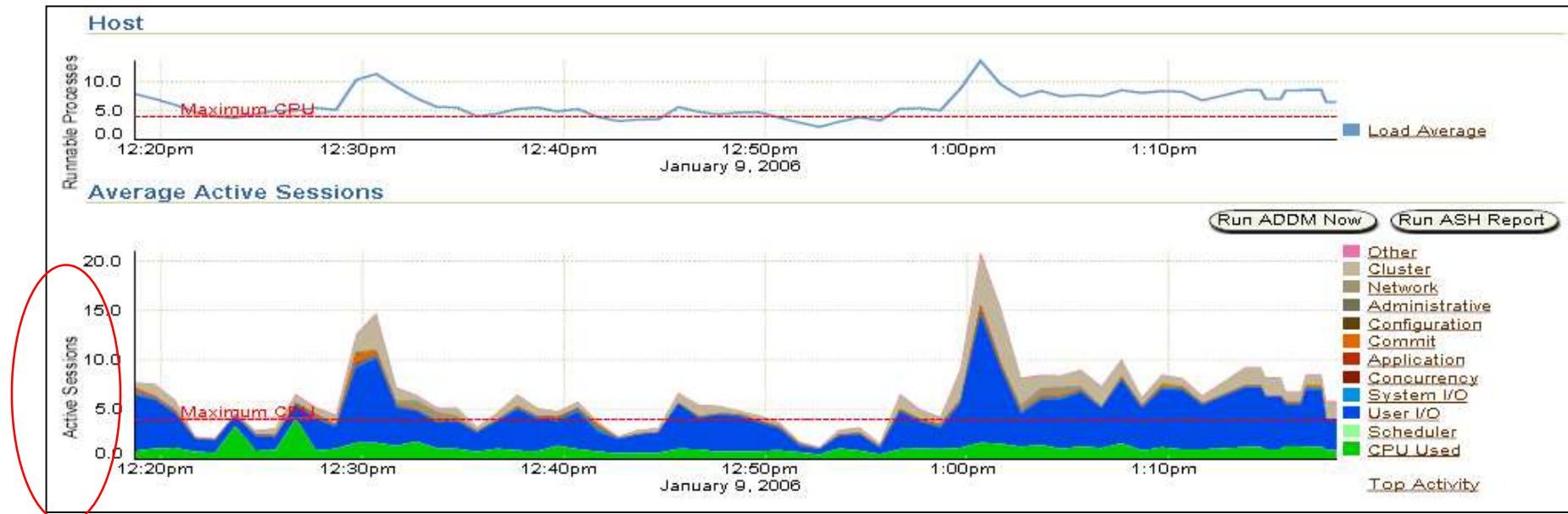


Visualizing DB Time

$$\text{Avg. Active Sessions} = \frac{\text{Total Database Time}}{\text{Wall Clock (Elapsed) Time}}$$



EM Performance Page



- Active Sessions by wait class over time
- Colored area = amount of DB time
- “Click on the big stuff”

DB Time and System Performance





System Load and DB Time

- More users
 - => More calls
 - => DB time increases
- Larger transactions
 - => Longer calls
 - => DB time increases

DB time increases as system load increases.



System Performance and DB Time

- IO performance degrades
 - => IO time increases
 - => DB time increases
- Application performance degrades
 - => Wait time increases
 - => DB time increases

DB time increases when performance degrades.

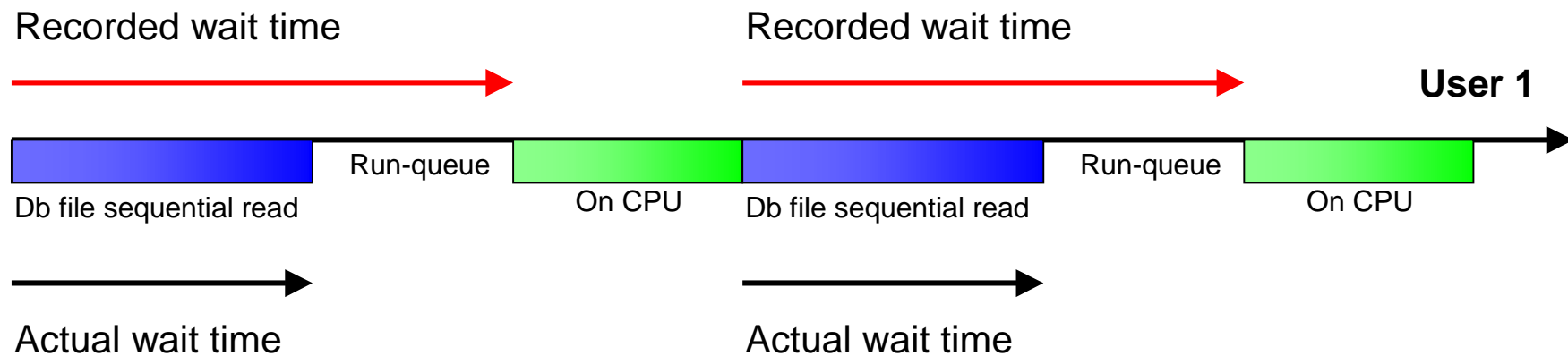


Host Performance and DB Time

- Host is CPU-bound
 - => foregrounds accumulate active run-queue time
 - => wait event times are artificially inflated
 - => DB time increases

Tune for CPU before waits when CPU constrained

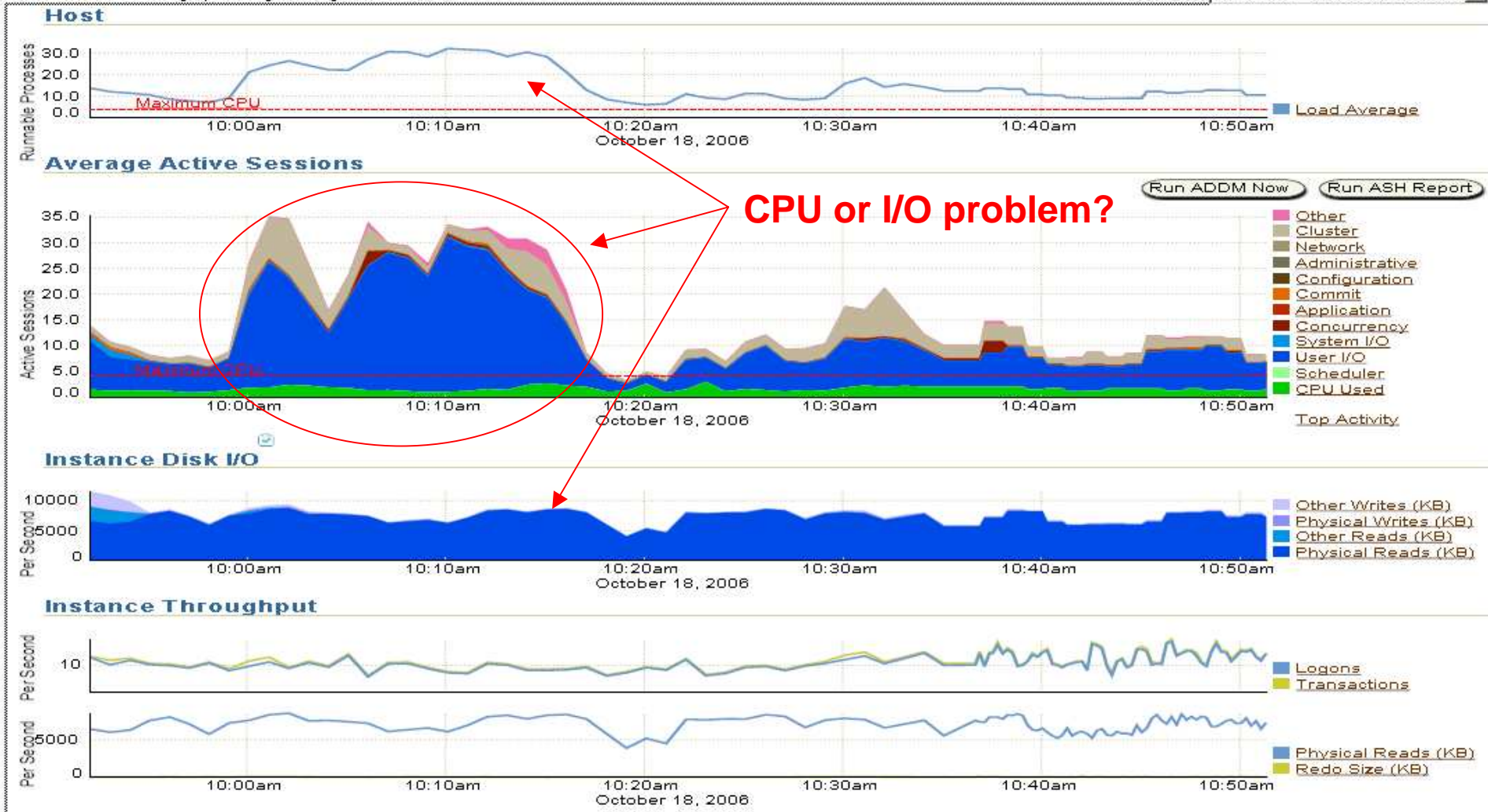
CPU Run-queue and DB Time



DB time is inflated when host is CPU-bound

Click on an area of a graph or legend to get more detail.

View Data Real Time: 15 Second Refresh



Instance Throughput Rate ☒ Per Second ☐ Per Transaction

Additional Monitoring Links

Top Sessions and Top SQL data from ASH can be found on the Top Activity page.



Where to find DB Time?

- V\$SYS_TIME_MODEL, V\$SESS_TIME_MODEL
 - STAT_NAME = 'DB time'
- V\$SYSMETRIC_HISTORY
 - "Database Time Per Second", "CPU Usage Per Sec"
 - 10g units = centi-secs/sec (100xAvg. Active Sessions)
 - 11g new metric "Average Active Sessions"
- V\$SQL
 - ELAPSED_TIME and CPU_TIME
 - Wait class times:
APPLICATION, CONCURRENCY, CLUSTER, USER_IO
- V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY

Active Session History

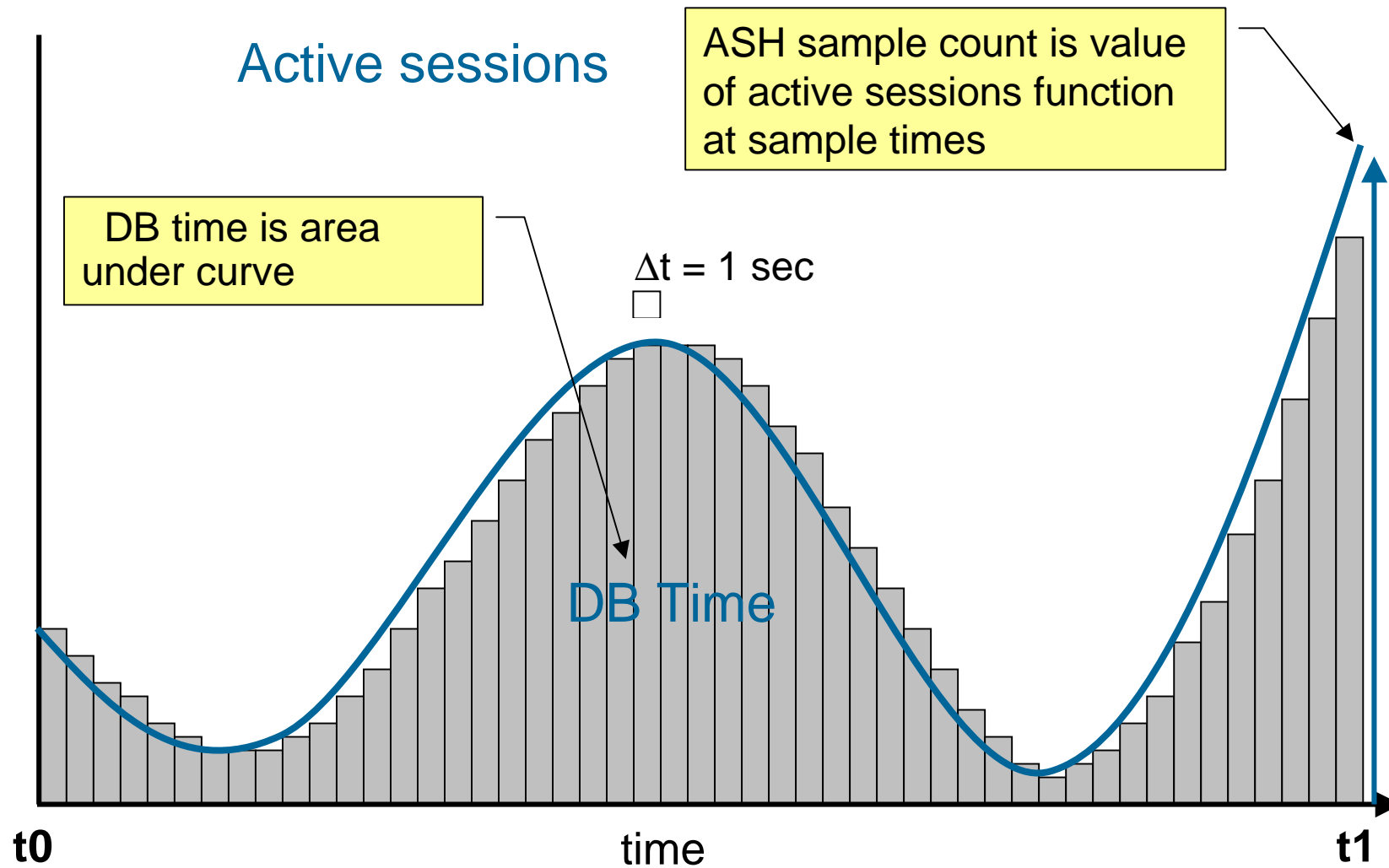




Active Session History (ASH)

- All 'Active' sessions captured every second
 - Foregrounds and backgrounds are sampled
 - Active foregrounds contribute to DB Time
- In-memory: V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY
 - Sampling interval = 1 second
- On-disk: DBA_HIST_ACTIVE_SESS_HISTORY
 - Sampling interval = 10 second
- ASH is a system-wide record of database activity

Active Sessions and DB Time





Estimating DB Time with ASH

- **ASH sample counts = DB Time** in seconds
 - Low sample counts are less reliable
- Enables DB Time analysis over many dimensions
 - Sqlid, session id, instance, service, module, action
 - 10gR2
 - Blocking_sid (10gR2)
 - XID
 - 11g
 - Row source
 - Execution ID
 - Operation type
 - Connect
 - Java/SQL/PLSQL
 - parse, bind, execute/fetch, close



Example: DB Time by SQL ID

```
select sql_id
      , count(*) DBTime
      , round(count(*)*100/sum(count(*)
                                over (), 2) pctload
from v$active_session_history
where sample_time > sysdate - 1/24/60
      and session_type <> 'BACKGROUND'
group by sql_id
order by count(*) desc;
```

Example: DB Time by SQL ID

```
select sql_id
       , count(*) DBTime
       , round(count(*)*100/sum(count(*)
                                over (), 2) pctload
from v$active_session_history
where sample_time > sysdate - 1/24/60
     and session_type <> 'BACKGROUND'
group by sql_id
order by count(*) desc;
```

SQL_ID	DBTIME	PCTLOAD
-----	-----	-----
6bmxrabnwwsxd	60	63.83
azzsynmz43nrr	8	8.51
28pb73sbwhmm8	5	5.32
58psyvgau23s2	3	3.19
amrq8hk767tuz	2	2.13
2r5qhb3fb63vm	1	1.06
f3919usqp5wj2	1	1.06

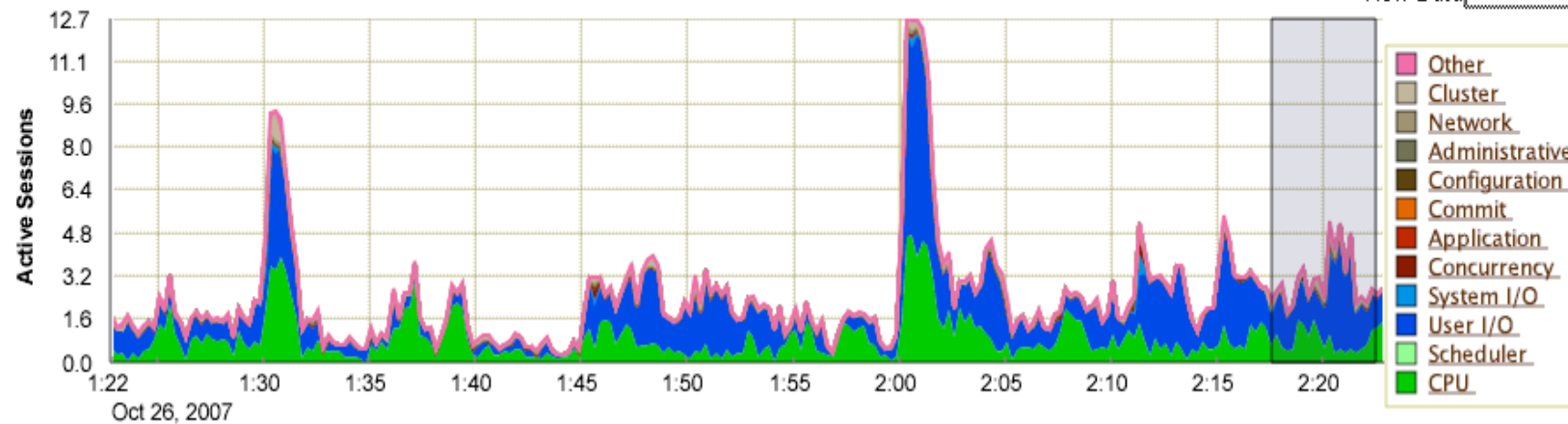
DB Time: ASH vs Time Model

Top Activity

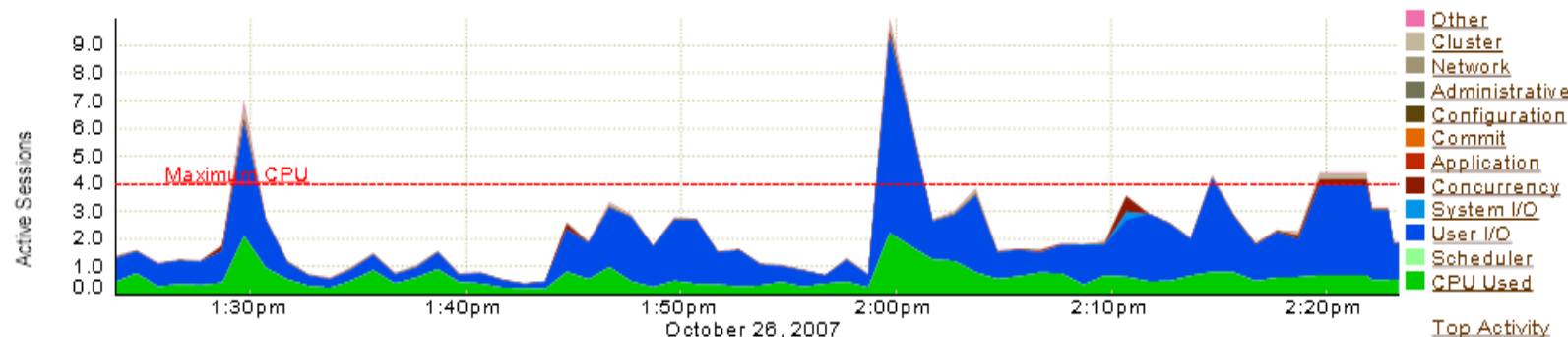
Switch Database Instance

Drag the shaded box to change the time period for the detail section below.

View Data



Average Active Sessions





Where is DB Time used?

- ADDM
- EM Performance page and drill downs
- ASH report
- AWR and AWR compare periods reports
- SYSMETRICS and Server-generated Alerts

Techniques:

The DB Time Method





The DB Time Method: Short Course

or
just ask ADDM



The DB Time Method: Process

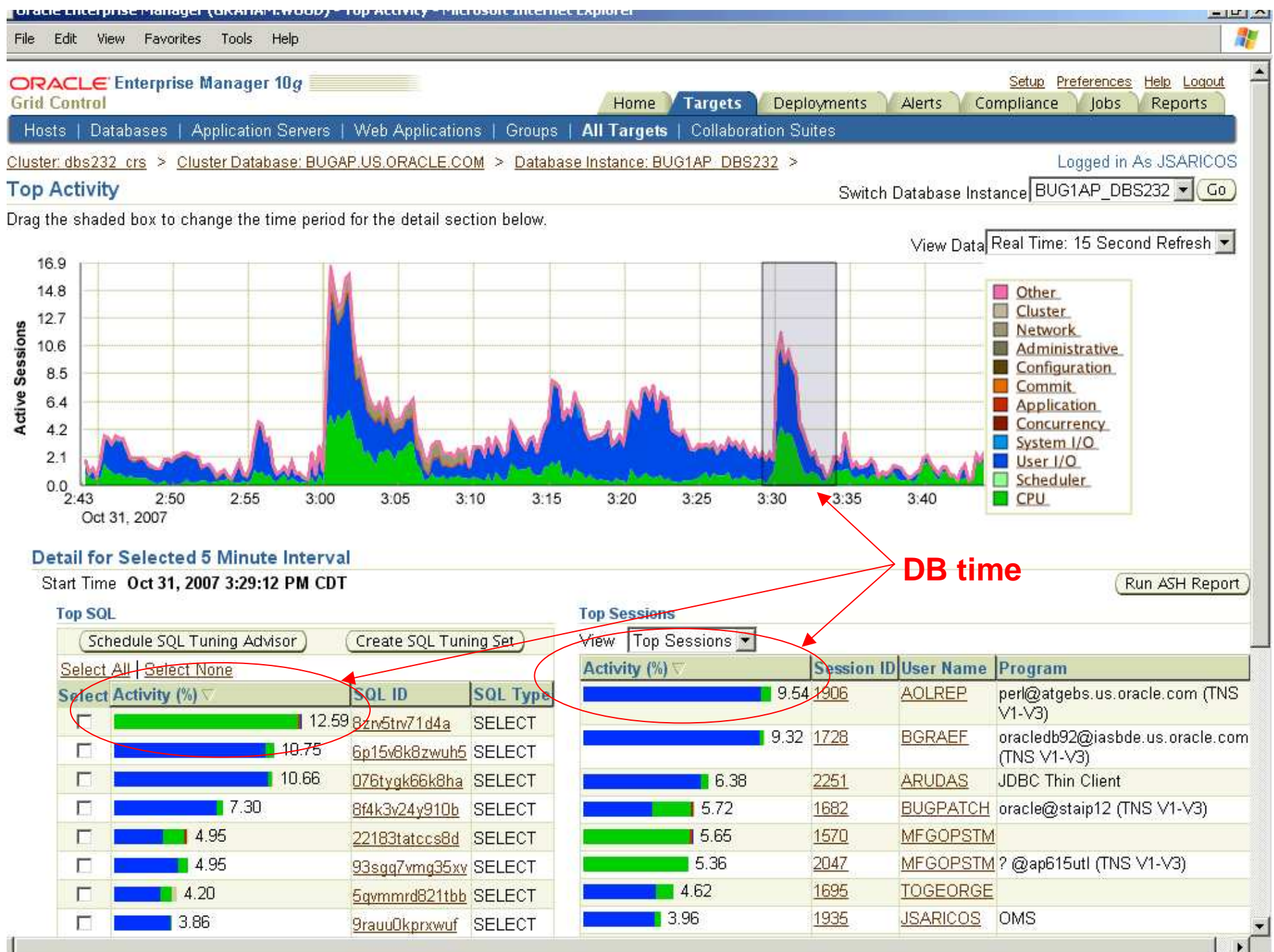
1. Identify performance issue
2. Scope the issue
3. Set goals
4. Data capture (NO OP)
5. Investigate DB time distribution
 - Identify the largest potential for improvement
6. Modify system to tune for largest gain
7. Evaluate against goals
 - Repeat from step 4 if goals not met

Performance tuning by removing excess DB time



Investigate DB Time Distribution

- Identify uneven distributions of DB time (skew)
 - => Largest potential improvement within scope
- System scope:
 - Resource limits – is problem outside the DB?
- Application scope:
 - Service, module, action
 - Resource contention (e.g. latches)
 - SQLID, rowsource
- Session scope:
 - Long running SQL
 - Resource contention (e.g. enqueues)





Identify Potential Solutions

- Session contention issues
 - Kill session
 - Fix application
- SQL issues
 - SQL Tuning Advisor => Indexes, SQL profile
 - Re-write SQL
- Design issues
 - Access Advisor => Indexes, physical layout
- System issues
 - Initialization parameters
 - Add resources



Modify System

- Start with the largest DB time issues first
 - Address root causes, not symptoms
- Match solution scope to problem scope
 - Don't tweak optimizer parameters before tuning SQL
- Proceed iteratively one fix at a time
 - Concurrent fixes should be orthogonal
- Measure and validate results at each successive step
- Stop when goals are met



The DB Time Method: Advantages

- Tunes the one thing that affects users: Time
- Data capture scoping not necessary
 - 'Always on' data collection
 - No requirement to reproduce problem
- Works for concurrency problems such as locking
- Combines best of current methods
 - Less intrusive, more inclusive



Method Summary

- DB time is the fundamental performance metric
- The method allows DB time analysis at many scopes
 - Proper scoping of problems and solutions is critical to success
- DB time based diagnosis removes value judgments
 - Scientific method, not sorcerer's magic
- Performance improvement means doing the same work in less DB Time



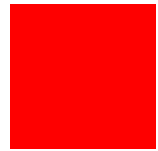
Tools:

ADDM

Enterprise Manager

Reports





Tools for Applying DB Time Method

Two use-cases, one method:

1. Tuning steady-state performance

- Improve overall workload throughput or response time
- Best practice: use ADDM

2. Diagnosing transient performance problems

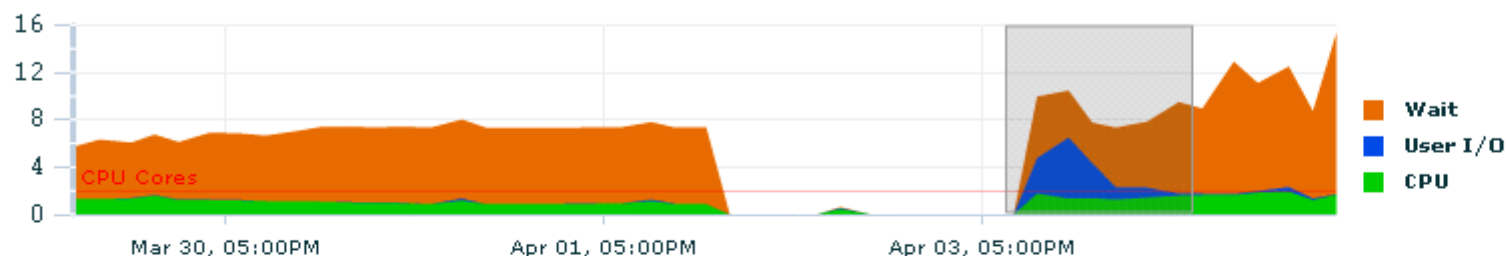
- Confirm and investigate reported performance issues
- Best practice: use EM real-time screens



Best Practice: Use ADDM

- Embedded expert system using the DB time method
 - Identifies root causes behind the symptoms
- Variably scoped:
 - Host to instance to SQL and even database block
 - Scoped to database for RAC (new in 11g)
- Findings prioritized by impact on DB time
 - Finding history allows flexible time scoping
 - Directives can filter findings
- Recommendations by benefit (reduction) to DB time

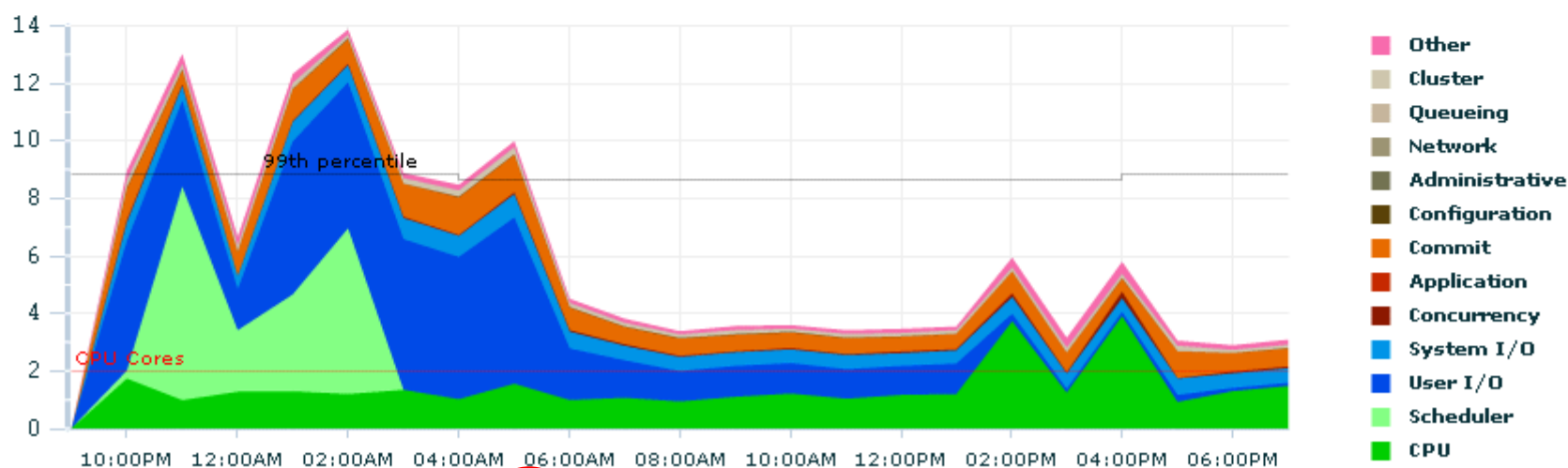
Average Active Sessions - 7 Day View



Host: Runnable Processes



Average Active Sessions



Top Activity

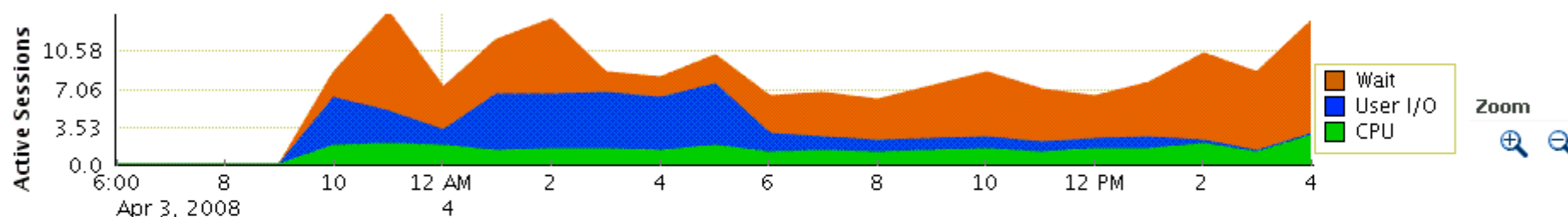
Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)

Page Refreshed Apr 5, 2008 2:17:40 PM PDT [Refresh](#)

Database Activity

[Run ADDM](#)[Finding History](#)

The icon selected below the graph identifies the ADDM analysis period. Click on a different icon to select a different analysis period.



Zoom

TIP For an explanation of the icons and symbols used in this page, see the [Icon Key](#)

ADDM Performance Analysis

Task Name ADDM:3132078998_1_1978

[Filters](#)[View Snapshots](#)[View Report](#)

Task Owner	SYS	Average Active Sessions	10.2	Period Start Time	Apr 4, 2008 4:00:31 AM PDT	Period Duration (minutes)	60	Instance	emptarget_emptarget1	Global ADDM Task Name	ADDM:3132078998_1_1978
------------	-----	-------------------------	------	-------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	----	----------	----------------------	-----------------------	------------------------

Impact (%) ▾	Finding	Occurrences (latest 24 hrs)
47.9	Top SQL by DB Time	24 of 24
39.5	Top SQL By I/O	0 of 24
36.3	Top Segments by I/O	1 of 24
12.9	Commits and Rollbacks	23 of 24
7.6	I/O Throughput	1 of 24
2.5	Unparsed PGA	0 of 24

Performance Finding Details: Top SQL by DB Time

Finding	SQL statements consuming significant database time were found.			Finding History
Impact (Active Sessions)	4.03			
Impact (%)	<div><div></div></div>			52.8
Period Start Time	Apr 4, 2008 12:00:04 PM PDT			
Period Duration (minutes)	60.2			
Filtered	No	Filters		

Recommendations

[Schedule SQL Tuning Advisor](#)

[Select All](#) | [Select None](#) | [Show All Details](#) | [Hide All Details](#)

Select	Details	Category	Benefit (%) ▼
<input type="checkbox"/>	▼ Hide	SQL Tuning	<div><div></div></div> 15
Action	Investigate the SQL statement with SQL_ID "66n44vwsmynr" for possible performance improvements. View Tuning History SQL Text <code>select /* serial_guys */ p_brand, p_type, p_size, ...</code> SQL ID <code>66n44vwsmynr</code>		
Rationale SQL statement with SQL_ID "66n44vwsmynr" was executed 4 times and had an average elapsed time of 1031 seconds.			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	▼ Hide	SQL Tuning	<div><div></div></div> 13.3
Action	Run SQL Tuning Advisor on the SQL statement with SQL_ID "4scj37xz190kp". View Tuning History Run Advisor Now Filters SQL Text <code>select /* big_guys */ /* NO_GBY_PUSHDOWN */ s_name, s_address ...</code> SQL ID <code>4scj37xz190kp</code>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Show	SQL Tuning	<div><div></div></div> 10.2
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Show	SQL Tuning	<div><div></div></div> 8
<input type="checkbox"/>	► Show	SQL Tuning	<div><div></div></div> 6.6

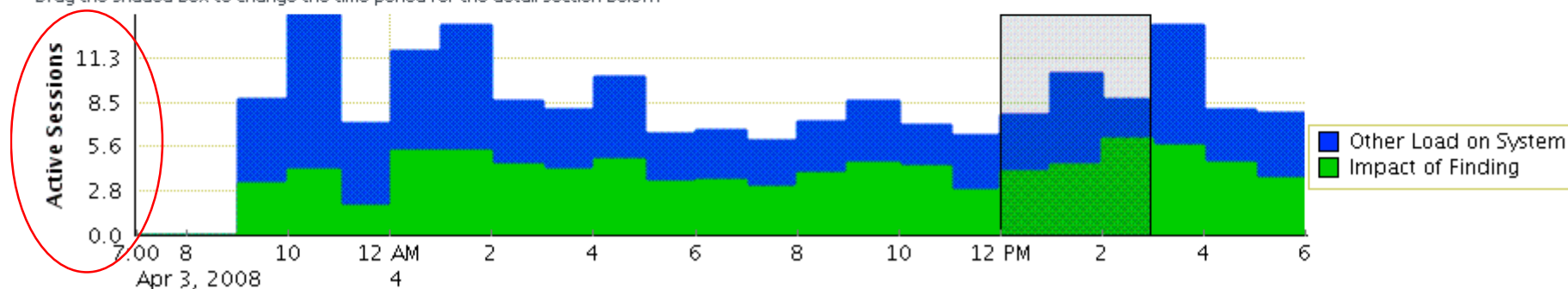
Findings Path

[Expand All](#) | [Collapse All](#)

Finding History: Top SQL by DB Time

View Apr 3, 2008  Go Filters

Drag the shaded box to change the time period for the detail section below.



Detail for Selected 3 Hour Interval

[Show All Details](#) | [Hide All Details](#)

Details	Finding Details	Impact (Active Sessions)	Start Date
► Show	ADDM:3132078998_1_1986	4.03	Apr 4, 2008 12:00:04 PM PDT
► Show	ADDM:3132078998_1_1987	4.55	Apr 4, 2008 1:00:18 PM PDT
▼ Hide	ADDM:3132078998_1_1988	6.24	Apr 4, 2008 2:00:45 PM PDT

Action Investigate the SQL statement with SQL_ID "2a6s3wn0nu91w" for possible performance improvements.
SQL Text `select /* big_guys */ /* pq_distribute(supplier none partition) pq_map(supplie...`
SQL ID 2a6s3wn0nu91w

Action Investigate the SQL statement with SQL_ID "1pzgsfba2jrm8" for possible performance improvements.
SQL Text `select /* big_guys */ o_year, sum(case when nation='BRAZIL' then volume...`
SQL ID 1pzgsfba2jrm8

Action Investigate the SQL statement with SQL_ID "dt7umutdm8p67" for possible performance improvements.
SQL Text `select /* big_guys */ supp_nation, cust_nation, year, ...`
SQL ID dt7umutdm8p67

Action Investigate the SQL statement with SQL_ID "9sqv60uk9hjzw" for possible performance improvements.
SQL Text `select /* big_guys */ o_orderpriority, count(*) as order_count from ...`
SQL ID 9sqv60uk9hjzw

Action Investigate the SQL statement with SQL_ID "66n44vwsmyknr" for possible performance improvements.



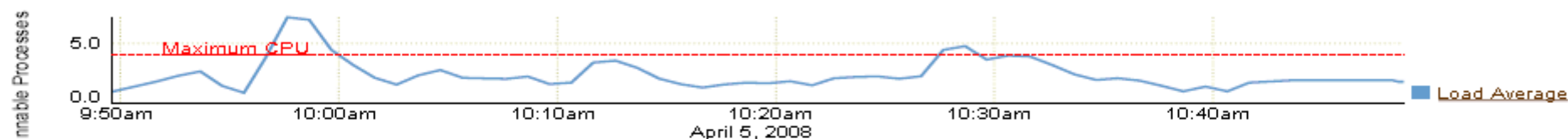
Best Practice: EM Real-time Interface

- Transient (sub-hour) or immediate time scope
 - Requires interactivity of UI
- ‘Click on the big stuff’
 - Data visualizations display skew directly
- Takes some expertise to separate symptoms from root causes

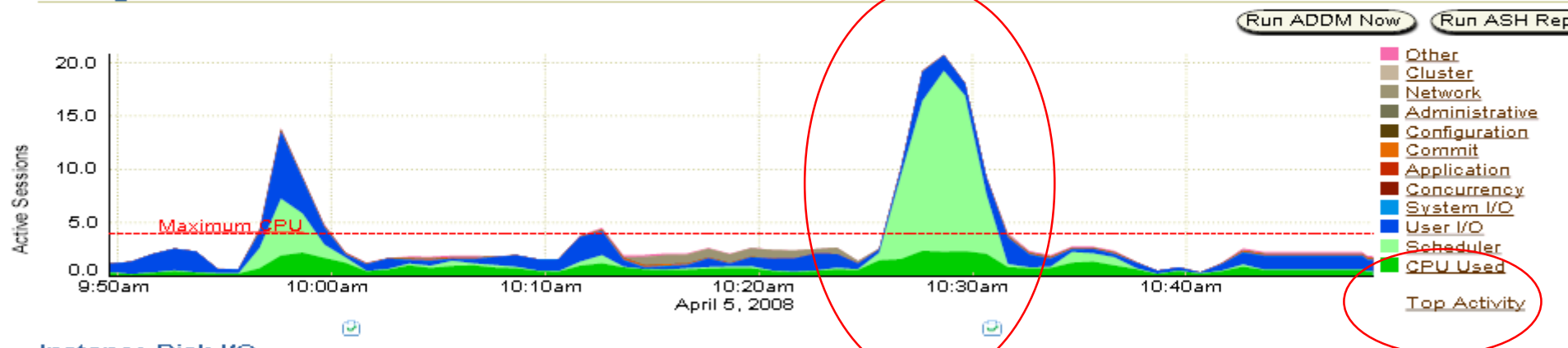
Click on an area of a graph or legend to get more detail.

View Data **Real Time: 15 Second Refresh**

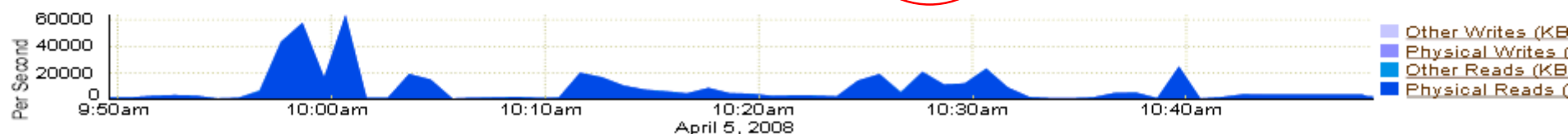
Host



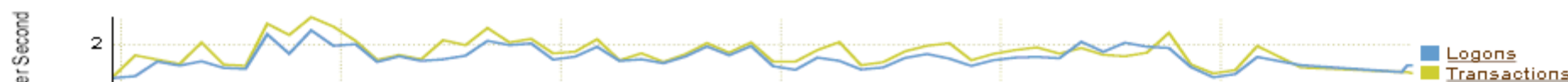
Average Active Sessions



Instance Disk I/O



Instance Throughput

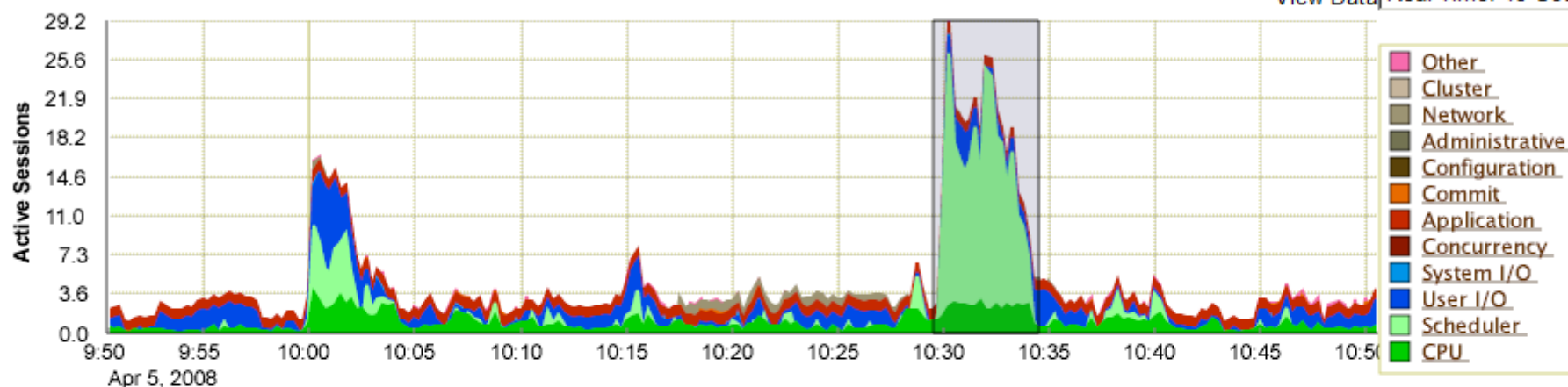


Top Activity

Switch Database Instance B_DB232

Drag the shaded box to change the time period for the detail section below.

View Data Real Time: 15 Second Refre



Detail for Selected 5 Minute Interval

Start Time Apr 5, 2008 10:29:32 AM CDT

Run ASH Report

Top SQL

Schedule SQL Tuning Advisor		Create SQL Tuning Set	
Select All Select None			
Select Activity (%) ▾	SQL ID	SQL Type	
<input type="checkbox"/> 12.10	bbxb6c4kmgmmg	SELECT	
<input type="checkbox"/> 7.19	b2yz2b9vga7h	SELECT	
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.60	8zrv5trv71d4a	SELECT	
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.30	9c09ntcqunu1u	SELECT	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.82	cn96qsdrrmaub	SELECT	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.66	93sgq7vmg35xy	SELECT	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.50	bxygj7qmvrfan	SELECT	

Top Sessions

View Top Sessions ▾	Activity (%) ▾	Session ID	User Name	Program
	5.90	2170	NKANDALU	oracle@stdr46 (TNS V1-V3)
	5.29	1772	AOLREP	perl@atgebs.us.oracle.cc (TNS V1-V3)
	4.85	2023	MFGOPSTM	? @ap615utl (TNS V1-V3)
	4.66	2228	MOCONNEL	oracle@rmlnx01 (TNS V1-V3)
	4.62	1955	MOCONNEL	oracle@moconnel-lnx (TNS V1-V3)
	4.32	2203	MOCONNEL	oracle@moconnel-lnx (TNS V1-V3)

SQL Details: bbxb6c4kmgmmq

Switch to SQL ID View Data

Text

```
SELECT /*+ OPAQUE_TRANSFORM */
"RPTNO", "RPTDATE", "RPTD_BY", "VERSION", "UTILITY_VERSION", "CATEGORY", "STATUS", "SUBJECT", "UPD_BY", "CUSTOMER"
FROM "BG"."RPTHEAD" "H" WHERE "RPTDATE">:1 AND "RPTD_BY"<>'BATCH' AND "CUSTOMER" LIKE '%WPTG%' AND
```

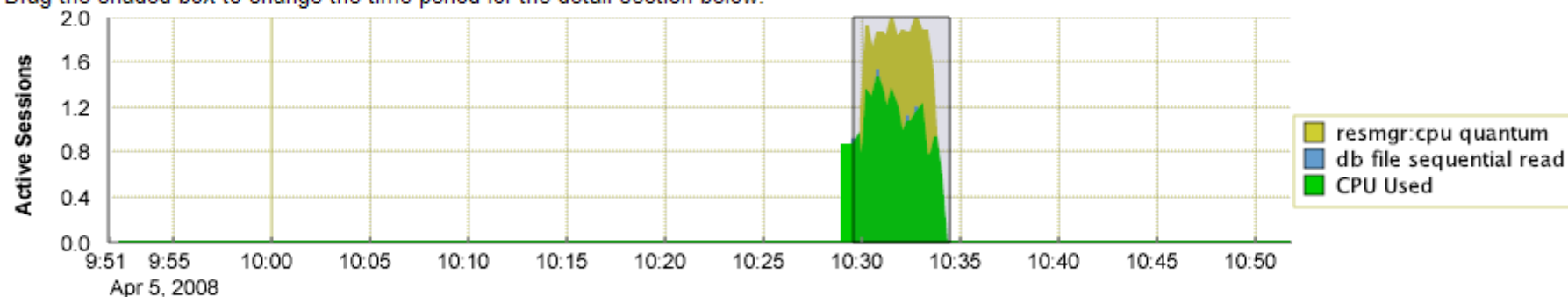
Details

Select the plan hash value to see the details below. Plan Hash Value

[Statistics](#) [Activity](#) **Plan** [Tuning Information](#)

Summary

Drag the shaded box to change the time period for the detail section below.



Detail for Selected 5 Minute Interval

Start Time Apr 5, 2008 10:29:32 AM

Activity (%)	SID	User	Program	Service	Plan Hash Value
<div><div></div></div> 51.89	2228	MOCONNEL	oracle@rmlnxie01 (TNS V1-V3)	boracle.com	301316116
<div><div></div></div> 48.11	2203	MOCONNEL	oracle@moconnel-lnx (TNS V1-V3)	boracle.com	301316116

SQL Details: bxb6c4kmgmmq

Switch to SQL ID View Data

▶ Text

```
SELECT /*+ OPAQUE_TRANSFORM */
"RPTNO", "RPTDATE", "RPTD_BY", "VERSION", "UTILITY_VERSION", "CATEGORY", "STATUS", "SUBJECT", "UPD_BY", "CUSTOMER
FROM "BG"."RPTHEAD" "H" WHERE "RPTDATE">:1 AND "RPTD_BY"<>'BATCH' AND "CUSTOMER" LIKE '%WPTG%' AND "
```

Details

Select the plan hash value to see the details below. Plan Hash Value [Statistics](#)[Activity](#)[Plan](#)[Tuning Information](#)Data
Source

Cursor Cache

Capture Time Apr 5, 2008 10:53:15 AM

Parsing
Schema

MOCONNEL

Optimizer
Mode

ALL_ROWS

View ☐ Graph ☒ Table[Expand All](#) | [Collapse All](#)

Operation	Object	Object Type	Order	Rows	Size (KB)	Cost	Time (sec)	CPU Cost	
▼ SELECT STATEMENT			12			71,662			
▼ FILTER			11						
▼ TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	BG.RPTHEAD	TABLE	9	1	0.172	71,662	557	5,287,109,561	71
▼ BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS			8						
▼ BITMAP AND			7						
▼ BITMAP CONVERSION FROM ROWIDS			3						
▼ SORT ORDER BY			2						
INDEX RANGE SCAN	BG.I_RPTHEAD_PRODUCT_ID	INDEX	1			1,074	9	74,441,376	1
▼ BITMAP CONVERSION FROM ROWIDS			6						
▼ SORT ORDER BY			5						
INDEX RANGE SCAN	BG.I_RPTDATE	INDEX	4			4,205	33	311,071,176	4
INDEX RANGE SCAN	BG.BG_ACCESS_UNQ	INDEX (UNIQUE)	10	1	0.016	3	1	22,364	



Selected Additional Enterprise Manager Sessions

- Tuesday Sept 23
 - 11:30 a.m. *Advanced Performance Diagnostics: What the GUI Doesn't Tell You* Moscone West Rm 2003
 - 1:00 p.m. *Demystifying SQL Tuning: Tips and Techniques for SQL Experts* Moscone South Rm 303
 - 1:00 p.m. *Oracle Enterprise Manager Hands-on Lab: - Database Performance Diagnostics and Tuning* Marriott Golden Gate B3
- Wednesday Sept 24
 - 11:30 a.m. *Oracle Enterprise Manager Hands-on Lab: - Database Performance Diagnostics and Tuning* Marriott Golden Gate B3
 - 1:00 p.m. *SQL Tuning Roundtable with the Experts* Moscone West Rm 2001
- Thursday Sept 25
 - 1:30 p.m. *Proactive Performance Monitoring with Baselines and Adaptive Thresholds* Moscone South Rm 303



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