



ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COMES TO ORACLE EXECUTION PLANS?

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Specialize in Performance Tuning

Review Database Performance for Customers and Prospects

Common Question – How do I tune it?

History of Plan Stability

- In the beginning
- Outlines, Profiles, Patches & Baselines

How the optimizer works

Why & how do plans change

- **V\$SQL_PLAN & V\$SQL_SHARED_CURSOR**
 - Helps with finding out the 'WHY'
 - XML Query of column 'Other_XML'

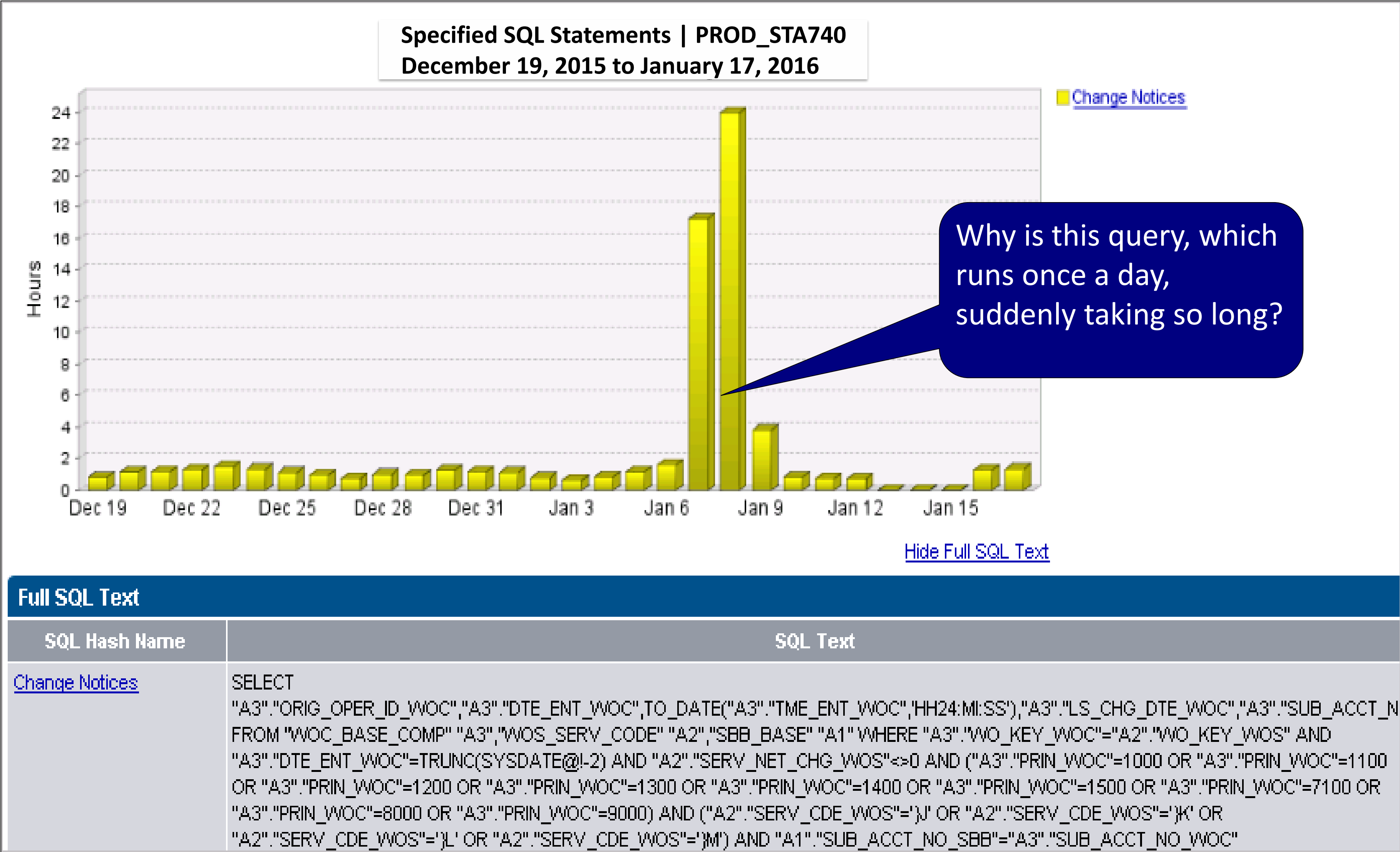
Which features may impact the plan

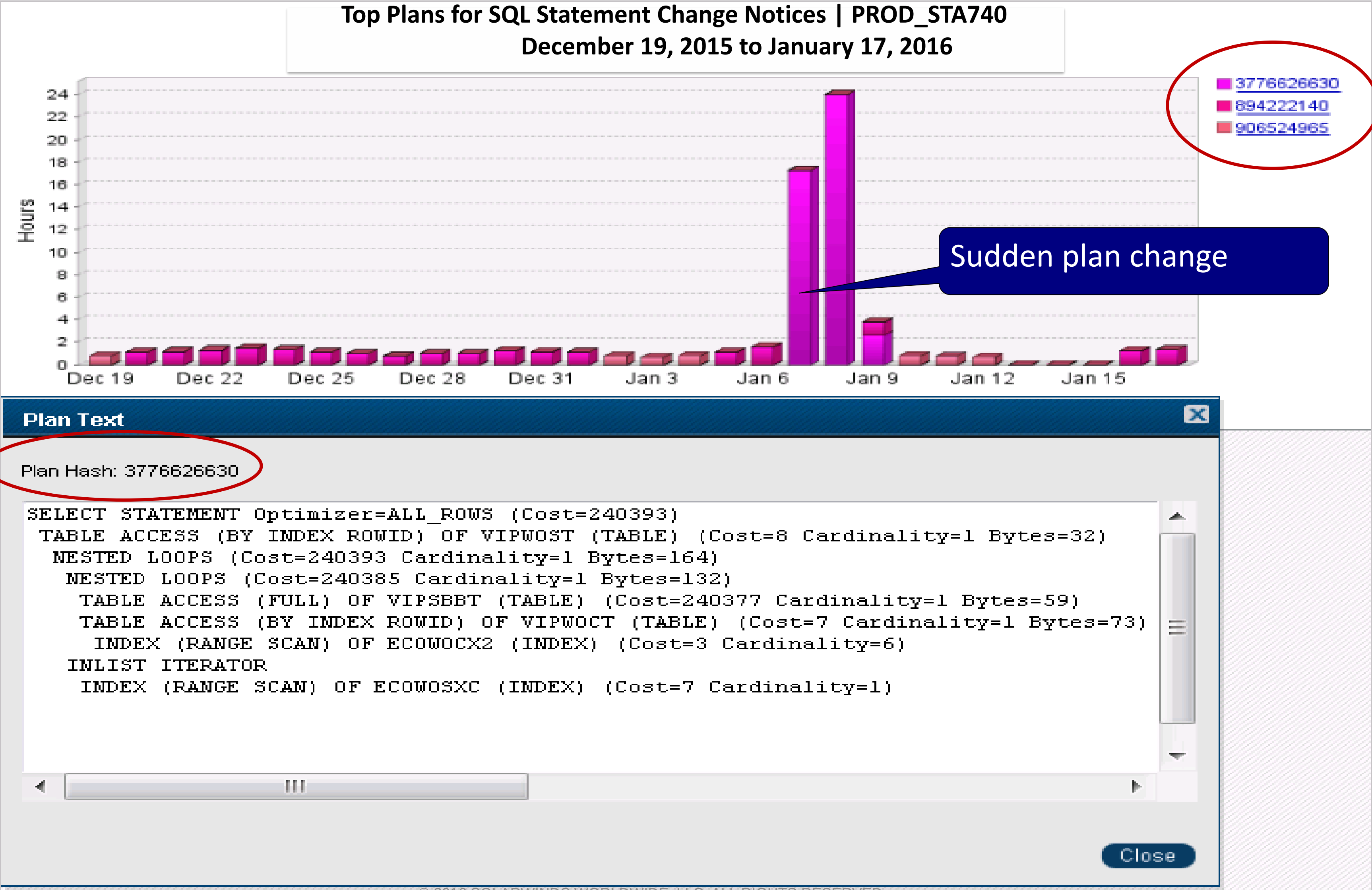
- Adaptive Cursor Sharing
- SQL Directives & Statistics Feedback

Using Baselines, Patches & Profiles to help stabilize plans

Q & A

QUERY SUDDENLY RUNS SLOWER





Oracle 8 – Introduced cost-based optimizer

- Allowed for Hash joins, Histograms, Partitioning & Parallel queries
- Required statistics gathering
 - Quickly found out that plans could change over time
- 8.1.7+ Stored Outlines to control plan changes

Oracle 10g – SQL Profiles / Tuning Advisor

- Sub-optimal execution plans still generated
- Performance Regression overtime - No Evolution
- DBMS_SQLTUNE – Costs \$\$\$

Oracle 11 – SQL Patches & SQL Plan Management (Baselines)

- SQL Patches free both in Standard or Enterprise
- Baselines free with Enterprise

Oracle 12C – Adaptive Optimizer

- Allows for automatic plan evolution & SPM Evolve Advisor



Stored Outlines

- **Can ‘freeze’ a plan for a specific statement**
- **Used when sql changing between a couple of plans**
 - e.g. bind variable peeking
- **Implemented with hints**
 - So freeze is not absolutely guaranteed (e.g. hint uses index but index can be dropped)
 - DBMS_OUTLN / alter session set create_stored_outlines = true;

SQL Profiles

- **Created by SQL Tuning Advisor (dbms_sqltune - cost \$\$\$)**
- **Similar to Outlines – implemented with hints**
- **Uses OPT_ESTIMATE hint – not always accurate**
 - Tries to improve cost estimates over time (factors 10x estimate – may be wrong)
- **Nightly look at SQLs to find better execution plan**

Reactive versus Proactive

- **Performance issues have to occur before fix**

Depends on hints to limit optimizer choices

- **Not a guaranteed plan when changes happen**

Can grow stale over time

- **No evolution of plans as changes happen**

Outlines – Deprecated Announcement in 11

- **But still work in 12c**

Profiles/Tuning Advisor – Cost \$\$\$

SQL Patches is part of the SQL Repair Advisor (11g)

- **Used after a SQL statement fails with a critical error**
 - Example - index is dropped, the advisor recommends a patch using another index

DBA can manually add patches outside of SQL Repair Advisor

- **Used to insert hints into a query which can't be changed**
 - Useful for 3rd party applications
- **Uses the function: `dbms_sqldiag_internal.i_create_patch`**

Advantages over Profiles & Baselines

- **Advisor is FREE in both Standard & Enterprise Additions**
- **Works without tuning packs**

Limitations

- **If patch is used, it's often forgotten**
 - Need to periodically review performance (won't evolve)
- **Is more of a workaround than a solution**

Preventative mechanism for Plan Stability

- **Optimizer records & evaluates execution plans over time (if run more than once)**
- **Baselines can evolve overtime for better performance**
- **Preserves performance regardless of changes**
- **DBA can verify that only comparable or better plans will be used**

Common Uses of Baselines

- **System & Data changes causing performance regressions**
- **Database Upgrades & New Application Installs**

In 12c

- **Manage SPM Evolve Advisor via OEM or DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN**
- **Still can evolve unaccepted plans manually using DBMS_SPM or OEM**

Baseline evolution is dependent on new plan performance

- **Must be $\geq 1.5x$ better**
- **Significant performance improvements could happen $> 1x$**
 - DBA must manually research and evolve these

Baselines are created using the signature of the SQL statement

- **Unique SQL identifier generated from the normalized SQL text**
 - Uncased & whitespaces removed
- **Could be wrong plan if same SQL statement is used in different schemas**
 - For example, missing index in one schema not the other
 - May result in many unaccepted baselines

SQL statements using dblinks can't be baselined

- **No remote access**

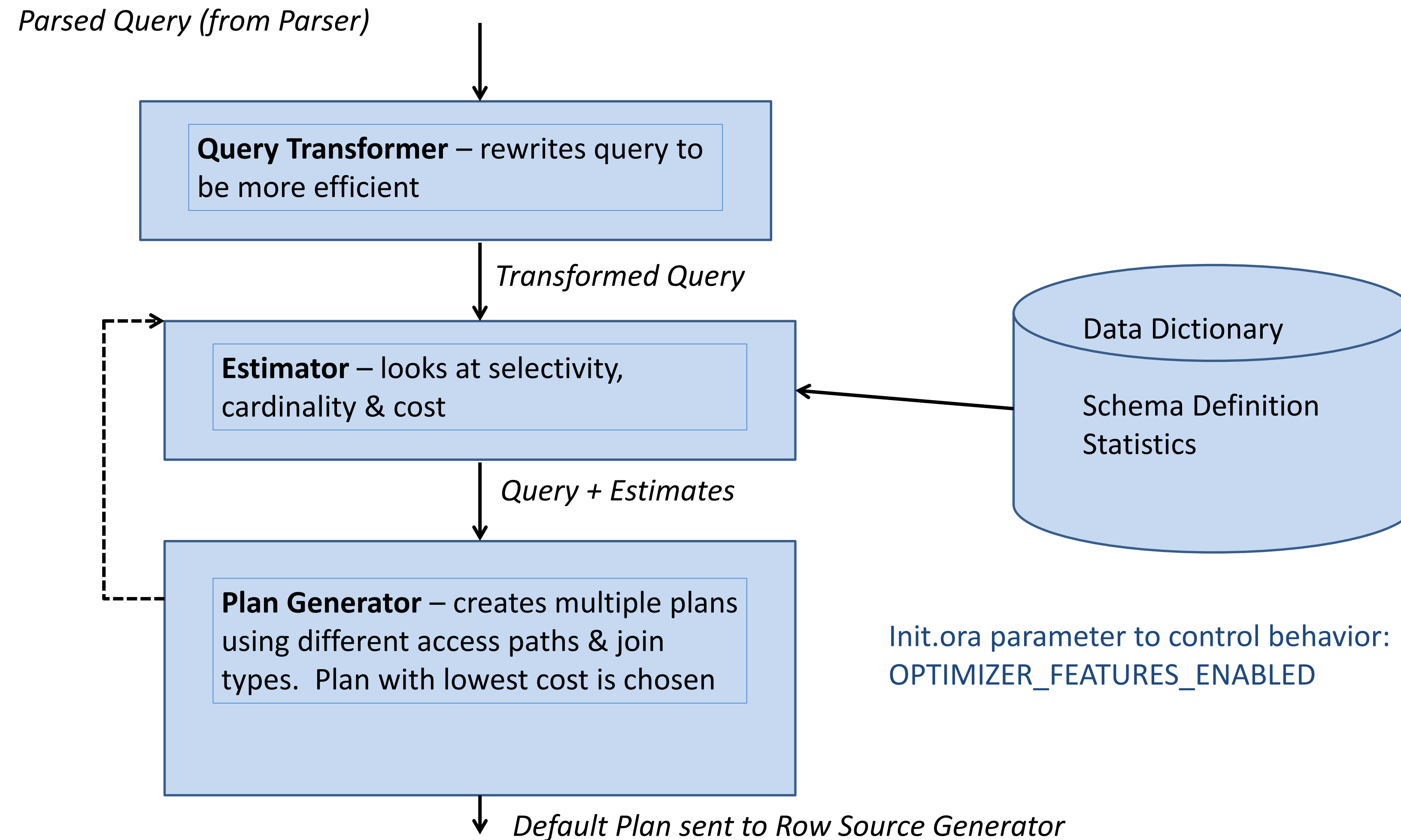
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g_I0DjpJ3a0



Hans Brinker Puts his Finger in the Dike

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HOW THE OPTIMIZER WORKS



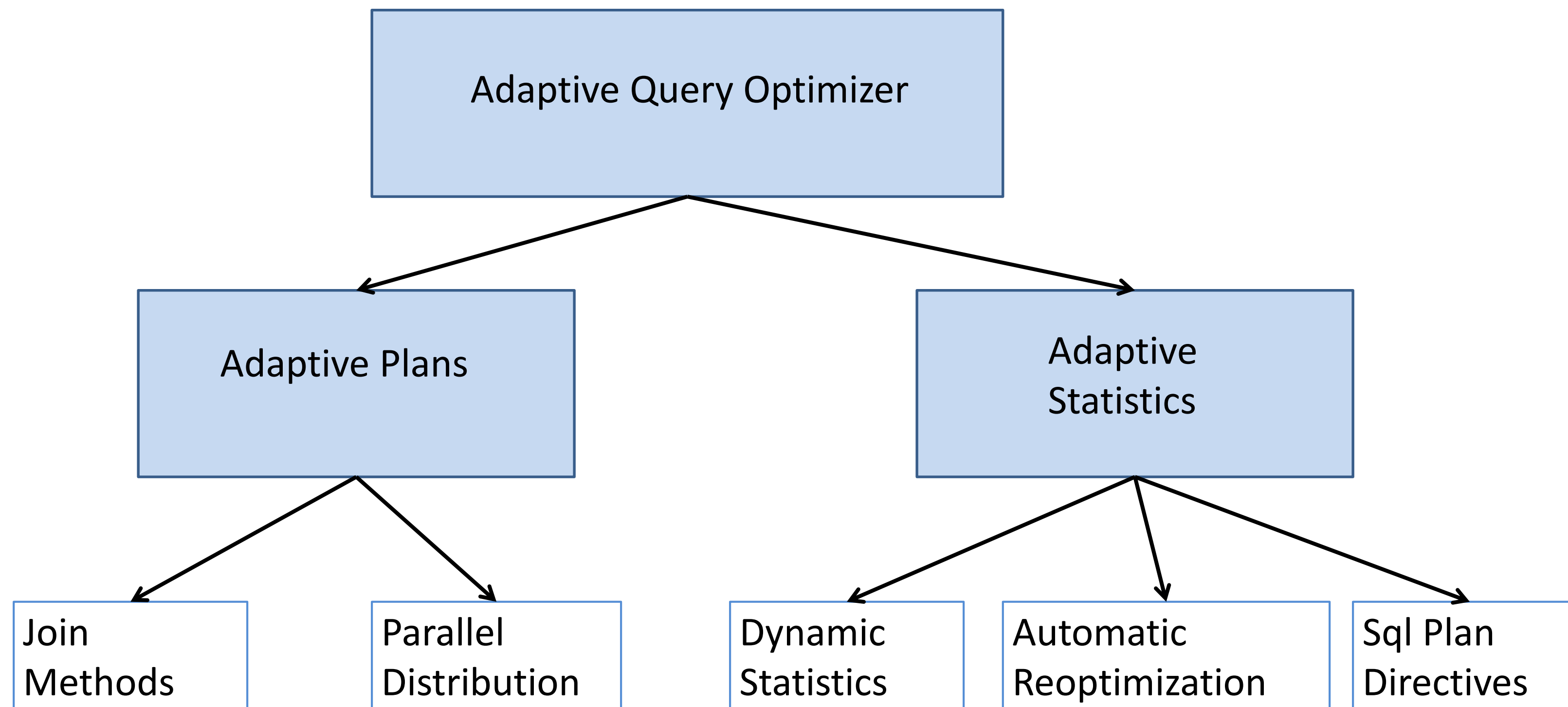
Show the sequence of operations performed to run SQL Statement

- **Order of the tables referenced in the statements**
- **Access method for each table in the statement**
 - INDEX
 - INLIST ITERATOR
 - TABLE ACCESS
 - VIEW
- **Join method in statement accessing multiple tables**
 - HASH JOIN
 - MERGE JOIN
 - NESTED LOOPS
- **Data manipulations**
 - CONCATENATION
 - COUNT
 - FILTER
 - SORT
- **Statistic Collectors**
 - **New in 12C**

Allows for run-time adjustments to execution plans

Can discover additional information

- Which can lead to better statistics & optimal plans



Init.ora parameters that control Adaptive Plans

Name	Type	Value
optimizer_adaptive_features	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_adaptive_reporting_only	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_features_enable	string	12.1.0.1
optimizer_dynamic_sampling	integer	2

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
optimizer_adaptive_plans	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_adaptive_reporting_only	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_adaptive_statistics	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_dynamic_sampling	integer	2
optimizer_features_enable	string	12.2.0.1
optimizer_index_caching	integer	0
optimizer_index_cost_adj	integer	100
optimizer_inmemory_aware	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_mode	string	ALL_ROWS
optimizer_secure_view_merging	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_use_invisible_indexes	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_use_pending_statistics	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE

Use DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR to view Adaptations

- **Use format parameter '+report' for testing**
 - Works with 'reporting_only' mode

```
select * from table(dbms_xplan.display_cursor('&sql_id',&child,format=>'<div data-bbox="121 601 729 633" data-label="Text">

```
select * from table(dbms_xplan.display_cursor('&sql_id',&child,format=>'</pre></div><div data-bbox="72 648 765 779" data-label="List-Group">○ Use format parameter '+adaptive' to see all steps (active / inactive)• Including instrumented statistics collectors<pre>select * from table(dbms_xplan.display_cursor('&sql_id',&child,format=>'</pre></div></div><div data-bbox="372 954 602 968" data-label="Page-Footer"><p>© 2016 SOLARWINDS WORLDWIDE, LLC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.</p></div><div data-bbox="947 944 964 968" data-label="Page-Footer"><p>16</p></div>
```


```

```
SELECT sql_id, child_number,  
       SUBSTR(sql_text, 1,30) sql_text,  
       IS_RESOLVED_ADAPTIVE_PLAN,  
       IS_REOPTIMIZABLE  
FROM v$sql  
WHERE sql_text like 'select /* jg */%'  
ORDER BY sql_id,child_number
```

```
select /* jg */ p.product_name  
from order_items o, product p  
where o.unit_price = :b1  
and o.quantity > :b2  
and o.product_id = p.product_id;
```

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	SQL_TEXT	IS_RESOLVED_ADAPTIVE	IS_REOPTIMIZABLE
8qpakg674n4mz	0	select /* jg */ p.product_name	Y	R
8qpakg674n4mz	1	select /* jg */ p.product_name	Y	Y
8qpakg674n4mz	2	select /* jg */ p.product_name	Y	N

- IS_REOPTIMIZABLE is for next execution
- Y - the next execution will trigger a reoptimization
 - R – has reoptimization info but won't trigger due to reporting mode
 - N -the child cursor has no reoptimization info

alter session set optimizer_adaptive_reporting_only=TRUE;
select * from table(dbms_xplan.display_cursor('8qpakg674n4mz',0,format=>'report'));

SQL_ID 8qpakg674n4mz, child number 0

select /* jg */ p.product_name from order_items o, product p where
o.unit_price = :b1 and o.quantity > :b2 and o.product_id =
p.product_id

Plan hash value: 158447987

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT				13184 (100)	
* 1	HASH JOIN		1895	73905	13184 (3)	00:00:01
* 2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_ITEMS	1895	20845	11862 (3)	00:00:01
* 3	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCT	1022K	27M	1314 (2)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

1 - access("O"."PRODUCT_ID"="P"."PRODUCT_ID")
2 - filter(("O"."UNIT_PRICE"=:B1 AND "O"."QUANTITY">:B2))

Note

- this is an adaptive plan

Adaptive plan:

This cursor has an adaptive plan, but adaptive plans are enabled for
reporting mode only. The plan that would be executed if adaptive plans
were enabled is displayed below.

Plan hash value: 158447987

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT				13184 (100)	
1	NESTED LOOPS					
* 2	NESTED LOOPS		1895	73905	13184 (3)	00:00:01
* 3	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_ITEMS	1895	20845	11862 (3)	00:00:01
* 4	INDEX RANGE SCAN	PRODUCT_IDX				
* 5	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	PRODUCT	1	28	1314 (2)	00:00:01

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Adapted on first execution
alter session set optimizer_adaptive_reporting_only=FALSE

```
SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display_cursor('8qpakg674n4mz',1,format=>'adaptive'));
SQL_ID 8qpakg674n4mz, child number 1
-----
select /* jg */ p.product_name from order_items o, product p where
o.unit_price = :b1 and o.quantity > :b2 and o.product_id =
p.product_id

Plan hash value: 3627148456
-----
| Id | Operation | Name | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU) | Time |
-----
| 0 | SELECT STATEMENT | | 1895 | 73905 | 13184 (100) | 00:00:01 |
| - * 1 | HASH JOIN | | 1895 | 73905 | 13184 (3) | 00:00:01 |
| 2 | NESTED LOOPS | | 1895 | 73905 | 13184 (3) | 00:00:01 |
| 3 | NESTED LOOPS | | 1895 | 73905 | 13184 (3) | 00:00:01 |
| - 4 | STATISTICS COLLECTOR | | 1895 | 20845 | 11862 (3) | 00:00:01 |
| * 5 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | ORDER_ITEMS | 1895 | 20845 | 11862 (3) | 00:00:01 |
| * 6 | INDEX RANGE SCAN | PRODUCT_IDX | 1 | 28 | 1314 (2) | 00:00:01 |
| - 7 | TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID | PRODUCT | 1022K | 27M | 1314 (2) | 00:00:01 |
| - 8 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | PRODUCT | 1022K | 27M | 1314 (2) | 00:00:01 |
-----

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
-----
1 - access("O"."PRODUCT_ID"="P"."PRODUCT_ID")
5 - filter(("O"."UNIT_PRICE"=:B1 AND "O"."QUANTITY">:B2))
6 - access("O"."PRODUCT_ID"="P"."PRODUCT_ID")

Note
-----
- this is an adaptive plan (rows marked '-' are inactive)
```


Execution plans can change as underlying inputs to optimizer change

- **Same Sql – Different Schemas**
 - Different table sizes / statistics / indexes
- **Same Sql – Different Costs**
 - Data volume & Statistic Changes over time
 - Bind variable types and values
 - Initialization parameters (set globally or session level)
 - Adaptive Cursor Sharing – 11G
 - V\$SQL - IS_BIND_SENSITIVE: optimizer peeked –plan may change
 - V\$SQL - IS_BIND_AWARE: 'Y' after query has been marked bind sensitive
 - Adaptive Plans, Statistics, & Directives – 12C
- **V\$SQL_SHARED_CURSOR**
 - Can give clues to why plan changed
 - 70 columns showing mismatches /differences
 - Hard to view – query next slide

```
DECLARE c NUMBER; col_cnt  NUMBER; col_rec  DBMS_SQL.DESC_TAB; col_value VARCHAR2(4000); ret_val NUMBER;
BEGIN
    c := dbms_sql.open_cursor;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c,'SELECT q.sql_text, s.* FROM v$sql_shared_cursor s, v$sql q WHERE s.sql_id = q.sql_id
                                AND s.child_number = q.child_number AND q.sql_id = "&1"', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS(c, col_cnt, col_rec);
    FOR idx IN 1 .. Col_cnt LOOP
        DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(c, idx, col_value, 4000);
    END LOOP;
    ret_val := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
    while(DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(c) > 0) LOOP
        FOR idx IN 1 .. Col_cnt LOOP
            DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, idx, col_value);
            IF col_rec(idx).col_name in ('SQL_ID', 'ADDRESS', 'CHILD_ADDRESS','CHILD_NUMBER', 'SQL_TEXT', 'REASON') THEN
                DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(RPAD(col_rec(idx).col_name, 30) || ' = ' || col_value);
            ELSIF col_value = 'Y' THEN
                DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(RPAD(col_rec(idx).col_name, 30) || ' = ' || col_value);
            END IF;
        END LOOP;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(C);

END;
/
```

```
SELECT sql_id, count(*) plan_cnt
FROM v$sql
GROUP BY sql_id having count(*) >1
ORDER BY 2 DESC;
```

SQL_ID	PLAN_CNT
8mdz49zkajhw3	27
apkyc9bgsvw6h	16
99qa3zyarxvms	8
616m6uhpa2usu	7
1p5grz1gs7fjq	7
cusp9gtyj36y5	7
3za5u1vmpa2zj	7
2h0gb24h6zpnu	6
1gfaj4z5hn1kf	6
0v3dvmc22qnam	6
20vv6ttajyzq	6

```
SELECT /*+ OPT_PARAM('_fix_control' 16391176:1) */
GROUP_TYPE, BUCKET_START, BUCKET_END, TM_GROUP_TYPE ...
```

'_fix_control' is a hidden parameter for bugs - see v\$system_fix_control or v\$session_fix_control

Enter value for 1: 8mdz49zkajhw3	
SQL_ID	= 8mdz49zkajhw3
ADDRESS	= 00000000E72B6128
CHILD_ADDRESS	= 00000000DFE34D60
CHILD_NUMBER	= 0
OPTIMIZER_MISMATCH	= Y
USE_FEEDBACK_STATS	= Y

SQL_ID	= 8mdz49zkajhw3
ADDRESS	= 00000000E72B6128
CHILD_ADDRESS	= 00000000D8B088E8
CHILD_NUMBER	= 1
OPTIMIZER_MISMATCH	= Y
USE_FEEDBACK_STATS	= Y

SQL_ID	= 8mdz49zkajhw3
ADDRESS	= 00000000E72B6128
CHILD_ADDRESS	= 00000000E2208738
CHILD_NUMBER	= 2
OPTIMIZER_MISMATCH	= Y
USE_FEEDBACK_STATS	= Y

...	

QUERIES WITH MULTIPLE PLANS – BIND MISMATCH

SQL_ID	PLAN_CNT
8mdz49zkajhw3	27
apkyc9bgsvw6h	16

```
SELECT count(*) child_cnt, m.position bind_number, m.max_length,
decode(m.datatype,1,'VARCHAR2',2,'NUMBER',m.datatype) AS datatype
FROM v$sql s, v$sql_bind_metadata m
WHERE s.sql_id = '&sql_id'
AND s.child_address = m.address
group by m.position,
m.max_length,decode(m.datatype,1,'VARCHAR2',2,'NUMBER',m.datatype)
having count(*) < &tot_child_cnt
order by 4,1
```

CHILD_CNT	BIND_NUMBER	MAX_LENGTH	DATATYPE
7	6	22	NUMBER
7	6	32	VARCHAR2
11	9	32	VARCHAR2
3	9	128	VARCHAR2
13	12	22	NUMBER
1	12	32	VARCHAR2
11	16	22	NUMBER
3	16	32	VARCHAR2
12	17	22	NUMBER
2	17	32	VARCHAR2
8	18	22	NUMBER
6	18	32	VARCHAR2
1	22	22	NUMBER
13	22	32	VARCHAR2
7	25	22	NUMBER
7	25	32	VARCHAR2
10	26	22	NUMBER
4	26	32	VARCHAR2
9	28	32	VARCHAR2
4	28	128	VARCHAR2
1	28	2000	VARCHAR2
9	29	32	VARCHAR2
3	29	128	VARCHAR2
2	29	2000	VARCHAR2
2	30	32	VARCHAR2
5	30	128	VARCHAR2
7	30	2000	VARCHAR2
5	31	22	NUMBER
9	31	32	VARCHAR2

```
SQL> @shared_proc
Enter value for 1: apkyc9bgsvw6h

SQL_TEXT                                = INSERT INTO CONPT_4 (PLAN_HASH_VALUE, ID,
OPERATION, OPTIONS, OBJECT_NODE, OBJECT#, OBJECT_OWNER, OBJECT_NAME,
OBJECT_ALIAS, OBJECT_TYPE, OPTIMIZER, PARENT_ID, DEPTH, POSITION,
SEARCH_COLUMNS, COST, CARDINALITY, BYTES, OTHER_TAG, PARTITION_START,
PARTITION_STOP, PARTITION_ID, OTHER, DISTRIBUTION, CPU_COST, IO_COST,
TEMP_SPACE, ACCESS_PREDICATES, FILTER_PREDICATES, PROJECTION, TIME, QBLOCK_NAME,
REMARKS, TIMESTAMP) VALUES (:1 , :2 , :3 , :4 , :5 , :6 , :7 , :8 , :9 , :10 ,
:11 , :12 , :13 , :14 , :15 , :16 , :17 , :18 , :19 , :20 , :21 , :22 , :23 ,
:24 , :25 , :26 , :27 , :28 , :29 , :30 , :31 , :32 , :33 , :34 )
SQL_ID                                  = apkyc9bgsvw6h
ADDRESS                                = 000000000E4697B68
CHILD_ADDRESS                           = 000000000DB67E378
CHILD_NUMBER                            = 0
BIND_MISMATCH                           = Y
REASON                                  = <ChildNode> <ChildNumber>0</ChildNumber> <ID>40</ID>
<reason>Bindmismatch(8)</reason>
<size>4x4</size> <bind_position>11</bind_position>
<original_oacflg>3</original_oacflg> <original_oacdt>1</original_oacdt>
<new_oacdt>2</new_oacdt>
-----
SQL_ID                                  = apkyc9bgsvw6h
ADDRESS                                = 000000000E4697B68
CHILD_ADDRESS                           = 000000000DF3FA3F0
CHILD_NUMBER                            = 1
BIND_MISMATCH                           = Y
REASON                                  = <ChildNode><ChildNumber>1</ChildNumber> <ID>40</ID>
<reason>Bindmismatch(8)</reason>
<size>4x4</size> <bind_position>15</bind_position>
<original_oacflg>3</original_oacflg> <original_oacdt>1</original_oacdt>
<new_oacdt>2</new_oacdt>
-----
SQL_ID                                  = apkyc9bgsvw6h
ADDRESS                                = 000000000E4697B68
CHILD_ADDRESS                           = 000000000DF53AEF8
CHILD_NUMBER                            = 2
BIND_MISMATCH                           = Y
REASON                                  =
...
```


EXAMPLE OF ADAPTIVE PLANS

Select /* jg */ p.product_name from order_items o, product p where o.unit_price = :b1 and o.quantity > :b2 and o.product_id = p.product_id;

```
SQL> @shared_proc
Enter value for 1: 6jmbvq3nqkvak

SQL_TEXT                                = select /* jg */ p.product_name from order_items
o, product p where o.unit_price = :b1 and
o.quantity > :b2 and o.product_id =
p.product_id
SQL_ID                                   = 6jmbvq3nqkvak
ADDRESS                                 = 000007FF57871158
CHILD_ADDRESS                           = 000007FF28E03608
CHILD_NUMBER                            = 0 ←
REASON                                  =
<ChildNode><ChildNumber>0</ChildNumber><ID>3</ID><reason>Optimizer
mismatch(12)</reason><size>2x312</size><optimizer_adaptive_reporting_only> true
false                                  </optimizer_adaptive_reporting_only></ChildNode>
-----
SQL_TEXT                                = select /* jg */ p.product_name from order_items
o, product p where o.unit_price = :b1 and o.quantity > :b2 and o.product_id =
p.product_id
SQL_ID                                   = 6jmbvq3nqkvak
ADDRESS                                 = 000007FF57871158
CHILD_ADDRESS                           = 000007FF2642CC48
CHILD_NUMBER                            = 1 ←
OPTIMIZER_MISMATCH                       = Y
USE_FEEDBACK_STATS                       = Y
REASON                                  =
<ChildNode><ChildNumber>1</ChildNumber><ID>49</ID><reason>Auto Reoptimization
Mismatch(1)</reason><size>3x4</size><kxsctf1g>32</kxsctf1g><kxsctf14>4194560</kxsctf
14><dnum_kksfcxe>1</dnum_kksfcxe></ChildNode>
-----
SQL_TEXT                                = select /* jg */ p.product_name from order_items
o, product p where o.unit_price = :b1 and o.quantity > :b2 and o.product_id =
p.product_id
SQL_ID                                   = 6jmbvq3nqkvak
ADDRESS                                 = 000007FF57871158
CHILD_ADDRESS                           = 000007FF28471AC0
CHILD_NUMBER                            = 2 ←
REASON                                  =
-----
```

BIND_EQUIV_FAILURE	= Bind value's selectivity does not match that used to optimize the existing child cursor
BIND_LENGTH_UPGRADEABLE	= Bind length(s) for current cursor are longer than bind length(s) used to build the child cursor
BIND_MISMATCH	= Bind metadata does not match existing child cursor
HASH_MATCH_FAILED	= No existing child cursors have the unsafe literal bind hash values required by the current cursor
LANGUAGE_MISMATCH	= Language handle does not match the existing child cursor
LOAD_OPTIMIZER_STATS	= Hard parse is forced in order to initialize extended cursor sharing
OPTIMIZER_MISMATCH	= Optimizer environment does not match the existing child cursor
OPTIMIZER_MODE_MISMATCH	= Parameter OPTIMIZER_MODE mismatch (for example, all_rows versus first_rows_1)
ROLL_INVALID_MISMATCH	= Marked for rolling invalidation and invalidation window exceeded
TOP_LEVEL_RPI_CURSOR	= Is top level RPI cursor
USE_FEEDBACK_STATS	= Hard parse is forced so the optimizer can reoptimize the query with improved cardinality estimates

```
DECLARE c NUMBER; col_cnt NUMBER; col_rec DBMS_SQL.DESC_TAB; col_value VARCHAR2(4000); ret_val NUMBER; v_sql_id VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
  c := dbms_sql.open_cursor;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c,'SELECT q.sql_text, s.* FROM v$sql_shared_cursor s, v$sql q WHERE s.sql_id = q.sql_id AND s.child_number = q.child_number', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
  DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS(c, col_cnt, col_rec);
  FOR idx IN 1 .. Col_cnt LOOP
    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(c, idx, col_value, 4000);
  END LOOP;
  ret_val := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
  while(DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(c) > 0) LOOP
    FOR idx IN 1 .. Col_cnt LOOP
      DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, idx, col_value);
      IF col_rec(idx).col_name in ('SQL_ID') THEN
        v_sql_id := col_rec(idx).col_name || ' = ' || col_value;
      ELSIF col_value = 'Y' THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_sql_id || ' || ' || RPAD(col_rec(idx).col_name, 30) || ' = ' || col_value);
      END IF;
    END LOOP;
  END LOOP;
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(C);
END;
```

SQL_ID = 49kx5t46pwa49	USE_FEEDBACK_STATS	= Y
SQL_ID = 3azgx3uzzsa4n	USE_FEEDBACK_STATS	= Y
SQL_ID = cx4fsc3f1ca4q	ROLL_INVALID_MISMATCH	= Y
SQL_ID = 01uy9sb7w8a9g	HASH_MATCH_FAILED	= Y
SQL_ID = 1mcmpjun5haf6	ROLL_INVALID_MISMATCH	= Y
SQL_ID = 6h0fx8y7hsafh	USE_FEEDBACK_STATS	= Y
SQL_ID = cr8ddsagb4aga	USE_FEEDBACK_STATS	= Y
SQL_ID = 0qfk8jfqqsard	ROLL_INVALID_MISMATCH	= Y
SQL_ID = 4rdmqk9nchaup	USE_FEEDBACK_STATS	= Y
SQL_ID = 71s5km0f48aw5	HASH_MATCH_FAILED	= Y
SQL_ID = 6c0q3ytfvsaw8	USE_FEEDBACK_STATS	= Y
SQL_ID = 3b5mwq5wcwawb	USE_FEEDBACK_STATS	= Y

```
SELECT /*+ opt_param('parallel_execution_enabled', 'false') */
/* EXEC_FROM_DBMS_XPLAN */
id, parent_id, partition_id, timestamp, optimizer, position, search_columns, depth,
operation, options, object_name, object_owner, object_type, null as object_instance,
cardinality, bytes, temp_space, cost, io_cost, cpu_cost, time, partition_start, partition_stop,
object_node, other_tag, distribution, null, access_predicates, filter_predicates,
other, null, null, other_xml, sql_profile, sql_plan_baseline, null, null, null, null, null,
null,null, null, null, null, null, null, null, null, null from
(select /*+ no_merge */ vp.id id, vp.parent_id parent_id, vp.partition_id, vp.timestamp,
vp.optimizer, vp.search_columns, vp.depth depth, vp.position position,
vp.operation operation, vp.options options, vp.cost cost, vp.time time, vp.cardinality cardinality,
vp.bytes bytes, vp.object_node object_node, vp.object_name object_name,
vp.object_owner object_owner, vp.object_type object_type, null as object_instance,
vp.other_tag other_tag, vp.partition_start partition_start, vp.partition_stop partition_stop,
vp.distribution distribution, vp.temp_space temp_space, vp.io_cost io_cost, vp.cpu_cost cpu_cost,
vp.filter_predicates filter_predicates, vp.access_predicates access_predicates, vp.other other,
vp.projection projection, vp.qblock_name qblock_name, vp.object_alias object_alias,
vp.other_xml other_xml, v$sql.sql_profile sql_profile, v$sql.sql_plan_baseline sql_plan_baseline,
0 starts, 0 outrows, 0 crgets, 0 cugets,0 reads,0 writes, 0 etime,0 mem_opt,0 mem_one,
null last_mem_used, null last_mem_usage,0 opt_cnt,0 one_cnt,0 multi_cnt,0 max_tmp,0 last_tmp
from V$SQL_PLAN vp, v$sql
where vp.SQL_ID = &sql_id and vp.child_number=&child
and vp.SQL_ID = v$sql.SQL_ID
and v$sql.is_obsolete = 'N'
and v$sql.address = vp.address
and v$sql.child_number= &child)
order by id;
```

```
select * from table(dbms_xplan.display_cursor('&sql_id', &child_number));
```

PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT									

SQL_ID d6j5vmgrxvdfg, child number 1									

select SAMPDATA.ID as SERIESID,LOOKUP.NAME as SERIES,SAMPDATA.DATEHOURL									
as CATEGORYID, nvl(SAMPDATA.TOT,0) as VALUE, LOOKUP.VALUE as RANK from									
(select SAMP.DATEHOURL, DATA.TOT,SAMP.ID from (select distinct									
SUMTABLE.DATEHOURL as DATEHOURL, T1.ID from CON_SAMPLE_SUM_6 SUMTABLE,									
DATEHOURL, sum(SUMTABLE.TIMESECS) as TOT from CON_SQL_SUM_6 SUMTABLE,									
CONDATA1_TEMP T1 where SUMTABLE.DATEHOURL between :3 and :4 and									
sum(SUMTABLE.TIMESECS) as TOT from CON_SQL_SUM_6 SUMTABLE									
...									
Plan hash value: 535812656									

Id	Operation	Name		Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time		

0	SELECT STATEMENT					24 (100)			
1	SORT ORDER BY			26	15158	24 (17)	00:00:01		
* 2	HASH JOIN RIGHT OUTER					26	15158	23 (14)	00:00:01
3	VIEW			3	102	16 (13)	00:00:01		
4	UNION-ALL								
5	HASH GROUP BY			1	39	9 (12)	00:00:01		
* 6	FILTER								
* 7	HASH JOIN ANTI			9	351	6 (0)	00:00:01		
8	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID BATCHED	CON_SQL_SUM_6			11	286	4 (0)	00:00:01	
* 9	INDEX RANGE SCAN	SYS_C0012407			11		3 (0)	00:00:01	
10	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CONDATA1_TEMP			2	26	2 (0)	00:00:01	
11	SORT AGGREGATE			1					
12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CONDATA1_TEMP			2		2 (0)	00:00:01	
...									
* 30	INDEX RANGE SCAN	SYS_C0012423			13	130	1 (0)	00:00:01	

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):									

2 - access("SAMP"."DATEHOURL"="DATA"."DATEHOURL" AND "SAMP"."ID"="DATA"."ID")									
6 - filter((:4>=:3 AND =500))									
...									
Note									

- dynamic statistics used: dynamic sampling (level=2)									
- statistics feedback used for this statement									
- 6 Sql Plan Directives used for this statement									

OTHER_XML column contains notes, peeked binds, hints, & display map information

```
SELECT /*+ opt_param('parallel_execution_enabled', 'false') */
extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "sql_profile"]') sql_profile
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "sql_patch"]') sql_patch
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "baseline"]') baseline
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "outline"]') outline
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "dynamic_sampling"]') dynamic_sampling
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "dop"]') dop
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "dop_reason"]') dop_reason
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "pdml_reason"]') pdml_reason
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "idl_reason"]') idl_reason
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "queuing_reason"]') queuing_reason
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "px_in_memory"]') px_in_memory
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "px_in_memory_imc"]') px_in_memory_imc
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "row_shipping"]') row_shipping
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "index_size"]') index_size
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "result_checksum"]') result_checksum
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "cardinality_feedback"]') cardinality_feedback
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "performance_feedback"]') performance_feedback
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "xml_suboptimal"]') xml_suboptimal
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "adaptive_plan"]') adaptive_plan
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/spd/cu') spd_cu
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "gtt_session_st"]') gtt_session_st
, extractvalue(xmlval, '*/info[@type = "plan_hash"]') plan_hash
from
(select xmltype(replace(other_xml,'"', '')) xmlval from v$sql_plan
where sql_id = '&sqlid' and child_number=&child and other_xml is not null);
```

Note

- dynamic statistics used: dynamic sampling (level=2)
- statistics feedback used for this statement
- 6 Sql Plan Directives used for this statement

SQL_PROFIL	SQL_PATCH	BASELINE	OUTLINE	DYNAMIC_SA	DOP	DOP_REASON	PDML_REASO	IDL_REASON	QUEUING_RE	PX_IN_MEMO
PX_IN_MEMO	ROW_SHIPPI	INDEX_SIZE	RESULT_CHE	CARDINALIT	PERFORMANC	XML_SUBOPT	ADAPTIVE_P	SPD_CU	GTT_SESSIO	PLAN_HASH
				2						
				yes				6		535812656

Bind Variable Peeking / Adaptive Cursor Sharing Example

```
c:\ORACLE\diag\rdbms\cece\trace> tkprof cece_ora_7264.trc f40_x5.lst explain=scott/scott
```

```
BEGIN :P1 := '40'; END;
```

```
*****
```

```
SELECT e.empno EID, e.ename "Employee_name", d.dname "Department", e.hiredate "Date_Hired"  
FROM emp e, dept d WHERE d.deptno = :P1 AND e.deptno = d.deptno
```

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	265	0.01	0.00	0	566	0	3958
total	267	0.01	0.00	0	566	0	3958

Optimizer mode: ALL_ROWS

Rows Row Source Operation

3958	NESTED LOOPS (cr=566 pr=0 pw=0 time=0 us cost=4 size=2772 card=77)
1	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID DEPT (cr=3 pr=0 pw=0 time=0 us cost=2 size=11 card=1)
1	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN PK_DEPT (cr=2 pr=0 pw=0 time=0 us cost=1 size=0 card=1)(object id 69947)
3958	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID EMP (cr=563 pr=0 pw=0 time=0 us cost=2 size=1925 card=77)
3958	INDEX RANGE SCAN EMP_DEPTNO (cr=273 pr=0 pw=0 time=0 us cost=1 size=0 card=77)(object id 183864)

Rows Execution Plan

0	SELECT STATEMENT MODE: ALL_ROWS
3958	NESTED LOOPS
1	TABLE ACCESS MODE: ANALYZED (BY INDEX ROWID) OF 'DEPT' (TABLE)
1	INDEX MODE: ANALYZED (UNIQUE SCAN) OF 'PK_DEPT' (INDEX (UNIQUE))
3958	TABLE ACCESS MODE: ANALYZED (FULL) OF 'EMP' (TABLE)

DEPTNO	COUNT(*)
10	77
20	1500
30	478
40	3958

First ran with
:P1=10

V\$SQL - IS_BIND_SENSITIVE: optimizer peeked -plan may change
V\$SQL - IS_BIND_AWARE: 'Y' after query has been marked bind sensitive
New Views: V\$SQL_CS_HISTOGRAM
V\$SQL_CS_SELECTIVITY
V\$SQL_CS_STATISTICS

1st run with :p1=10

```
SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display_cursor('29g1b5n68kyns',null,'+peeked_binds'));

PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
-----
SQL_ID 29g1b5n68kyns, child number 0
-----
select e.empno EOD, e.ename "Employee_name", d.dname "Department",
e.hiredate "Date_Hired" from emp e, dept d where d.deptno = :p1 and
e.deptno = d.deptno

Plan hash value: 2189666631

-----
| Id | Operation | Name | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU)| Time |
-----
| 0 | SELECT STATEMENT | | | | 6 (100)| |
| 1 | MERGE JOIN CARTESIAN | | 78 | 2652 | 6 (0)| 00:00:01 |
|* 2 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | DEPT | 1 | 13 | 3 (0)| 00:00:01 |
| 3 | BUFFER SORT | | 78 | 1638 | 3 (0)| 00:00:01 |
| 4 | TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID BATCHED | EMP | 78 | 1638 | 3 (0)| 00:00:01 |
|* 5 | INDEX RANGE SCAN | EMP_DEPTNO | 78 | | 2 (0)| 00:00:01 |
-----

Peeked Binds (identified by position):
-----
1 - :P1 (NUMBER): 10

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
-----
2 - filter("D"."DEPTNO"=:P1)
5 - access("E"."DEPTNO"=:P1)
```

Changed after 2nd execution of :p1=40

```
SQL> select sql_id, substr(sql_text,1,30) text, child_number, plan_hash_value,
2          IS BIND SENSITIVE,IS BIND AWARE,BIND DATA from v$sql
3* where sql_text like 'select e.empno EOD, e.ename%';

SQL_ID          TEXT                                CHILD_NUMBER PLAN_HASH_VALUE I I
-----
BIND_DATA
-----
29g1b5n68kyns select e.empno EOD, e.ename "E"                0      2189666631 Y N
BEDA0C100200583C989D000101C0021602C10B

29g1b5n68kyns select e.empno EOD, e.ename "E"                1      615168685 Y Y
BEDA0C100200583C9938000101C0021602C129

SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display_cursor('29g1b5n68kyns',1,'+peeked_binds'));

PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
-----
SQL_ID 29g1b5n68kyns, child number 1
-----
select e.empno EOD, e.ename "Employee_name", d.dname "Department",
e.hiredate "Date_Hired" from emp e, dept d where d.deptno = :p1 and
e.deptno = d.deptno

Plan hash value: 615168685

-----
| Id | Operation | Name | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU)| Time |
-----
| 0 | SELECT STATEMENT | | | | 623 (100)| |
|* 1 | HASH JOIN | | 368K | 11M | 623 (1)| 00:00:01 |
|* 2 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | DEPT | 1 | 13 | 3 (0)| 00:00:01 |
|* 3 | TABLE ACCESS FULL | EMP | 368K | 7563K | 619 (1)| 00:00:01 |
-----

Peeked Binds (identified by position):
-----
1 - :P1 (NUMBER): 40
```

:P1

10

40

10

20

30

SQL_ID	TEXT	CHILD_NUMBER	PLAN_HASH_VALUE	I	I

BIND_DATA					

29g1b5n68kyns	select e.empno EOD, e.ename "E BEDA0C100200583C989D000101C0021602C10B	0	2189666631	Y	N
29g1b5n68kyns	select e.empno EOD, e.ename "E BEDA0C100200583CA1E3000101C0021602C129	1	615168685	Y	Y
29g1b5n68kyns	select e.empno EOD, e.ename "E BEDA0C100200583C9D6D000101C0021602C10B	2	2189666631	Y	Y
29g1b5n68kyns	select e.empno EOD, e.ename "E BEDA0C100200583CA16A000101C0021602C115	3	2189666631	Y	Y
29g1b5n68kyns	select e.empno EOD, e.ename "E BEDA0C100200583CA1B2000101C0021602C11F	4	2189666631	Y	Y

```
SELECT * FROM TABLE
(DBMS_SQLTUNE.EXTRACT_BINDS
('BEDA0C100200583C989D000101C0021602C10B'));
```

DATATYPE_STRING	MAX_LENGTH	VALUE_STRING

NUMBER	22	10

Missing Statistics
Stale Statistics
Insufficient Statistics
Parallel Execution
SQL Plan Directives

```
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
2  SELECT product_id, product_name, product_description
3  FROM product_information
4  WHERE category_id IN (12,126)
5  AND product_name LIKE '%j%';
```

Explained.

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

Plan hash value: 2715330242

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		65537	8064K	9169 (1)	00:00:01
* 1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCT_INFORMATION	65537	8064K	9169 (1)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
1 - filter("PRODUCT_NAME" LIKE '%j%' AND
"CATEGORY_ID"=126) AND "PRODUC
```

Estimates
over 6X off!

```
SQL> select count(*)
2  from product_information
3  where category_id in (12,126)
4  and product_name like '%j%';
```

COUNT(*)

393221

Notes:

Parse time takes longer.
Results are persisted &
used elsewhere

```
SQL> alter session set optimizer_dynamic_sampling = 11;
Session altered.
```

```
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
2  SELECT product_id, product_name, product_description
3  FROM product_information
4  WHERE category_id IN (12,126)
5  AND product_name LIKE '%j%';
```

Explained.

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

Plan hash value: 2715330242

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		349K	42M	9169 (1)	00:00:01
* 1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCT_INFORMATION	349K	42M	9169 (1)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
1 - filter("PRODUCT_NAME" LIKE '%j%' AND ("CATEGORY_ID"=12 OR
"CATEGORY_ID"=126) AND "PRODUCT_NAME" IS NOT NULL)
```

Note

dynamic statistics used: dynamic sampling (level=AUTO)

Estimated cardinalities can be incorrect for many reasons

- **missing statistics, inaccurate statistics, or complex predicates**

After 1st execution, estimates are compared with actual rows

- **If they differ significantly, optimizer stores correct estimates for future use**
 - Statistics feedback = OPT_ESTIMATE hints in V\$SQL_REOPTIMIZATION_HINTS

```
SQL> select s.sql_id,substr(sql_text,1,60) sql_text,s.child_number,hint_text
  2  from v$sql s, V$SQL_REOPTIMIZATION_HINTS h
  3  where s.sql_id = h.sql_id
  4* and s.child_number = h.child_number;
```

SQL_ID	SQL_TEXT
6x007v5whw055	select SAMPDATA.ID as SERIESID,LOOKUP.NAME as SERIES,SAMPDAT
0	
OPT_ESTIMATE	(@"SEL\$F5BB74E1" JOIN ("DATA"@"SEL\$2" "LOOKUP"@"SEL\$1" "SAMP"@"SEL\$2") ROWS=14.000000)

Can create a SQL PLAN DIRECTIVE for other SQL statements

- **They benefit from information obtained during initial execution**

select * from table(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR(FORMAT=>'ALLSTATS LAST'));

SQL_ID funnss95hcebs, child number 1

SELECT /*+ GATHER_PLAN_STATISTICS */

c.cust_first_name,c.cust_last_name, o.order_id, o.order_status,

o.order_total, i.line_item_id, p.product_name,i.unit_price,i.quantity

from customers c, orders o, order_items i, product p where

c.customer_id = o.customer_id and o.order_id = i.order_id and

i.product_id = p.product_id and (c.cust_first_name like '%jig%' or

c.cust_last_name like '%gri%') and p.product_id in (select

p.product_id from inventories i, product p where i.product_id

=p.product_id and i.quantity_on_hand > 10 and product_name like

'%jbtqiwxr5E%')

Plan hash value: 2318532850

Id	Operation	Name	Starts	E-Rows	A-Rows	A-Time	Buffers	Reads	OMem	lMem	Used-Mem
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1		5	00:01:10.11	190K	145K			
* 1	HASH JOIN		1	5	5	00:01:10.11	190K	145K	3483K	1239K	4462K (0)
* 2	HASH JOIN		1	3	26077	00:01:09.00	180K	140K	2324K	1378K	2781K (0)
3	MERGE JOIN CARTESIAN		1	1	18821	00:00:38.86	121K	81694			
4	NESTED LOOPS		1		18821	00:00:37.76	98165	76710			
5	NESTED LOOPS		1	1	18821	00:00:22.27	79341	67659			
* 6	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CUSTOMERS	1	9440	9440	00:00:05.77	60395	60370			
* 7	INDEX RANGE SCAN	ORD_CUSTOMER_IX	9440	2	18821	00:00:27.55	18946	7289			
8	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	ORDERS	18821	1	18821	00:00:22.90	18824	9051			
9	BUFFER SORT		18821	1	18821	00:00:01.04	23225	4984	2048	2048	2048 (0)
10	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	1	1	1	00:00:00.96	23225	4984			
11	HASH UNIQUE		1	1	1	00:00:00.96	23225	4984	2294K	2294K	435K (0)
* 12	HASH JOIN SEMI		1	1	1	00:00:00.96	23225	4984	2293K	2293K	429K (0)
* 13	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCT	1	1	1	00:00:00.43	9849	4984			
* 14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	INVENTORIES	1	1257K	1088K	00:00:00.50	13376	0			
15	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ORDER_ITEMS	1	3	11M	00:00:05.41	59010	58760			
16	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCT	1	1172K	1311K	00:00:00.32	9850	4984			

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

1 - access("I"."PRODUCT_ID"="P"."PRODUCT_ID" AND "P"."PRODUCT_ID"="PRODUCT_ID")

2 - access("O"."ORDER_ID"="I"."ORDER_ID")

6 - filter(("C"."CUST_FIRST_NAME" LIKE '%jig%' OR "C"."CUST_LAST_NAME" LIKE '%gri%'))

7 - access("C"."CUSTOMER_ID"="O"."CUSTOMER_ID")

12 - access("I"."PRODUCT_ID"="P"."PRODUCT_ID")

13 - filter(("PRODUCT_NAME" IS NOT NULL AND "PRODUCT_NAME" LIKE '%jbtqiwxr5E%'))

14 - filter("I"."QUANTITY_ON_HAND">10)

Note

- dynamic statistics used: dynamic sampling (level=2)

- statistics feedback used for this statement

- this is an adaptive plan

```
SQL> select s.sql_id,substr(sql_text,1,60) sql_text,s.child_number,hint_text
2  from v$sql s, V$SQL_REOPTIMIZATION_HINTS h
3  where s.sql_id = h.sql_id
4  and s.child_number = h.child_number
5* and s.sql_id = '255s88y9tq1nf'
```

SQL_ID	SQL_TEXT	CHILD_NUMBER

HINT_TEXT		

255s88y9tq1nf	SELECT sum(SW.QP)/100.0 FROM CONSW_4 SW, CONEV_4 EV where S	0
OPT_ESTIMATE (@"SEL\$1" JOIN ("SW"@"SEL\$1" "EV"@"SEL\$1") ROWS=1.000000)		
SQL> SELECT sum(SW.QP)/100.0		
2 FROM CONSW_4 SW, CONEV_4 EV		
3 where SW.KEEQ=EV.ID and lower(EV.NAME)='direct path read' and SW.D > :p1;		
SUM(SW.QP)/100.0		

956		

```
SQL> select * from table (dbms_xplan.display_cursor('&sql','&child',format=>'adaptive'));
Enter value for sql: 255s88y9tq1nf
Enter value for child: 0

Plan hash value: 689912439
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT				5776 (100)	
1	SORT AGGREGATE		1	44		
- * 2	HASH JOIN		977	42988	5776 (1)	00:00:01
3	NESTED LOOPS		977	42988	5776 (1)	00:00:01
4	NESTED LOOPS		95024	42988	5776 (1)	00:00:01
- 5	STATISTICS COLLECTOR					
* 6	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CONEV_4	1	29	7 (0)	00:00:01
* 7	INDEX RANGE SCAN	IX1_CONSW_4	95024		232 (1)	00:00:01
* 8	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	CONSW_4	977	14655	5769 (1)	00:00:01
- 9	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID BATCHED	CONSW_4	977	14655	5769 (1)	00:00:01
- * 10	INDEX RANGE SCAN	IX1_CONSW_4	95024		232 (1)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
2 - access("SW"."KEEQ"="EV"."ID")
6 - filter(LOWER("EV"."NAME")='direct path read')
etc...
```

Note

- dynamic statistics used: dynamic sampling (level=2)
- this is an adaptive plan (rows marked '-' are inactive)
- 3 Sql Plan Directives used for this statement

Are additional Instructions for missing column group statistics or histograms

- **Dynamic sampling performed on directive**
 - Until statistics are gathered for the column group (e.g. City / State / Country)

Not tied to a specific sql statement – defined on a query expression

- **Can be used by similar queries**

Are created in shared_pool & periodically written to SYSAUX tablespace

- **DBA_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVES**
- **DBA_SQL_PLAN_DIR_OBJECTS**

Use DBMS_STATS extended functions & procedures

- **CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS**
- **SHOW_EXTENDED_STATS_NAME**
- **DROP_EXTENDED_STATS**

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(d.directive_id) dir_id,  
       o.owner, o.object_name, o.subobject_name col_name,  
       o.object_type, d.type,d.state,d.reason  
FROM dba_sql_plan_directives d, dba_sql_plan_dir_objects o  
WHERE d.directive_id = o.directive_id  
AND o.owner IN ('DPA')  
ORDER BY 1,2,3,4,5;
```

```
SELECT sum(SW.QP)/100.0 FROM CONSW_4 SW, CONEV_4 EV  
where SW.KEEQ=EV.ID and lower(EV.NAME)='direct path read' and  
SW.D > :p1;
```

DIR_ID	OWNER	OBJECT_NAME	COL_NAME	OBJECT TYPE
STATE	REASON			
10597117826578484594	DPA	CONEV_4		TABLE DYNAMIC_SAMPLING
USABLE	JOIN CARDINALITY MISESTIMATE			
10597117826578484594	DPA	CONSW_4		TABLE DYNAMIC_SAMPLING
USABLE	JOIN CARDINALITY MISESTIMATE			
235444056559041457	DPA	CONSW_4	D	COLUMN DYNAMIC_SAMPLING
USABLE	SINGLE TABLE CARDINALITY MISESTIMATE			
7299144730421644734	DPA	CONEV_4	NAME	COLUMN DYNAMIC_SAMPLING
USABLE	SINGLE TABLE CARDINALITY MISESTIMATE			
etc...				
31 rows selected.				

Use DBMS_SPD package to manage

- **Can't manually create directives**

Name	P / F	Task
ALTER_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE	P	Changes either STATE or AUTO_DROP
DROP_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE	P	Drops SQL Plan Directive (SPD)
FLUSH_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE	P	Flushes SQL Plan Directives out of SGA
CREATE_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE	P	Staging table for exporting SPDs
PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE	F	Exports SPDs in to Staging table
UNPACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE	F	Imports SPDs from Staging table
GET_PREFS	F	Get setting for SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS
SET_PREFS	P	Sets SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS (default set to 53 weeks)
TRANSFER_SPD_FOR_DP	P	Undocumented

Drop all existing SPD

Alter system / session set “_optimizer_dsgdir_usage_control”=0;

- **Not Recommended**

Tip: Monitor SQL DIRECTIVES and their states closely

- **Create extended statistics**

```
SQL> select dbms_stats.create_extended_stats('soe','employee','(work_city,work_state,work_zip)') from dual;

DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS('SOE','EMPLOYEE','(WORK_CITY,WORK_STATE,WORK_ZIP)')
-----
SYS_STUP9CR43YUD9SD92EXG_EYWYK
```

- **Remove directives when supported by valid statistics.**

New init.ora parameters

- **OPTIMIZER_ADAPTIVE_PLANS (Default = TRUE)**
 - Adaptive joins
 - Bitmap pruning
 - Parallel distribution method

- **OPTIMIZER_ADAPTIVE_STATISTICS (Default = False)**
 - SQL Plan Directives (SPDs) for query optimization
 - Statistics feedback (for joins only)
 - Adaptive dynamic sampling for parallel queries
 - Performance feedback

Obsolete

- **OPTIMIZER_ADAPTIVE_FEATURES**

SQL Plan Directives

- **Control of Auto Creation of Column Group Statistics**
- **New DBMS_STATS preference**
 - AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS (DEFAULT=OFF)
 - EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_GLOBAL_PREFS('AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS','ON')
- **Can view in DBA_STAT_EXTENSIONS**
 - select owner,
 - table_name,
 - extension,
 - extension_name
 - from dba_stat_extensions
 - where creator = 'SYSTEM'
 - order by owner,table_name,extension_name;

Example of dropping all directives for 'SOE' user

```
EXEC DBMS_SPD.FLUSH_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE;

BEGIN

FOR get_rec in (SELECT distinct TO_CHAR(d.directive_id) dir_id
                FROM dba_sql_plan_directives d, dba_sql_plan_dir_objects o
                WHERE d.directive_id = o.directive_id
                AND o.owner in ('SOE')) LOOP
DBMS_SPD.DROP_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE(get_rec.dir_id);
end loop;
end;
/

commit;
```


Baselines

Patches



Profiles

11g feature helps stop performance regression via plan changes

- **Uses baselines to guarantee only better plans are used**

12c SPM evolve advisor is an Auto Task (SYS_AUTO_SPM_EVOLVE_TASK)

- Runs nightly in maintenance window
- Automatically runs the evolve process for non-accepted plans in SPM
- DBA views results of nightly task using DBMS_SPM.REPORT_AUTO_EVOLVE_TASK
- Can Manage via OEM or DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN

Still can manually evolve an unaccepted plan using OEM or DBMS_SPM

- **DBMS_SPM.EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE has been deprecated in 12c**

```
var task varchar2(1000);
var evolve varchar2(100);
var imple varchar2(1000);
var rpt clob;
exec :task := DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK(sql_handle=>'&sql_handle');
exec :evolve := DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK(task_name=>:task);
exec :imple :=DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK(task_name=>:task,FORCE=>true);
exec :rpt := DBMS_SPM.REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK(task_name=>:task,type=>'TEXT', execution_name=>:evolve);
print
```

GENERAL INFORMATION SECTION	
Task Information:	Execution Statistics:
Task Name : TASK_231	Base Plan
Task Owner : SOE	Test Plan
Execution Name : EXEC_241	Elapsed Time (s): .001386
Execution Type : SPM EVOLVE	CPU Time (s): .001387
Scope : COMPREHENSIVE	Buffer Gets: 286
Status : COMPLETED	Optimizer Cost: 5306
Started : 01/16/2014 15:36:22	Disk Reads: 0
Finished : 01/16/2014 15:36:22	Direct Writes: 0
Last Updated : 01/16/2014 15:36:22	Rows Processed: 1
Global Time Limit : 2147483646	Executions: 10
Per-Plan Time Limit : UNUSED	
Number of Errors : 0	
SUMMARY SECTION	FINDINGS SECTION
Number of plans processed : 1	Findings (1):
Number of findings : 1	1. The plan was verified in 0.29600 seconds. It failed the benefit criterion because its verified performance was 1.00000 times worse than that of the baseline plan.
Number of recommendations : 0	
Number of errors : 0	
DETAILS SECTION	EXPLAIN PLANS SECTION
Object ID : 2	
Test Plan Name : SQL_PLAN_9f0vf3un13snc19ac244c	
Base Plan Name : SQL_PLAN_9f0vf3un13snc618516c2	
SQL Handle : SQL_97036e1ea811e28c	
Parsing Schema : SOE	
Test Plan Creator : SOE	
SQL Text : SELECT PRODUCTS.PRODUCT_ID, PRODUCT_NAME, PRODUCT_DESCRIPTION, CATEGORY_ID, WEIGHT_CLASS, WARRANTY_PERIOD, SUPPLIER_ID, PRODUCT_STATUS, LIST_PRICE, MIN_PRICE, CATALOG_URL, QUANTITY_ON_HAND FROM PRODUCTS, INVENTORIES WHERE PRODUCTS.PRODUCT_ID = :B2 AND INVENTORIES.PRODUCT_ID = PRODUCTS.PRODUCT_ID AND ROWNUM < :B1	
Bind Variables:	
1 - (NUMBER): 266	
2 - (NUMBER): 15	

EXAMPLE – PRODUCT QUERY

```
SELECT products.product_id, product_name, product_description, category_id, weight_class,  
       warranty_period, supplier_id, product_status, list_price, min_price, catalog_url, quantity_on_hand  
FROM products, inventories  
WHERE products.category_id = :b3  
AND inventories.product_id = products.product_id  
AND inventories.warehouse_id = :b2  
AND rownum < :b1
```

SELECT sql_handle, plan_name, sql_text, enabled, accepted, fixed from dba_sql_plan_baselines;

SQL_HANDLE	PLAN_NAME	SQL_TEXT	ENA	ACC	FIX	OPT_COST	LAST_EXECUTED
SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13	SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e132c1c9d7b	SELECT PRODUCTS.PROD	YES	YES	NO	940	09-sep-11 20:21
SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13	SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e134d8f3521	SELECT PRODUCTS.PROD	YES	NO	NO	18	
SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13	SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e1357bbcbf2	SELECT PRODUCTS.PROD	YES	NO	NO	25	

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON LONG 10000  
DECLARE rpt clob;  
BEGIN  
  rpt := DBMS_SPM.EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE(  
    sql_handle => 'SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13');  
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(rpt);  
END;
```

EXAMPLE – BASELINE / EVOLVE

SQL_HANDLE	PLAN_NAME	SQL_TEXT	ENA	ACC	FIX	OPT_COST	LAST_EXECUTED
SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13	SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e132c1c9d7b	SELECT PRODUCTS.PROD	YES	YES	NO	940	09-sep-11 20:21
SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13	SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e134d8f3521	SELECT PRODUCTS.PROD	YES	NO	NO	18	
SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13	SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e1357bbcbf2	SELECT PRODUCTS.PROD	YES	NO	NO	25	

Evolve SQL Plan Baseline Report

Inputs:

SQL_HANDLE = SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13
PLAN_NAME =
TIME_LIMIT = DBMS_SPM.AUTO_LIMIT
VERIFY = YES
COMMIT = NO

Plan: SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e134d8f3521

Plan was verified: Time used .031 seconds.
Failed performance criterion: Compound improvement ratio < 1

	Baseline Plan	Test Plan	Improv. Ratio
Execution Status:	COMPLETE	COMPLETE	
Rows Processed:	5	5	
Elapsed Time(ms):	5	0	
CPU Time(ms):	15	0	
Buffer Gets:	1037	1037	1
Disk Reads:	0	0	
Direct Writes:	0	0	
Fetches:	0	0	
Executions:	1	1	

Plan:
SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e1357bbcbf2

Plan was verified: Time used .047 seconds.
Failed performance criterion: Compound improvement ratio < 1

	Baseline Plan	Test Plan	Improv. Ratio
Execution Status:	COMPLETE	COMPLETE	
Rows Processed:	3	3	
Elapsed Time(ms):	0	0	
CPU Time(ms):	15	0	
Buffer Gets:	1035	1035	1
Disk Reads:	0	0	
Direct Writes:	0	0	
Fetches:	0	0	
Executions:	1	1	

Report Summary

Number of SQL plan baselines verified: 2.
Number of SQL plan baselines evolved: 0.

EXAMPLE – HIGH COST

SQL_HANDLE	PLAN_NAME	SQL_TEXT	ENA	ACC	FIX	OPT_COST	LAST_EXECUTED
SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13	SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e132c1c9d7b	SELECT PRODUCTS.PROD	YES	YES	NO	940	09-sep-11 20:21
SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13	SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e134d8f3521	SELECT PRODUCTS.PROD	YES	NO	NO	18	
SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13	SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e1357bbcbf2	SELECT PRODUCTS.PROD	YES	NO	NO	25	

select * from table(dbms_xplan.display_sql_plan_baseline(sql_handle=>'SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13',plan_name=>'SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e132c1c9d7b'))

```
Plan name: SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e132c1c9d7b
Enabled: YES      Fixed: NO      Accepted: YES      Origin: AUTO-CAPTURE
-----
```

Plan hash value: 750880835

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		107	340K	29 (4)
* 1	COUNT STOPKEY				
* 2	HASH JOIN		107	340K	29 (4)
* 3	HASH JOIN OUTER		49	154K	24 (5)
4	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	PRODUCT_INFORMATION	49	56497	5 (0)
* 5	INDEX RANGE SCAN	PROD_CATEGORY_IX	20		1 (0)
* 6	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS	49	99K	18 (0)
7	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	INVENTORIES	8982	342K	5 (0)
* 8	INDEX RANGE SCAN	INVENTORIES_IX1	3593		1 (0)

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

1 - filter(ROWNUM<TO_NUMBER(:B1))
2 - access("INVENTORIES"."PRODUCT_ID"="I"."PRODUCT_ID")
3 - access("D"."PRODUCT_ID"(<+>="I"."PRODUCT_ID")
5 - access("I"."CATEGORY_ID"=TO_NUMBER(:B3))
6 - filter("D"."LANGUAGE_ID"(<+>=SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV','LANG'))
8 - access("INVENTORIES"."WAREHOUSE_ID"=TO_NUMBER(:B2))
```

Force Evolution of new baseline

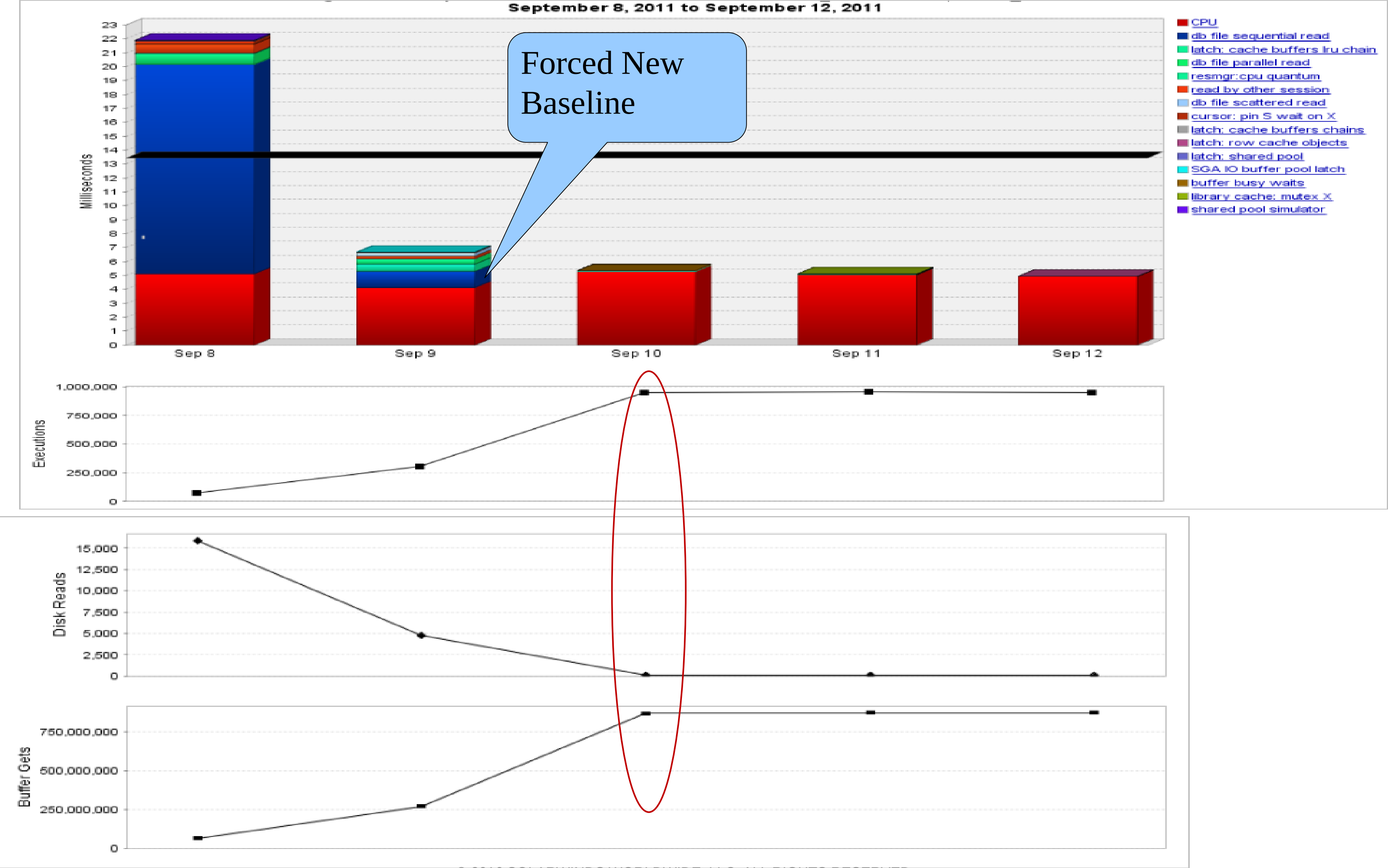
```
var task varchar2(1000);
var evolve varchar2(100);
var imple varchar2(1000);
var rpt clob;
exec :task := DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK(sql_handle=>'&sql_handle');
exec :evolve := DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK(task_name=>:task);
exec :imple :=DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK(task_name=>:task,FORCE=>true);
exec :rpt := DBMS_SPM.REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK(task_name=>:task,type=>'TEXT', execution_name=>:evolve);
print
```

Disable Old Plan

```
var ret number
exec :ret := DBMS_SPM.ALTER_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE( -
  sql_handle=>'SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13', -
  plan_name=>'SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e132c1c9d7b', -
  attribute_name=>'ENABLED', -
  attribute_value=>'NO');
```

SQL_HANDLE	PLAN_NAME	SQL_TEXT	ENA	ACC	FIX	OPTIMIZER_COST
SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13	SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e132c1c9d7b	SELECT PRODUCTS.PROD	NO	YES	NO	940
SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13	SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e134d8f3521	SELECT PRODUCTS.PROD	YES	YES	NO	18
SYS_SQL_fdf0214a24814e13	SYS_SQL_PLAN_24814e1357bbcbf2	SELECT PRODUCTS.PROD	YES	NO	NO	25

EXAMPLE – BETTER PERFORMANCE



If you can hint it, baseline it (per Tom Kyte)
Alternative to using hints

- 3rd Party Software – can’t modify code
- Hints difficult to manage over time
- Once added, usually forgotten about

```
SQL> select sql_id, child_number, plan_hash_value, sql_fulltext
from v$sql
where sql_text like '%jg%';
```

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PLAN_HASH_VALUE	SQL_FULLTEXT
12zj3utbrq3kb	0	3021036780	select /* jg */ p.product_name from order_items o, product p where o.unit_price
0h9tjus1bgas6	0	3794610757	select /*+ USE_NL(p) */ /* jg */ p.product_name from order_items o, product p wh

```
SQL> var cnt number
SQL> exec :cnt := dbms_spm.load_plans_from_cursor_cache
(sql_id => '0h9tjus1bgas6',
 plan_hash_value => 3794610757,
 sql_handle => 'SQL_db5af373d5faa6f5');
```

```
SQL> select sql_handle, plan_name, substr(sql_text,1,40) sql_text,
2 enabled, accepted, fixed, optimizer_cost, to_char(last_executed,'dd-mon-yy HH24:MI') last_executed
3 from dba_sql_plan_baselines where creator = 'SOE'
4 order by 1;
```

SQL_HANDLE	PLAN_NAME	SQL_TEXT	ENA	ACC	FIX
SQL_db5af373d5faa6f5	SQL_PLAN_dqqrmmfgazp9rp4dcad05d	select /* jg */ p.product_name	NO	YES	NO
SQL_db5af373d5faa6f5	SQL_PLAN_dqqrmmfgazp9rpc2f36d8b	select /* jg */ p.product_name	YES	YES	NO

PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT		

SQL_ID cdgndknbhf0cq, child number 0		

select /* jg */ p.product_name from order_items o, product p where		
o.unit_price = :b1 and o.quantity > :b2 and o.product_id =		
p.product_id and p.product_id = :b3		
Plan hash value: 3021036780		

Id	Operation	Name

0	SELECT STATEMENT	
1	MERGE JOIN CARTESIAN	
* 2	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	ORDER_ITEMS
* 3	INDEX RANGE SCAN	OI_PRODUCT_ID
4	BUFFER SORT	
5	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID BATCHED	PRODUCT
* 6	INDEX RANGE SCAN	PRODUCT_PRODUCT_ID

PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT		

SQL_ID 0h9tjus1bgas6, child number 0		

select /*+ USE_NL(p) */ /* jg */ p.product_name from order_items o,		
product p where o.unit_price = :b1 and o.quantity > :b2 and		
o.product_id = p.product_id and p.product_id = :b3		
Plan hash value: 3794610757		

Id	Operation	Name

0	SELECT STATEMENT	
1	NESTED LOOPS	
2	NESTED LOOPS	
* 3	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID BATCHED	ORDER_ITEMS
* 4	INDEX RANGE SCAN	OI_PRODUCT_ID
* 5	INDEX RANGE SCAN	PRODUCT_PRODUCT_ID
6	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	PRODUCT

RIGHTS RESERVED.

Can change the execution plans by supplying hints

- 3rd Party Software – can’t modify code

Works in Standard & Enterprise editions

Needs ‘grant execute on sys.dbms_sqldiag_internal’

-- Command to drop patch if it already exists

```
exec DBMS_SQLDIAG.DROP_SQL_PATCH('EMP_PATCH');
```

-- Commands to create patch

```
begin
  sys.dbms_sqldiag_internal.i_create_patch(
    sql_text => 'select count(*), max(empno) from emp where deptno = :deptno',
    hint_text => 'DYNAMIC_SAMPLING(4)',
    name => 'EMP_PATCH');
end;
/
```

PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT

SQL_ID 3zwhs316qhumd, child number 0

select count(*), max(empno) from emp where deptno = :deptno

Plan hash value: 2083865914

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT				619 (100)	
1	SORT AGGREGATE		1	7		
* 2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMP	368K	2521K	619 (1)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

2 - filter("DEPTNO"=:DEPTNO)

Note

- SQL patch "EMP_PATCH" used for this statement

```
SQL> select name, category, sql_text, status from dba_sql_patches;
```

NAME	CATEGORY	SQL_TEXT	STATUS
EMP_PATCH	DEFAULT	select count(*), max(empno) from emp where deptno = :dep tno	ENABLED


```
begin
  sys.dbms_sqldiag_internal.i_create_patch(
    sql_text => 'select e.empno EOD, e.ename "Employee_name", d.dname "Department",'
               || ' e.hiredate "Date_Hired" from emp e, dept d where d.deptno = :p1'
               || ' and e.deptno = d.deptno',
    hint_text => 'BIND_AWARE',
    name => 'EMP_DEPTNO');
end;
/
```

```
SQL> 1
      1  select sql_id,child_number, executions, buffer_gets, sql_text,
      2  is_bind_sensitive, is_bind_aware, is_shareable
      3  from v$sql
      4* where sql_text like 'select e.empno EOD,%'
SQL> /
```

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	EXECUTIONS	BUFFER_GETS	SQL_TEXT	I	I	I
29g1b5n68kyns	0	13	322351	select e.empno EOD, e.ename "E	Y	N	N
29g1b5n68kyns	1	15	140565	select e.empno EOD, e.ename "E	Y	Y	Y
29g1b5n68kyns	2	2	72114	select e.empno EOD, e.ename "E	Y	Y	Y

NOTE - SQL patch "EMP_DEPTNO" used for this statement

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	EXECUTIONS	BUFFER_GETS	SQL_TEXT	I	I	I
29g1b5n68kyns	0	61	571635	select e.empno EOD, e.ename "E	Y	Y	Y

Tuning Advisor runs nightly – DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE

- **Can be configured to automatically implement SQL Profiles**
 - Not recommended
- **Can run manually for advice for one or more SQL statements**

```
DECLARE
l_sql_tune_task_id VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
l_sql_tune_task_id := DBMS_SQLTUNE.create_tuning_task ( sql_id => '&sql_id',
scope => DBMS_SQLTUNE.scope_comprehensive, time_limit => 60,
task_name => '&sql_id', description => 'Tuning task for class registration query');
DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('l_sql_tune_task_id: ' || l_sql_tune_task_id);
END;
/

EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.execute_tuning_task(task_name => '&sql_id');
```

Query to report advice

```
VARIABLE auto_rpt CLOB;
BEGIN
:auto_rpt :=DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK ( begin_exec => NULL, end_exec => NULL, type => 'TEXT'
, level => 'TYPICAL', section => 'ALL', object_id => NULL, result_limit => NULL);
END;
/
PRINT :auto_rpt
```

```
3- Index Finding (see explain plans section below)
-----
The execution plan of this statement can be improved by creating one or more
indices.

Recommendation (estimated benefit: 99.78%)
-----
- Consider running the Access Advisor to improve the physical schema design
  or creating the recommended index.
  create index SOE.IDX$$_12B40001 on SOE.DEPT("DEPTNO");

Rationale
-----
Creating the recommended indices significantly improves the execution plan
of this statement. However, it might be preferable to run "Access Advisor"
using a representative SQL workload as opposed to a single statement. This

will allow to get comprehensive index recommendations which takes into
account index maintenance overhead and additional space consumption.
```


Select * from table (dbms_xplan.display_cursor('&sql_id,&child','ADVANCED'));

SQL_ID 77qpzs4bt83nc, child number 0

select sal salary, e.empno EOD, e.ename "Employee_name", d.dname "Department", e.hiredate "Date_Hired" from emp e, dept d where d.deptno = :p1 and e.deptno = d.deptno and sal > :p2 order by sal desc

Plan hash value: 3317977034

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes
0	SELECT STATEMENT			
1	SORT ORDER BY		1	77
2	MERGE JOIN CARTESIAN		1	77
* 3	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DEPT	1	22
4	BUFFER SORT		25	1375
* 5	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID BATCHED	EMP	25	1375
* 6	INDEX RANGE SCAN	EMP_DEPTNO	25	

Outline Data

/*+
 BEGIN_OUTLINE_DATA
 IGNORE_OPTIM_EMBEDDED_HINTS
 OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE('12.1.0.2')
 DB_VERSION('12.1.0.2')
 ALL_ROWS
 OUTLINE_LEAF(@"SEL\$1")
 FULL(@"SEL\$1" "D"@"SEL\$1")
 INDEX_RS_ASC(@"SEL\$1" "E"@"SEL\$1" ("EMP"."DEPTNO"))
 BATCH_TABLE_ACCESS_BY_ROWID(@"SEL\$1" "E"@"SEL\$1")
 LEADING(@"SEL\$1" "D"@"SEL\$1" "E"@"SEL\$1")
 USE_MERGE_CARTESIAN(@"SEL\$1" "E"@"SEL\$1")
 END_OUTLINE_DATA
*/
etc...

SQL_ID 1pa2txt6kgbuh, child number 0

select /*+ use_hash(e,d) parallel(e, 2) parallel(d, 2) */ sal salary, e.empno EOD, e.ename "Employee_name", d.dname "Department", e.hiredate "Date_Hired" from emp e, dept d where d.deptno = :p1 and e.deptno = d.deptno and sal > :p2 order by sal desc

Plan hash value: 950569827

Id	Operation	Name	Rows
0	SELECT STATEMENT		
1	PX COORDINATOR		
2	PX SEND QC (ORDER)	:TQ10003	1
3	SORT ORDER BY		1
4	PX RECEIVE		1
5	PX SEND RANGE	:TQ10002	1
* 6	HASH JOIN BUFFERED		1
7	PX RECEIVE		1
8	PX SEND HYBRID HASH	:TQ10000	1
9	STATISTICS COLLECTOR		
10	PX BLOCK ITERATOR		1
* 11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DEPT	1
12	PX RECEIVE		25
13	PX SEND HYBRID HASH	:TQ10001	25
14	PX SELECTOR		
* 15	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID BATCHED	EMP	25
* 16	INDEX RANGE SCAN	EMP_DEPTNO	25

Outline Data

/*+
 BEGIN_OUTLINE_DATA
 IGNORE_OPTIM_EMBEDDED_HINTS
 OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE('12.1.0.2')
 DB_VERSION('12.1.0.2')
 ALL_ROWS
 OUTLINE_LEAF(@"SEL\$1")
 FULL(@"SEL\$1" "D"@"SEL\$1")
 INDEX_RS_ASC(@"SEL\$1" "E"@"SEL\$1" ("EMP"."DEPTNO"))
 BATCH_TABLE_ACCESS_BY_ROWID(@"SEL\$1" "E"@"SEL\$1")
 LEADING(@"SEL\$1" "D"@"SEL\$1" "E"@"SEL\$1")
 USE_HASH(@"SEL\$1" "E"@"SEL\$1")
 PQ_DISTRIBUTE(@"SEL\$1" "E"@"SEL\$1" HASH HASH)
 END_OUTLINE_DATA
*/
etc...

```
DECLARE
  sqlt          clob;
BEGIN
  sqlt := q'!select sal salary,
    e.empno EOD, e.ename "Employee_name", d.dname "Department",
    e.hiredate "Date_Hired"
  from emp e, dept d
  where d.deptno = :p1 and e.deptno = d.deptnoand sal > :p2
  order by sal desc!';
  dbms_sqltune.import_sql_profile( sql_text => sqlt,
    name => 'SP_EMPHASH',
    profile => sqlprof_attr(q'!PQ_DISTRIBUTE(@"SEL$1" "E"@"SEL$1" BROADCAST NONE)!',
    q'!USE_HASH(@"SEL$1" "E"@"SEL$1")!',
    q'!LEADING(@"SEL$1" "D"@"SEL$1" "E"@"SEL$1")!',
    q'!FULL(@"SEL$1" "E"@"SEL$1")!',
    q'!FULL(@"SEL$1" "D"@"SEL$1")!',
    q'!OUTLINE_LEAF(@"SEL$1")!',
    q'!ALL_ROWS!',
    q'!DB_VERSION('12.1.0.2')!',
    q'!OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE('12.1.0.2')!',
    q'!IGNORE_OPTIM_EMBEDDED_HINTS!',
    force_match => true );
END;
```

/

SQL_ID 77qpzs4bt83nc, child number 1

select sal salary, e.empno EOD, e.ename "Employee_name", d.dname
"Department", e.hiredate "Date_Hired" from emp e, dept d where d.deptno
= :p1 and e.deptno = d.deptno and sal > :p2 order by sal desc

Plan hash value: 3357797783

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT				3358 (100)	
1	SORT ORDER BY		26	988	3358 (1)	00:00:01
* 2	HASH JOIN		26	988	3357 (1)	00:00:01
* 3	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DEPT	1	13	2739 (1)	00:00:01
* 4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMP	26	650	619 (1)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

2 - access("E"."DEPTNO"="D"."DEPTNO")
3 - filter("D"."DEPTNO"=:P1)
4 - filter(("E"."DEPTNO"=:P1 AND "SAL">:P2))

Note

- SQL profile SQLPROFILE_EMPHASH used for this statement

Oracle has many ways to improve Plan Stability

- **Almost too many**
 - It can be confusing at times
 - Outlines, Profiles, Patches & Baselines

Plans change for many reasons

- **Data grows, system changes, stale statistics**
- **Oracle features – such as SQL Directives, Adaptive Cursor Sharing, etc...**
- **V\$SQL_PLAN & V\$SQL_SHARED_CURSOR helps with finding out the ‘WHY’**
 - Don’t forget about XML Query of column ‘Other_XML’

Monitor the features that may impact plans

- **dba_sql_plan_directives, dba_sql_plan_dir_objects, & v\$sql_reoptimization_hints**

Consider using Baselines, Patches & Profile to help stabilize plans

Q & A

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