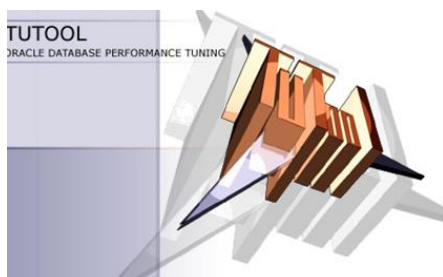




# Analyse der Datenbank DW am 8. Oktober 2019.

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Document Reference:	
Version:	Issue 1.1

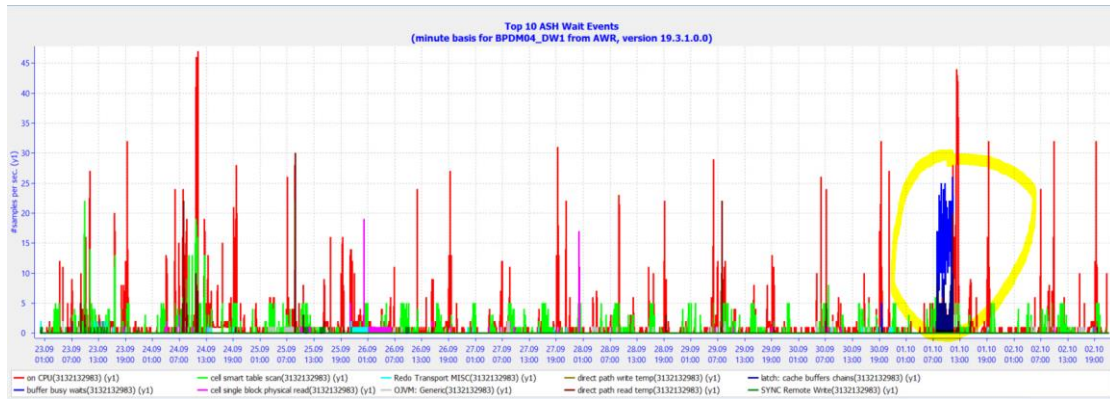


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# DW

Auf dieser Datenbank habe ich folgendes entdeckt:



Bei Waits auf „buffer busy waits“ ging es um die Waits auf einen temporären File-Header (Wait-Klasse 13). Dieses Problem schien mir sehr ähnlich dem Problem mit Waits auf „enq: SS – contention“ auf BP. Auch hier ist ein Bigfile für den Temp-Tablespace konfiguriert:

Name	Block Size	initial Extent	next Extent	min Extents	max Extents	% Increase	min Extlen	Status	Contents	Logging	Extent management	Segment space management	Allocation type	Plugged in	Default Table Compression	Retention	Bigfile	Predicate Evaluation	En
APEX_2001818539266080	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	AUTO	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOT APPLY	NO	STORAGE	NC
APEX_2766042900469247	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	AUTO	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOT APPLY	NO	STORAGE	NC
APEX_46436864747585344	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	AUTO	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOT APPLY	NO	STORAGE	NC
APEX_6390587782054250	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	AUTO	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOT APPLY	NO	STORAGE	NC
APEX_9091752233063985	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	AUTO	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOT APPLY	NO	STORAGE	NC
AUDIT_AUX	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	AUTO	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOT APPLY	NO	STORAGE	NC
DATA_APEX	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	AUTO	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOT APPLY	YES	STORAGE	NC
DATA_APEX_EMDM	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	AUTO	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOT APPLY	NO	STORAGE	NC
DATA_D_GLOBAL	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	AUTO	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOT APPLY	YES	STORAGE	NC
DATA_D_USER	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	AUTO	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOT APPLY	YES	STORAGE	NC
...																			
SYSAUX	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	AUTO	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOT APPLY	NO	STORAGE	NO
SYSTEM	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	MANUAL	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOT APPLY	NO	STORAGE	NO
TEMP BIG	8192	1048576	1048576			0	1048576	ONLINE	TEMPORARY	NOLOGGING	LOCAL	MANUAL	UNIFORM	NO	DISABLED	NOT APPLY	YES	STORAGE	NO
UNDODW1_BIG	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	UNDO	LOGGING	LOCAL	MANUAL	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOGUARANTEE	YES	STORAGE	NO
UNDODW2_BIG	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	UNDO	LOGGING	LOCAL	MANUAL	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOGUARANTEE	YES	STORAGE	NO
UNDODW3_BIG	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	UNDO	LOGGING	LOCAL	MANUAL	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOGUARANTEE	YES	STORAGE	NO
UNDODW4_BIG	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	UNDO	LOGGING	LOCAL	MANUAL	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOGUARANTEE	YES	STORAGE	NO
USERS	8192	65536		1	2147483645		65536	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	AUTO	SYSTEM	NO	DISABLED	NOT APPLY	NO	STORAGE	NO

Die nächste Auswertung zeigt, dass lediglich ein SQL überwiegend auf „buffer busy waits“ gewartet hat:

```

-- Database Alias: BPD04 DW1
-- Oracle Server Version: 19.3.1.0.0
-- Script awr active sess hist top_sql122.sql (Product TuTool NG 1.8.1.9 : www.tutool.de)
-- Start Time : 01.10.19 21:34:01
-- Input Parameters :
-- begin_time='23.09.2019'
-- end_time=''
-- con_dbid=''
-- awr_root_view=''
-- event_name='buffer busy waits'
-- top_sqls=''

```

con_dbid	sql_id	cnt
3132132983	gbh7dkx7sd1cu	19454
3132132983	00sxu97uchmta	58
3132132983	9yv5dvw8k0awg	15
3132132983	fhf8upax5cxsz	6
3132132983	6ruhj0uxg6xm0	5
3132132983	0qbfzjt00pbsx	1
3132132983	none	1
3132132983	187plrkh7bhpu	1

Das ist dieses SQL:

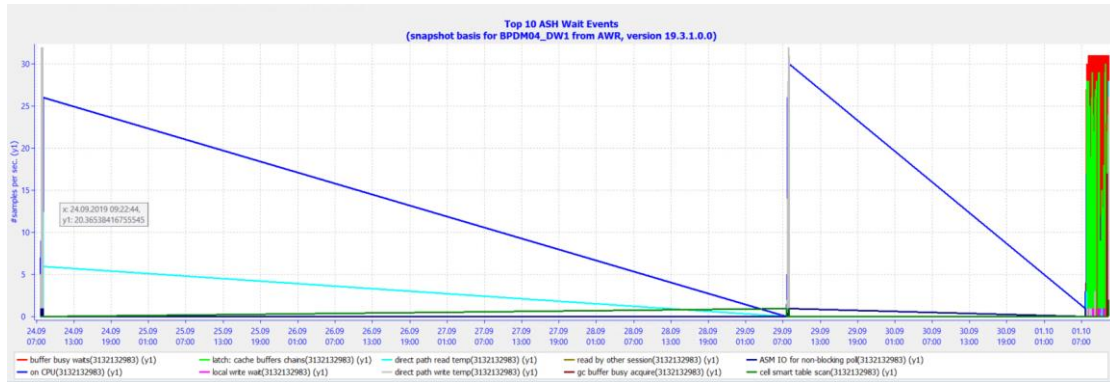
```

----- GROUP#none, SNAME ID = 81251, SNAME TIME = 01.10.2019 10:00:24, SQL_ID=gbh7dkx7sd1cu, CON_DBID=3132132983
----- EXECUTIONS=1, ROWS PROCESSED=136895, PARSE_CALLS=193
----- OPTIMIZED PHYSICAL READS=153741, OPTIMIZED PHYSICAL READS PER EX=76870.5000
----- DISK_READS=169496763, BUFFER_GETS=15049051, DIRECT_WRITES=22704993
----- DISK_READS PER EX=84749381.5, BUFFER_GETS PER EX=754525.5, DIRECT_WRITES PER EX=113602496.5, ROWS PROCESSED PER EX=68449.5, PARSE_CALLS PER EX=96.5
----- CPU TIME (sec.)=21756.4640, ELAPSED TIME (sec.)=23244.8434, WAIT TIME (sec.)=200468.0794
----- CPU TIME PER EX (sec.)=11378.2320, ELAPSED TIME PER EX (sec.)=111822.2113, WAIT TIME PER EX (sec.)=100244.0397
----- PLSQL EXEC TIME (sec.)=0.0092, JAVA EXEC TIME (sec.)=0.0000
----- PLSQL EXEC TIME PER EX (sec.)=0.0046, JAVA EXEC TIME PER EX (sec.)=0.0000
----- APPLICATION WAIT TIME (sec.)=5.0937, CONCURRENCY WAIT TIME (sec.)=190294.6723, CLUSTER WAIT TIME (sec.)=324.7163, USER IO WAIT TIME (sec.)=14047.0401
----- APPLICATION WAIT TIME PER EX (sec.)=2.5469, CONCURRENCY WAIT TIME PER EX (sec.)=95147.3362, CLUSTER WAIT TIME PER EX (sec.)=162.3581, USER IO WAIT TIME PER EX (sec.)=7023.5200
----- IO CELL_OFFLOAD_ELIGIBLE_BYTES=8479040800, IO_CELL_OFFLOAD_ELIGIBLE_BYTES_PER_EX=37370470400, IO_CELL_OFFLOAD_RETURNED_BYTES=64284206332, IO_CELL_OFFLOAD_RETURNED_BYTES_PER_EX=32142103316
----- IO_INTERCONNECT_BYTES=136382358880, IO_INTERCONNECT_BYTES_PER_EX=68191179340
----- IO_CELL_UNCOMPRESSED_BYTES=106810959508, IO_CELL_UNCOMPRESSED_BYTES_PER_EX=53405495754
----- MODULE : DMS SCHEDULER
----- FORCE_MATCHING_SIGNATURE = 45311618945717080
----- OPTIMIZER_MODE = ALL_ROWS, OPTIMIZER_ENV_HASH_VALUE = 3622971604
INSERT /*+ append */ INTO TMP_FACT_RETURN_DAILY ( DIM_PRODUCT_KEY, DIM_CALENDAR_KEY_ABS, DIM_CALENDAR_KEY_RET, DIM_KDF_KEY, DIM_PROMOTION_KEY, ABS MG, ABS WERT, RET MG, RET WERT, DIM_RETURN_REASON_KEY,
DOCT KEY, TO_NUMBER(TO_CHAR(POS.REPORTINGDATE, 'yyyymmdd'), '0'), TO_NUMBER(TO_CHAR(POS.REPORTINGDATE, 'yyyymmdd'), '0'), DK_DIM_KDF_KEY, DR_DIM_PROMOTION_KEY, NULL, NULL, SUM(FOR.RET_MERGE), SUM(FOR.RET_WERT), NVL
, DP.ITEM_NO, DP.SITE_ASTA_BIN_GROSSES, 'POSITIONS') AS VORSYSTEM FROM ( SELECT P.ORDER_ID, P.ORDERPOS_ID, MIN(P.REPORTINGDATE) AS REPORTINGDATE, DECODE(P.ITEM_PROMOTION, '','',''), P.ITEM_PROMOTION) AS FROM
EKRM_STAGE TO EC_POSITIONS P LEFT JOIN EKRM_STAGE TO EC_POSITIONS ANSOV_FA ON FA.ORDER_ID = P.ORDER_ID WHERE (P.FIRM_ID = 11 OR P.PROMOTIONREASON > 137 OR FA.ORDER_ID IS NULL) AND P.RECTIVE = 5 AND P.I
CODE(P.ITEM_PROMOTION, ' ', ' '), P.ITEM_PROMOTION), P.SAP_MAT_NO, P.PROMOTIONSEASON, P.FIRM_ID) POS JOIN ( SELECT P.ORDER_ID, P.ORDERPOS_ID, P.REPORTINGDATE, SUM(P.RET_MERGE), SUM(P.RET_VALUE)
GRND, P.FIRM_ID FROM EKRM_STAGE TO EC_POSITIONS P LEFT JOIN EKRM_STAGE TO EC_POSITIONS ANSOV_FA ON FA.ORDER_ID = P.ORDER_ID WHERE (P.FIRM_ID = 11 OR P.PROMOTIONREASON > 137 OR FA.ORDER_ID IS NULL) AND
P.ORDERPOS_ID, P.REPORTINGDATE, P.FIRM_ID) FOR_POS.ORDER_ID = FOR.ORDERPOS_ID AND POS.FIRM_ID = FOR.FIRM_ID JOIN EKRM_V_DIM_PRODUCT_DT ON DP.SITE_ASTA_BIN_GROSSES
AND POS.REPORTINGDATE BETWEEN DP.DIM_ENTRY_DATE AND NVL(DP.DIM_EXIT_DATE, TO_DATE('31.12.2099', 'dd.mm.yyyy')) LEFT JOIN EKRM_V_DIM_PROMOTION DR ON DR.PROMOTION = POS.FROM_SUCH AND POS.REPORTINGDATE BETWEEN DR.DIM_ENTRY_DATE AND NVL(DR.DIM_EXIT
DATE AND NVL(DR.DIM_EXIT_DATE, TO_DATE('31.12.2099', 'dd.mm.yyyy')) LEFT JOIN EKRM_V_DIM_RETURN_REASON RR ON RR.RET_REASON = DECODE(SUBSTR(FOR.RET_GROUND, 2), '0', '0', SUBSTR(FOR.RET_GROUND, 2)) WHERE TO_CHAR(POS.REPORTINGDATE, 'yyyymmdd') > DECODE(POS.FIRM_ID, 1, :s2, :s1) GROUP BY
ATE, DK_DIM_KDF_KEY, DR_DIM_PROMOTION_KEY, NVL(RR.DIM_RETURN_REASON_KEY, 1001), POS.PROMOTIONSEASON, DP.ITEM_NO, DP.SITE_ASTA_BIN_GROSSES
----- Execution Plan (Plan Hash Value = 23388882)
-----
INSERT STATEMENT Optimizer=HINT: ALL_ROWS (Cost=2367068)
LOAD AS SELECT OF TMP_FACT_RETURN_DAILY
FK COORDINATOR
FK SEND (QC (RANDOM) OF :TQ1006 [PARALLEL TO SERIAL -> :Q1006] QC (RANDOM) (Cost=2367068 Card=20 Bytes=5320 CPU_Cost=692470283282 IO_Cost=2338882 Time=93)
OPTIMIZER STATISTICS GATHERING [PARALLEL COMBINED WITH PARENT -> :Q1006] (Cost=2367068 Card=20 Bytes=5320 CPU_Cost=692470283282 IO_Cost=2338882 Time=93)
HASH (GROUP BY) [PARALLEL COMBINED WITH PARENT -> :Q1006] (Cost=2367068 Card=20 Bytes=5320 CPU_Cost=692470283282 IO_Cost=2338882 Time=93)
FK RECEIVE [PARALLEL COMBINED WITH PARENT -> :Q1006] (Cost=2367068 Card=20 Bytes=5320 CPU_Cost=692470283282 IO_Cost=2338882 Time=93)
FK SEND (HASH) OF :TQ1005 [PARALLEL TO PARALLEL -> :Q1005] HASH (Cost=2367068 Card=20 Bytes=5320 CPU_Cost=692470283282 IO_Cost=2338882 Time=93)
HASH (GROUP BY) [PARALLEL COMBINED WITH PARENT -> :Q1005] (Cost=2367068 Card=20 Bytes=5320 CPU_Cost=692470283282 IO_Cost=2338882 Time=93)
HASH JOIN (OUTER) [PARALLEL COMBINED WITH PARENT -> :Q1005] (Cost=2367068 Card=20 Bytes=5320 CPU_Cost=692470283282 IO_Cost=2338882 Time=93)
HASH JOIN (PARALLEL COMBINED WITH PARENT -> :Q1005) (Cost=2367068 Card=20 Bytes=5320 CPU_Cost=692470283282 IO_Cost=2338882 Time=93)
FK RECEIVE [PARALLEL COMBINED WITH PARENT -> :Q1005] (Cost=1683376 Card=115 Bytes=21850 CPU_Cost=428657910502 IO_Cost=1665928 Time=66)
STATISTICS COLLECTOR [PARALLEL COMBINED WITH PARENT -> :Q1004]
FK SEND (HYBRID HASH) OF :TQ1004 [PARALLEL TO PARALLEL -> :Q1004] HYBRID HASH (Cost=1683376 Card=115 Bytes=21850 CPU_Cost=428657910502 IO_Cost=1665928 Time=66)
HASH JOIN [PARALLEL COMBINED WITH PARENT -> :Q1004] (Cost=1683376 Card=115 Bytes=21850 CPU_Cost=428657910502 IO_Cost=1665928 Time=66)
JOIN FILTER (CREATE) OF :BFD000 [PARALLEL COMBINED WITH PARENT -> :Q1004] (Cost=1662012 Card=121518 Bytes=16647966 CPU_Cost=38364743332 IO_Cost=1646396 Time=65)
FK RECEIVE [PARALLEL COMBINED WITH PARENT -> :Q1004] (Cost=1662012 Card=121518 Bytes=16647966 CPU_Cost=38364743332 IO_Cost=1646396 Time=65)

```

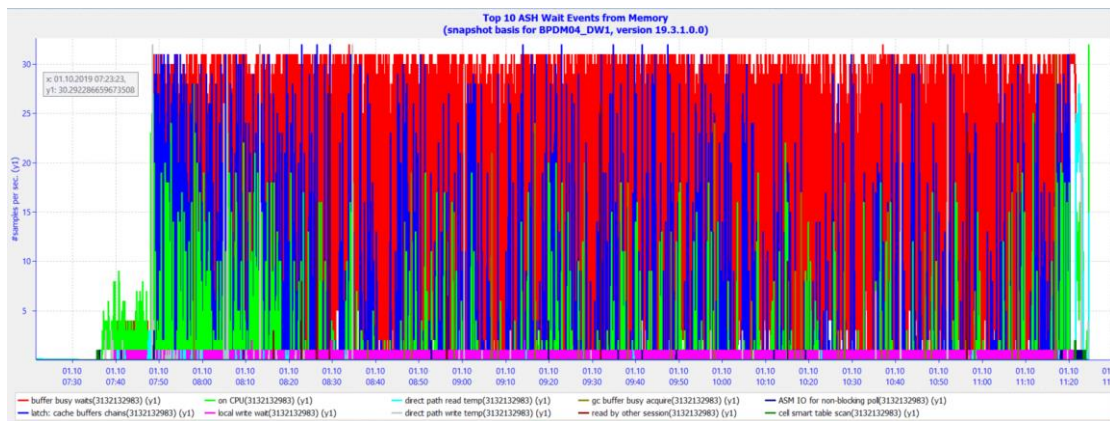
Es ist auffällig, dass dieses SQL nur einen einzigen Ausführungsplan hatte (zumindest laut Informationen aus AWR, s. oben).

Dieses SQL wird nicht sehr oft aber regelmäßig ausgeführt:



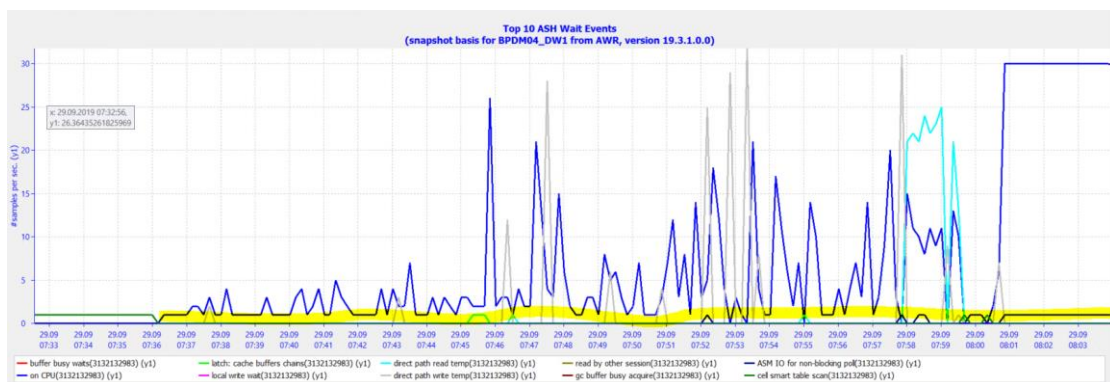
Das Problem mit „buffer busy waits“ trat lediglich einmal am 1. Oktober 2019 auf (s. oben). Dafür aber sehr massiv.

Die untere Grafik zeigt mehr Details dazu. Man sieht, dass das Problem stundenlang dauerte:



Dieses Problem war so gravierend, dass ich keine Daten im historischen SQL-Monitoring zu dieser Ausführung fand.

Deswegen habe ich entschieden eine „normale“ Ausführung von diesem SQL zu untersuchen. Ich nahm diese hier:



Man sieht, dass dieses SQL auch im Normalfall ca. 25 Minuten für seine Ausführung braucht.



## Herunter folgt der jeweilige SQL-Monitoring-Report:

```

SQL Monitoring Report
-----
SQL Text
-----
INSERT /*+ append */ INTO TMP_FACT_RETURN_DAILY ( DIM_PRODUCT_KEY, DIM_CALENDAR_KEY_ASS, DIM_CALENDAR_KEY_RET, DIM_KDF_KEY, DIM_PROMOTION_KEY, ASS_MG, ASS_WERT, RET_MG, RET_WERT, DIM_RETURN_REASON_KEY,
POS_PROMOTIONSEASON, DP_ITEM_NO, DF_SIZE_ASTA_BIN_GROSSE, 'POSITIONS' AS VORSYSTEM FROM ( SELECT P.ORDER_ID, P.ORDERPOS_ID, MIN(P.REPORTINGDATE) AS REPORTINGDATE, DECODE(P.ITEM_PROMOTION,'',P.ITEM
P.ORDER_ID, P.ORDERPOS_ID, DECODE(P.ITEM_PROMOTION,'',P.ITEM_PROMOTION), P.SAP_MAT_NO, P.PROMOTIONSEASON, P.FIRM_ID) POS JOIN ( SELECT P.ORDER_ID, P.ORDERPOS_ID, P.REPORTINGDATE, SUM(P.FIVALIDGZT)
= 6 AND P.ORDER_ID != '0') GROUP BY P.ORDER_ID, P.ORDERPOS_ID, P.REPORTINGDATE, P.FIRM_ID) POS ON POS.ORDER_ID = POS_ORG.ID AND POS_ORG.POS_ID = POS_ORGPOS.ID AND POS_FIRM_ID = POS_FIRM_ID JOIN DEK
DE.LOCAL_ID > 0 AND POS.REPORTINGDATE BETWEEN DE.DIM_ENTRY_DATE AND NVL(DE.DIM_EXIT_DATE, TO_DATE('31.12.2099','dd.mm.yyyy')) LEFT JOIN ERM_V DIM_PROMOTION OR ON DR_PROMOTION = POS.FROM_ENDS AND POS.)
, 'B1') GROUP BY DP.DIM_PRODUCT_KEY, POS.REPORTINGDATE, POS.REPORTINGDATE, DR.DIM_KDF_KEY, DR.DIM_PROMOTION_KEY, NVL(ER.DIM_RETURN_REASON_KEY, '001'), POS.PROMOTIONSEASON, DP.ITEM_NO, DP.SIZE_ASTA_BIN_G
-----
Global Information
-----
Status : DONE
Instance ID : 1
Session : EKRM CHECK (736:52697)
SQL ID : ghh7qex7adluc
SQL Execution ID : 16777216
Execution Started : 09/29/2019 07:35:37
First Refresh Time : 09/29/2019 07:35:37
Last Refresh Time : 09/29/2019 08:00:52
Duration : 1515s
Module/Action : DEMS_SCHEDULER/FACT_RETURN_DAILY
Service :
Program :
PLSQL Entry Ids (Object/Subprogram) :
PLSQL Current Ids (Object/Subprogram) : 3092204,4
-----
Binds
-----
| Name | Position | Type | Value |
-----|-----|-----|-----|
| :B2 | 1 | NUMBER | 20190927 |
| :B1 | 2 | NUMBER | 20190927 |
-----
...
-----
SQL Plan Monitoring Details (Plan Hash Value=1721184875)
-----
| Id | Operation | Name | Rows | Cost | Time | Start | Execs | Rows | Read | Read | Write | Write | Mem | Temp | Activit |
| | | | (Estim) | | | Active(s) | | (Actual) | Reqs | Bytes | Reqs | Bytes | Mem (Max) | Temp (Max) | (%) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | INSERT STATEMENT | | | | 1346 | +170 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | LOAD AS SELECT | TMP_FACT_RETURN_DAILY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | FK COORDINATOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | FK SEND QC (RANDOM) | :TQ10006 | 115 | 2M | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | OPTIMIZER STATISTICS GATHERING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | HASH GROUP BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | FK RECEIVE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | FK SEND HASH | :TQ10005 | 115 | 2M | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | HASH GROUP BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | HASH JOIN OUTER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | HASH JOIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | FK RECEIVE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | FK SEND HYBRID HASH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | STATISTICS COLLECTOR | :TQ10004 | 115 | 2M | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | JOIN FILTER CREATE | :BF0000 | 115 | 2M | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | HASH JOIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | FK RECEIVE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | FK SEND BROADCAST | :TQ10003 | 122K | 2M | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | HASH JOIN RIGHT OUTER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | FK RECEIVE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | FK SEND BROADCAST | :TQ10002 | 2722 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | FK RECEIVE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | TABLE ACCESS STORAGE FULL | DIM_PROMOTION | 2722 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | HASH JOIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | FK BLOCK ITERATOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | TABLE ACCESS STORAGE FULL | DIM_KDF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | BUFFER SORT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | FK RECEIVE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | FK SEND BROADCAST | :TQ10000 | 109M | 2M | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | VIEW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | HASH GROUP BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | FILTER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | HASH JOIN RIGHT OUTER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | PARTITION RANGE ALL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | TABLE ACCESS STORAGE FULL | TO_EC_POSITIONS_ABBUG | 1M | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | PARTITION RANGE ALL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | TABLE ACCESS STORAGE FULL | TO_EC_POSITIONS | 109M | 30553 | 89 | +2 | 1 | 113M | 18754 | 90B | 18754 | 90B | 16B | 90B | |
| 37 | JOIN FILTER USE | :BF0000 | 24M | 31240 | 5 | +1337 | 32 | 18M | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | FK BLOCK ITERATOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | TABLE ACCESS STORAGE FULL | DIM_PRODUCT | 24M | 31240 | 5 | +1337 | 669 | 18M | 22001 | 190B | | | | 276M | |
-----
...

```

In diesem Report fällt auf, dass die Kardinalität in einigen Ausführungsplanschritten auf 4G ansteigt. Das passiert wegen Broadcast-Distribution bei Hash-Joins. Bei dieser Distribution sendet Oracle die Daten an alle Receiver. Bei DOP=32 sind es gerade 32. Das bedeutet, dass Oracle die Daten 32mal multipliziert, wofür letzten Endes viel Platz im Temp-Tablespace verbraucht wird (in der oberen Ausführung 556 G).

Weswegen Oracle eine Broadcast-Distribution für 113M Rows anwendet, ist mir nicht klar. Ich kann nicht ausschließen, dass das wieder ein Bug ist.

Ich habe entschieden, die Broadcast-Distribution für dieses SQL zu verbieten und zugleich die DOP auf 8 zu reduzieren. Für mein Experiment nahm ich den Select aus dem ursprünglichen Insert.

Meine Idee war richtig: Ich habe die Laufzeit auf ca. 2,5 Minuten reduziert. Das Allokieren im Temp-Tablespace ging auch zurück auf 11G:

SQL Monitoring Report

SQL Text

```
SELECT /*+ opt_param('parallel_broadcast_enabled','false') parallel */ CP.DIM_PRODUCT_KEY, TO_NUMBER(PO.CHAR(PQS.REPORTINGDATE,'yyyymmdd')), OK.DIM_PRODUCT_KEY, P.ITEM_PROMOTION, 'Y', P.ITEM_PROMOTION AS FROM_DATE, P.SAF_MAT_NO, P.PROMOTIONSEASON, P.FIRM_ID FROM EXDM_STAGE TO EC POSITIONS P LEFT JOIN EXDM_STAGE TO EC POSITIONS ABUS AS ON SA_ORDER_ID P.ORDERPOS_ID, P.REPORTINGDATE, SUM(P.RFVALUE) AS RET_MERGE, SUM(P.RFVALUE) AS RET_MERT, MAX(NVL(P.RETURNREASONCD,'0')) AS RET_REASON, P.FIRM_ID FROM EXDM_STAGE TO EC POSITIONS P LEFT JOIN EXDM_STAGE TO EC POSITIONS ID AND POS.FIRM_ID = POK.FIRM_ID JOIN EXDM_V_DIM_PRODUCT DP ON DP.SIZE_SAF_MAT_NO = POK.SAF_MAT_NO AND DP.EXESASON_ID = POK.PROMOTIONSEASON AND POS.REPORTINGDATE BETWEEN DP.DIM_ENTRY_DATE EXDM_V_DIM_PROMOTION DR ON DR.PROMOTION = POK.FROM_DATE AND POS.REPORTINGDATE BETWEEN DR.DIM_ENTRY_DATE AND NVL(DR.DIM_EXIT_DATE, TO_DATE('31.12.2099','dd.mm.yyyy')) LEFT JOIN EXDM_DIM_RETURN_REASON RS NVL(DR.DIM_RETURN_REASON_KEY, 1001), POS.PROMOTIONSEASON, DP.ITEM_NO, DP.SIZE_ASTA_BIN_GROESSE
```

Global Information

```
Status : DONE (FIRST N ROWS)
Instance ID : 1
Session : SYS (1037:2250)
SQL ID : 3639apw51vsw
SQL Execution ID : 16777216
Execution Started : 10/02/2019 21:40:01
First Refresh Time : 10/02/2019 21:40:02
Last Refresh Time : 10/02/2019 21:42:28
Duration : 147s
Module/Action : sqlplus.exe/-
Service : SYSUSERS
Program : sqlplus.exe
Fetch Calls : 727
```

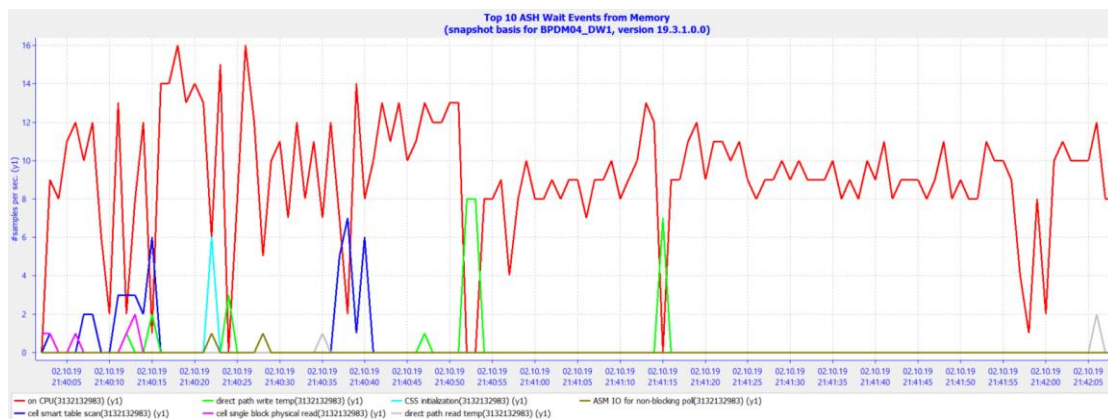
Binds

Name	Position	Type	Value
:B2	1	NUMBER	20190927
:B1	2	NUMBER	20190927

SQL Plan Monitoring Details (Plan Hash Value=3613907456)

Id	Operation	Name	Rows (Estim)	Cost	Time (Active)	Start (Active)	Execs	Rows (Actual)	Read Reqs	Read Bytes	Write Reqs	Write Bytes	Mem (Max)	Temp (Max)
0	SELECT STATEMENT				102	+46	17	10891						
1	FK COORDINATOR				19	+129	17	10891	2291	18MB				
2	FK SEND QC (RANDOM)	TQ10015	1	293K	18	+130	8	19921						
3	HASH GROUP BY		1	293K	18	+130	8	18432					40MB	
4	FK RECEIVE		1	293K	18	+130	8	227K						
5	FK SEND HASH	TQ10014	1	293K	1	+129	8	227K						
6	HASH GROUP BY		1	293K	1	+129	8	227K					61MB	
7	HASH JOIN OUTER		1	293K	1	+129	8	234K					43MB	
8	FK RECEIVE		1	293K	1	+129	8	234K						
9	FK SEND HASH (NULL RANDOM)	TQ10012	1	293K	18	+130	8	234K					22MB	
10	REFRESH SORT		1	293K	28	+120	8	234K						
11	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		1	293K	72	+76	8	234K	13549	7GB	13549	7GB	8GB	3GB
12	HASH JOIN		115	209K	43	+76	8	114M						
13	JOIN FILTER CREATE	BF0000	115	209K	44	+75	8	114M						
14	FK RECEIVE		115	209K	47	+72	8	114M						
15	FK SEND HYBRID HASH	TQ10010	115	209K	47	+72	8	114M						
16	STATISTICS COLLECTOR		115	209K	47	+72	8	114M						
17	HASH JOIN BUFFERED		115	209K	79	+40	8	114M	11117	11GB	11117	11GB	8GB	11GB
18	JOIN FILTER CREATE	BF0001	122K	205K	13	+40	8	114M						
19	FK RECEIVE		122K	205K	12	+41	8	114M						
20	FK SEND HYBRID HASH	TQ10007	122K	205K	16	+37	8	114M						
21	STATISTICS COLLECTOR		122K	205K	16	+37	8	114M						
22	HASH JOIN BUFFERED		122K	205K	27	+26	8	114M	9768	9GB	9768	9GB	209MB	10GB
23	JOIN FILTER CREATE	BF0002	30	2	1	+27	8	240						
24	FK RECEIVE		30	2	1	+27	8	240						
25	FK SEND HYBRID HASH	TQ10003	30	2	1	+27	8	240						
26	STATISTICS COLLECTOR		30	2	1	+27	8	30						
27	FK BUFFER ITERATOR		30	2	1	+27	8	30						
28	TABLE ACCESS STORAGE FULL	DIM_KDF	30	2	1	+27	5	30						
29	FK RECEIVE		109M	205K	12	+26	8	114M						
30	FK SEND HYBRID HASH	TQ10004	109M	205K	12	+26	8	114M						
31	JOIN FILTER USE	BF0002	109M	205K	11	+27	8	114M						
32	VIEW		109M	205K	11	+27	8	114M						
33	HASH GROUP BY		109M	205K	23	+15	8	114M	3674	4GB	3674	4GB	8GB	4GB

Das ist die jeweilige Grafik zur obigen Ausführung:



Ich habe nach bekannten Problemen für Broadcast-Distribution im MOS gesucht. Leider nichts außer diesem alten Bug gefunden:

Bug 4911999 : LOW COSTS LEAD TO BAD PLAN WITH PX SEND BROADCAST TEMP SPACE CONSUMPTION HIGH

Bug Attributes

Type	B - Defect	Fixed in Product Version	
Severity	2 - Severe Loss of Service	Product Version	10.1.0.4
Status	91 - Closed, Could Not Reproduce	Platform	46 - Linux x86
Created	27-Dec-2005	Platform Version	
Updated	02-Feb-2007	Base Bug	N/A
Database Version	10.1.0.4	Affects Platforms	Generic
Product Source	Oracle	Knowledge, Patches and Bugs related to this bug	

Ich kann nicht ganz ausschließen, dass die System-Statistiken diese Distribution verursachen:

```
-- Database Alias: BFDW04_DW1
-- Oracle Server Version: 19.3.1.0.0
-- Script optimizer_system_stats10.sql (Product TuTool NG 1.8.1.9 : www.tutool.de)
-- Start Time : 03.10.19 09:43:27
```

SNAME	FNAME	FWALL	FVAL2
SYSSTATS_INFO	DSTART		02-28-2019 11:59
SYSSTATS_INFO	DSTOP		02-28-2019 11:59
SYSSTATS_INFO	FLAGS	1	
SYSSTATS_INFO	STATUS		COMPLETED
SYSSTATS_MAIN	CPUSPEEDNW(the speed of the processor)	2447	
SYSSTATS_MAIN	CPUSPEED(the average speed of the processor, in million/sec)		
SYSSTATS_MAIN	IOSEKTIME(the speed of the disk head seek time, in ms)	10	
SYSSTATS_MAIN	IOFPSPEED(the speed of disk reads per read operation, in bytes/ms)	204800	
SYSSTATS_MAIN	MAXTHR(the maximum amount of I/O bandwidth, in bytes per second)		
SYSSTATS_MAIN	MBRC(the average number of blocks in one I/O operation at a full table or index scans)	128	
SYSSTATS_MAIN	MREADTIM(the average time in ms required for reading multiple blocks at a time)		
SYSSTATS_MAIN	SLAVETHR(the average throughput of parallel slave processes, in bytes per second)		
SYSSTATS_MAIN	SREADTIM(the average time in ms to read the single block)		

Diese Statistiken zeigen eine gute I/O-Geschwindigkeit. Möglicherweise kommt Oracle deswegen auf die Idee mit Broadcast-Distribution und verlagert die Ausführung auf den Temp-Tablespace.

### Verbesserungsvorschlag:

Ich glaube nicht, dass es sich lohnt auf Bigfile für den Temp-Tablespace wie auf BP zu verzichten. Dieses Problem ist einmalig und lässt sich mit SQL-Tuning beheben.

Man kann 2 Hints: PARALLEL(8) und OPT\_PARAM('\_parallel\_broadcast\_enabled' 'false') in den Programmcode des jeweiligen Insert einfügen.

Das problematische SQL wird von 2 anderen SQLs aufgerufen:

```
-- Database Alias: BFDW04_DW1
-- Oracle Server Version: 19.3.1.0.0
-- Script top_and_recursive_sqlid121.sql (Product TuTool NG 1.8.1.9 : www.tutool.de)
-- Start Time : 03.10.19 08:09:18
-- Input Parameters :
-- sql_id='gbb7dxc7sd1cu'

top sqlid recursive sqlid
-----
gbb7dxc7sd1cu
gbb7dxc7sd1cu
gbb7dxc7sd1cu
gbb7dxc7sd1cu
gbb7dxc7sd1cu
gbb7dxc7sd1cu
```

Ein SQL ist das folgende Package:

```
----- GROUP#none, SNAP_ID <= 81345, SNAP_TIME <= 05.10.2019 08:00:24, SQL_ID=kk4295jdat2t, CON_DBID=3132132983
----- EXECUTIONS=6, ROWS_PROCESSED=6, PARSE_CALLS=25
----- OPTIMIZED_PHYSICAL_READS=46167748, OPTIMIZED_PHYSICAL_READS_PER_EX=7694624.6667
----- DISK_READS=506180414, BUFFER_GETS=20645000639, DIRECT_WRITES=38341059
----- DISK_READS_PER_EX=8483402.23, BUFFER_GETS_PER_EX=344523439.63, DIRECT_WRITES_PER_EX=6390176.5, ROWS_PROCESSED_PER_EX=0, PARSE_CALLS_PER_EX=4.17
----- DISK_READS_PER_ROW=506180414.0000, BUFFER_GETS_PER_ROW=*****
----- CPU TIME (sec.)=108518.6413, ELAPSED_TIME (sec.)=122456.4916, WAIT_TIME (sec.)=13937.8503
----- CPU TIME PER EX (sec.)=18086.4402, ELAPSED_TIME PRO EX (sec.)=20409.4153, WAIT_TIME PRO EX (sec.)=2322.9751
----- FLSQL EXEC TIME (sec.)=0.0000, JAVA EXEC TIME (sec.)=0.0000
----- FLSQL EXEC TIME PER EX (sec.)=0.0000, JAVA EXEC TIME PRO EX (sec.)=0.0000
----- APPLICATION WAIT TIME (sec.)=67.0277, CONCURRENT WAIT TIME (sec.)=13.3119, CLUSTER WAIT TIME (sec.)=3477.8399, USER IO WAIT TIME (sec.)=13270.8069
----- APPLICATION WAIT TIME PER EX (sec.)=11.1713, CONCURRENT WAIT TIME PER EX (sec.)=2.2523, CLUSTER WAIT TIME PER EX (sec.)=579.6399, USER IO WAIT TIME PER EX (sec.)=2211.8012
----- IO_CELL_OFFLOAD_ELIGIBLE_BYTES=3479272882176, IO_CELL_OFFLOAD_ELIGIBLE_BYTES_PER_EX=579878813696, IO_CELL_OFFLOAD_RETURNED_BYTES=1098125885352, IO_CELL_OFFLOAD_RETURNED_BYTES_PER_EX=183020980892
----- IO_INTERCONNECT_BYTES=2079572909952, IO_INTERCONNECT_BYTES_PER_EX=346595484959
----- IO_CELL_UNCOMPRESSED_BYTES=8115198449, IO_CELL_UNCOMPRESSED_BYTES_PER_EX=1453263774
----- MODULE = DBMS_SCHEDULER
----- OPTIMIZER MODE = ALL_ROWS, OPTIMIZER ENV_HASH_VALUE = 3002913072
call DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
  job_name => fact_return_daily,
  job_type => 'PLSQL_SCRIPT',
  job_data_b...
```

Das 2. SQL ist auch dieses Package aber anders ausgeführt:



```
-- Database Alias: BPFM04_EW1
-- Oracle Server Version: 19.3.1.0.0
-- Script create sqltext from awr12.sql (Product TuTool NG 1.8.1.9 : www.tutool.de)
-- Start Time : 08.10.19 08:21:25
-- Input Parameters :
-- sql_id='a3yqkxhuasny'
```

```
1 begin
2   pkg_ekdm_fact_return_daily.prc_fact_return_daily_main;
3* end;
```

Man könnte auch überlegen und eventuell '\_parallel\_broadcast\_enabled' = false systemweit einsetzen. Möglicherweise verliert man an einigen Stellen etwas an der Performance. Dafür beseitigt man solche Ausreißer.

Man könnte auf dem StandBy testen, ob das Löschen von System-Statistiken das Verhalten mit Broadcast-Distribution ändert.