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The Best Way...

Thomas Kyte http://asktom.oracle.com/

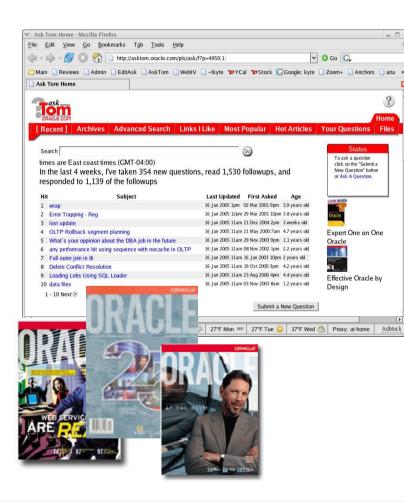
What we know, shapes how we do things...

```
ops$tkyte%ORA11GR1> with
  2 players as
  3 ( select cast( 'P'||rownum as varchar2(2) ) username
  4
       from all objects
       where rownum <= 8),
  5
  6 weeks as
  7 ( select rownum week
  8
        from all_objects
       where rownum <= 7 ),
  9
 10
    data as
    ( select username,
 11
 12
              week,
 13
             row number() over (partition by week order by rnd) rn
 14
         from ( select username, week, dbms_random.random rnd
 15
                 from players, weeks
 16
 17 )
    select *
 18
 19
     from data
     pivot( max(username) for rn in (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8) )
 20
 21
     order by week
 22 /
```

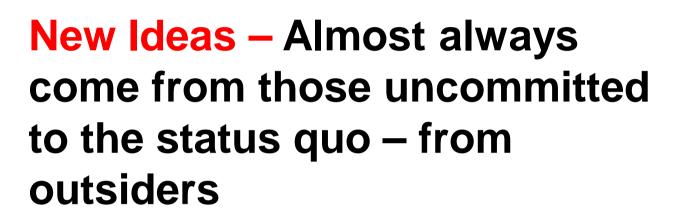
```
ops$tkyte%ORA11GR1> with
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  3 ( select cast( 'P'||rownum as varchar2(2) ) username
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       where rownum <= 8),
  5
  6
 18 select *
 19
    from data
 20 pivot( max(username) for rn in (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8) )
    order by week
 21
 22 /
     WEEK 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
        1 P4 P5 P8 P3 P2 P1 P6 P7
        2 P5 P8 P7 P2 P6 P1 P4 P3
        3 P8 P3 P6 P7 P4 P5 P2 P1
        4 P5 P2 P3 P8 P6 P1 P7 P4
        5 P6 P8 P1 P7 P5 P2 P4 P3
        6 P4 P8 P7 P6 P2 P1 P5 P3
        7 P6 P8 P2 P1 P3 P7 P4 P5
```

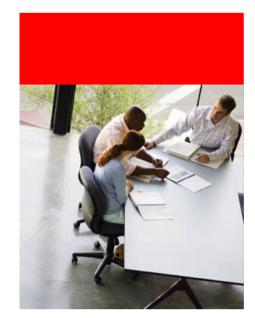
7 rows selected.

Who am I



- Been with Oracle since 1993
- User of Oracle since 1987
- The "Tom" behind AskTom in Oracle Magazine
 www.oracle.com/oramag
- Expert Oracle Database Architecture
- Effective Oracle by Design
- Expert One on One Oracle
- Beginning Oracle

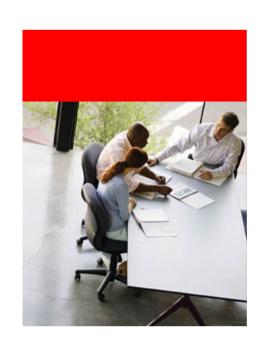




People are committed to whatever has worked for them in the past.

Best Practices defined –

Consensus of expert opinions, based on actual customer experiences in practice.



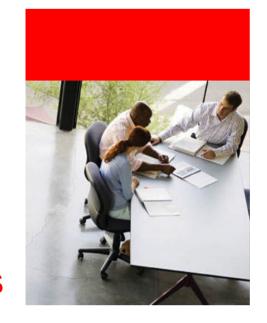
Lessons learned.

Proven practices associated with a particular usage profile.

Baseline configuration rules - prerequisite to tuning.

Sounds all good...

Best Practices – It is easy with Best Practices to forget that once a practice has been branded as "Best", that it may represent certain tradeoffs and may involve noteworthy downside potential. It is also easy to forget the context for which any given practice was promoted as "Best", and therefore apply it in some inappropriate context.

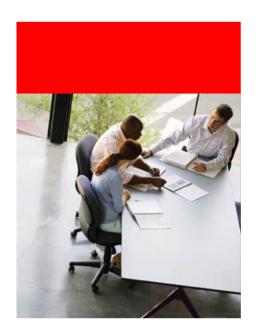


Bob Sneed, Sun Microsystems

Bryn Llewellyn on Best Practices

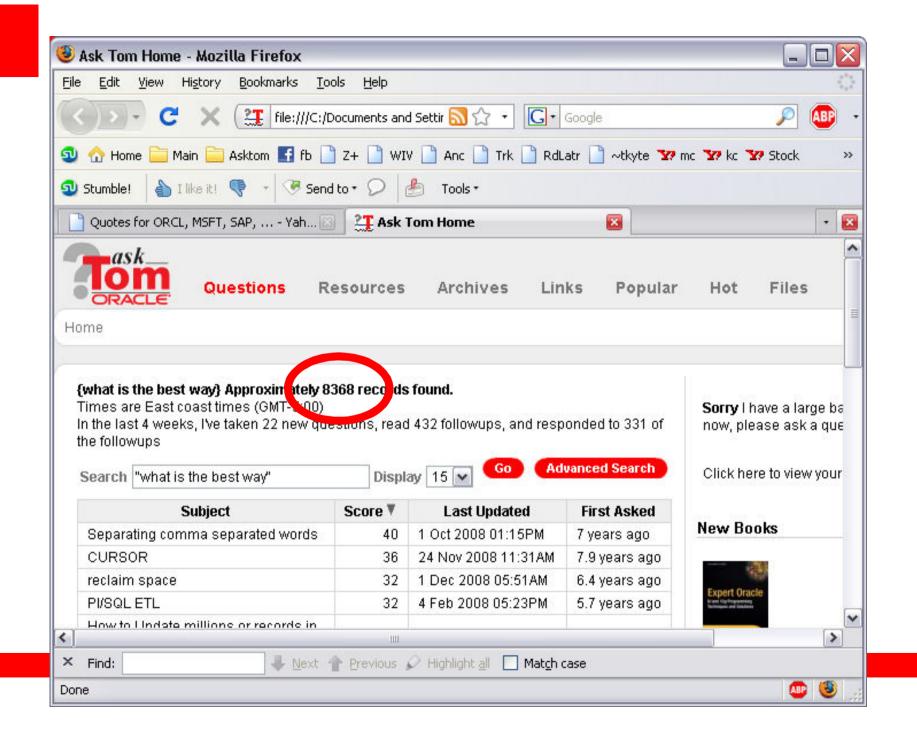
Prescribing best practice principles for programming any 3GL is phenomenally difficult. One of the hardest challenges is the safety of the assumption that the reader starts out with these qualities





If there was a universal best way to do something, we would not have implemented the other ways...

AskTom "What is The best way?"





```
select *
  from t1, t2
where t1. id = t2. id
  and t1.small_distinct = :x
```

- T1 is large, where small_distinct = :x returns much of the table
- T2 is large



select * from t1, t2
where t1. id = t2. Id and t1.small_distinct = :x

HASH JOIN

TABLE ACCESS FULL T1

TABLE ACCESS FULL T2

SELECT STATEMENT

NESTED LOOPS

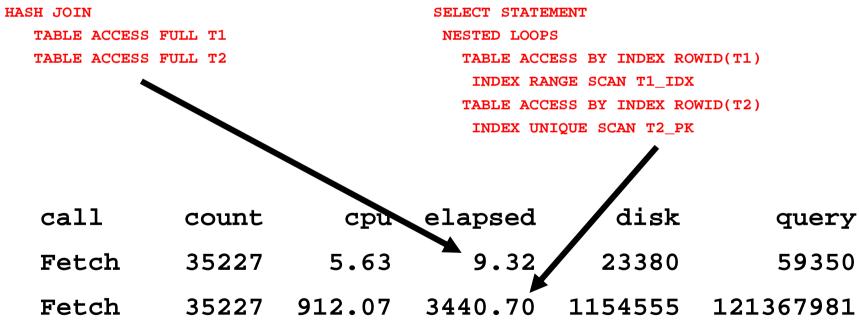
TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID(T1)

INDEX RANGE SCAN T1_IDX

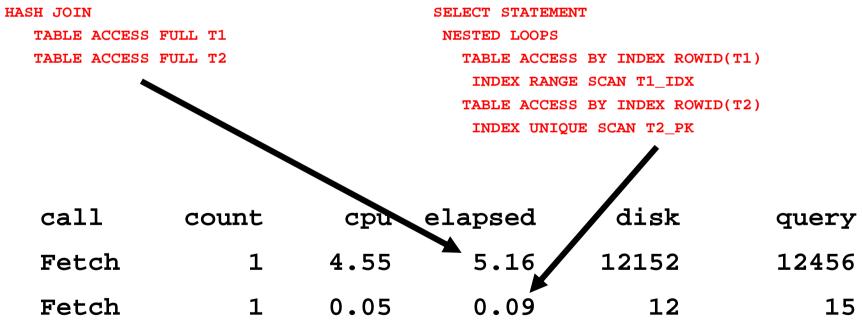
TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID(T2)

INDEX UNIQUE SCAN T2_PK

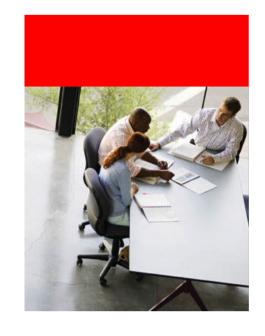




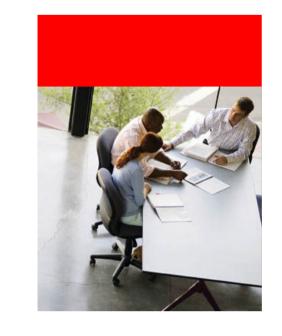




It takes a context – It is also easy to forget the context for which any given practice was promoted as "Best", and therefore apply it in some inappropriate context

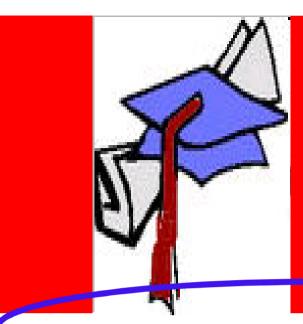


Indexes are 'best', everyone knows that...



It takes understanding too – You need to take the facts, coupled with your knowledge,

How do I tune with tkprof...



What can you do with this information?

select count(subobject_name) from big_table.big_table

COUNT (SUBOBJECT_NAME)

6000

 call
 count
 cpu
 elapsed
 disk
 query

 total
 4
 99.36
 262.11
 1840758
 1840800

Roy Row Dougge Operation

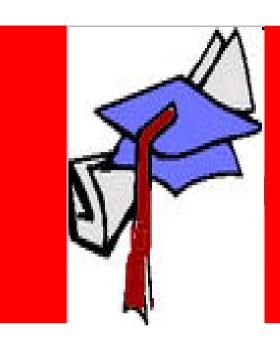
1 SORT AGGREGATE (cr=1840797 pr=1840758 pw=0 time=262104893 us)

12.000000 TABLE ACCESS FULL BIG TABLE (cr-1840797 pr=1840758 pw=0 time=384004887 us)

Event waited on db file scattered read

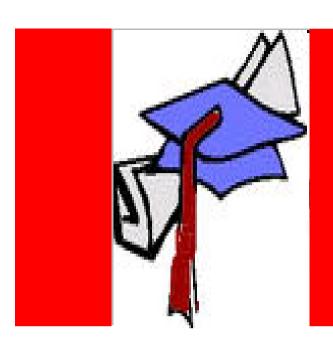
Times Max. Wait Total Waited 14425 0.22 195.87





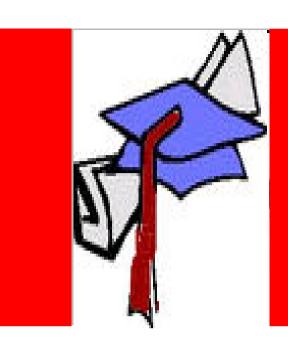
First, there are a bunch of facts...

- Query took a long time if we make it fast...
- We did a ton of physical IO and that is slow
- We did a ton of logical IO and that is not 'free'
- There is a big difference between elapsed and cpu we were waiting for something
- We can see our query and plan we know the answer to the query



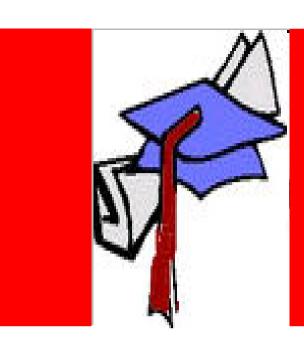
There are things we have knowledge of...

- We know the data (it is ours after all)
- How Oracle works (hopefully!)



What are some obvious things to think about here?

- We needed a very small subset of the rows 700k out of 128m
- The table looks well packed simple math, divide IO's (cr=1,840,797) by rows (128,000,000), about 70 rows/block and given we know the average row width (it is our data after all...) that sounds nicely packed
 - What can we rule out now? Shrink and Rebuild...



What are Some possible options?

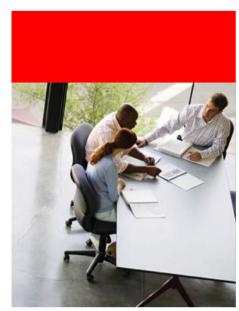
- Make full scan faster
 - Maybe by compressing the table
 - Maybe by including subobject_name in some index (to avoid the table)
- Remove Full Scan
 - We are interested in only 0.6% of the data
 - Maybe a new index would help
- Don't do it or do it differently...



In Real Life it Will be more Complex...

- It will be more complex in general
- But the process is the same
 - Get facts
 - Infer more facts
 - Build your context!
 - Rule things out
 - Ruling something out is as good as ruling something in
 - Many best practices will fall by the wayside here



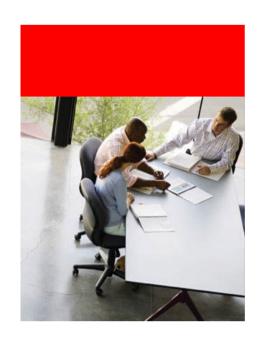


"This 'telephone' has too many shortcomings to be seriously considered as a means of communication. The device is inherently of no value to us." – Western Union internal memo, 1876.

"The concept is interesting and well-formed, but in order to earn better than a 'C,' the idea must be feasible." – Yale University management professor in response to Fred Smith's paper proposing reliable overnight delivery service. Smith went on to found Federal Express Corp.

Although experience is often valuable, it can be a liability in a search for creative ideas.

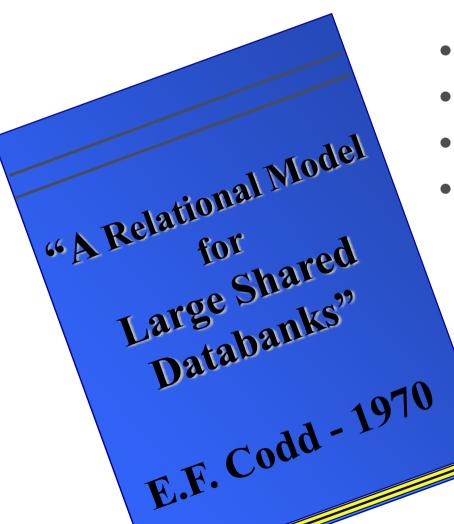






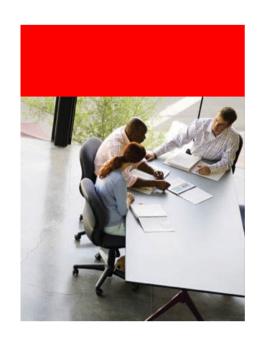
When you were 12, did you know what you wanted to be when you grew up?

The Beginning...

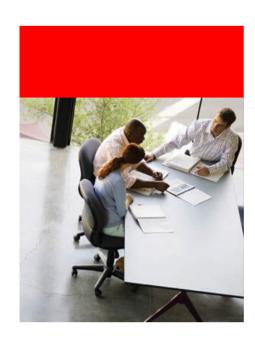


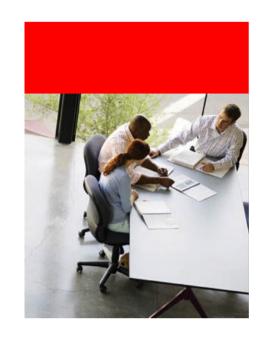
- Data Model with Structure
- Data Independent of Code
- Set-oriented
- 1977 the work begins











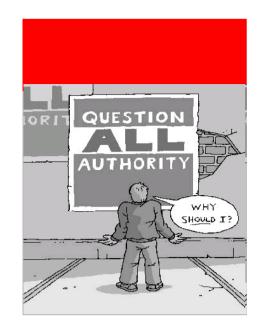
Learn a new language – else everything will look like a nail.

C, C++, PL/I, Rexx, Exec, JCL, SAS, Pascal, Cobol, Java, Ada, PL/SQL, T-SQL, Prolog, Lisp, Scheme, Various Assemblers, many SQL dialects, many scripting languages, ...



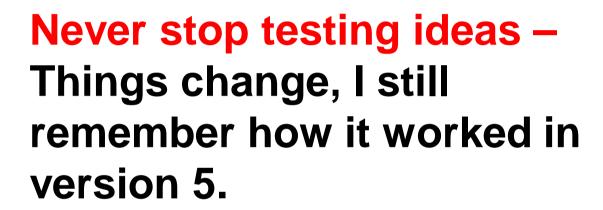
Don't tune a query – tune a process, an algorithm, the entire approach.

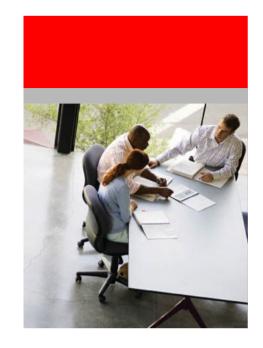
Don't fall into the sunk cost theory...



Always Question Everything – in a non-annoying way of course!

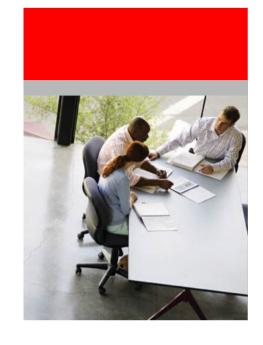
Question Authority...



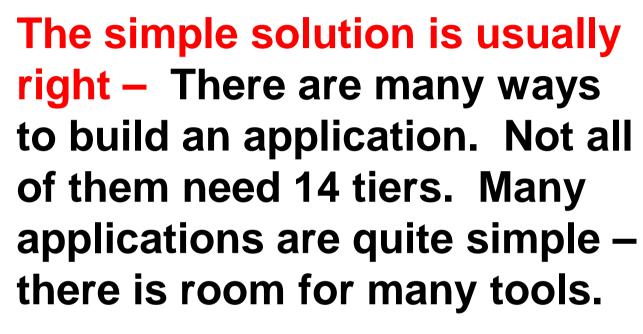


The tuning techniques (best practices) of yesterday are today's performance / maintenance headaches...

Don't rule anything out until you try it – How do you know it won't work unless you try it. Just because it didn't work in a different context doesn't mean it won't work now.



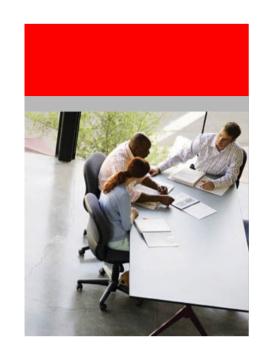
You can't use any feature until it is 3 releases old – this is software, not fine wine...





We get caught up in the novelty of the idea that we ignore how practical it really is...





I learn something new every day about Oracle – from the questions I get about Oracle...





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The Best Way...

Thomas Kyte http://asktom.oracle.com/

What we know, shapes how we do things...