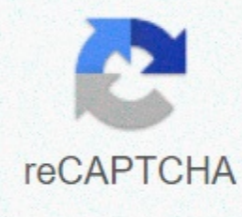




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## Table stats gather in oracle 11g

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Poor statistics usually lead to poor plans Collecting good quality statistics is not straightforward Collecting good quality statistics can be time consuming Improving the statistical quality improves the chance to find an optimal plan (usually) The higher the range the higher the accuracy the higher the sample the longer it takes to collect the longer the time it takes the less frequently we can collect fresh statistics! If the data changes frequently, use a smaller sample size (try to avoid this) If the data does not change frequently AUTO\_SAMPLE\_SIZE: Collect statistics less frequently and with a very large sample size Recommended syntax /\* Provided we want Oracle to determine where to place histograms (instead of entering the list manually): In 10g avoid AUTO\_SAMPLE\_SIZE exec dbms\_stats.gather\_table\_stats('owner', 'table\_name', estimate\_percent => NNN,level of detail =>it depends): In 11g use AUTO\_SAMPLE\_SIZE but keep an eye open. exec dbms\_stats.gather\_table\_stats('owner', 'table\_name'); \*/ About \* \_TAB\_MODIFICATIONS When you ask \* \_TAB\_MODIFICATIONS view you should make sure that you are running DBMS\_STATS.FLUSH\_DATABASE\_MONITORING\_INFO before you do so to achieve accurate results. Before - exec DBMS\_STATS.FLUSH\_DATABASE\_MONITORING\_INFO; -- SQL&gt; select table\_name, insert, update, delete dba\_tab\_modifications where table\_name = 'BIG\_TABLE'; no rows marked SQL&gt; After SQL&gt; exec DBMS\_STATS.FLUSH\_DATABASE\_MONITORING\_INFO; The PL/SQL procedure is complete. SQL&gt; select table\_name, inserts, updates, deletes dba\_tab\_modifications where table\_name='BIG\_TABLE'; TABLE\_NAME INSERT UPDATES deletes ----- BIG\_TABLE 100 0 SQL&gt; Identify obsolete statistics: col TABLE\_NAME for a30 col PARTITION\_NAME for a20 select OWNER, TABLE\_NAME, PARTITION\_NAME, SUBPARTITION\_NAME, NUM\_ROWS, LAST\_ANALYZED from where STALE\_STATS='YES'; OR select OWNER, TABLE\_NAME, LAST\_ANALYZED, STALE\_STATS from DBA\_TAB\_STATISTICS where OWNER='&AMP;OWNER' AND STALE\_STATS='YES'; Collect STATISTICS CASCADE = &gt; TRUE : Collect statistics on the indices as well. If not used Oracle will decide whether to collect it or not. DEGREE = &gt; 4: Degree of parallelism. ESTIMATE\_PERCENT =&gt; DBMS\_STATS.AUTO\_SAMPLE\_SIZE : (DEFAULT) Automatically set the sample size % for skewed (distinct) values (accurate and faster than setting a manual sample size). METHOD\_OPT=&gt;.: To collect histograms: FOR COLUMNS SIZE AUTO : You can specify one column between instead of all columns. FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE REPEAT : Prevent deleting histograms and collect it only for columns that already have histograms. FOR ALL COLUMNS : Collect histograms on all columns. FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE SKEWONLY : Collect histograms for columns have skewed value should test bias first FOR ALL INDEXED COLUMNS : Collect histograms for columns have indexes only. DATABASE Level Gathering statistics for all objects in the database, cascade will include indexes exec DBMS\_STATS.FLUSH\_DATABASE\_MONITORING\_INFO; select OWNER, TABLE\_NAME, LAST\_ANALYZED, STALE\_STATS from DBA\_TAB\_STATISTICS where STALE\_STATS='YES'; exec dbms\_stats.gather\_database\_stats(cascade=&gt;TRUE,method\_opt =&gt;'FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO'); OR - For faster running EXEC DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS(ESTIMATE\_PERCENT=&gt;DBMS\_STATS.AUTO\_SAMPLE\_SIZE,degree=&gt;6); OR EXEC DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS(ESTIMATE\_PERCENT=&gt;dbms\_stats.auto\_sample\_size,CASCADE =&gt;TRUE,degree =&gt;4); FORM level Collect statistics for all objects in a form, cascade will include indexes. If not used Oracle will decide whether to collect it or not. exec DBMS\_STATS.FLUSH\_DATABASE\_MONITORING\_INFO; select OWNER, TABLE\_NAME, LAST\_ANALYZED, STALE\_STATS from DBA\_TAB\_STATISTICS where STALE\_STATS='YES' and OWNER='&AMP;owner'; set timing on exec dbms\_stats.gather\_schema\_stats(ownname=&gt;'&AMP;schema\_name', CASCADE=&gt;TRUE,ESTIMATE\_PERCENT=&gt;dbms\_stats.auto\_sample\_size,degree =&gt;4); OR exec dbms\_stats.gather\_schema\_stats(ownname=&gt;'&AMP;schema\_name', ESTIMATE\_PERCENT=&gt;dbms\_stats.auto\_sample\_size,degree =&gt;4); -- CASCADE is not included here. Let Oracle decide whether to collect statistics on indices or not DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS ('&AMP;schema\_name'); Will collect statistics on 100% of the form tables. THE SAL LEVEL - The CASCADE parameter determines whether statistics are collected for the indices in a table or not. exec DBMS\_STATS.FLUSH\_DATABASE\_MONITORING\_INFO; SELECT OWNER, TABLE\_NAME, LAST\_ANALYZED, STALE\_STATS from DBA\_TAB\_STATISTICS DER TABLE\_NAME='&AMP;&AMP; TNAME'; exec dbms\_stats.gather\_table\_stats(ownname=&gt;'&AMP;Schema\_name', tabname=&gt;'&AMP;Table\_name', estimate\_percent=&gt;DBMS\_STATS. =&gt;4); OR - Collect statistics on the table with histograms are automatically created exec exec Index Statistics exec DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_INDEX\_STATS(ownname =&gt;'&AMP;OWNER', indname =&gt;'&AMP;INDEX\_NAME', estimate\_percent =&gt;DBMS\_STATS.AUTO\_SAMPLE\_SIZE); SYSTEM STATISTICS What are system statistics: System statistics are statistics on CPU speed and IO performance, enabling the CBO to effectively cost each operation in an execution plan. Introduced in Oracle 9i. Why collect system statistics: Oracle strongly recommends collecting system statistics during a representative workload, ideally at maximum workload time, to provide more accurate CPU/IO cost estimates to the optimization. You only need to collect system statistics once. There are two types of system statistics (NOWORKLOAD statistics and WORKLOAD statistics): NOWORKLOAD statistics: This will simulate a workload - not the real one, but a simulation and will not collect full statistics, it is less accurate than WORKLOAD statistics, but if you can not capture the statistics during a typical workload you can use noworkload statistics. How to collect noworkload statistics: SQL&gt; performs dbms\_stats.gather\_system\_stats(); WORKLOAD STATISTICS: This will collect statistics under the current workload [which should be representative of actual system I/O and CPU workload on DB]. How to collect workload statistics: SQL&gt; exec dbms\_stats.gather\_system\_stats('start'); When the workload window ends after 1,2,3.. hours or whatever, stop the system statistics collection: SQL&gt; performs dbms\_stats.gather\_system\_stats('stop'); You can use time interval (minutes) instead of manually issuing the start/stop command: SQL&gt; run dbms\_stats.gather\_system\_stats('interval',60); Check the system values collected: col pname format a20 col pval2 format a40 select \* from sys.aux\_stats \$; cpuspeedNW: Displays the noworkload CPU speed, (average cpu cycles per second). ioseektim: The sum of search time, latency and OS overhead time. ioftspeed: I/O transfer speed, optimizer tells how fast DB can read data in a single read request. cpuspeed: Stands for CPU speed during a workload statistics collection. maxthr: Maximum I/O throughput. slavethr: Average parallel slave I/O throughput. sreadtim: The single-block reading time statistics show the average time for a random single block reading. mreadtim: Average time (seconds) for a sequential multiblock read. mbrcr: Average multiblock reading count in blocks. Note: -When collecting NOWORKLOAD statistics it will collect (cpuspeedNW, ioseektim, ioftspeed) system statistics only. -The above values can be changed manually using DBMS\_STATS.SET\_SYSTEM\_STATS procedure. -According to Oracle, collecting workload statistics does not impose an additional cost on your system. Delete SQL&gt; run dbms\_stats.delete\_system\_stats(); To lock/unlock statistics on Table 1. Create table and controls SQL&gt; create table raj (x numbers); Table created. SQL &gt; SELECT stattype\_locked stattype\_locked dba\_tab\_statistics WHERE table\_name='RAJ' and owner='SH'; STATT ----- &lt;---- Output NULL. Therefore, the table unlocked. It will allow to collect statistics on this table SQL&gt; 2. Lock statistics SQL&gt; exec dbms\_stats.lock\_table\_stats('SH', 'RAJ'); The PL/SQL procedure is complete. SQL &gt; 3. Check SQL&gt; SELECT stattype\_locked FROM dba\_tab\_statistics WHERE table\_name='RAJ' and owner='SH'; Therefore, the ----- ALL &lt;---- the table is locked. It will not allow to collect statistics on this table SQL&gt; Tried to collect statistics, but fail SQL&gt; exec dbms\_stats.gather\_table\_stats('sh', 'raj'); START dbms\_stats.gather\_table\_stats('sh', 'raj'); END; \* ERROR on line 1: ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked (state type = ALL) &lt; &lt; - LOCKED 4. Unlock SQL&gt; exec dbms\_stats.unlock\_table\_stats ('SH', 'RAJ'); The PL/SQL procedure is complete. SQL&gt; SELECT stattype\_locked FROM dba\_tab\_statistics WHERE table\_name='RAJ' and owner='SH'; STATT ----- &lt;----it is unlocked. It will allow to collect statistics on this table SQL&gt; exec dbms\_stats.gather\_table\_stats('sh', 'raj'); The PL/SQL procedure is complete. SQL&gt; Locked: ALL Unlocked: ZERO Other: select status from dba\_autotask\_client where client\_name = 'auto optimizer statistics collection'; Warning: Your use of information or material on this website is entirely at your own risk. It is provided only for educational purposes. We do not guarantee that it will work for you. Make sure that you run it in the test environment before using. Reference: Master Note: Optimizer Statistics (Doc ID 1369591.1) DBA\_TAB\_MODIFICATIONS Updated only once a day from 10g (Doc ID 1476052.1)

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