
**ACS, ECS [e Cardinality/Statistics
feedback]**

ITOUG Tech Day - Database Stream
Milano - 8 Giugno 2017





- Performance Team di ICTeam dal 2013
- Oracle (da 8i a 12c)
- Assessment prestazionali, optimizer Oracle, PL/SQL



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- **Introduzione**
- **Elenco hidden parameter**
- **Comportamento di ACS senza istogrammi**
- **Comportamento di ACS con istogrammi**
- **Principali evidenze**

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT n2)
FROM t
WHERE n1 = 1000
AND    n2 >= 1
```

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT n2)
FROM t
WHERE n1 = :b1
AND    n2 >= :b2
```

Statistiche sugli oggetti

Parametri CBO

Dynamic Sampling

Cardinality Feedback

Cursor Sharing

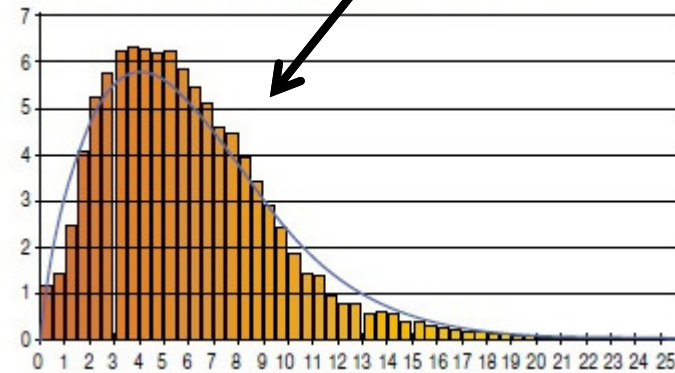
Adaptive Cursor Sharing

Adaptive Plan

- **Feature introdotta dalla versione 9i**
- **L'optimizer "sbircia" il valore della bind variable sin dalla prima esecuzione di un cursore**
- **L'optimizer calcola la selectivity come se il literal fosse sostituito alla bind variable**
- **Migliora quindi la qualità del piano di esecuzione**



Distribuzione del dato



Quando l'optimizer Oracle sceglie il piano "sbirciando" la bind variable non è garantito che quel piano sia il migliore per tutti i possibili valori, ma lo è solo per quello che in letteratura è conosciuto come peeked value

Uso di literal

- Hard parse per ogni cambio valore
- Uso intensivo di risorse (hard parse, child cursor - CPU, SGA)
- Piani “ottimali”

Uso di bind variable

- Evita hard parse
- Minore utilizzo di risorse
- La condivisione del piano non sempre è ottimale



Adaptive Cursor Sharing nasce con l'ambizione di ottenere il meglio dalle due strategie appena descritte

- **Riduzione dell'utilizzo di risorse**
- **Piani ottimali**

- **introdotto dalla versione Oracle 11g**
- **consente di generare ed utilizzare differenti piani ottimali in presenza di bind variable**
- **La caratteristica principale è quella di riconoscere se un cursore è bind sensitive (valore 'Y' nella colonna IS_BIND_SENSITIVE in V\$SQL o v\$SQLAREA)**
- **Un cursore è bind sensitive se l'optimizer Oracle ritiene che il piano ottimale può dipendere da differenti valori passati alla bind variable**
- **Prima di etichettare un cursore come "bind sensitive" vengono eseguiti una serie di controlli**

Doc ID 740052.1

- query is executed with bind peeking
- binds using any of the following relational operators = < > <= >= != or a user defined bind operator e.g. contains(e.job,:job,1)>0,
From 11.2.0.2 the "LIKE" operator is also supported
- **A histogram exists on the column containing the bind value.**

Doc ID 740052.1

Quando ACS viene disabilitato:

- **Extended cursor sharing has been disabled**
- The query has no binds
- Parallel query is used
- Certain parameters like ("_optim_peek_user_binds"=false) are set
- You are using a /*+ NO_BIND_AWARE */ hint
- Outlines are being used
- Query is recursive
- The number of binds in a given sql statement is greater than **14.** ** Could be less depending on version and setting of fix_control for Bug 10182051.

- **Extended Cursor Sharing (aka Bind Aware)** è una delle condizioni necessarie affinché ACS non venga disabilitato
- Lo scopo di ECS è quello di segnare un cursore come **bind aware** se dopo la prima esecuzione viene riscontrata una significativa differenza della cardinality
- la colonna `V$SQL.is_bind_aware` è valorizzata con 'Y'.

- **Cardinality Feedback** (Statistics Feedback in Oracle 12c) è una feature presente dalla versione 11gR2
- aiuta l'optimizer Oracle nella scelta del piano di accesso migliore quando un SQL statement viene utilizzato più volte e la stima della cardinalità non è corretta (statistiche sugli oggetti mancanti o inaccurate, predicati complessi ecc.)
- Dopo la prima esecuzione se la cardinality stimata è (significativamente) differente viene memorizzata per utilizzi futuri e lo statement viene segnato come **REOPTIMIZABLE** (nuova colonna in 12c `V$SQL.is_reoptimizable`).

NAME	VALUE	DEFLT	KSPDESC
-----	-----	-----	-----
_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing	TRUE	TRUE	optimizer adaptive cursor sharing
_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing	UDO	TRUE	optimizer extended cursor sharing
_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel	SIMPLE	TRUE	optimizer extended cursor sharing for relational operators
_optimizer_use_feedback	TRUE	TRUE	optimizer use feedback

- **_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing** (TRUE/FALSE)
- **_optimizer_use_feedback** (TRUE/FALSE)
- **_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing** (NONE/UDO)
- **_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel** (NONE/SIMPLE)

```
select count(distinct n2) from feedback where n1 = :b1 and n2 >= :b2
```

- 1° esecuzione: accesso con indice; (11g phv 3994666447 - 12c phv 2767038796)
- 2° esecuzione: accesso in Full Table Scan; (11g e 12c phv 1141924756)
- 3° esecuzione: accesso in Full Table Scan;
- 4° esecuzione: accesso in Full Table Scan;
- 5° esecuzione: accesso con indice;

select count(distinct n2) from feedback where n1 = :b1 and n2 >= :b2

Differente PHV (ma "identico" execution plan, accesso con indice)

Plan hash value: 3994666447

11g

Plan hash value: 2767038796

12c

Id	Operation	Name	Id	Operation	Name
0	SELECT STATEMENT		0	SELECT STATEMENT	
1	SORT AGGREGATE		1	SORT AGGREGATE	
2	VIEW	VW_DAG_0	2	VIEW	VW_DAG_0
3	HASH GROUP BY		3	HASH GROUP BY	
4	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	FEEDBACK	4	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	FEEDBACK
5	INDEX RANGE SCAN	FEEDBACK_N1_IDX	5	INDEX RANGE SCAN	FEEDBACK_N1_IDX

11g e 12c

Plan hash value: 1141924756

Id	Operation	Name
0	SELECT STATEMENT	
1	SORT AGGREGATE	
2	VIEW	VW_DAG_0
3	HASH GROUP BY	
4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	FEEDBACK

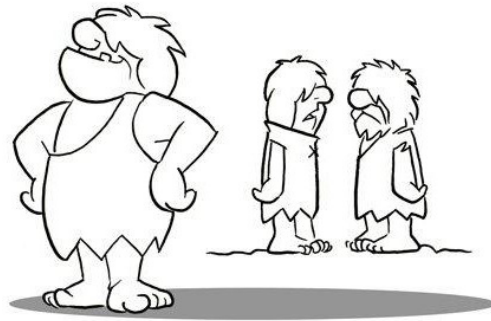
La differenza dell'execution plan (PHV) è dovuta a:
 db file parallel read o db file scattered read oppure
 db file sequential read

- Il parametro `_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing` non sembra avere differenti effetti modificando il valore
- Imponendo i due differenti valori (UDO – NONE) non sono state rilevate differenze comportamentali
- UDO – User Defined Operation (or Operator), sembrerebbe essere utilizzato in presenza di operatori definiti dall'utente



- con `_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing = FALSE` (quindi ACS spento) e senza istogrammi al piano quindi non è mai “adaptive”, il primo piano creato resta valido per le successive esecuzioni al variare degli altri hidden parameter
- **Doc ID 740052.1**

- SI DA' UN SACCO DI ARIE PERCHE' E' STATO IL PRIMO A SCOPRIRE L'ACQUA CALDA.



- con `_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing = FALSE` (quindi ACS spento) e senza istogrammi il piano quindi non è mai “adaptive”
- Al variare di `_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel`: il piano resta invariato ma cambiano le caratteristiche del cursore

Legenda:

s – bind sensitive
 B – bind aware
 S - sharable

NAME	VALUE
<code>_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing</code>	FALSE
<code>_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing</code>	UDO
<code>_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel</code>	SIMPLE
<code>_optimizer_use_feedback</code>	TRUE

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmqnx0t	0	2767038796	Y	Y	Y	1

. . .

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmqnx0t	0	2767038796	Y	Y	Y	5

NAME	VALUE
<code>_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing</code>	FALSE
<code>_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing</code>	UDO
<code>_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel</code>	NONE
<code>_optimizer_use_feedback</code>	TRUE

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmqnx0t	0	2767038796	N	N	Y	1

. . .

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmqnx0t	0	2767038796	N	N	Y	5

E con ACS attivo?

- `_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing = TRUE` (quindi ACS acceso) il piano non cambia mai, il piano calcolato durante la prima esecuzione resta invariato anche per le successive
- (`_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel = SIMPLE`) e con ECS attivo cambia qualcosa?
- variando il valore di `_optimizer_use_feedback` ho comportamenti differenti ?

- **_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing = TRUE**
- **_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel = SIMPLE**
- **optimizer_use_feedback (spento)**

```
NAME                                VALUE
-----                                -----
_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing  TRUE
_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing  UDO
_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel SIMPLE
_optimizer_use_feedback              FALSE
```

```
SQL_ID      CHILD_NUMBER      PHV s B S EXECUTIONS
-----
6avmk9kmqnx0t      0 2767038796 Y N Y      1
```

```
SQL_ID      CHILD_NUMBER      PHV s B S EXECUTIONS
-----
6avmk9kmqnx0t      0 2767038796 Y N Y      2
```

```
SQL_ID      CHILD_NUMBER      PHV s B S EXECUTIONS
-----
6avmk9kmqnx0t      0 2767038796 Y N N      2
6avmk9kmqnx0t      1 2767038796 Y Y Y      1
```

```
SQL_ID      CHILD_NUMBER      PHV s B S EXECUTIONS
-----
6avmk9kmqnx0t      0 2767038796 Y N N      2
6avmk9kmqnx0t      1 2767038796 Y Y Y      2
```

```
SQL_ID      CHILD_NUMBER      PHV s B S EXECUTIONS
-----
6avmk9kmqnx0t      0 2767038796 Y N N      2
6avmk9kmqnx0t      1 2767038796 Y Y Y      3
```

11g e 12c - stesso comportamento

In assenza di istogrammi - cardinality feedback acceso



- **_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing = TRUE**
- **_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel = SIMPLE**

11g

NAME	VALUE
<u>_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing</u>	TRUE
<u>_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing</u>	UDO
<u>_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel</u>	SIMPLE
<u>_optimizer_use_feedback</u>	TRUE

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	0	3994666447	Y	N	Y	1	

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	0	3994666447	Y	N	Y	2	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	1	3994666447	Y	Y	Y	1	CARDINALITY FEEDBACK

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	0	3994666447	Y	N	N	2	CARDINALITY FEEDBACK
6avmk9kmqnx0t	1	3994666447	Y	Y	Y	2	

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	0	3994666447	Y	N	N	2	CARDINALITY FEEDBACK
6avmk9kmqnx0t	1	3994666447	Y	Y	Y	3	

12c R1

NAME	VALUE
<u>_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing</u>	TRUE
<u>_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing</u>	UDO
<u>_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel</u>	SIMPLE
<u>_optimizer_use_feedback</u>	TRUE

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	0	2767038796	Y	N	Y	1	

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	0	2767038796	Y	N	Y	2	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	1	2767038796	Y	Y	Y	1	

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	0	2767038796	Y	N	N	2	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	1	2767038796	Y	Y	N	1	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	2	1141924756	Y	Y	Y	1	

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	0	2767038796	Y	N	N	2	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	1	2767038796	Y	Y	N	1	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	2	1141924756	Y	Y	N	1	
6avmk9kmqnx0t	3	2767038796	Y	Y	Y	1	

Legenda:

- s – bind sensitive
- B – bind aware
- S - sharable

STATISTICS FEEDBACK

Si torna indietro in 12.2?

12c R2



NAME	VALUE
_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing	TRUE
_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing	UDO
_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel	SIMPLE
_optimizer_use_feedback	TRUE

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmaqnx0t	0	2767038796	Y	N	Y	1
SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmaqnx0t	0	2767038796	Y	N	Y	2
SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmaqnx0t	0	2767038796	Y	N	N	2
6avmk9kmaqnx0t	1	2767038796	Y	Y	Y	1
SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmaqnx0t	0	2767038796	Y	N	N	2
6avmk9kmaqnx0t	1	2767038796	Y	Y	Y	2
SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmaqnx0t	0	2767038796	Y	N	N	2
6avmk9kmaqnx0t	1	2767038796	Y	Y	Y	2

Legenda:

- s** – bind sensitive
- B** – bind aware
- S** - sharable

Initialization Parameter Default Changes in Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2)

Review this list of initialization parameter default setting changes for Oracle Database 12c release 2 (12.2).

OPTIMIZER_ADAPTIVE_PLANS and OPTIMIZER_ADAPTIVE_STATISTICS

OPTIMIZER_ADAPTIVE_FEATURE functions are replaced by two new parameters: OPTIMIZER_ADAPTIVE_PLANS, and OPTIMIZER_ADAPTIVE_STATISTICS.

OPTIMIZER_ADAPTIVE_PLANS controls adaptive plans. It is set by default to TRUE. When set to TRUE, this parameter determines alternate execution plans built with alternative choices that are based on statistics collected as a query executes.

OPTIMIZER_ADAPTIVE_STATISTICS controls adaptive statistics. It is set by default to FALSE. When set to TRUE, the optimizer augments the statistics gathered in the database with adaptive statistics gathered at SQL statement parse time to improve the quality of SQL execution plans. Some query shapes are too complex to rely upon base table statistics alone. The optimizer augments them with adaptive statistics to determine more accurately the best SQL execution plan.

ALTER SESSION SET optimizer_adaptive_statistics = true;

Statistics feedback per singola tabella (NO JOIN) è sempre abilitato

L'utilizzo di Statistics feedback 12cR1 (ma anche Cardinality feedback in 11g) **in assenza di istogrammi** è stato rilevato solo in presenza della seguente combinazione di parametri:

`_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing = TRUE`
`_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel = SIMPLE`
`_optimizer_use_feedback = TRUE`

In 12cR2 nel test case Statistics feedback **non è mai stato utilizzato**

- In **11g** anche con l'intervento di Cardinality Feedback **il piano non cambia mai**
- In **12cR1** l'intervento di Statistics Feedback in assenza di istogrammi e quindi con ACS spento (l'assenza di istogrammi sulle colonne coinvolte nei predicati che contengono bind variable preclude l'intervento di ACS), **sembrerebbe quindi contribuire a rendere comunque il piano "adaptive"**
- In **12cR2** si ha lo stesso comportamento **11g** ma non è stato notato l'intervento di Statistics Feedback

Cosa succede in presenza di istogrammi?

- una colonna referenziata nella WHERE clause i cui dati sono rappresentativi di una distribuzione asimmetrica probabilmente presenta un istogramma calcolato durante la raccolta delle statistiche.
- alla prima esecuzione l'optimizer Oracle determina che l'esecuzione del cursore dipende dal valore assegnato alla bind, il cursore (child_number #0) viene quindi "segnalato" come **bind sensitive**.

- L'attribuzione di bind sensitive fa sì che venga attivato un **monitoring** del cursore al variare del valore passato alla bind variable per stabilire se è necessario un cambio piano
- Quando un nuovo piano viene individuato (perché il precedente non è ritenuto ottimale per l'esecuzione corrente) viene creato un nuovo child_number (#1), il cursore viene segnato come bind aware ed il precedente child_number (#0) viene dichiarato non sharable (cioè non viene più utilizzato, successivamente oggetto di flush dallo shared pool).

V\$SQL_CS_SELECTIVITY

V\$SQL_CS_SELECTIVITY exposes the valid selectivity ranges for a child cursor in extended cursor sharing mode. A valid range consists of a low and high value for each predicate containing binds. Each predicate's selectivity (with the current bind value) must fall between the corresponding low and high values in order for the child cursor to be shared.

Column	Datatype	Description
ADDRESS	RAW (4)	Address of the handle to the parent for this cursor
HASH_VALUE	NUMBER	Hash value of the parent statement in the library cache
SQL_ID	VARCHAR2 (13)	SQL identifier of the parent cursor in the library cache
CHILD_NUMBER	NUMBER	Number of the child cursor
PREDICATE	VARCHAR2 (40)	Predicate whose selectivity must fall between low and high values
RANGE_ID	NUMBER	Identifier for the range used to match up the low and high values for multiple predicates
LOW	VARCHAR2 (10)	Lower bound for allowable selectivity
HIGH	VARCHAR2 (10)	Upper bound for allowable selectivity

V\$SQL_CS_HISTOGRAM

V\$SQL_CS_HISTOGRAM summarizes the monitoring information stored by adaptive cursor sharing. This information is used to decide whether to enable extended cursor sharing for a query. It is stored in a histogram, whose bucket's contents are exposed by this view.

Column	Datatype	Description
ADDRESS	RAW (4)	Address of the handle to the parent for this cursor
HASH_VALUE	NUMBER	Hash value of the parent statement in the library cache
SQL_ID	VARCHAR2 (13)	SQL identifier of the parent cursor in the library cache
CHILD_NUMBER	NUMBER	Number of the child cursor being monitored
BUCKET_ID	NUMBER	Bucket number of the monitoring histogram
COUNT	NUMBER	Value in this bucket of the histogram

V\$SQL_CS_STATISTICS

V\$SQL_CS_STATISTICS contains the raw execution statistics used by the monitoring component of adaptive cursor sharing. A sample of the executions is monitored. This view exposes which executions were sampled, and what the statistics were for those executions. The statistics are cumulative for each distinct set of bind values.

Column	Datatype	Description
ADDRESS	RAW (4)	Address of the handle to the parent for this cursor
HASH_VALUE	NUMBER	Hash value of the parent statement in the library cache
SQL_ID	VARCHAR2 (13)	SQL identifier of the parent cursor in the library cache
CHILD_NUMBER	NUMBER	Number of the child cursor being monitored
BIND_SET_HASH_VALUE	NUMBER	Hash of the values of the binds
PEEKED	VARCHAR2 (1)	Indicates if this is the bind set used to build the cursor (Y) or not (N)
EXECUTIONS	NUMBER	Number of times this bind set has been executed and monitored
ROWS_PROCESSED	NUMBER	Cumulative number of rows processed by all row sources in the plan over all monitored executions with this bind set
BUFFER_GETS	NUMBER	Cumulative number of buffer gets over all monitored executions with this bind set
CPU_TIME	NUMBER	Cumulative CPU time (in microseconds) used by this cursor for monitored executions with this bind set

Obsoleta da 12c

Monitoring cursor - esempio



```
SQL> exec :b1 := 1000;  
SQL> exec :b2 := 1;  
SQL> select count(distinct n2) from feedback where n1 = :b1 and n2 >= :b2;
```

```
COUNT(DISTINCTN2)
```

```
-----  
1
```

```
Plan hash value: 2767038796
```

Id	Operation	Name
0	SELECT STATEMENT	
1	SORT AGGREGATE	
2	VIEW	VW_DAG_0
3	HASH GROUP BY	
4	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID BATCHED	FEEDBACK
5	INDEX RANGE SCAN	FEEDBACK_N1_IDX

```
SQL> select child_number, executions, buffer_gets, is_bind_sensitive BS, is_bind_aware BA, plan_hash_value  
2 from v$sql  
3 where sql_id = '6avmk9kmqnx0t';
```

CHILD_NUMBER	EXECUTIONS	BUFFER_GETS	B	B	PLAN_HASH_VALUE
0	1	40	Y	N	2767038796

```
SQL> select CHILD_NUMBER, PREDICATE, RANGE_ID, LOW, HIGH  
2 from v$sql_cs_selectivity  
3 where sql_id = '6avmk9kmqnx0t';
```

```
Nessuna riga selezionata
```

Monitoring cursor - esempio

```
SQL> exec :b1 := 1;  
SQL> exec :b2 := 1;  
SQL> select count(distinct n2) from feedback where n1 = :b1 and n2 >= :b2;
```

```
COUNT(DISTINCTN2)  
-----  
102400
```

Plan hash value: 2767038796

Id	Operation	Name
0	SELECT STATEMENT	
1	SORT AGGREGATE	
2	VIEW	VW_DAG_0
3	HASH GROUP BY	
4	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID BATCHED	FEEDBACK
5	INDEX RANGE SCAN	FEEDBACK_N1_IDX



```
SQL> select child_number, executions, buffer_gets, is_bind_sensitive BS, is_bind_aware BA, plan_hash_value  
2 from v$sql  
3 where sql_id = '6avmk9kmqnx0t';
```

```
CHILD_NUMBER EXECUTIONS BUFFER_GETS B B PLAN_HASH_VALUE  
-----  
0 2 51422 Y N 2767038796
```

```
SQL> select CHILD_NUMBER, PREDICATE, RANGE_ID, LOW, HIGH  
2 from v$sql_cs_selectivity  
3 where sql_id = '6avmk9kmqnx0t';
```

```
Nessuna riga selezionata
```


Monitoring cursor - esempio

```
SQL> select count(distinct n2) from feedback where n1 = :b1 and n2 >= :b2;
```

```
COUNT(DISTINCTN2)
-----
102400
```

Plan hash value: 1141924756

Id	Operation	Name
0	SELECT STATEMENT	
1	SORT AGGREGATE	
2	VIEW	VW_DAG_0
3	HASH GROUP BY	
4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	FEEDBACK



```
SQL> select child_number, executions, buffer_gets, is_bind_sensitive BS, is_bind_aware BA, plan_hash_value
2 from v$sql
3 where sql_id = '6avmk9kmqnx0t';
```

CHILD_NUMBER	EXECUTIONS	BUFFER_GETS	B	B	PLAN_HASH_VALUE
0	2	51422	Y	N	2767038796
1	1	68287	Y	Y	1141924756

```
SQL> select CHILD_NUMBER, PREDICATE, RANGE_ID, LOW, HIGH
2 from v$sql_cs_selectivity
3 where sql_id = '6avmk9kmqnx0t';
```

CHILD_NUMBER	PREDICATE	RANGE_ID	LOW	HIGH
1	=B1	0	0.446524	0.545751
1	>=B2	0	0.900000	1.100000

Monitoring cursor - esempio



```
SQL> exec :b1 := 1000;  
SQL> exec :b2 := 1;  
SQL> select count(distinct n2) from feedback where n1 = :b1 and n2 >= :b2;
```

```
COUNT(DISTINCTN2)
```

```
-----  
1
```

```
Plan hash value: 2767038796
```

```
-----  
| Id | Operation | Name |  
-----  
| 0 | SELECT STATEMENT | |  
| 1 | SORT AGGREGATE | |  
| 2 | VIEW | VW_DAG_0 |  
| 3 | HASH GROUP BY | |  
| 4 | TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID BATCHED | FEEDBACK |  
| 5 | INDEX RANGE SCAN | FEEDBACK_N1_IDX |  
-----
```

```
SQL> select child_number, executions, buffer_gets, is_bind_sensitive BS, is_bind_aware BA, plan_hash_value  
2 from v$sql where sql_id = '6avmk9kmqnx0t';
```

```
CHILD_NUMBER EXECUTIONS BUFFER_GETS B B PLAN_HASH_VALUE
```

```
-----  
0 2 51422 Y N 2767038796  
1 1 68287 Y Y 1141924756  
2 1 3 Y Y 2767038796
```

```
SQL> select CHILD_NUMBER, PREDICATE, RANGE_ID, LOW, HIGH  
2 from v$sql_cs_selectivity where sql_id = '6avmk9kmqnx0t';
```

```
CHILD_NUMBER PREDICATE RANGE_ID LOW HIGH  
-----  
2 =B1 0 0.000004 0.000005  
2 >=B2 0 0.900000 1.100000  
1 =B1 0 0.446524 0.545751  
1 >=B2 0 0.900000 1.100000
```

Monitoring cursor - esempio



```
SQL> select child_number, bucket_id , count from v$sql_cs_histogram  
where sql_id = '6avmk9kmaqnx0t';
```

CHILD_NUMBER	BUCKET_ID		COUNT
2	0	small	1
2	1	medium	0
2	2	large	0
1	0		0
1	1		1
1	2		0
0	0		1
0	1		1
0	2		0

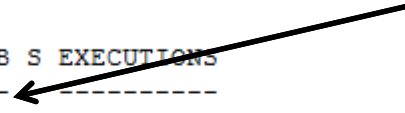
- in presenza di istogrammi il piano diventa “adaptive” solo quando **ECS** è acceso cioè quando il parametro **_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel** risulta essere impostato al valore **SIMPLE**, ciò avviene sia con ACS acceso (**_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing = TRUE**) che con ACS spento (**_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing = FALSE**).
- In realtà sarebbe quindi più corretto dire che con **ECS acceso e ACS spento** il piano diventa adaptive in virtù della presenza di istogrammi sulla colonna . Il piano (probabilmente) corretto viene individuato ad ogni esecuzione grazie proprio alla selettività imposta dagli istogrammi

In presenza di istogrammi

NAME	VALUE	DEFLT
<u>optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing</u>	FALSE	TRUE
<u>optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing</u>	ODC	TRUE
<u>optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel</u>	SIMPLE	TRUE
<u>optimizer_use_feedback</u>	FALSE	TRUE

Viene bypassato il controllo su bind sensitive

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmgqnx0t	0	3994666447	Y	Y	Y	1



SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmgqnx0t	0	3994666447	Y	Y	Y	1
6avmk9kmgqnx0t	1	1141924756	Y	Y	Y	1

Già da subito alla seconda esecuzione viene individuato il piano corretto

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmgqnx0t	0	3994666447	Y	Y	Y	1
6avmk9kmgqnx0t	1	1141924756	Y	Y	Y	2

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmgqnx0t	0	3994666447	Y	Y	Y	1
6avmk9kmgqnx0t	1	1141924756	Y	Y	Y	3

Legenda:

- s – bind sensitive
- B – bind aware
- S - sharable

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmgqnx0t	0	3994666447	Y	Y	Y	2
6avmk9kmgqnx0t	1	1141924756	Y	Y	Y	3

In presenza di istogrammi

Quando ECS e ACS sono invece entrambi accesi, l'optimizer riceve questa volta il contributo di Adaptive Cursor Sharing, per accorgersi quando è necessario un nuovo piano occorrono alcune esecuzioni:

NAME	VALUE	DEFLT	SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
<u>_optimizer_adaptive_cursor_sharing</u>	TRUE	TRUE	6avmk9kmgqx0t	0	3994666447	Y	N	Y	1
<u>_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing</u>	UDO	TRUE							
<u>_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel</u>	SIMPLE	TRUE							
<u>_optimizer_use_feedback</u>	TRUE	TRUE							
			6avmk9kmgqx0t	0	3994666447	Y	N	Y	2
			6avmk9kmgqx0t	1	1141924756	Y	Y	Y	1
			6avmk9kmgqx0t	0	3994666447	Y	N	N	2
			6avmk9kmgqx0t	1	1141924756	Y	Y	Y	2
			6avmk9kmgqx0t	0	3994666447	Y	N	N	2
			6avmk9kmgqx0t	1	1141924756	Y	Y	Y	2
			6avmk9kmgqx0t	2	3994666447	Y	Y	Y	1

Sono necessarie 3 esecuzioni prima che venga utilizzato un nuovo piano di esecuzione

In presenza di istogrammi (terza evidenza)

Quando invece il parametro `_optimizer_extended_cursor_sharing_rel = NONE` il piano non è mai adaptive, non cambia mai e resta sempre quello calcolato alla prima esecuzione.

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmcqnx0t	0	3994666447	N	N	Y	1

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmcqnx0t	0	2767038796	N	N	Y	1

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmcqnx0t	0	3994666447	N	N	Y	2

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmcqnx0t	0	2767038796	N	N	Y	2

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmcqnx0t	0	3994666447	N	N	Y	3

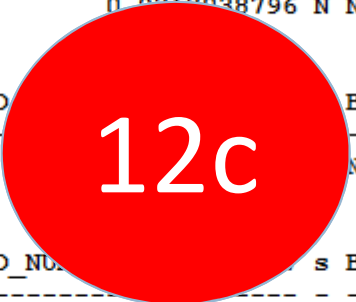
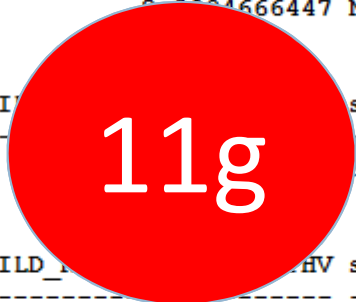
SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmcqnx0t	0	2767038796	N	N	Y	3

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmcqnx0t	0	3994666447	N	N	Y	4

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmcqnx0t	0	2767038796	N	N	Y	4

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmcqnx0t	0	3994666447	N	N	Y	5

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER	PHV	s	B	S	EXECUTIONS
6avmk9kmcqnx0t	0	2767038796	N	N	Y	5



- `/*+ BIND_AWARE */`
non esegue la fase di monitoraggio sul bind sensitive

- `/*+ NO_BIND_AWARE */`
spegne ACS

“In any case, when STATISTICS_LEVEL is set to BASIC at the *system level* both features are disabled “

https://antognini.ch/2011/09/impact-of-statistics_level-on-cardinality-feedback-and-adaptive-cursor-sharing/

Doc ID 296377.1

- [BIND_EQUIV_FAILURE](#)

The bind value's selectivity does not match that used to optimize the existing child cursor. When adaptive cursor sharing is used and the cursor is bind aware, then if the selectivity is outside of the current ranges and a new plan is desirable then a new child is raised with this as the reason code for non-sharing of the previous plan. For an example, see [Document 836256.1](#). After each execution in the example, run:

```
select sql_id, address, child_address, child_number, BIND_EQUIV_FAILURE from v$sql_shared_cursor where sql_id='19sxt3v07nzm4';
```

... once the cursor is marked as bind aware and a second plan is seen then the following will be the resultant output:

SQL_ID	ADDRESS	CHILD_ADDRESS	CHILD_NUMBER	B
19sxt3v07nzm4	000000007A1C0DE0	000000007A1BF980	0	N
19sxt3v07nzm4	000000007A1C0DE0	000000007A10DDB0	1	Y

As can be seen, the new version is created due to BIND_EQUIV_FAILURE

