# **Monitoring and Managing Storage**

## **Objectives**

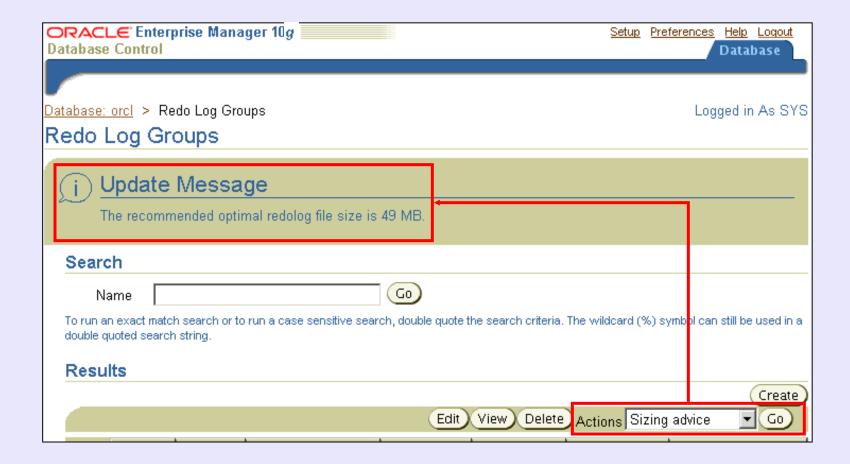
## After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Tune redo writing and archiving operations
- Issue statements that can be suspended when encountering space condition errors
- Reduce space-related error conditions through proactively managing tablespace space usage
- Reclaim wasted space from tables and indexes using the segment-shrink functionality
- Estimate the size of new tables and indexes
- Use different storage options to improve performance of queries
- Rebuild indexes online

## Online Redo Log File Configuration

- Size redo log files to minimize contention.
- Provide enough groups to prevent waiting.
- Store redo log files on separate, fast devices.
- Monitor the redo log file configuration with:
  - V\$LOGFILE
  - V\$LOG
  - V\$INSTANCE\_RECOVERY

## **Redo Logfile Sizing Advisor**



## Increasing the Performance of Archiving

- Allow the LGWR process to write to a disk different from the one the ARCn process is reading.
- Share the archiving work during a temporary increase in workload:

```
ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG ALL
TO <log_archive_dest>
```

- Increase the number of archive processes.
- Change archiving speed:
  - LOG\_ARCHIVE\_MAX\_PROCESSES
  - LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n

## **Resumable Statements**

#### A resumable statement:

- Allows you to suspend large operations instead of receiving an error
- Gives you a chance to fix the problem while the operation is suspended, rather than starting over
- Is suspended for the following conditions:
  - Out of space
  - Maximum extents reached
  - Space quota exceeded

## **Using Resumable Space Allocation**

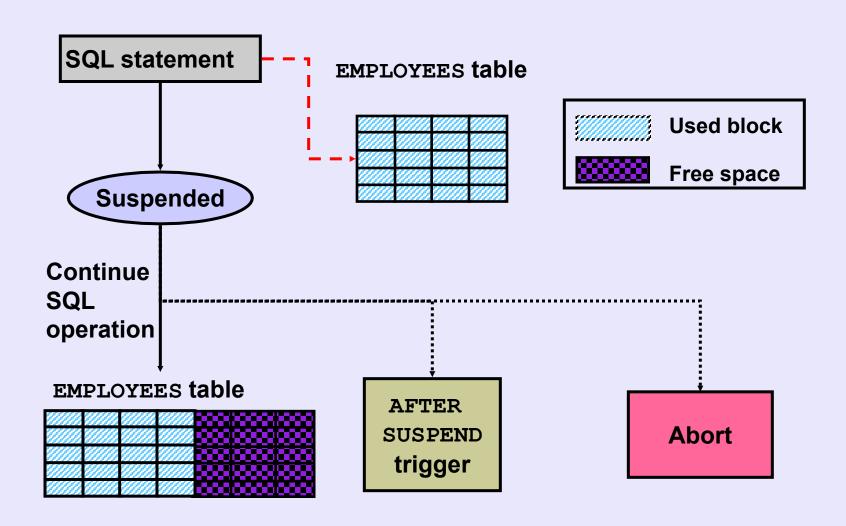
- Queries, DML operations, and certain DDL operations can be resumed if they encounter an out-of-space error.
- A resumable statement can be issued through SQL, PL/SQL, SQL\*Loader, or the Oracle Call Interface (OCI).
- To run a resumable statement, you must first enable resumable statements for your session.

```
ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE;

INSERT INTO sales_new SELECT * FROM sh.sales;

ALTER SESSION DISABLE RESUMABLE;
```

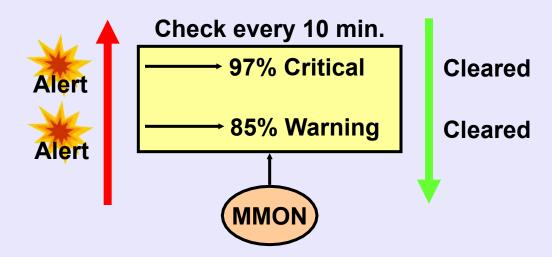
## **Resuming Suspended Statements**



## **Proactive Tablespace Monitoring Overview**

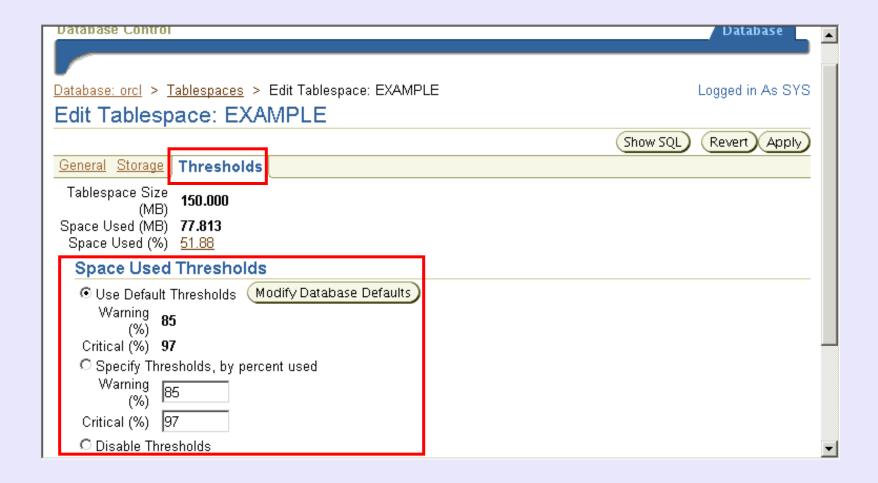
- Server-generated alerts inform you that:
  - Tablespaces are running low on available space
  - Segments are running out of space
- Data gathering and reporting provides:
  - Historical tablespace disk space usage
  - Segment growth trend analysis

## **Tablespace Space Usage Monitoring**



- Read-only and offline tablespaces: Do not set up alerts.
- Temporary tablespace: Threshold corresponds to space currently used by sessions.
- Undo tablespace: Threshold corresponds to space used by active and unexpired extents.
- Tablespaces that can extend automatically: Threshold is based on the maximum file size.

## **Edit Tablespace Page**



## **Segment Advisor Overview**

<u>Database: orcl.us.oracle.com</u> > <u>Advisor Central</u> > Segment Advisor

#### Segment Advisor

You can get advice on shrinking segments for individual schema objects or entire tablespaces.



Continue

- Tablespaces
- C Schema Objects

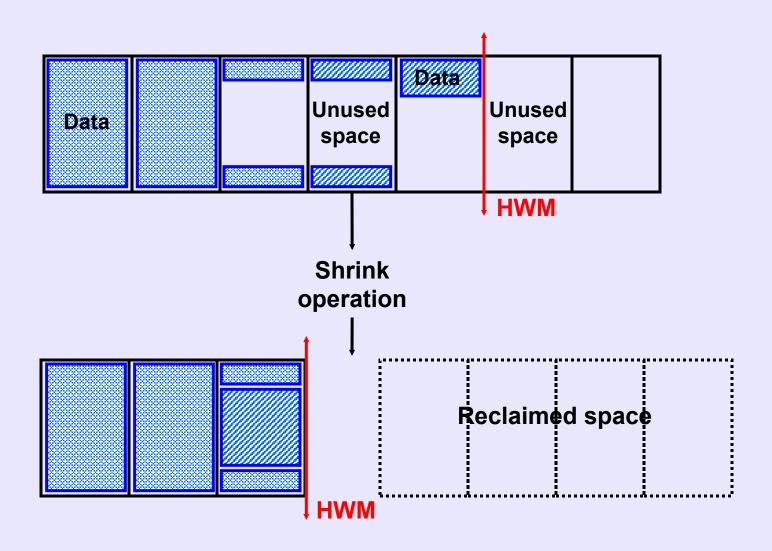
#### Advisor Mode

- Complete Analysis of All Segments (Comprehensive) In the absence of available statistics, the advisor will sample selected objects as needed, and generate more complete recommendations. The analysis may take a long time to finish.
- C Analysis Based on Available Statistics (Limited) The analysis will be based on statistics collected on the segment. In the absence of statistics, no recommendations will be generated.

#### Overview

The segment advisor determines whether objects have unused space that can be released, taking estimated future space requirements into consideration. The estimated future space calculation is based on historical trends.

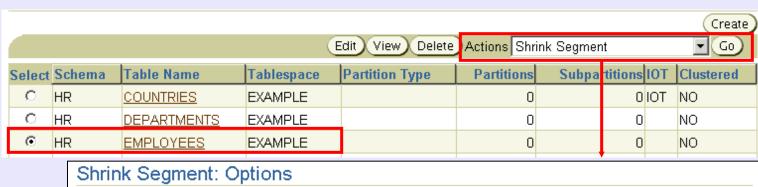
## **Shrinking Segments: Overview**

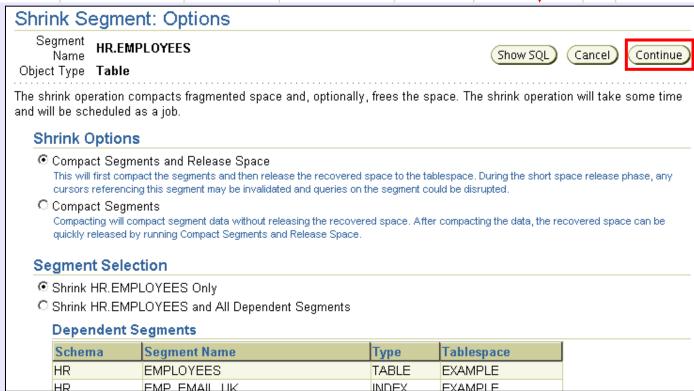


## **Shrinking Segments: Considerations**

- Online and in-place operation
- Applicable only to segments residing in ASSM tablespaces
- Candidate segment types:
  - Heap-organized tables and index-organized tables
  - Indexes
  - Partitions and subpartitions
  - Materialized views and materialized view logs
- Indexes are maintained.
- Triggers are not fired.

## **Database Control and Segment Shrink**





## **Accessing the Segment Advisor**

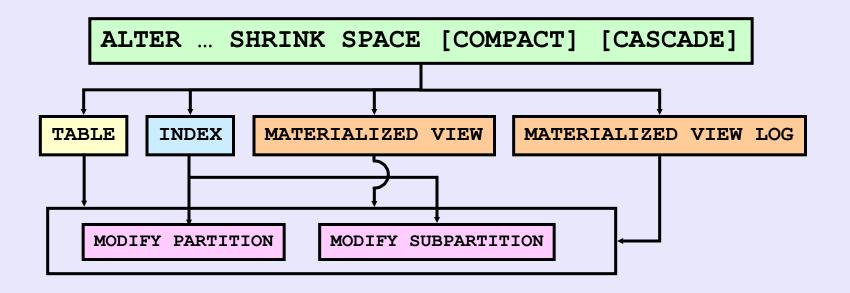


							Cre
	Edit View Delete Actions					tions Add Datafile	
Selec	t <u>Name</u> △	Туре	Extent Management	Segment Management	<u>Status</u>	Size (MB)	Add Datafile Create Like Generate DDL
•	EXAMPLE	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	150.000	80 Make Locally Managed Make Readonly
0	SYSAUX	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	320.000	301 Make Writable Place Online Reorganize
0	SYSTEM	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	450.000	Show Dependencies Run Segment Advisor
0	<u>TEMP</u>	TEMPORARY	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	20.000	1; Take Offline  85.00

## **Segment Advisor**



## **Shrinking Segments Using SQL**



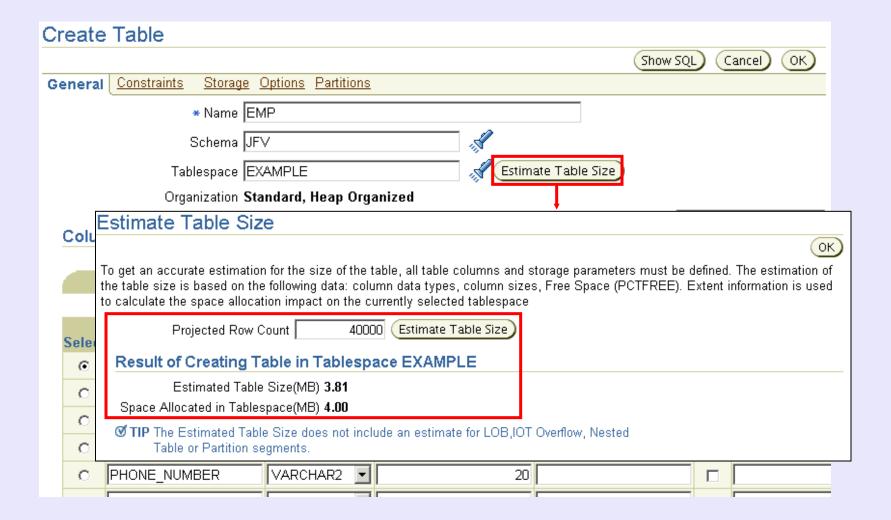
ALTER TABLE employees ENABLE ROW MOVEMENT; 1

ALTER TABLE employees SHRINK SPACE CASCADE; 2

# Segment Shrink: Execution Considerations

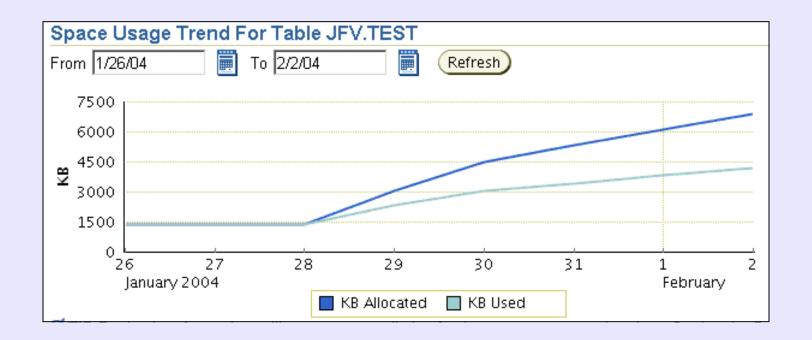
- Use compaction only:
  - To avoid unnecessary cursor invalidation
  - During peak hours
- DML operations and queries can be issued during compaction.
- DML operations are blocked when the HWM is adjusted.

## **Segment Resource Estimation**



## **Growth Trend Report**

- Used by the Segment Advisor
- Space usage statistics are collected into AWR



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