Your reliability. Our concern.

YOUR machine and MY database - a performing relationship!?

Martin Klier

Performing Databases GmbH
Mitterteich

Referent

performing databases
Your reliability. Our concern.

- Martin Klier
- Lösungsarchitekt und Datenbankspezialist

- Fachliche Schwerpunkte:
  - Performanceoptimierung
  - hochverfügbare Systeme
  - Cluster und Replikation

- Linux seit 1997
- Oracle Database seit 2003

Referent

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- Vorträge

IOUG
independent oracle users group

COLLABORATE

IOUG
independent oracle users group

COLLABORATE 12
TECHNOLOGY AND APPLICATIONS FORUM FOR THE ORACLE COMMUNITY

ORACLE OPEN WORLD

DOAG
Regionalgruppen

- Kontakt: martin.klier@performing-db.com
- Weblog: http://www.usn-it.de

Performing Databases

performing databases
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- Spezialisten für Datenbanktechnik
  - Konzeptberatung und Vergabekompetenz
  - Architektur- und Systemplanung
  - Lizenzierung
  - Realisierung und Troubleshooting
- Web: http://www.performing-databases.com
- Mail: info@performing-db.com
- Twitter: @PerformingDB

Agenda

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- Introduction
- NUMA + Huge Pages
- Disk IO
- Concurrency
- Engineers to work together

Server / CPU

NUMA

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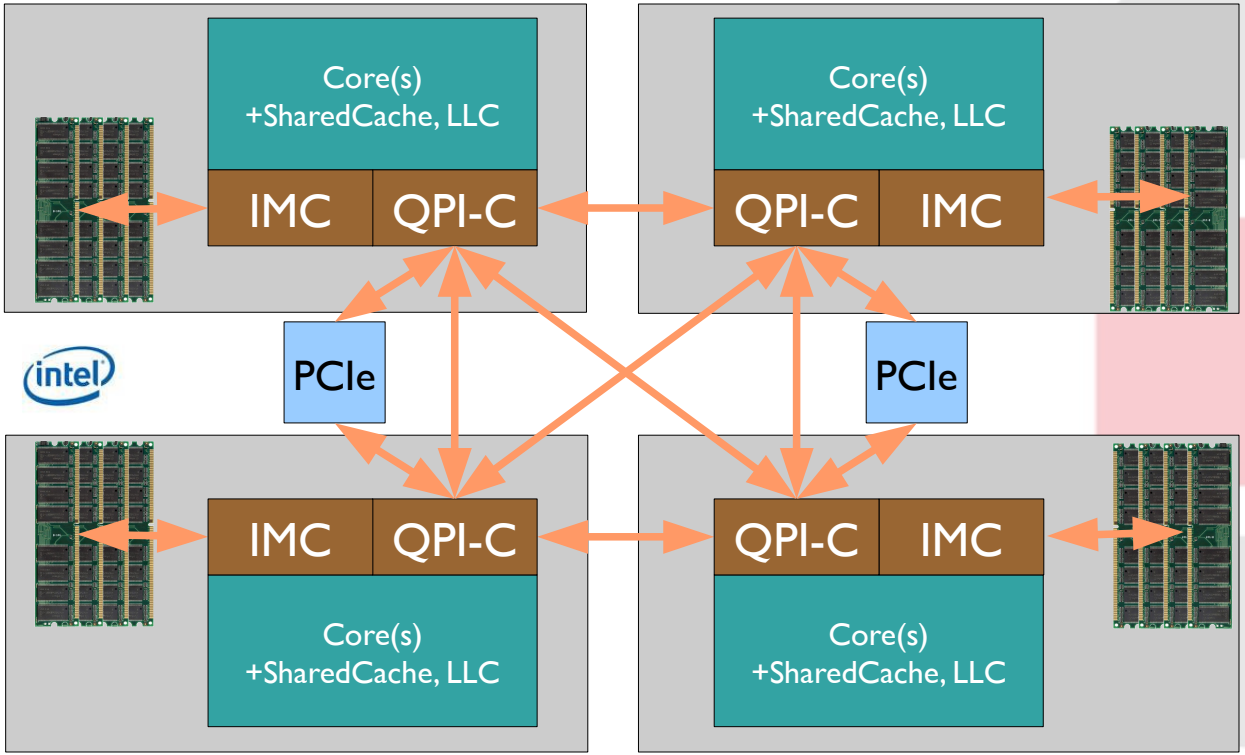
Non Unified Memory Access



NUMA

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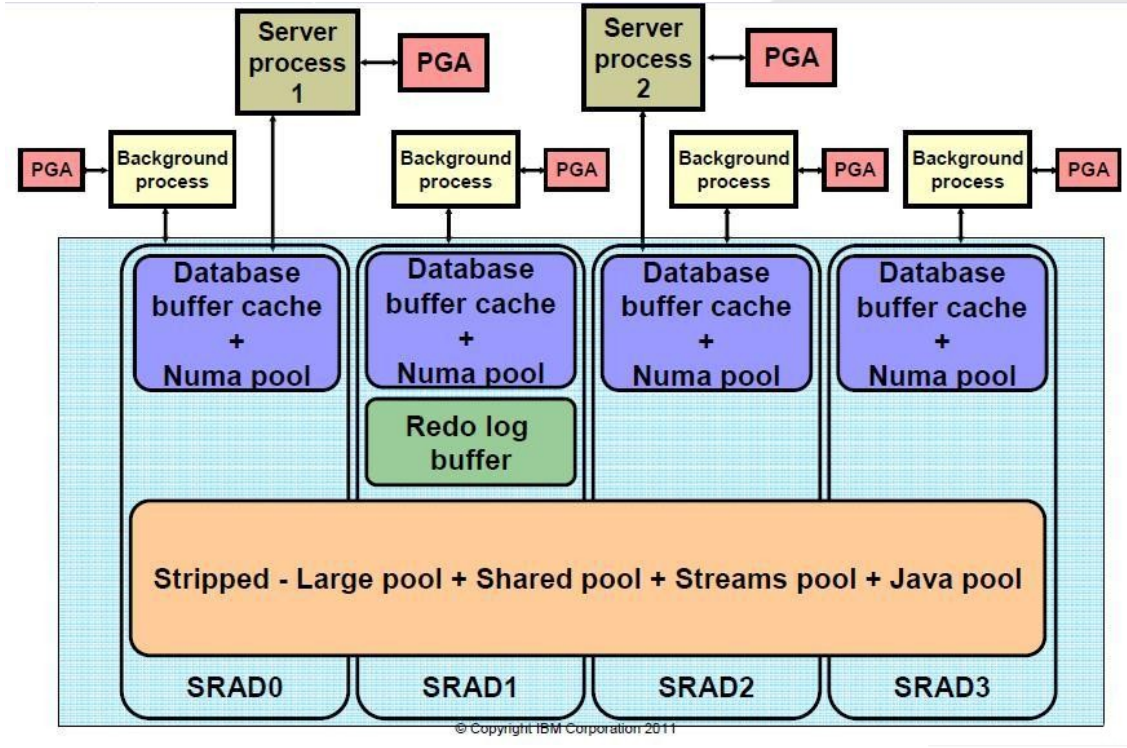
_enable_NUMA_support = TRUE

MOS Doc ID 864633.1

- Multiple Buffer Caches
- Striped pools

  => cross context :((

  => pool access :(



NUMA

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```
[root@ora05 ~]# numactl --hardware
available: 2 nodes (0-1)
node 0 size: 32756 MB
node 0 free: 608 MB
node 1 size: 28672 MB
node 1 free: 1343 MB
node distances:
node   0   1
  0:  10  21
  1:  21  10
```

```
select * from V$SGA_DYNAMIC_COMPONENTS;
```

frageergebnis

SQL | Alle Zeilen abgerufen: 14 in 0,02 Sekunden

	COMPONENT	CURRENT_SIZE	MIN_SIZE	MAX_SIZE
1	shared pool	3489660928	2952790016	3489660928
2	large pool	67108864	0	67108864
3	java pool	67108864	67108864	67108864
4	streams pool	134217728	0	134217728
5	DEFAULT buffer cache	26038239232	26038239232	26709327872

26 GB

NUMA

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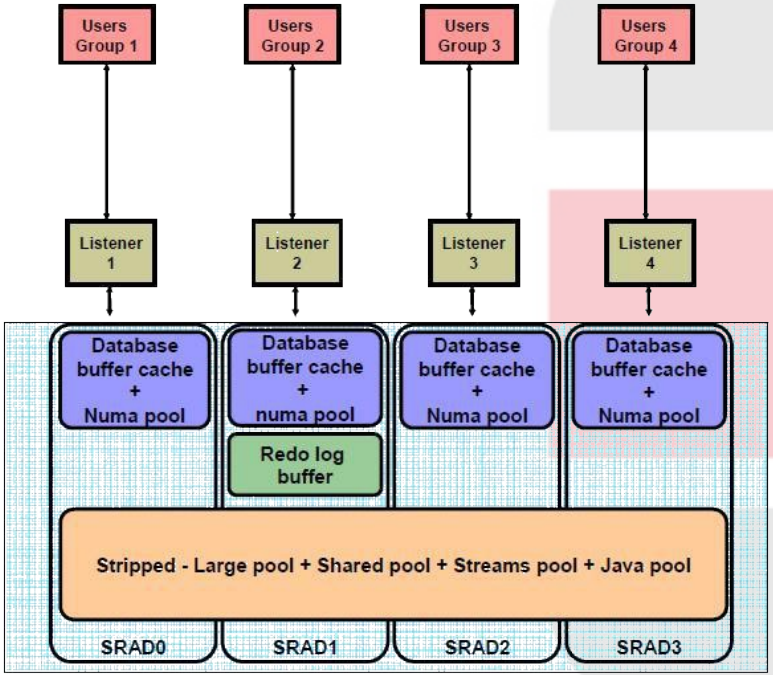
```
[root@ora05 ~]# ipcs -ma

------ Shared Memory Segments --------
key        shmid      owner      perms      bytes      nattch     status
0x740301e9 2457600    root       600        4          0
0x00000000 2752513    root       644        80         2
0x00000000 2785282    root       644        16384      2
0x00000000 2818051    root       644        280        2
0x00000000 2883588    oracle     640        4096       0
0x00000000 2916357    oracle     640        4096       0
0xed304ac0 2949126    oracle     640        4096       0
0x00000000 3735559    oracle     640        138412032  464
0x00000000 3768328    oracle     640        8388608    464
0x00000000 3801097    oracle     640        13555990528 464
0x00000000 3833866    oracle     640        13623099392 464
0x00000000 3866635    oracle     640        2684354560 464
0xc93391ac 3899404    oracle     640        2097152    464
```

One buffer cache for each node

13GB+13GB=26 GB

NUMA

- Partitioned access
- Can be up to 40% faster
- But....



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NUMA

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Non-NUMA

node1 per second	node0 per second	
6364,2	16011,4	numa_hit
0,2	0,7	numa_miss
0,7	0,2	numa_foreign
0	0	interleave_hit
6364,2	16011,3	local_node
0,2	0,7	other_node

with NUMA

Node1 diff p s	Node0 diff p s	
3538,6	10179	numa_hit
0	0	numa_miss
0	0	numa_foreign
0	0	interleave_hit
3538,6	10178,9	local_node
0	0,1	other_node

With my workload and only one listener:

Saved <1 page alloc miss per second

NUMA

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```
[root@ora05 ~]# numactl --hardware
available: 2 nodes (0-1)
node 0 size: 32756 MB
node 0 free: 608 MB
node 1 size: 28672 MB
node 1 free: 1343 MB
node distances:
node   0   1
  0:  10  21
  1:  21  10
```

So WHY?

```
select * from V$SGA_DYNAMIC_COMPONENTS;
```

frageergebnis

SQL | Alle Zeilen abgerufen:14 in 0,02 Sekunden

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4	streams pool	134217728	0	134217728
5	DEFAULT buffer cache	26038239232	26038239232	26709327872

26 GB

Fits into RAM of one node.

OS NUMA optimization at work.

NUMA

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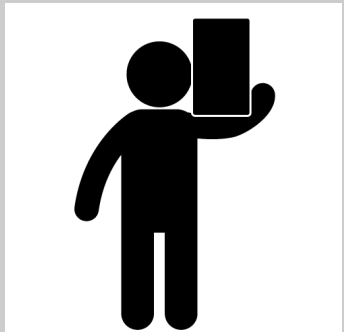
Relevance-and-care chart

System Admin	DBA	Developer
		

NUMA

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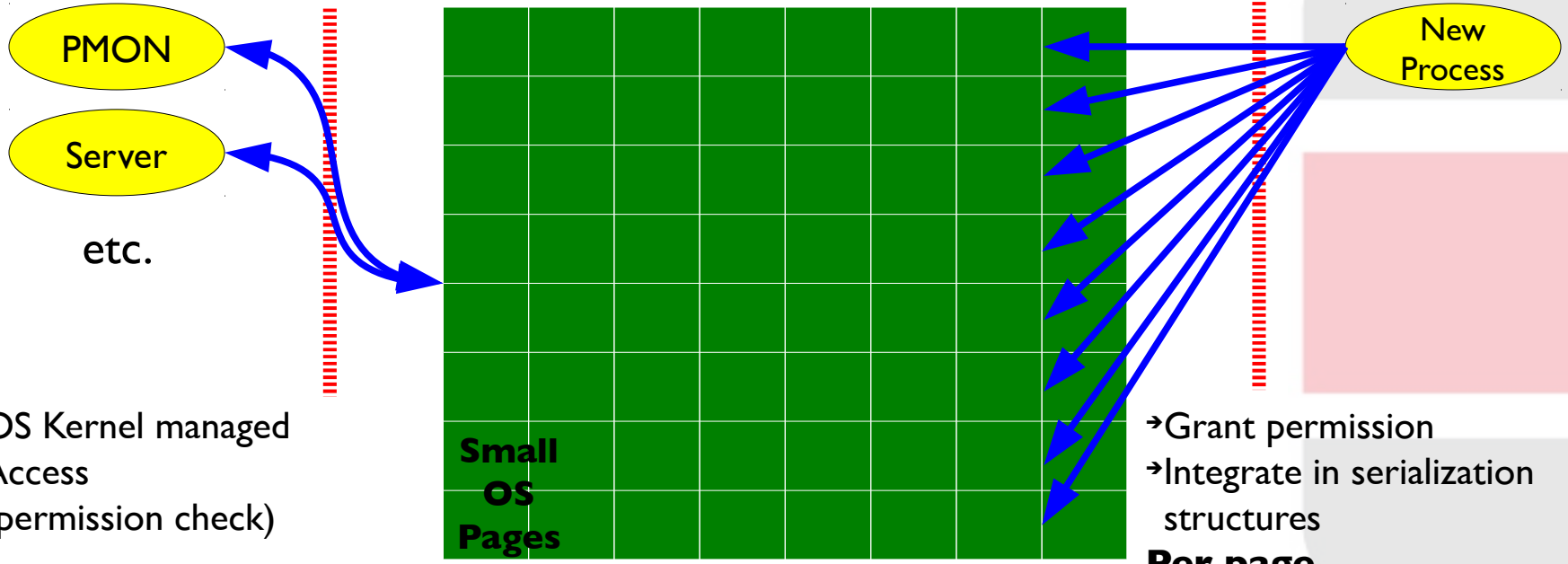
Suggestions

- Useful in big environments only (think: DB consolidation)
- Make friends with the system admin,
  have a joint opinion
- Test thoroughly and quantify use vs. effort (think: bugs)

Server / RAM

RAM


PMON
Server
etc.
New Process
Small OS Pages
OS Kernel managed Access (permission check)
→Grant permission
→Integrate in serialization structures
Per page
Shared Memory Segment

RAM

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Problems

- Memory Fragmentation
- Wasting CPU with page alloc
- OS_THREAD_STARTUP waits

Huge Pages

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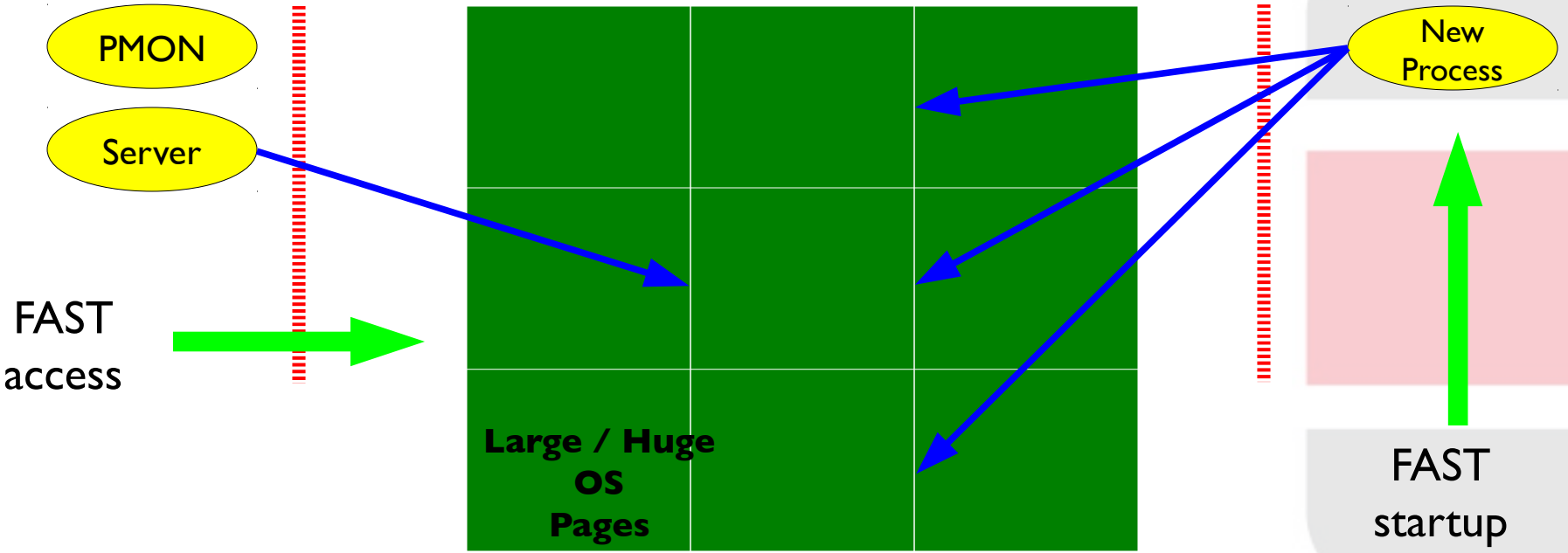

Huge Pages

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```
[root@ora05 ~]# cat /proc/meminfo
MemTotal:       61956468 kB
MemFree:         2470660 kB
Buffers:          435624 kB
Cached:         14848192 kB
SwapCached:         1392 kB
VmallocTotal: 34359738367 kB
HugePages_Total:   17408
HugePages_Free:     3164
HugePages_Rsvd:       67
HugePages_Surp:        0
Hugepagesize:       2048 kB
DirectMap4k:        6144 kB
```

(17408-3164)*2048kB=28GB

Alert Log

```
Starting ORACLE instance (normal)
****************** Large Pages Information *****************

Total Shared Global Region in Large Pages = 28 GB (100%)

Large Pages used by this instance: 14337 (28 GB)
Large Pages unused system wide = 3071 (6142 MB) (alloc incr 64 MB)
Large Pages configured system wide = 17408 (34 GB)
Large Page size = 2048 KB
************************************************************
```

Huge Pages

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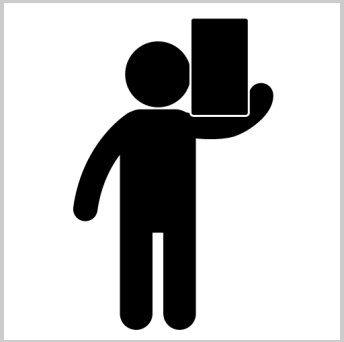
Relevance-and-care chart

System Admin	DBA	Developer
		

Huge Pages

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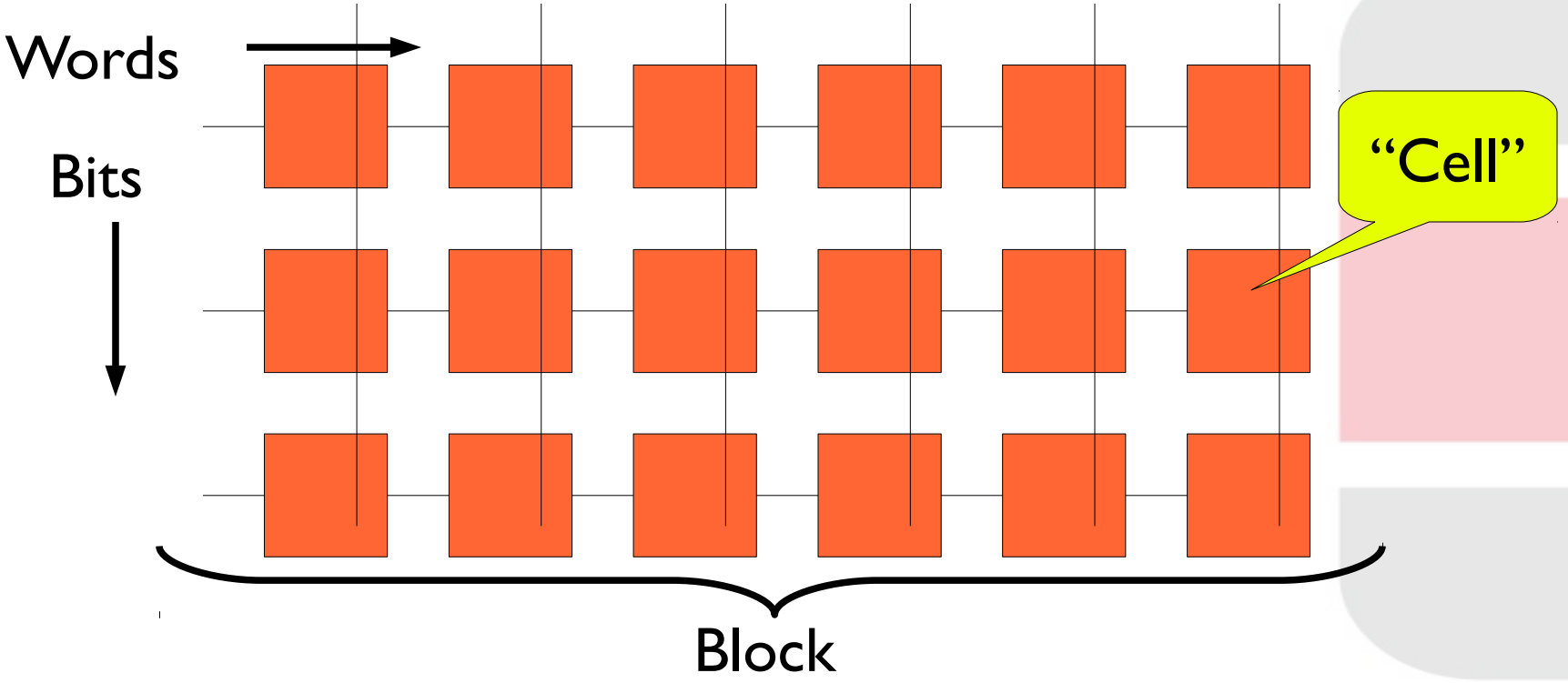
Suggestions Large/Huge Pages

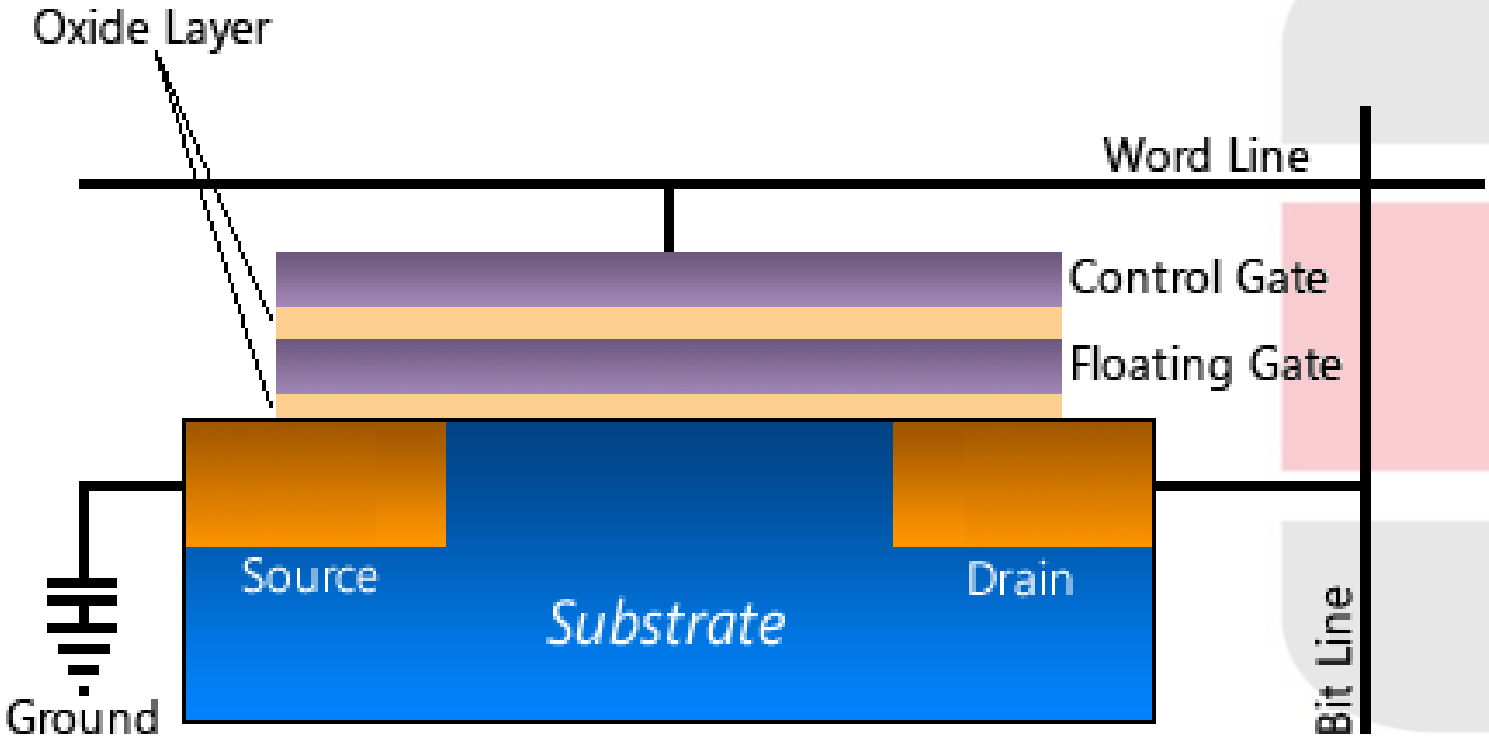
- Useful with SGA >=16GB
- Use largest available & sane page size
- Talk your sysadmin into **DO**ing **IT**
- Combine with PRE_PAGE_SGA=TRUE

Storage / SSD

SSD



SSD


Oxide Layer
Word Line
Control Gate
Floating Gate
Source
Substrate
Drain
Bit Line
Ground

SSD

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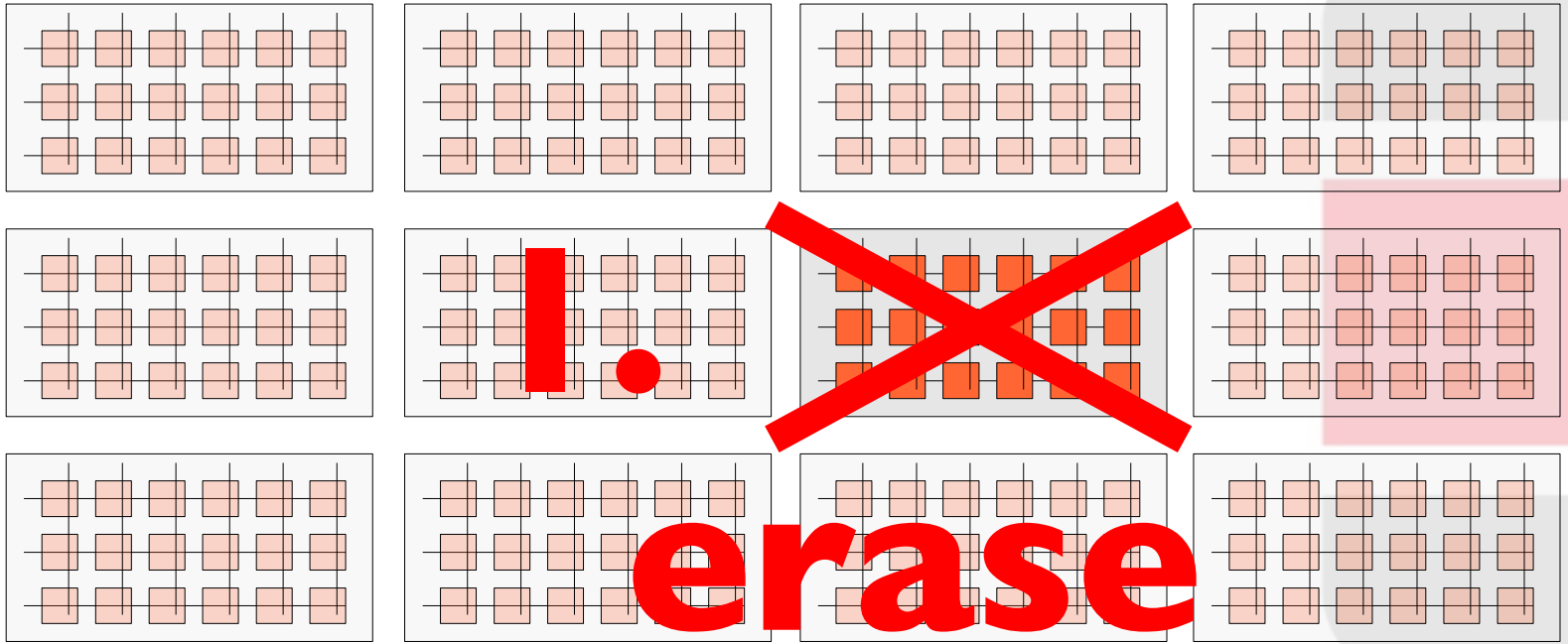
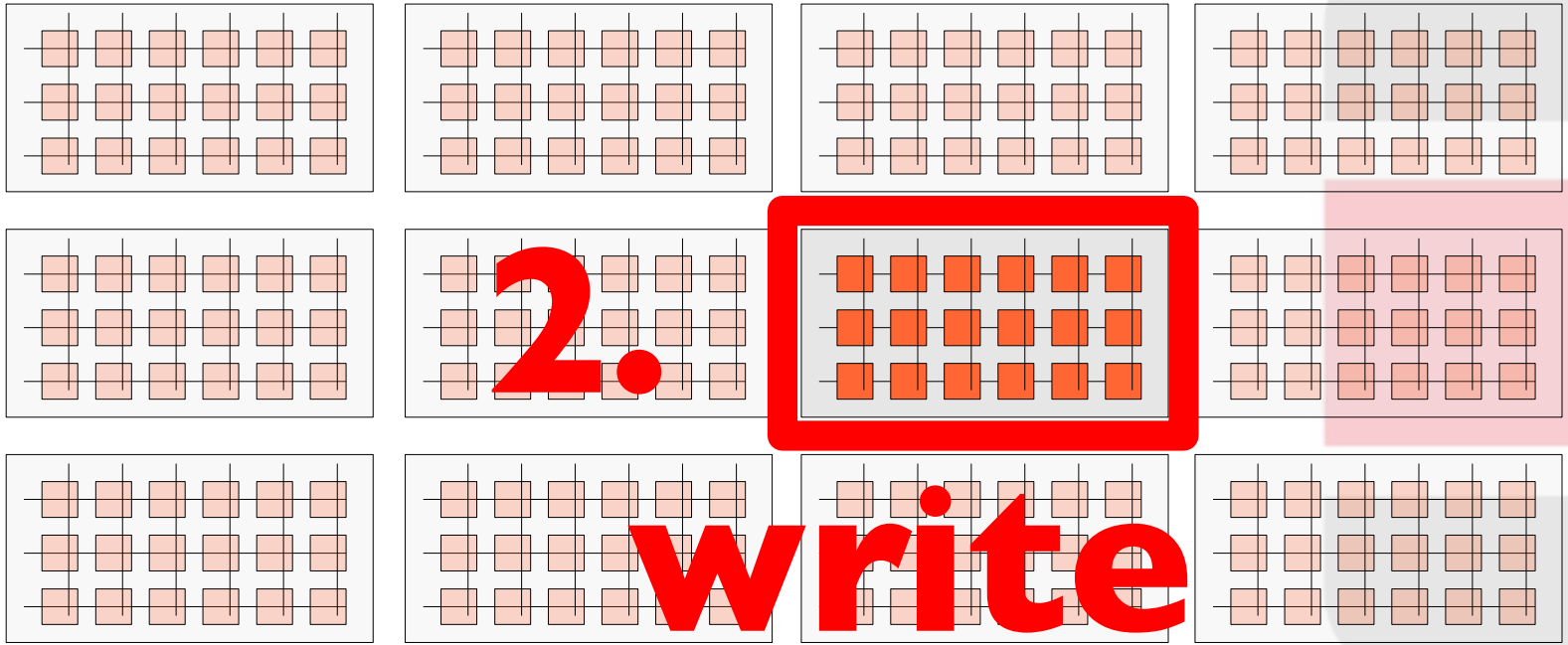


16kB – 512kB pro Block

SSD



16kB – 512kB pro Block

SSD

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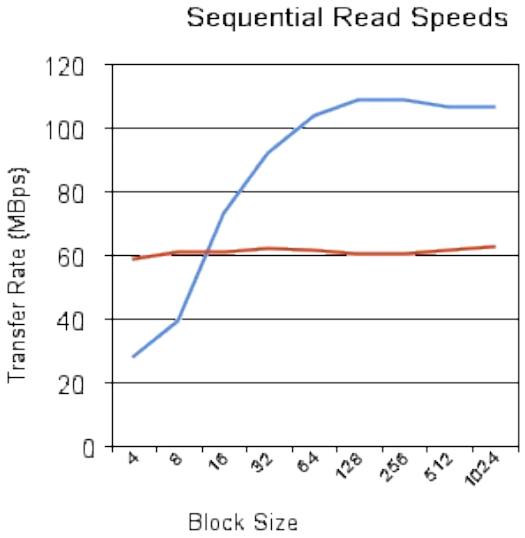
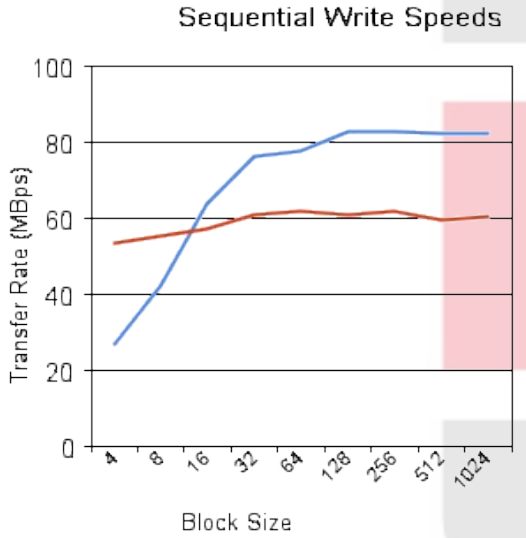


120:60
= *2



85:60
= *1.4

Types and Figures from 2009 - But the terrors are still intact. :)

SSD

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```
ORION VERSION 11.1.0.7.0

Commandline:
-run advanced -testname oltp-write -num_disks 1 -cache_size 8192 -size_small 8 -size_large 16 -type rand -simulate raid0 -write 80 -duration 30 -matrix basic

This maps to this test:
Test: oltp-write
Small IO size: 8 KB
Large IO size: 16 KB
IO Types: Small Random IOs, Large Random IOs
Simulated Array Type: RAID 0
Stripe Depth: 1024 KB
Write: 80%
Cache Size: 8192 MB
Duration for each Data Point: 30 seconds
Small Columns:,      0
Large Columns:,      0,      1,      2
Total Data Points: 8

Name: /media/KLMHIGHSPEED/o1_mf_sysaux_4zjblvr4_.dbf    Size: 1835016192
1 FILEs found.

Maximum Large MBPS=58.51 @ Small=0 and Large=2
Maximum Small IOPS=8171 @ Small=3 and Large=0
Minimum Small Latency=0.14 @ Small=1 and Large=0
```

8k/16k blocks

80% write

20% read

8171 IOPS

like 60 HDDs

Samsung SSD 840 PRO

SSD

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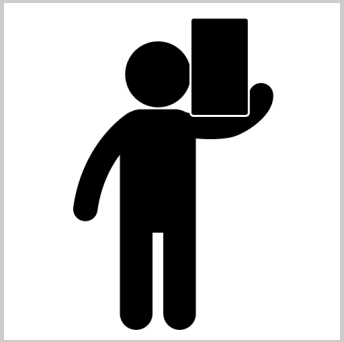
Relevance-and-care chart

System Admin	DBA	Developer
		

SSD

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Suggestions

- Know your IO load profile (AWR, nmon)
- Use enterprise-level devices w/ Single Level Cell (SLC)
- SSDs require different lifecycle handling
  in doubt, consider an array of HDDs of same IO power

Concurrency

means collisions and serialization

Concurrency

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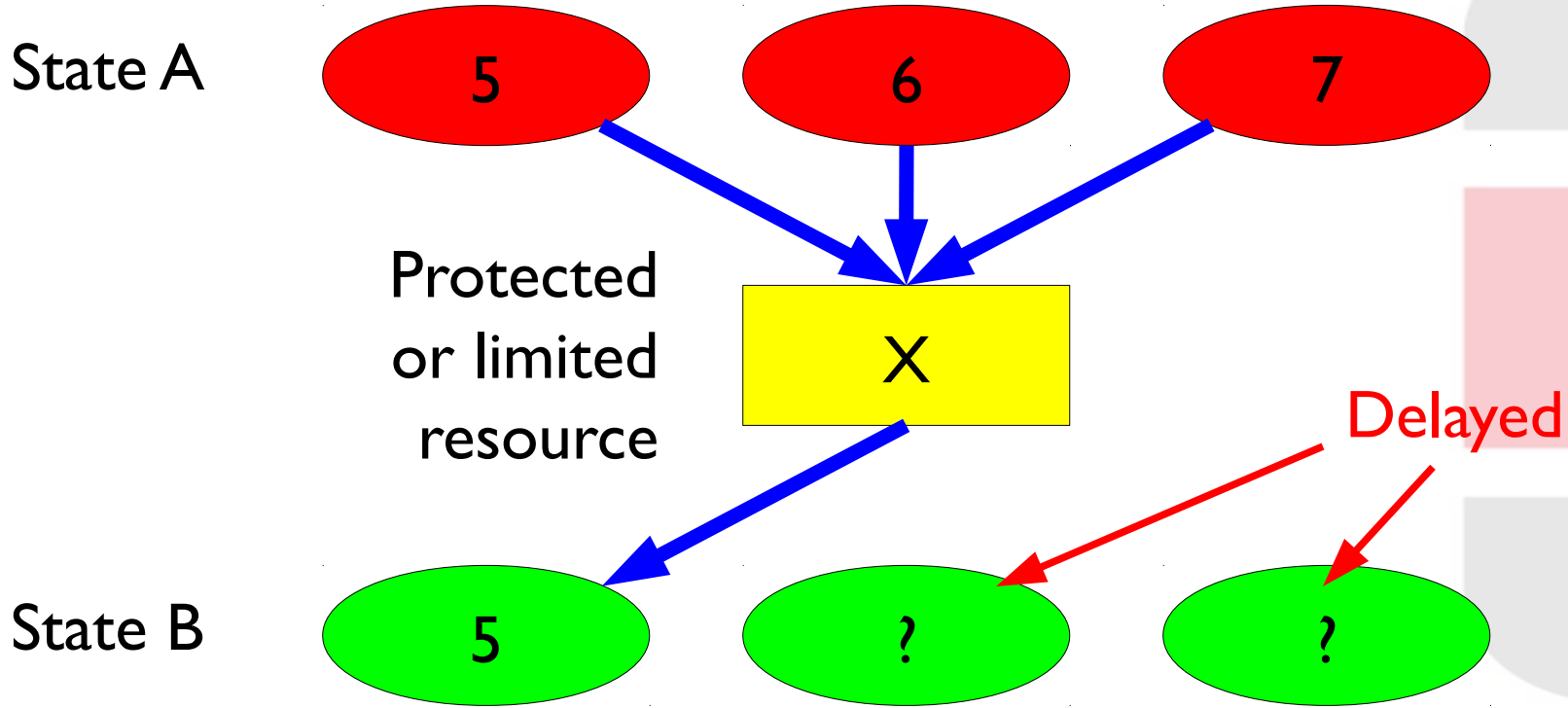
Occurrence

- Data Access (Row Lock, Block Header)
- Shared memory organization (Buffer / Library Cache etc.)
- CPU queueing
- Disk / Network IO .....

Concurrency



Row Lock

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```
update EMPLOYEES a
    set a.salary = 1200
    where a.JOB_ID = 20;
```

```
update EMPLOYEES a
    set a.salary = 1500
    where a.EMP_ID = 5;
```

Lock

EMPLOYEES

EMP_ID	JOB_ID	SALARY
1	100	2000
3	13	1500
99	22	750
2	12	1200
4	144	1500
5	20	~~1100~~ 1200 ?
6	233	3000
10	100	2100
22	22	800
19	12	1250
11	144	1330
32	12	1100
8	144	1440
9	20	~~1150~~ 1200
11	233	2990

Block / Buffer

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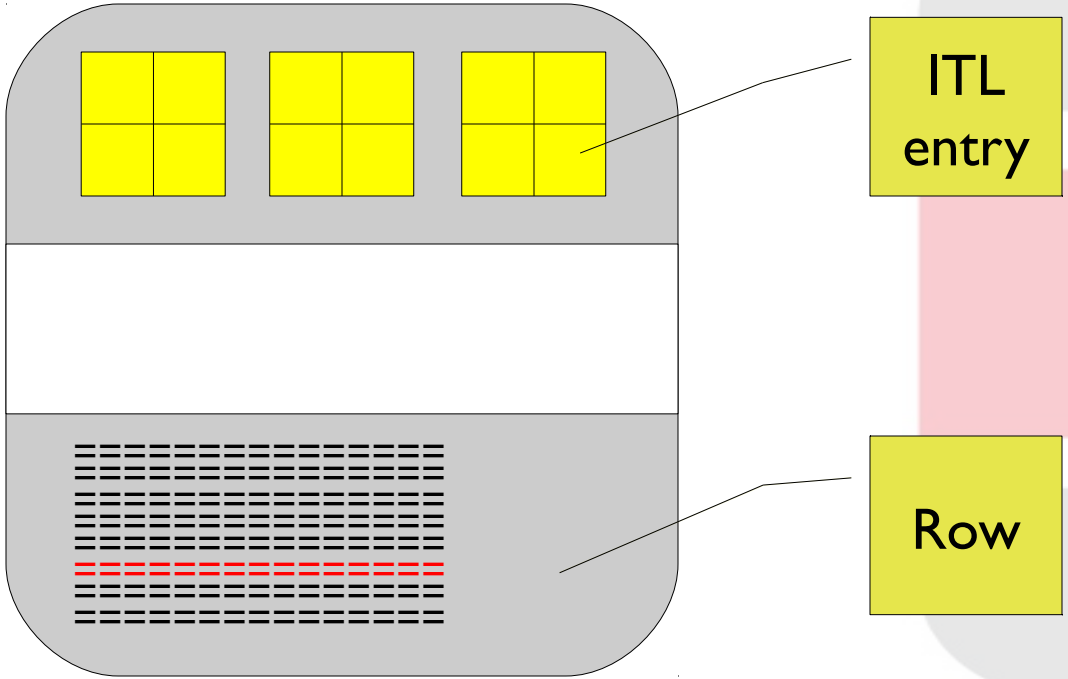
Header

Free Space

Row Space



Row Lock

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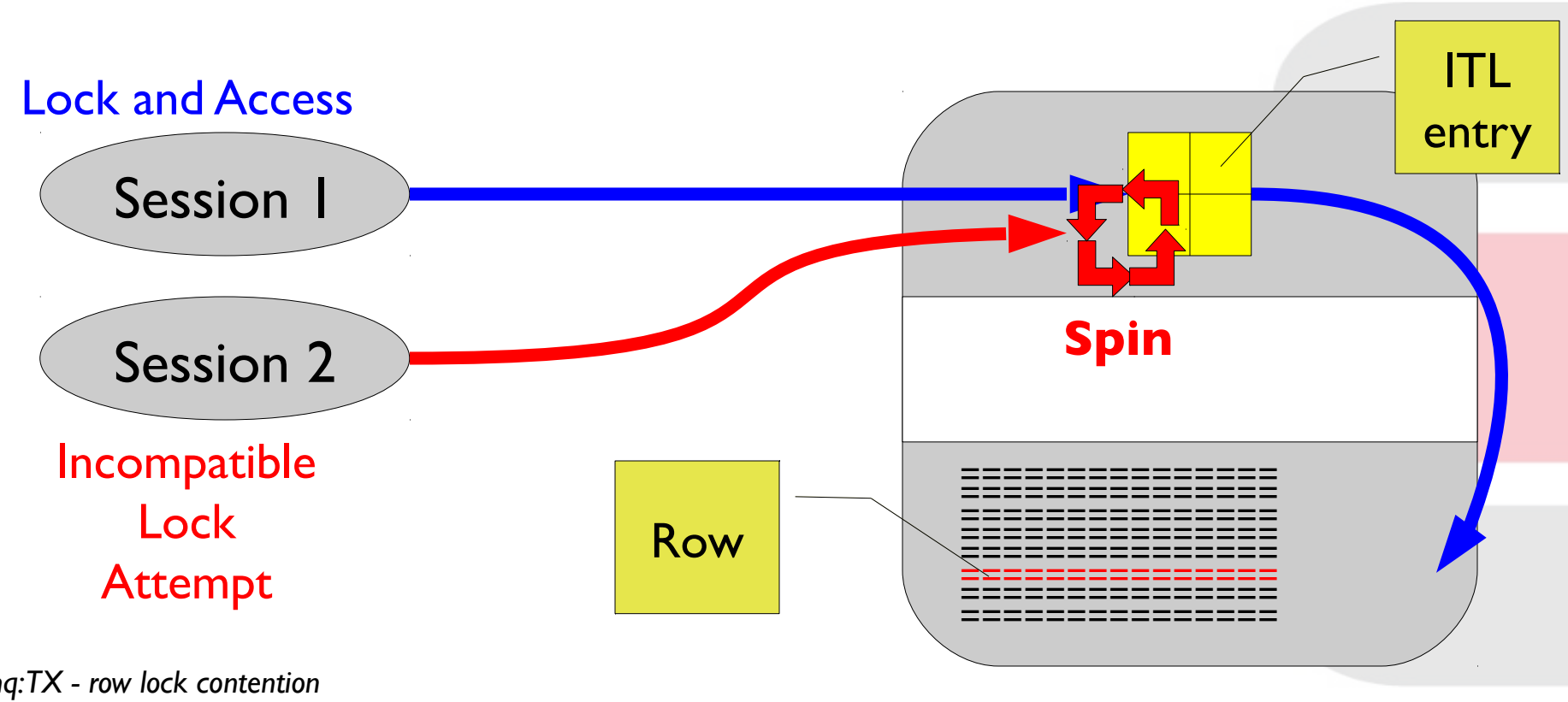

enq:TX - row lock contention

Concurrency

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Spinning means

- Active checking of a value in memory
- “Wasting” CPU for non-productive work
- Oracle Spin Count limits and Wait Events are a generosity to limit, see and measure the impact

ITL Stress

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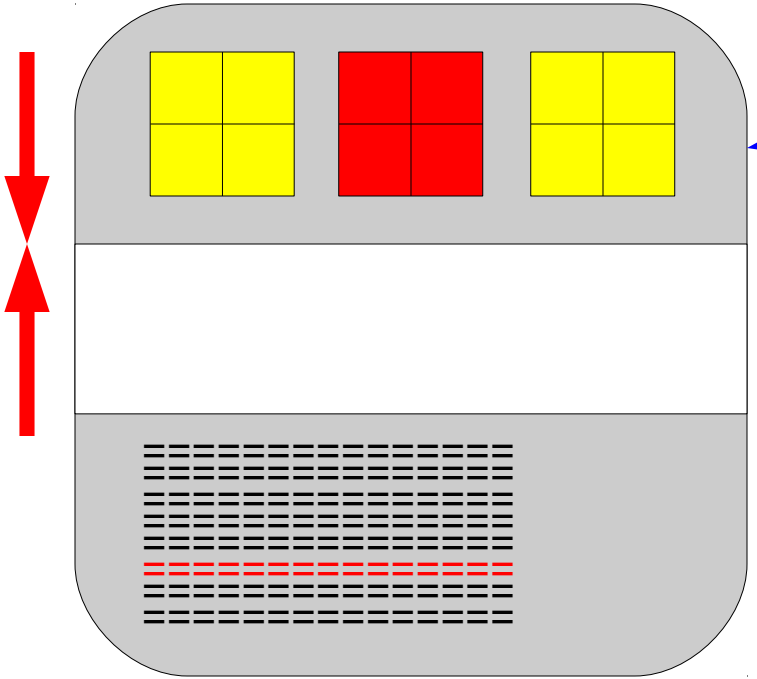
Resizing

- Limited Space
- Concurrent Buffer modif.



one does it

other one(s)

spin!

buffer busy wait
enq:TX - allocate ITL entry

Mutex

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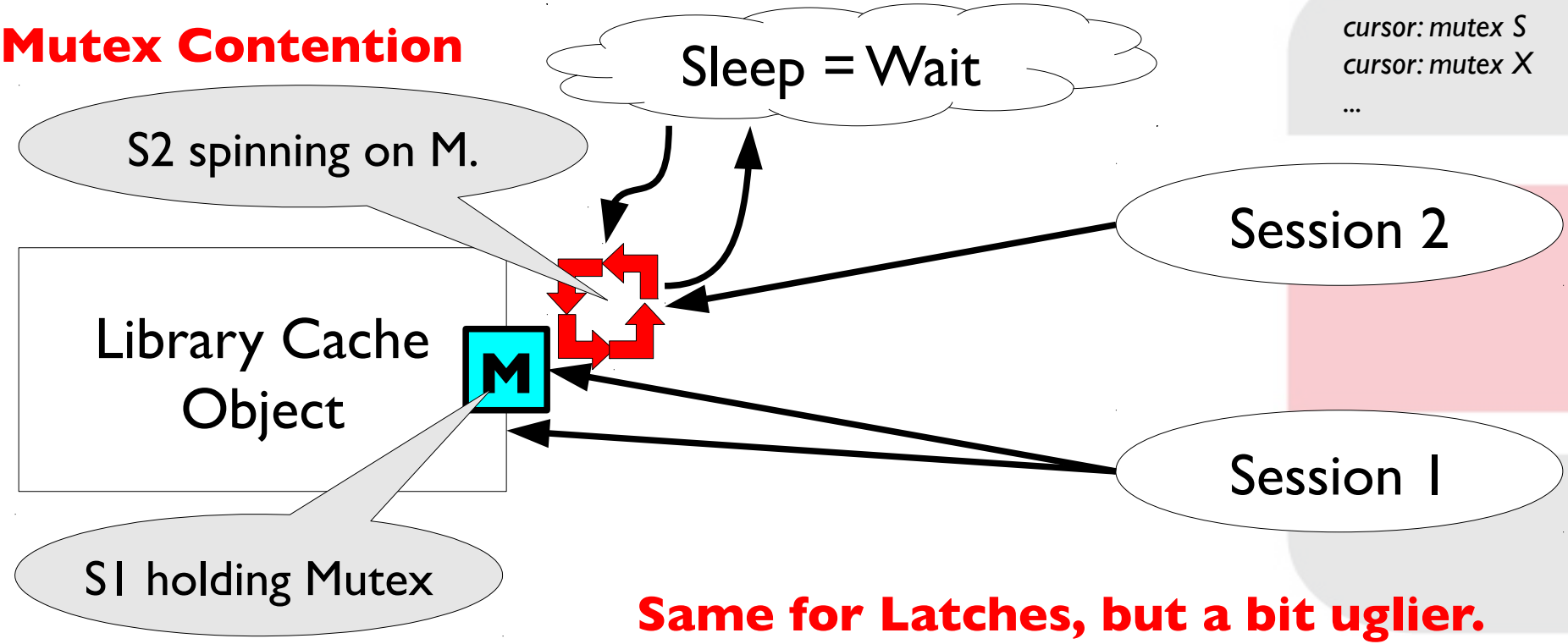
Mutex Contention



cursor: mutex S
cursor: mutex X
...

Same for Latches, but a bit uglier.

CBC

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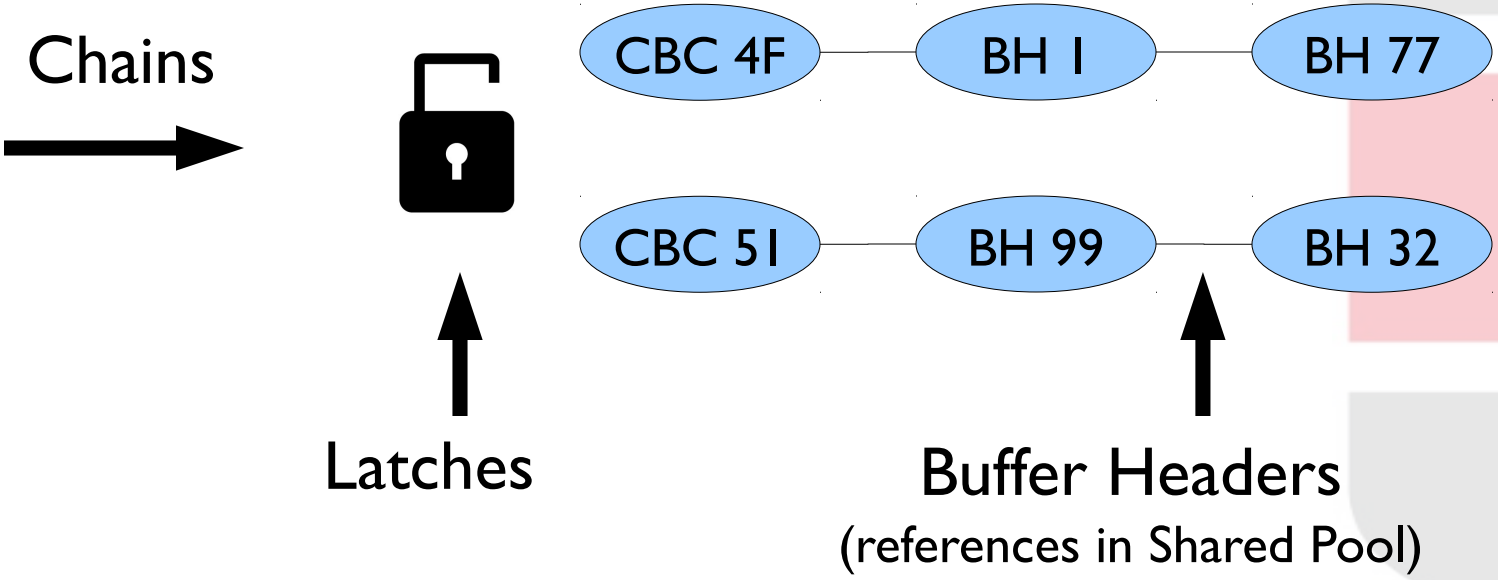
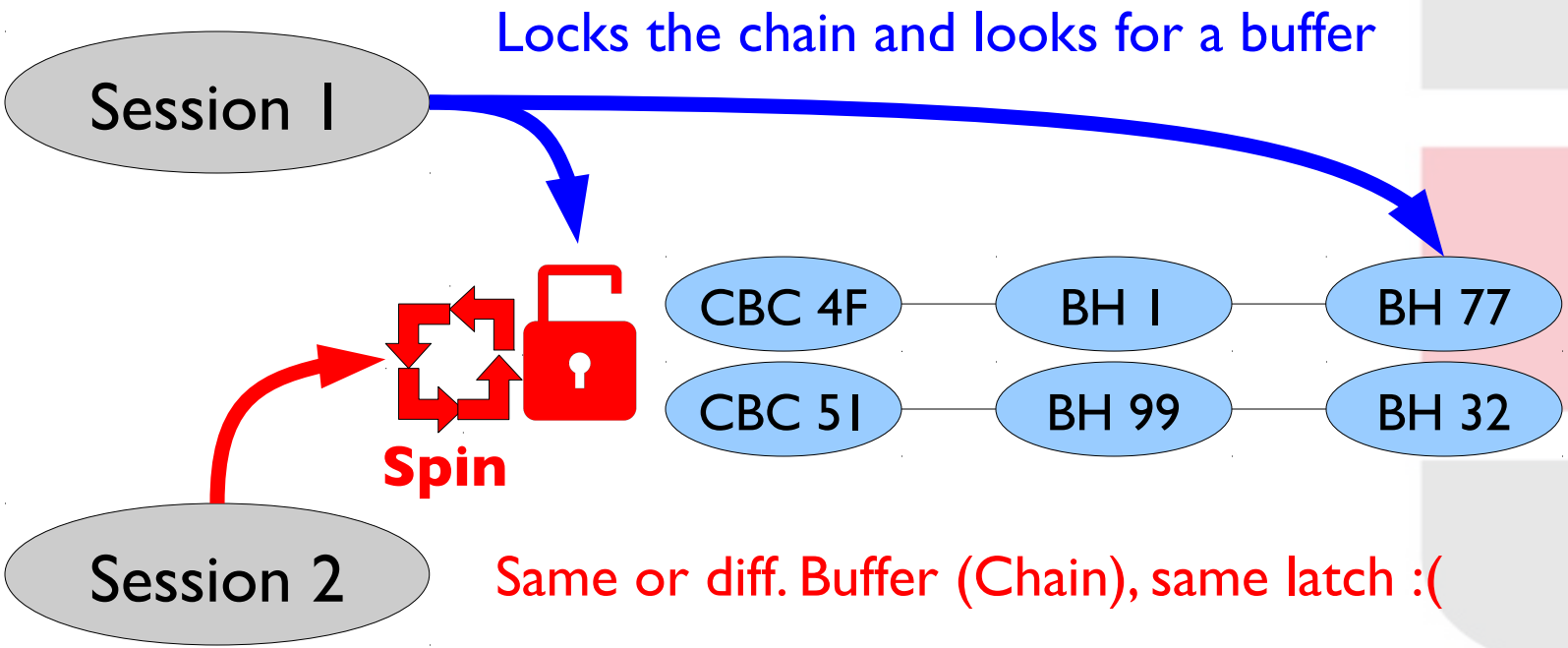
Cache Buffer Chains: Is this block in the BC?



CBC



latch: cache buffer chain

Concurrency

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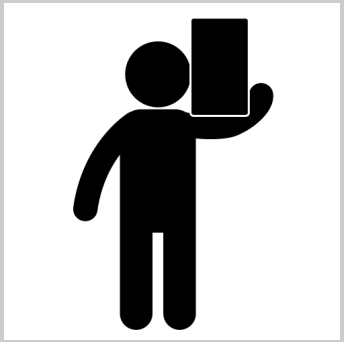
Relevance-and-care chart

System Admin	DBA	Developer
		

Concurrency

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Suggestions

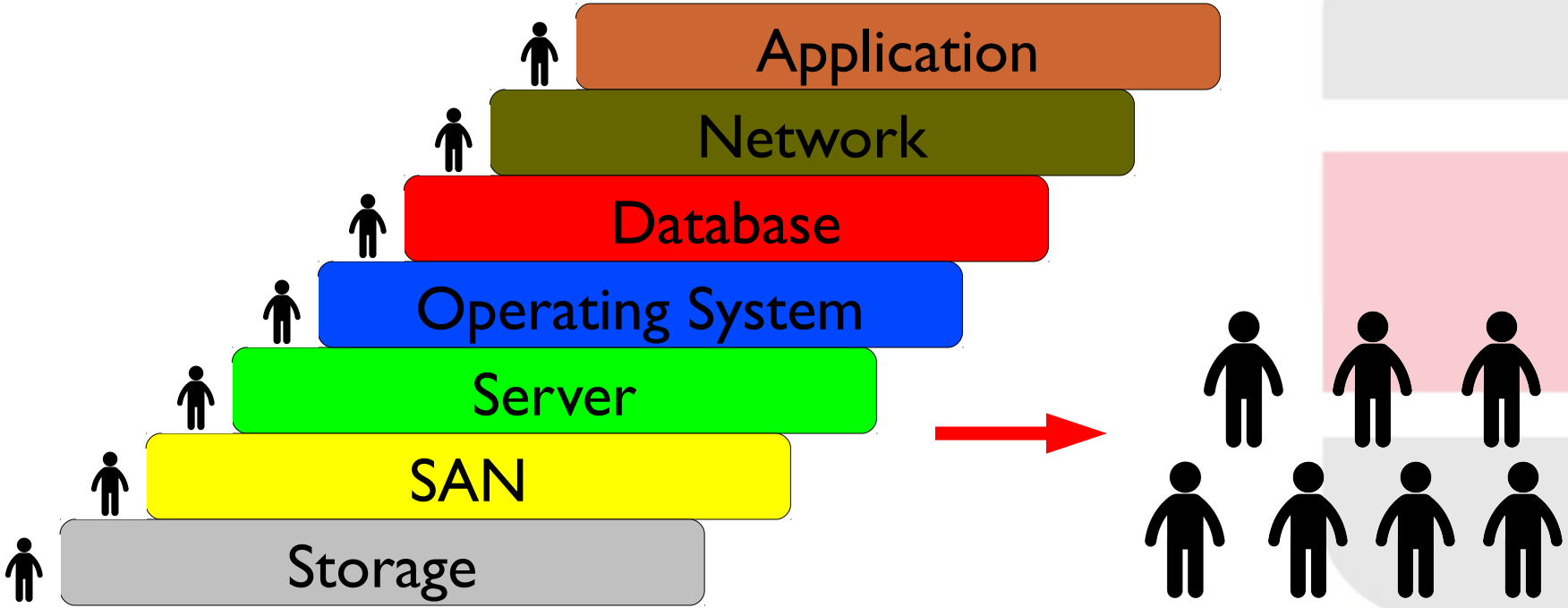
- Check workload (think: SQL efficiency)
  => Reduce logical reads/writes

- Be ready for decent diagnosis (think in Wait Events)

Collaborate

It's all about humans working together

Layers


Application
Network
Database
Operating System
Server
SAN
Storage

People

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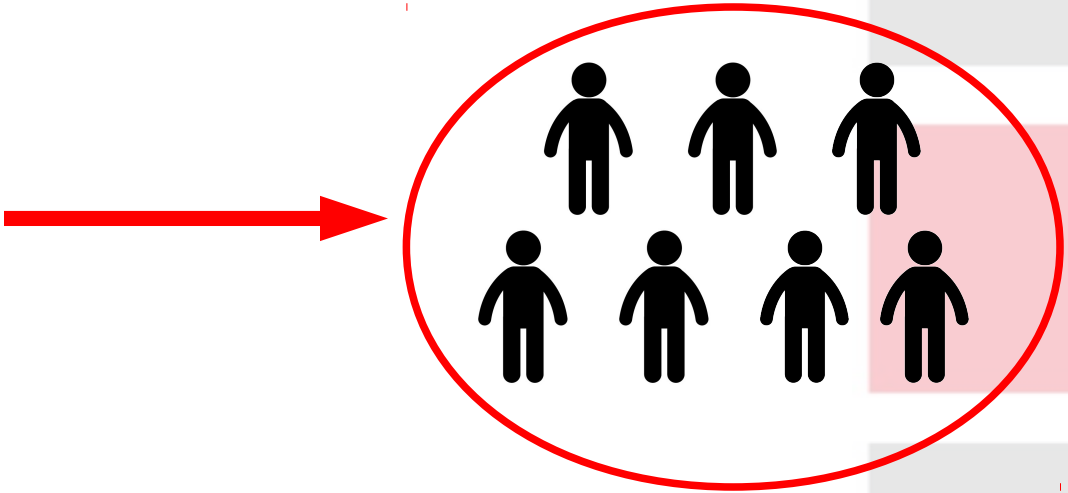
Engineers to work together



“All” is slow!

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Relevance-and-care chart

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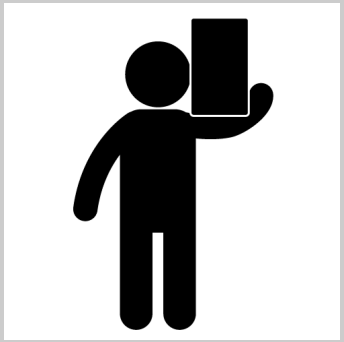	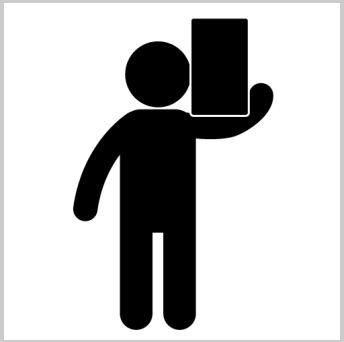	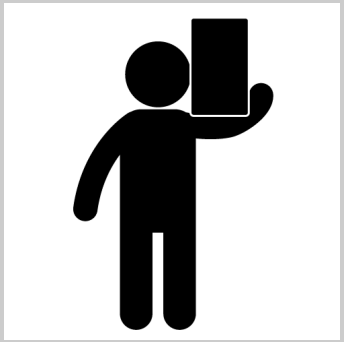

It simply works ...

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Relevance-and-care chart

System Admin	DBA	Developer

Teamplay!

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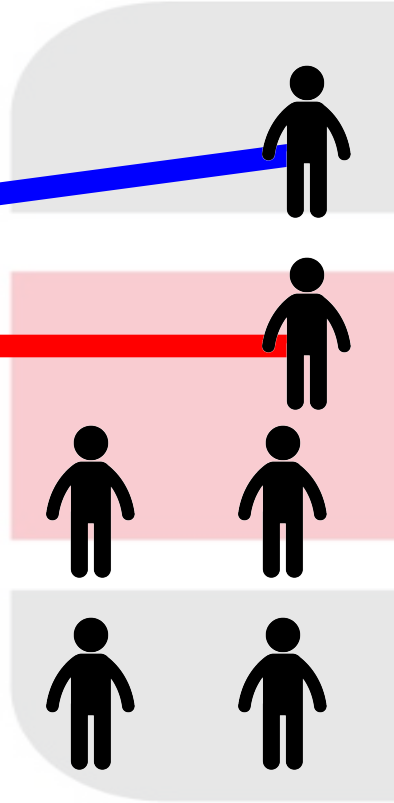

performing databases
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Thank you very much for your attention!

Martin Klier

Performing Databases GmbH
Mitterteich

Read on...

performing databases
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More resources on this topic

- Kevin Closson, on NUMA and Huge Pages
  https://kevinclosson.wordpress.com/2010/03/18/you-buy-a-numa-system-oracle-says-disable-numa-what-gives-part-i/
  http://kevinclosson.wordpress.com/2010/09/28/configuring-linux-hugepages-for-oracle-database-is-just-too-difficult-part-i/
- Craig Shallahamer, on Cache Buffer Chain visualization
  http://shallahamer-orapub.blogspot.de/2010/09/buffer-cache-visualization-and-tool.html
- Arup Nanda, on ITL / Locks
  http://arup.blogspot.de/2011/01/more-on-interested-transaction-lists.html
- Andrey Nikolaev on Mutexes
  “Exploring mutexes, the Oracle RDBMS retrial spinlocks”
- Ronan Bourlier & Loïc Fura, IBM
  “Oracle DB and AIX Best Practices for Performance & Tuning”
- My Oracle Support
  Doc ID 864633.1 “Enable Oracle NUMA support with Oracle Server Version 11gR2”
  Doc ID 1392497.1 “USE_LARGE_PAGES To Enable HugePages”
  Doc ID 361468.1 “HugePages on Oracle Linux 64-bit”

Thank you

Many people have helped with suggestions, critics or taking daily work off me during preparation and travel phase.

Guys, you are top!

Your reliability. Our concern.