Informix Performance Tuning Take II

By Art Kagel

The Webcast will start soon!

Advanced DataTools

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Informix Performance Tuning Take II

By Art Kagel

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The Webcast will start soon!

Agenda

- •Table Level statistics and data distributions
- •Fragment Level statistics and data distributions
- •UPDATE STATISTICS FOR PROCEDURE/FUNCTION
- Providing data distributions for User Defined Types
- •Dostats and the art of balancing distribution quality with runtime performance
- •Other useful utilities in the utils2_ak package

What does the engine do when you UPDATE STATISTICS?

- UPDATE STATISTICS LOW gathers data for:
 - Systables
 - Nrows # rows in the table
 - Npused # pages occupied by data
 - Ustlowts time stats were run

What does the engine do when you UPDATE STATISTICS?

- UPDATE STATISTICS LOW gathers data for:
 - Syscolumns
 - Colmin 2nd lowest value only 1st 4 bytes
 - Colmax 2nd highest value

What does the engine do when you UPDATE STATISTICS?

- UPDATE STATISTICS LOW gathers data for:
 - Sysindices
 - Clust % of data still clustered
 - Levels depth of the index
 - Leaves width of the bottom leaf level
 - Nunique # unique key values
 - Nrows # rows recorded
 - Ustlowts time stats were run

What does the engine do when you UPDATE STATISTICS?

- UPDATE STATISTICS MEDIUM gathers data for:
 - IO counts since table creation as of the command
 - Data distributions or histograms based on a sampling algorithm
- You can control the quality of the MEDIUM distributions:
 - RESOLUTION Default 2.5% 40 buckets
 - CONFIDENCE Default 95%
 - SAMPLING Default calculated from confidence

What does the engine do when you UPDATE STATISTICS?

- UPDATE STATISTICS HIGH gathers data for:
 - IO counts since table creation as of the command
 - Data distributions or histograms by processing every index node or data row in the table
- You have some control over the quality of the HIGH distributions:
 - RESOLUTION Default 0.5% 200 buckets

Fragment Level Statistics and Distributions

What does the engine do when you UPDATE STATISTICS?

- UPDATE STATISTICS LOW gathers data for:
 - Sysfragments
 - For table fragments:
 - Npused # pages of data in the fragment
 - Nrows # rows in the fragment
 - For index fragments:
 - Clust % rows still clustered in the fragment
 - Levels depth of the index fragment

Fragment Level Statistics and Distributions

What does the engine do when you UPDATE STATISTICS?

- UPDATE STATISTICS MEDIUM and HIGH optionally gather data at the fragment level if the table's STATLEVEL attribute is set to FRAGMENT or AUTO (and the criteria are met).
 - For data distributions
 - IO counts since table creation as of the command

Fragment Level Statistics and Distributions

What does the engine do when you UPDATE STATISTICS?

Fragment level distributions are calculated if:

 The table's partitioning scheme is expression, interval, list, or rolling window based
 The SYSSBSPACENAME onconfig parameter is set to a valid sbspace
 If STATLEVEL is set to AUTO and the table has more than 1 million rows

- •Not AUS!
- •New in 11.70
- •ONCONFIG parameter AUTO_STAT_MODE controls whether statistics are always gathered or only when criteria are met!
- Default is 1 enabled
- •Set to '0' to disable. Same as adding the FORCE option to UPDATE STATISTICS. Always calculate distributions.

•You can override the AUTO_STAT_MODE setting when running UPDATE STATISTICS by adding an option:

- FORCE update distributions regardless of the default auto setting
- AUTO update obeying the STATCHANGE pct regardless of the default setting

STATCHANGE parameter in the ONCONFIG file controls the selection criteria used by default when AUTO_STAT_MODE is enabled

STATCHANGE pct is compared to the number of data pages inserted, deleted, or updated since the last time statistics were gathered as a percentage of the number of data pages in the table or fragment.

•Each table can have its own STATCHANGE attribute value which can be set using:

ALTER TABLE <tab> STATCHANGE <%chg | AUTO>;

•Default is "AUTO" which uses the value set in the ONCONFIG file.

•%chg is 0 – 100%. 0=Always.

Best Statistics Ever!

The best statistics run possible is HIGH on every column in the table individually with fragment level distributions enabled for partitioned tables and with as many buckets (100/RESOLUTION) as there are unique values for each column.

SLOWest Statistics Ever!

The slowest statistics run possible is HIGH on every column in the table individually with fragment level distributions enabled for partitioned tables and with as many buckets (100/RESOLUTION) as there are unique values for each column.

Zen and the Art of Statistics Gathering

Like all things in life, when generating data distributions we strive for balance!

Ideal balance

Ideal balance in Informix database statistics generation is achieved by following the recommendations in the Informix Performance Guide manual.

Ideal balance

HIGH for the leading column of each index
HIGH for the first column from each index that are different between indexes that start with the same columns

Ideal Balance

•Optionally:

- HIGH on columns used in a partitioning scheme
- HIGH on columns used as major filters and join conditions
- Dostats cannot currently implement these options future feature.
- AUS does not implement these options.

Ideal balance

•MEDIUM for all columns that do not qualify for HIGH

Ideal Balance

•UPDATE STATISTICS LOW on each full index key for all indexes on the table.

Ideal Balance

•UPDATE STATISTICS FOR ROUTINE Recompile all stored procedures and functions after updating statistics for objects they may reference.

*Always SET PDQPRIORITY 0; before recompiling stored procedures and functions! Routines will always execute with the PDQPRIORITY they were compiled with if it is non-zero!

Informix v11.xx and later includes, as one of the tasks delivered with the task manager, two tasks that implement nightly automatic update statistics processing so you don't have to do anything to maintain your statistics and data distributions.

Problems with AUS:

1.The AUS Evaluator task is slow and uses high levels of CPU and IO resources.

(Improved in v12.10 somewhat)

2.The default scheduling could result in the evaluator not completing before the AUS Refresh task starts

Problems with AUS:

3.Does not do LOW on each full index key

4.No distributions on non-indexed columns. This means that if you filter on a non-indexed column the optimizer has no idea how good or bad that filter is and may join tables in the wrong order.

Problems with AUS:

5.Does not recompile stored procedures. (Left to auto-compile the next time they are run.)

6.Not simple to configure except by using OAT.

Problems with AUS:

7.Few control options beyond runtime scheduling:

-AUS_AGE – define stale stats age
-AUS_CHANGE – define change % - doesn't override
STATCHANGE so setting it lower is no-op
-AUS_SMALL_TABLES - #rows that defines a small table
-AUS_AUTO_RULES -

•0 – rerun existing stats

•1 – calculate new stats using rules

Myschema to the rescue

My myschema utility has an option, --distributions-file=<filepath> that will generate a set of update statistics commands to duplicate the existing stats and distributions. Same as setting AUS_AUTO_RULES to 0 and running AUS.

My dostats utility faithfully implements the recommendations in the performance guide optimized for best performance.

Options to:

- Force override STATMODE
- Obey STATLEVEL & other AUS settings
- Select only tables with stale stats (> n days old)
- Select only tables with change in nrows > x%
- Process or ignore lists of tables
- Process all databases
- Include catalog tables
- Report run times for each operation and summary level
- Report clock time for each operation and summary level
- Adjust RESOLUTION, CONFIDENCE, & SAMPLING

Options to:

- Process commands immediately
- Write commands to an SQL file to process later
- Install a stored procedure to process commands
- Schedule the procedure to run once later or periodically (ie replace AUS)
- Drop all distributions before starting (needed after a server upgrade)
- Drop distributions for each table before beginning processing for each.
- Specify maximum error count to ignore
- Dostats version for older engines (prior to 10.00) included.

You can replace AUS (both the Evaluator and the Refresh tasks) with dostats. See the May 5, 2011 issue of my BLOG for detailed instructions:

http://informix-myview.blogspot.com/2011/05/aus-versus-dostats.html

Examples of using dostats:

myschema

Replacement for all dbschema functions except -hd (data distribution report) with additional features:

- Prettier formatting
- Explicitly create implicit indexes before defining constraints so they have usable names.
- Adjust first and next extent sizes to:
 - Current extents
 - Current pages
 - Percent of existing/current
 - Minimum required
 - Min/Max/Avg fragment size
- Suppress/Set object owners
- Order objects based on dependencies, name, or create order

myschema

- Separate table DDL from other statements in multiple files
- Separate privilege statements to a separate file
- Add conditional creation syntax
- Generate dbimport compatible schema file
- Generate file of external directives only
- Generate file of API commands to defragment tables
- Add ONLINE keyword to CREATE INDEX statements
- Generate infrastructure scripts for versions prior to 11.70
- Generate a script to duplicate existing UPDATE STATISTICS levels.

dbdelete

Fastest way to delete large numbers of rows from a table. Avoids long transaction rollbacks with partial commits. Low overhead.

Works best with non-fragmented tables or fragmented tables created WITH ROWIDS

Locks and commits a limited number of rows at a time to reduce concurrency problems. Adjustable from $512 \rightarrow 8192$ rows by adjusting the transaction buffer size. Efficient enough to run divide and conquer.

dbcopy

Extremely fast, low overhead data copy utility. Features:

- Can run at least one copy per CPU VP to divide and conquer.
- Partial commits to avoid long transaction rollbacks.
- Can copy between logged and unlogged databases
- Copy WITHOUT REPLICATION
- Logs insert errors in UNLOAD format for manual correction and reload.
- Copy within a single database/server or between databases/servers.

dbcopy

Notes:

- Doesn't handle UDTs, CLOB, or BLOB
- Chokes if it has to copy more than one TEXT and/or BYTE column
- Bug in IDS v11.50.xC5+ and CSDK v2.50.xC5+ causes bogus -1831 error if the table has any LVARCHAR columns. Affects any process using fetch array code on LVARCHAR data.

– Not yet fixed as of v12.10xC2 & CSDK 4.10xC2

dbmove

New data copy utility. Uses the algorithms from dbdelete to copy and commit blocks of rows using INSERT INTO ... SELECT ... FROM ... with a ROWID list

- Works with BLOB, CLOB, and UDT columns
- Works with multiple BYTE and TEXT columns in a record
- Avoids the fetch array with LVARCHAR -1831 bug

drive_dostats

Distribute tables across <N> copies of dostats running in parallel.

Options to:

•Process tables in largest first or smallest first order

- •Exclude tables listed on the command line or in a file
- •Include only tables listed on the command line or in a file
- Most dostats options passed through

ul / bload / bunload

Bunload - "ul -u" - Unload data to a file in binary format Bload – "ul -l" - Load a binary data file to a table Options:

- Use Buffered, Unbuffered, Asynchronous I/O
- Insert cursor with partial commits
- Insert WITHOUT REPLICATION
- Specify commit size
- Swab data to portable format / NoSwab
 - NoSwab mode is compatible with INFORMIX mode external tables for both loading and unloading.
 - Swab format files are portable between processor types.

dbstruct

\$ dbstruct -d art -t syscolumns

typedef struct SYSCOLUMNS_S {
 char colname[129];
 int tabid;
 short colno;
 short coltype;
 short collength;
 int colmin;
 int colmax;
 int extended_id;
 int seclabelid;
 short colattr;
 } syscolumns_t;

dbstruct

\$ dbstruct -d art -t syscolumns -e
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;

typedef struct SYSCOLUMNS_S {
 string colname[129];
 int tabid;
 short colno;
 short coltype;
 short collength;
 int colmin;
 int colmax;
 int extended_id;
 int seclabelid;
 short colattr;
 } syscolumns_t;
 EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;

dbstruct

\$ dbstruct -d art -t syscolumns -G

DEFINE syscolumns_rec RECORD colname VARCHAR(128), tabid INT, colno SMALLINT, coltype SMALLINT, collength SMALLINT, colmin INT, colmax INT, extended_id INT, seclabelid INT, colattr SMALLINT END RECORD

dbstruct

\$ dbstruct -d art -t syscolumns --F

structure/SYSCOLUMNS_t/ character*128 colname integer*4 tabid integer*2 colno integer*2 coltype integer*2 collength integer*4 colmin integer*4 colmax integer*4 extended_id integer*4 seclabelid integer*2 colattr end structure record/syscolumns_t/ syscolumns common/syscolumns_c/ syscolumns

sqlstruct

\$ sqlstruct -n systables -d art> select tabname, owner, tabid, tabtype from systables;

typedef struct systables_s {
 char tabname[129];
 char owner[33];
 int tabid;
 char tabtype[2];
} systables_t, *systables_tp;

Other utilities in utils2_ak dbsavail

\$ dbsavail

Dbspace	Total Pages	Free	Pages	Tota	I KB	Free KB		
dumbblobspace	1024000		499	20	97152000	1021952	Blob (BlbPg	: 4096K)
s9 sbspc	30000		1371		60000	2742	SBsp(PgSz:	2K)
sbspacetemp	50000		2522		100000	5044	TSBs (PgSz:	2K)
sbspace	505000		4292		1010000	8584	SBsp(PgSz:	2K)
plogdbs	81742		10839		163484	21678	(PgSz:	2K)
adtc upgrd dbs	50000		22447		100000	44894	(PgSz:	2K)
llogdbs	300753		30700		601506	61400	(PgSz:	2K)
datadbs2	50000		33208		100000	66416	(PgSz:	2K)
tempdbs1	56637		56426		113274	112852	Temp (PgSz:	2K)
datadbs	767498		83998		1534996	167996	(PgSz:	2K)
space16k	800000		377952		12800000	6047232	(PgSz:	16K)
rootdbs	1278780		413293		2557560	826586	(PgSz:	2K)
Totals:	4994410		1037547	21	16292820	8387376		

dbscript

\$ dbscript -d art -t '*' -c 'alter table %s statchange 10;'
alter table foo statchange 10;
alter table regresstab statchange 10;
alter table bitarraytab statchange 10;
alter table tst statchange 10;
alter table table1 statchange 10;
alter table pagecounts statchange 10;
alter table tab1 statchange 10;
alter table tab2 statchange 10;
alter table char_to_blob_blob statchange 10;
alter table extent_test statchange 10;
alter table systables_private statchange 10;
alter table regresstab_copy statchange 10;
alter table tst_unload statchange 10;

listdb7

\$ listdb7 -D
There are currently 20 databases available:

# Database/Table/Index	k/Owner I	DBSpace/Created Log	g/Lock Mode GLS?
1 adtc_monitoring			
informix	rootdbs		
	07/26/2011	UNBUFFERED	No
2 art			
informix	rootdbs		
	07/26/2011	UNBUFFERED	No
3 benchmark			
art	datadbs		
	04/10/2012	UNBUFFERED	No
4 bids			
art	datadbs2		
	02/13/2012	UNBUFFERED	No
5 bidw_last			
art	datadbs2		
	02/09/2012	UNBUFFERED	No

Listdb5 included for OnLine v5.xx engines.

listdb7

listdb7 -D -d art -t There is currently 1 matching database:

Database/Table/Index/Owner

DBSpace/Created Log/Lock Mode GLS?

No

UNBUFFERED

1 art

informix a

art

rootdbs 03/09/2012 Row

Idx: 301_1983

rootdbs 1 Extents 8 Pages total, Average extent: 8 pages. a_raw_table

rootdbs 07/26/2011

art

07/26/2011 Page 1 Extents 8 Pages total, Average extent: 8 pages. again art

> 07/26/2011 Page 1 Extents 8 Pages total, Average extent: 8 pages.

Other utilities in utils2_ak printfreeB

\$ printfreeB art systables Looking at DB: art, Table: systables.

Report for table: art:systables in dbspace #1: rootdbs.

Table partition header	r report	s that table has:				
500% free						
64 pages allocated in 204	8 exter	its				
37 pages used						
262 rows of data in 21 da	ata page	es				
Sysptnext reports:	pages in 4 extents.					
Bitmap scan reports:						
Unused pages:		26.				
Bitmap pages:		1.				
Unused blob pages:	0.					
Partial data pages:	21.					
Partial blob pages:	0.					
Small data pages:	0.					
Half full blob pages:		0.				
Full data pages:	0.					
Full index pages:	16.					
Full blob pages:	0.					

Total pages reported:

64.

Questions?

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Next Webcast

- Date: February 20, 2014
- Time: 2:00pm EST

• Accelerating Data Warehouse Queries with Yellowfin BI and the Informix Warehouse Accelerator

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 - March 10-13, 2014
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Building a successful data warehouse requires the commitment of significant time and financial resources. To ensure that this commitment is justified, Advanced DataTools has developed a unique approach based on years of designing and implementing successful programs and applications.





Thank You

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