Monday, September 2, 2024

Based on the AWR report provided, here are the **abnormal** items and **recommended action items**:

Abnormal Items:

- ## High Logical Reads:
    - **RAJ_MAST_DATA**: 29.8 million logical reads (15% of total)
    - **CM_RSCAT_STAY**: 25.8 million logical reads (13% of total)
    - **Concern**: These tables are heavily accessed, leading to a significant percentage of the total logical reads.

    Action items:
    - Optimize Queries Accessing RAJ_MAST_DATA and CM_RSCAT_STAY:
    - Review and tune the queries that involve these tables to ensure they are efficient. Consider adding or optimizing indexes to reduce logical reads.

- ## High Physical Reads:
    - **TRN_RCMS_CASERESPONDENT**: 73,716 physical reads (7.47% of total)
    - **TRN_RCMS_CASEAPPELLANT**: 42,323 physical reads (4.29% of total)
    - **Concern**: These tables are also contributing heavily to physical reads, indicating that data is frequently being read from disk, possibly due to inefficient caching or indexing.

    Action Items:
    - Review and Optimize TRN_RCMS_CASERESPONDENT and TRN_RCMS_CASEAPPELLANT:
    - Analyze execution plans for queries accessing these tables to identify inefficiencies, such as full table scans.
    - Ensure appropriate indexing is in place to minimize physical reads.

- ## High Elapsed Time and CPU Usage:

    SQL ID: dvf6ku9hbkhnm: This SQL statement has an extremely high elapsed time of 94,009.50 seconds with 100% CPU usage. The query seems to be running a SELECT COUNT(1) from a subquery. This is highly inefficient and needs immediate optimization.

- ## Potential Inefficient Query:

    SQL ID: 05s9358mm6vrr: This query, running a BEGIN DBMS_FEATURE_USAGE_INTER..., has significant CPU usage (74.89%) and User I/O time (24.56%) despite being executed only once with an elapsed time of 75.39 seconds. Investigating and optimizing this query could reduce resource consumption.

- ## High Buffer Gets:

    SQL ID: 0xnhhnp68rk4r: This query has 13,436,031 buffer gets, indicating it's accessing a large amount of data. Optimizing the data retrieval strategy might be necessary.

- ## High Physical Reads:

    SQL ID: awgad3q4vny7n: This query has the highest physical reads (115,973), which could be causing significant disk I/O. Optimizing indexes or rewriting the query may help reduce disk usage.