



APPM

User Manual

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Overview

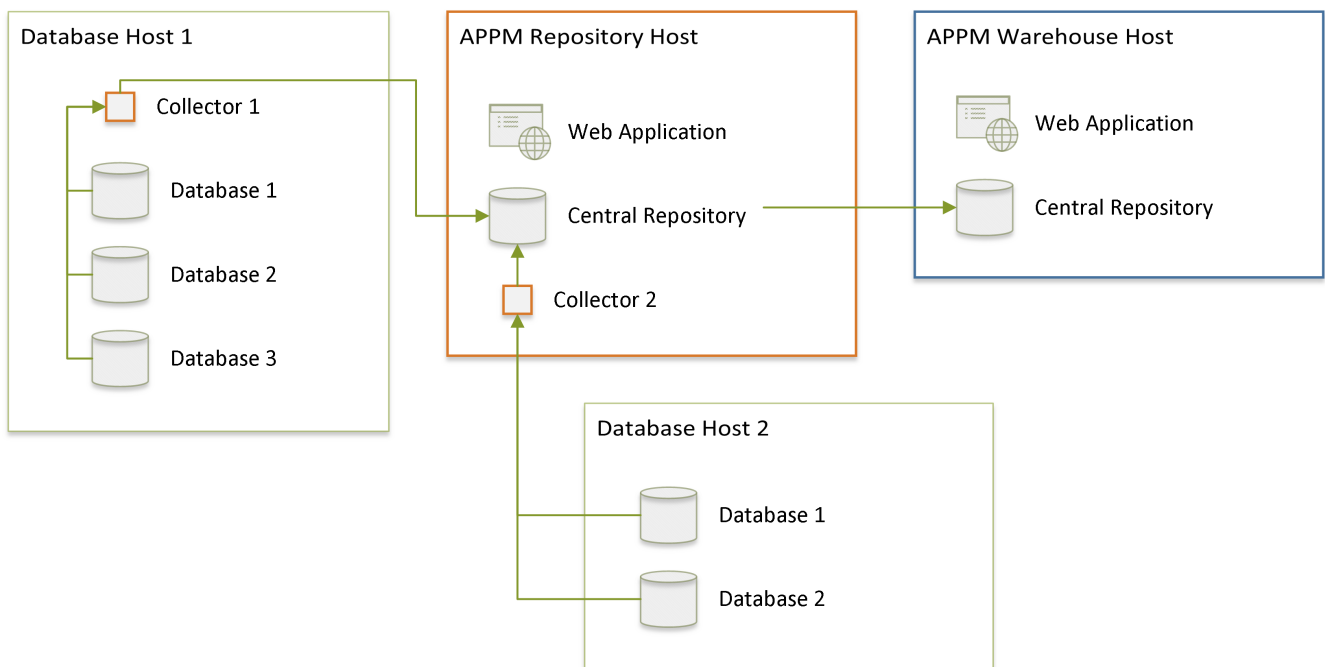
APPM collects and displays Oracle Database historical and current performance related data.

It collects performance data such as wait events and active session history. Collected data is stored in **central repository** and used to identify and analyze performance issues like resource intensive SQL statements.

One of its key features is to conveniently display information required to identify performance issues root causes. It also allows to drill down on identified performance bottlenecks.

It offers similar functionality as Oracle ASH/AWR, but it also works on Standard and Express Editions.

APPM Repository



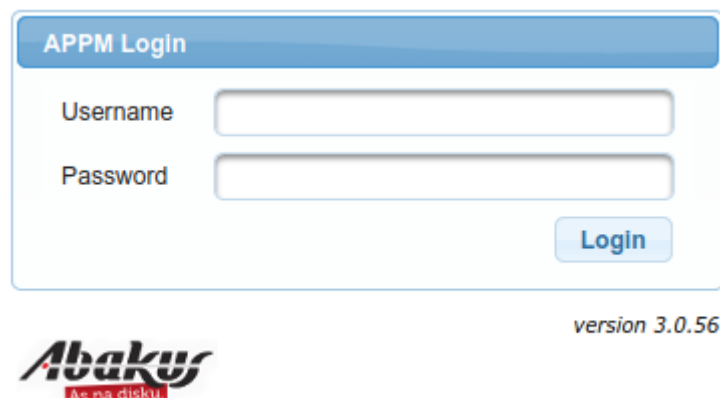
APPM Collector samples monitored database's performance statistics and stores it in APPM Central Repository. Collection of samples has minimal performance impact on monitored databases. Repository database where samples are stored does not need any Oracle license.

APPM Collector can run on the same host as database or it can collect the samples via SQL*Net.

APPM Central Repository is based on docker containers and can run on any host that can run Docker Container. Usually, this is a dedicated virtual machine. It's also possible to deploy it on Oracle Cloud.

Login

Repository Login



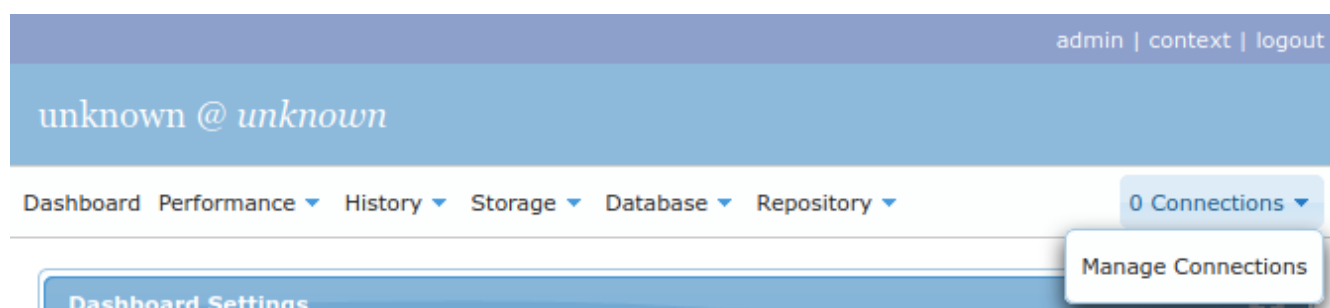
You can access web application interface at:

`https://<hostname>/appm/`

Default username and password after installation are:

- Username: **admin**
- Password: **change_me**

Database Login



You may connect to running Oracle instances via SQL*Net to obtain data directly from the database, rather than querying sampled data. You can do so by clicking **n Connections** → **Manage Connections** in upper right corner.

Everything under **Performance**, **Storage** and **Database** menus requires such SQL*Net connection, while all other menus refer only to samples stored in repository database.

Context Fields

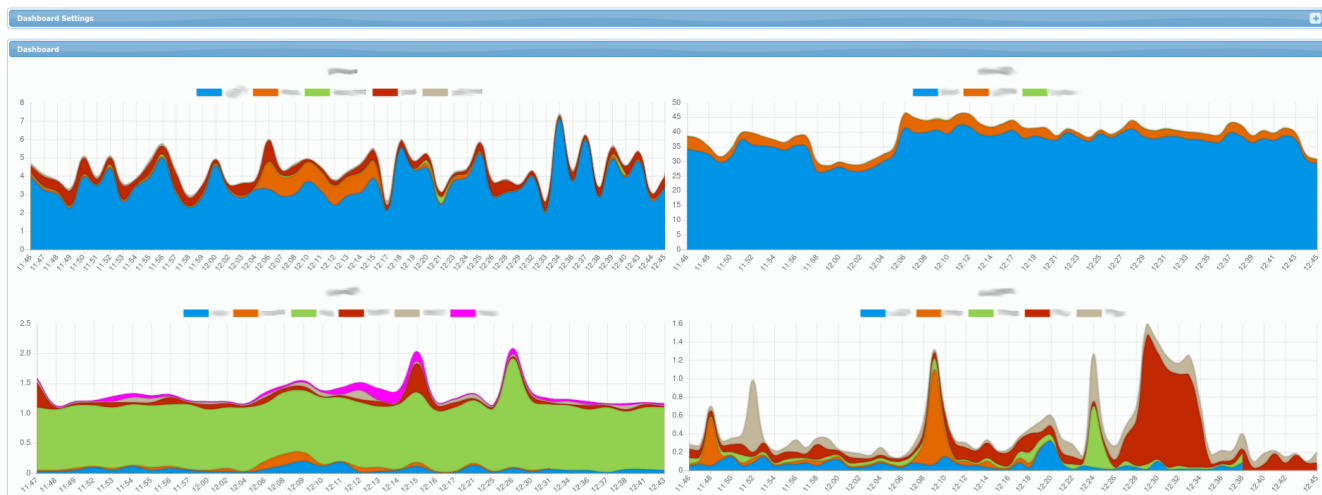
History Context		✕	
Database	abakus	Compare Database	-- do not compare --
Instance	-- all --	Compare Instance	-- all --
From	2020-05-12 15:17	Compare From	
To	2020-05-12 16:17	Compare To	

Note that some fields have "blue" labels, such as the ones in the screenshot above (you can open this popup by clicking **context** in the top right corner).

Those *context* fields are **session scoped** and so they persist across the graphical interface among different pages.

History (based on collected samples)

Dashboard



Each chart represents a single server (or cluster of RAC nodes in more advanced setups). Each color represents amount of active sessions for a specific database on that server.

Note that on right top corner, you can click the + on the top right to display **Dashboard Settings** panel (it allows you to set time interval for which the charts are displayed - by default for the last hour).

History → Active Sessions

The screenshot shows a web interface titled 'Active Sessions' with a minus icon in the top right corner. It contains several configuration fields: 'Database' (dropdown), 'Instance' (dropdown), 'From' (datetime input), 'To' (datetime input), 'Compare Database' (dropdown), 'Compare Instance' (dropdown), 'Compare From' (datetime input), 'Compare To' (datetime input), 'Refresh Interval' (dropdown), 'Chart Group By' (dropdown), 'Chart Sample By' (dropdown), 'Top Table For' (dropdown), 'Top Table Rows' (input), and 'Compare Outer Join' (checkbox). There are also buttons for 'Submit', '-1 hour', '+1 hour', and 'interval 1h'.

You must choose the database for which to display samples. This is done in the first column using fields:

- **Database** - for which database to display the sampled data
- **Instance** - for which instance to display sampled data (only relevant for RAC setups)
- **From** and **To** - for which period to display sampled data (it defaults to last hour)

In second column of fields, you can choose which database/period you want to compare the results of first column to:

- **Compare Database** - which database to compare results to

- **Compare Instance** - which instance to compare results to (only relevant for RAC setups)
- **Compare From** and **Compare To** - which period to compare to (it defaults to last hour)

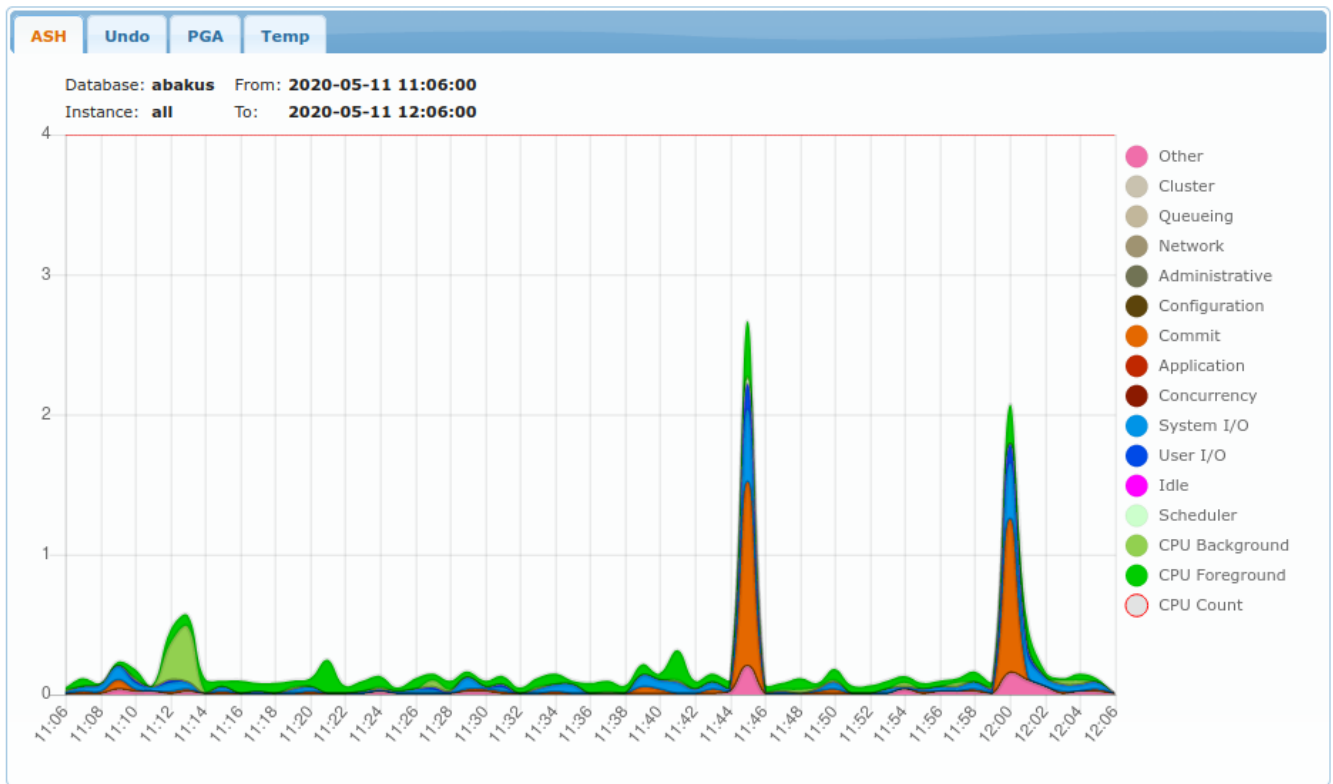
In third column of fields, you can fine-tune what/how is displayed:

- **Refresh Interval** - If enabled, the results are refreshed every **n** seconds (and timestamp forwarded).
- **Chart Group By** - Count amount of active sessions by this field (by default a **Wait Class**, but it's interesting to see other results such as **username** or **instance**; all of them refer to columns from **v\$session**).
- **Chart Sample By** - Amount of average sessions are averaged by this field (by minute, hour, or day).
- **Top Table For** - What to display in **Top Table** table bellow. Among the most interesting fields (other than **Session** which is default) are
 - **SQL** - which displays most resource-consuming SQL-s
 - **PLAN** - which displays most resource-consumin Execution Plans.
 - **SQL (per execution)** and **PLAN (per execution)** are different in that they display amount of resources consumed on average by *single* execution of SQL or it's PLAN.
- **Top Table Rows** - Amount of rows displayed in **Top Table**
- **Compare Outer Join** - Only relevant when **Compare Database** is selected; It determines whether or not to display rows that are specific to either on or the other database (**Database** and **Compare Database**).

Buttons are used to move through time more quickly - alternative would be to manually insert different dates into **From** and **To** fields.

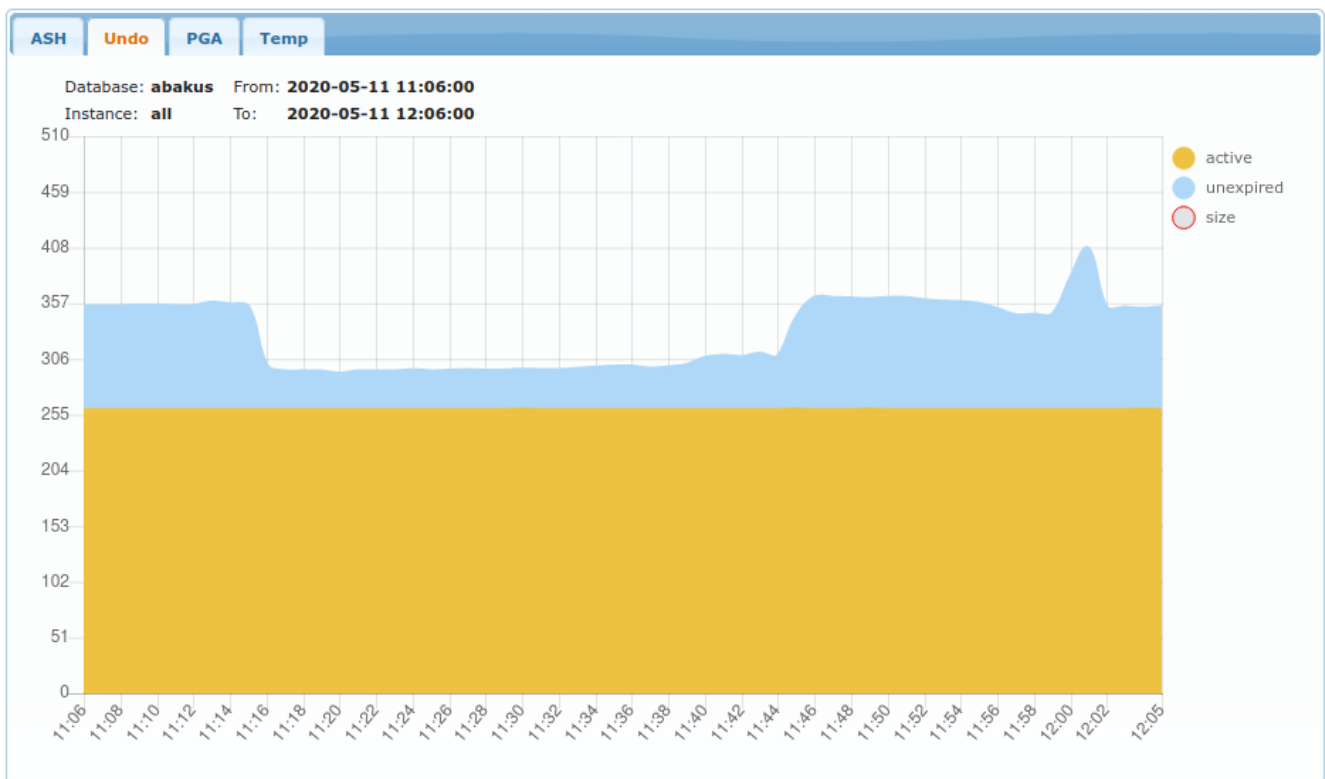
Charts

ASH



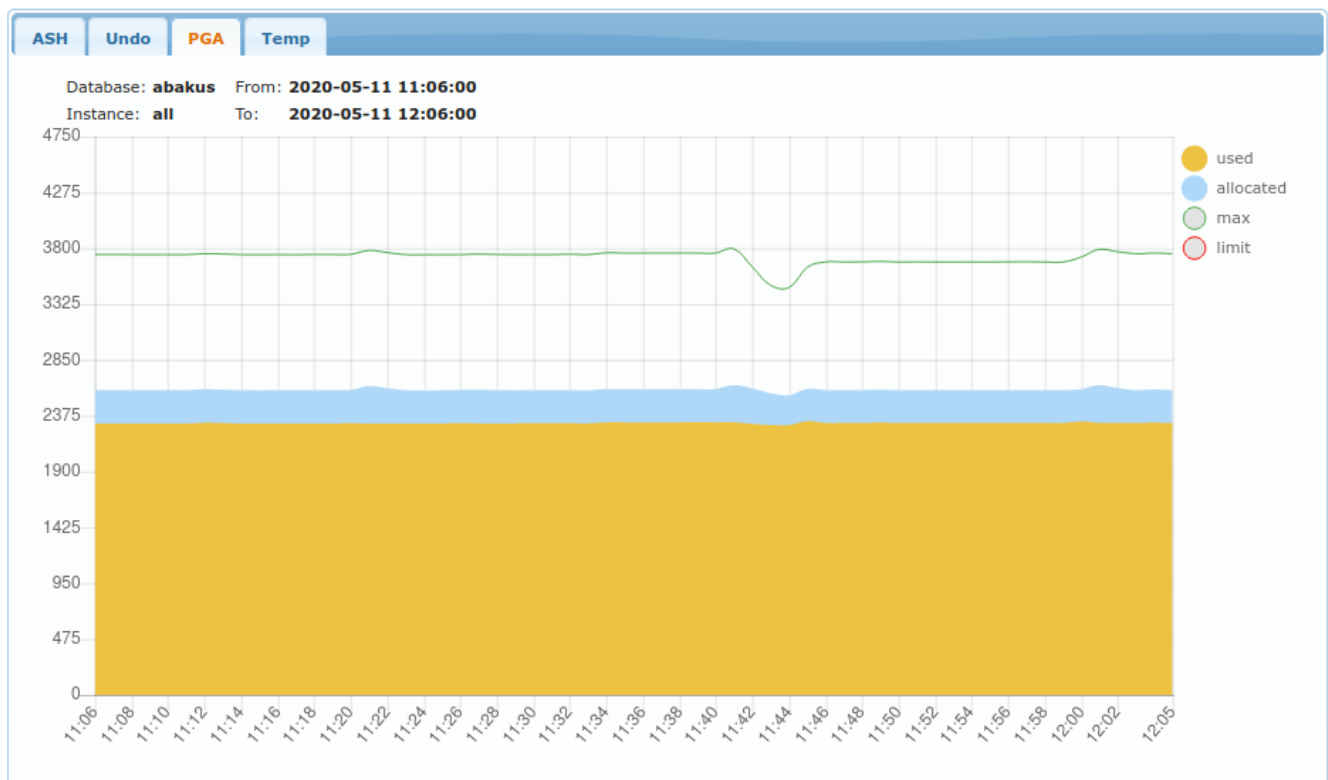
Legend displays what was selected in **Chart Group By** column. On Y axis is the number of concurrently active sessions. Data comes from samples of `v$session` view.

Undo



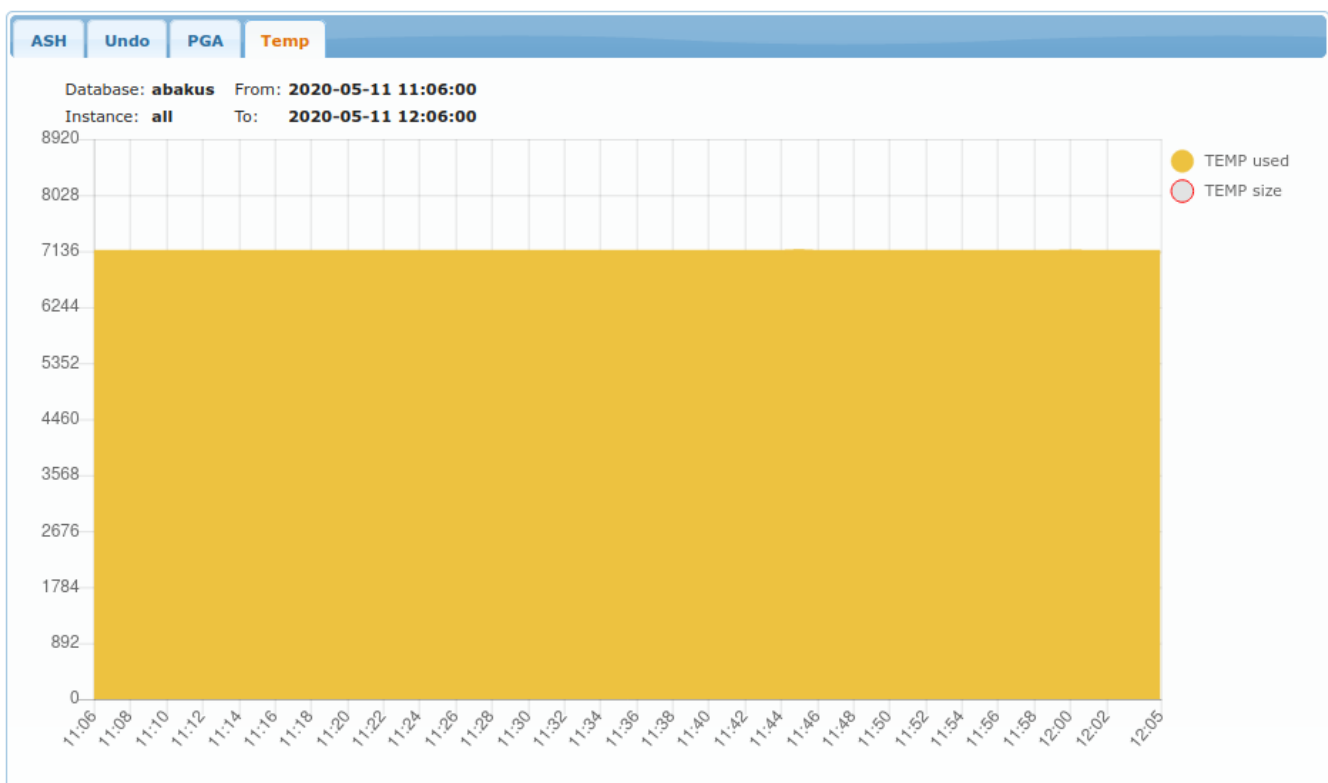
Displays amount of UNDO used in MB (megabytes). Data comes from samples of `v$transaction`.

PGA





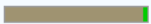



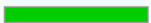

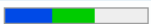

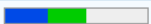
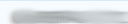


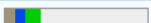
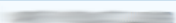
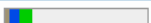
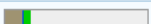

Displays amount of PGA used in MB (megabytes). Data comes from samples of `v$process`.






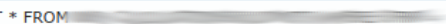

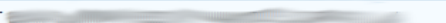
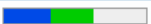

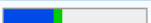
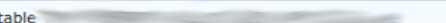
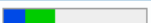
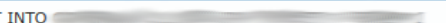
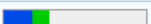
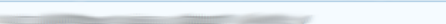
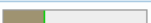
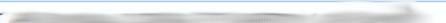
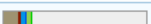
Temp


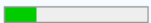

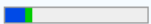

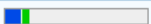
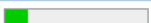
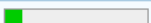
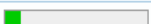
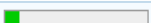


Displays amount of TEMP space usage (by temp tablespaces).

Top table

Top Table			
Activity	Session ID	Username	Duration
	1.585.20200509132305		00d 01:00:00
	1.466.20200511113000		00d 01:00:00
	1.1563.20200511120002		00d 01:00:00
	1.1432.20200511061623		00d 01:00:00
	1.49.20200511140000		00d 00:37:56
	1.1556.20200511140002		00d 00:33:46
	1.305.20200511085552		00d 00:27:18
	1.1006.20200511132634		00d 00:15:01
	1.1587.20200511124448		00d 00:11:13
	1.1273.20200511121427		00d 00:10:51

Top Table			
Activity	SQL ID	SQL Text	Duration
	02vxxj00kmsxshb	select 	00d 01:00:00
	g9qghnh9ptvtwc	INSERT INTO 	00d 01:00:00
	965ug19zr24au	SELECT * FROM 	00d 00:59:51
	1zhp8d2ysvbfid	SELECT 	00d 00:42:42
	489yjc23v9cwy	WITH 	00d 00:37:56
	5sw3rt6j557hw	create table 	00d 00:24:09
	dmr99fx64yysr	INSERT INTO 	00d 00:21:31
	0df4z84xxjgda	select 	00d 00:19:18
	2zfw5mxv0k0fy	SELECT 	00d 00:17:18
	n/a		00d 00:12:10

Top Table			
Activity	SQL ID	Plan Hash (per exec)	Duration
	c06phyhf4r71t	1191629748	00d 00:01:13
	bfx3vavkvrp0	275590569	00d 00:00:16
	7n1xx6bs5m62d	4027938668	00d 00:00:12
	ckz0ckabz1dks	2187566500	00d 00:00:12
	c06phyhf4r71t	4027938668	00d 00:00:11
	1agy97kjs8bnc	0	00d 00:00:11
	6n8j3smvcsjtd	231853390	00d 00:00:10
	2hpxyv7p0t7pa	3002611081	00d 00:00:08
	6n8j3smvcsjtd	0	00d 00:00:08
	7n1xx6bs5m62d	0	00d 00:00:07

Top table displays what was selected in **Top Table For** field. Examples above are for **Sessions**, **SQL** and **PLAN**. You can click on specific sql_id or specific plan_hash_value to see details of selected SQL or Plan.

Activity column displays how many times this object was seen in regard to the object displayed in first row. **Duration** column displays amount of times (=seconds) such object was seen as ACTIVE in v\$session.

Last

Last Active Sessions

Session ID	Logon Time	Username	Machine	Event	Client Identifier	Client Info	Current SQL	Previous SQL	SQL Trace
No records found.									

Last Active Transactions

Addr	Session ID	Username	Logon Time	Start Time	Status	Used UBLK	Used UREC	Used MB
000144ec6310	1_435_20200430141712	HENRIK_P	2020-04-30 14:17:12	2020-04-30 14:17:11	ACTIVE	1	1	.01
000144ec6560	1_20_20200411043053	ASADBA_BORIS	2020-04-11 04:30:53	2020-04-22 06:10:22	ACTIVE	31873	1686532	249.01
000144f78f08	1_194_20200426115043	GORAZD_K	2020-04-26 11:50:43	2020-04-26 11:50:43	ACTIVE	1	1	.01
000144f0af08	1_293_20200508121528	GREGOR_M	2020-05-08 12:15:28	2020-05-08 12:15:28	ACTIVE	1	1	.01

Last Longops

Session ID	SQL ID / Plan Hash	Plan Hash	Start Time	Finish Time	Last Update	Operation	Elapsed	Remaining	Progress	Percent
1_316_20200511094639	cd09a5vssfsm / g	0	2020-05-11 09:52:57	2020-05-11 15:14:44	2020-05-11 09:52:57	Gather Table's Index Statistics (Table UTL_RECOMP_COMPILED)	00d 00:00:00	00d 00:00:00	1/1 Indexes	<div><div></div></div> 100.00
1_316_20200511094639	cd09a5vssfsm / g	0	2020-05-11 09:52:57	2020-05-11 15:14:44	2020-05-11 09:52:57	Gather Table's Index Statistics (Table UTL_RECOMP_SORTED)	00d 00:00:00	00d 00:00:00	1/1 Indexes	<div><div></div></div> 100.00
1_316_20200511094639	cd09a5vssfsm / g	0	2020-05-11 09:52:57	2020-05-11 15:14:44	2020-05-11 09:52:57	Gather Table's Index Statistics (Table UTL_RECOMP_COMPILED)	00d 00:00:00	00d 00:00:00	1/1 Indexes	<div><div></div></div> 100.00
1_316_20200511094639	cd09a5vssfsm / g	0	2020-05-11 09:52:57	2020-05-11 15:14:44	2020-05-11 09:52:57	Gather Table's Index Statistics (Table UTL_RECOMP_SORTED)	00d 00:00:00	00d 00:00:00	1/1 Indexes	<div><div></div></div> 100.00
1_316_20200511094639	cd09a5vssfsm / g	0	2020-05-11 09:52:57	2020-05-11 15:14:44	2020-05-11 09:52:57	Gather Table's Index Statistics (Table UTL_RECOMP_SORTED)	00d 00:00:00	00d 00:00:00	1/1 Indexes	<div><div></div></div> 100.00

This section displays last non-aggregated samples which were collected at time less or equal to **To** field.

@todo=[insert links] For definition of each column please refer to:

- Sessions
- Transactions
- Longops

History → Blocked Sessions

Blocked Sessions

Database

From

To

Display

Form allows to select which **Database** to analyze in which period (**From** and **To**).

Chart

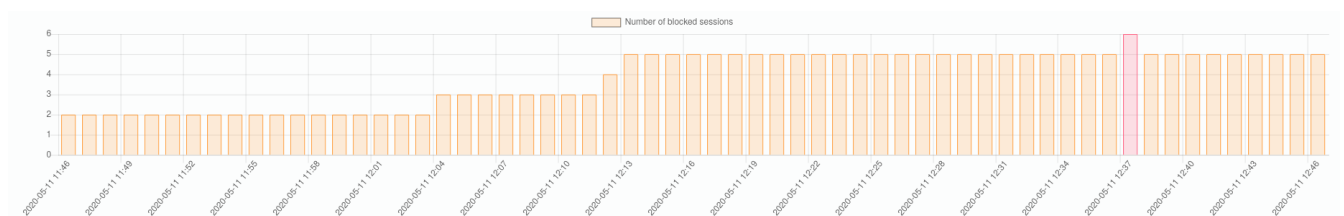


Chart displays amount of blocked sessions in selected period. One of the bars (the highest one) is of red colour - this means that the table below the chart refers to the same point-in-time as the red bar.

Tree Table of Blockers and Waiters

Blocked Sessions as of 2020-05-11 12:37:30									
SID, Serial#	Status	Username	Sec in Wait	SQL	Previous SQL	Event	Owner	Object Name	Object Type
* 2.1124.20200409100004	ACTIVE	SYS	9	S9u1vado2o6mb	2u4m5d40noux	Streams AQ: waiting for messages in the queue			
* 1.1581.2020051111592	ACTIVE	SYS	584	8xwuwvto6w9a	39m4ax9k63ba2	library cache pin	SYS	SYS_C00644	INDEX
2.627.202005111159	ACTIVE	SYS	584	S9u1vado2o6mb	2h0ob24h69ow	library cache lock			
* 1.610.20200130141213	ACTIVE		0			log file parallel write			
* 1.776.20200508153858	INACTIVE		9616	845r1eddlj5m	qk4hwvvc0bks	SQL*Net message from client			INDEX

Treetable displays who was blocking who. The columns are as follows:

- **SID** - Session ID (composed of <inst_id>.<sid>.<logon_time>)
- **Status** - Status of the session as reported by `v$sqlsession.status`
- **Username** - Username for this session
- **Sec in Wait** - Seconds in wait as reported by `v$sqlsession.seconds_in_wait`
- **SQL** - SQL that is currently being executed. You can click on it to see more details.
- **Previous SQL** - SQL that was executed before the current one. You can click on it to see more details.
- **Event** - Event which is being waited on.
- **Owner** - Schema owning the object that was locked and being waited on.
- **Object Name** - Name of the object that was locked and being waited on.
- **Object Type** - Type of the object that was locked and being waited on.

History → SQL Statements

SQL Search	
Database	abakus
SQL Text	parallel
Search by	SQL ID or Plan Hash Value
Search	
SQL_ID	SQL Text
0un6qxrqjg4pc	select /*+ no_parallel_index(t, "STATS\$SYSTEM_EVENT_PK") dbms_stats cursor_sharing_exact use_weak_name_resl dynamic_samplin
021pbrrt6npq2	/* SQL Analyze(1) */ select /*+ full(t) no_parallel(t) no_parallel_index(t) dbms_stats cursor_sharing_exact use_weak_name
0j1z3bvqbr6p8	/* SQL Analyze(1) */ select /*+ full(t) no_parallel(t) no_parallel_index(t) dbms_stats cursor_sharing_exact use_weak_name
0pzvs0snv4qhs	select substrb(dump(val,16,0,64),1,240) ep, freq, cdn, ndv, (sum(pop) over()) popcnt, (sum(pop*freq) over()) popfreq, subs
09zv3fva4c3ms	/* SQL Analyze(1) */ select /*+ full(t) no_parallel(t) no_parallel_index(t) dbms_stats cursor_sharing_exact use_weak_name
06qwwh07rt3s3	SELECT /* OPT_DYN_SAMP */ /*+ ALL_ROWS IGNORE_WHERE_CLAUSE RESULT_CACHE(SNAPSHOT=3600) opt_param('parallel_execution_enabled'

Allows you to find any SQL Statement whose sql_id was found among samples. You can either search by it's **SQL Text** or by it's SQL ID (or plan hash value).

You can click on any sql_id found in the table to obtain more details which are explained in the next section.

SQL Detail

SQL Detail

Database

abakus

SQL ID

0un6qxrjq4pc

Plan Hash

1206663279

Plan Line

Refresh

Display using active database connection

SQL Text

Execution Plans

Explain Plan

ASH Statistics

This view can be accessed by clicking on `sql_id` or `plan_hash_value` while being on any page under the **History** menu.

In order to display details for specific SQL, this form displays:

- **Database** - in which database to look for specified `sql_id`
- **SQL ID** - for which `sql_id` to look for
- **Plan Hash** - (optional) display specific plan for this `sql_id`
- **Plan Line** - (optional) highlight specific line in plan table output.

Following tabs are available:

SQL Text

SQL Text

Execution Plans

Explain Plan

ASH Statistics

SELECT * FROM appm_collect_transaction_vw

It simply displays SQL Text as seen in `v$sql.sql_fulltext`.

Execution Plans

SQL Text	Execution Plans	Explain Plan	ASH Statistics	
Hash Value	Full Hash Value	First Seen	Cost	Time
1363124168	3735399010	2020-02-02 10:55:46	4	00d 00:00:01
475556435	2837437631	2020-01-31 14:19:58	4	00d 00:00:01
2814854383	2316778510	2020-01-24 17:11:05	1	

It displays list of all `plan_hash_values`, which were seen while executing this specific SQL. You can select any of them - currently selected one is colored green like the one on the screenshot.

Explain Plan

SQL TextExecution PlansExplain PlanASH Statistics

Hide skipped steps (unused steps from adaptive plan)

Refresh Plan

Plan hash value: 3726139546

S	ORD	FA	Id	Operation	Object Name	Object Name	Object Name	Predicated	Rows	Bytes	Cost	CPU Cost	I/O Cost	Time
21			0	SELECT STATEMENT							368699			
20	A		* 1	HASH JOIN ANTI		SEL\$66D19FEC		A=(*A_AGM"."EXT_REF"="C"."EXT_REF" AND LPAD...	3874	518K	368699	69350120514	366951	00d 00:00:15
17			2	NESTED LOOPS ANTI					3874	518K	368699	69350120514	366951	00d 00:00:15
14			3	STATISTICS COLLECTOR										
13			4	VIEW		SET\$1 [C@SEL\$2]			3874	378K	559	216238067	554	00d 00:00:01
12			5	SORT UNIQUE		SET\$1			3874	113K	559	216238067	554	00d 00:00:01
11			6	UNION-ALL										
2			7	PARTITION RANGE SINGLE		SEL\$3			858	25K	274	7297849	274	00d 00:00:01
1	F		* 8	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DW_	SEL\$3		F=(*ID_SLOT"=P_ID_SLOT]	858	25K	274	7297849	274	00d 00:00:01
4			9	PARTITION RANGE SINGLE		SEL\$4			3013	88K	274	8631289	274	00d 00:00:01
3	F		* 10	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DW_	SEL\$4		F=(*ID_SLOT"=P_ID_SLOT]	3013	88K	274	8631289	274	00d 00:00:01
6			11	PARTITION RANGE SINGLE		SEL\$5			1	72	2	7121	2	00d 00:00:01
5	F		* 12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DW_	SEL\$5		F=(*ID_SLOT"=P_ID_SLOT]	1	72	2	7121	2	00d 00:00:01
8			13	PARTITION RANGE SINGLE		SEL\$6			1	72	2	7121	2	00d 00:00:01
7	F		* 14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DW_	SEL\$6		F=(*ID_SLOT"=P_ID_SLOT]	1	72	2	7121	2	00d 00:00:01
18			15	PARTITION RANGE SINGLE		SEL\$7			1	29	2	8	2	00d 00:00:01
9	F		* 16	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DW_	SEL\$7		F=(*ID_SLOT"=P_ID_SLOT]	1	29	2	8	2	00d 00:00:01
16			17	PARTITION LIST ITERATOR					1	37	367656	49939637847	366397	00d 00:00:15
15	F		* 18	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DW_	SEL\$66D19FEC [C@SEL\$8]		F=(*A_AGM"."EXT_REF"="C"."EXT_REF" AND LPA...	1	37	367656	49939637847	366397	00d 00:00:15
19			19	PARTITION LIST ALL					191930635	66	367656	49939637847	366397	00d 00:00:15
18			20	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DW_	SEL\$66D19FEC [C@SEL\$8]			191930635	66	367656	49939637847	366397	00d 00:00:15

It displays table similar to what `dbms_xplan.display()` shows;

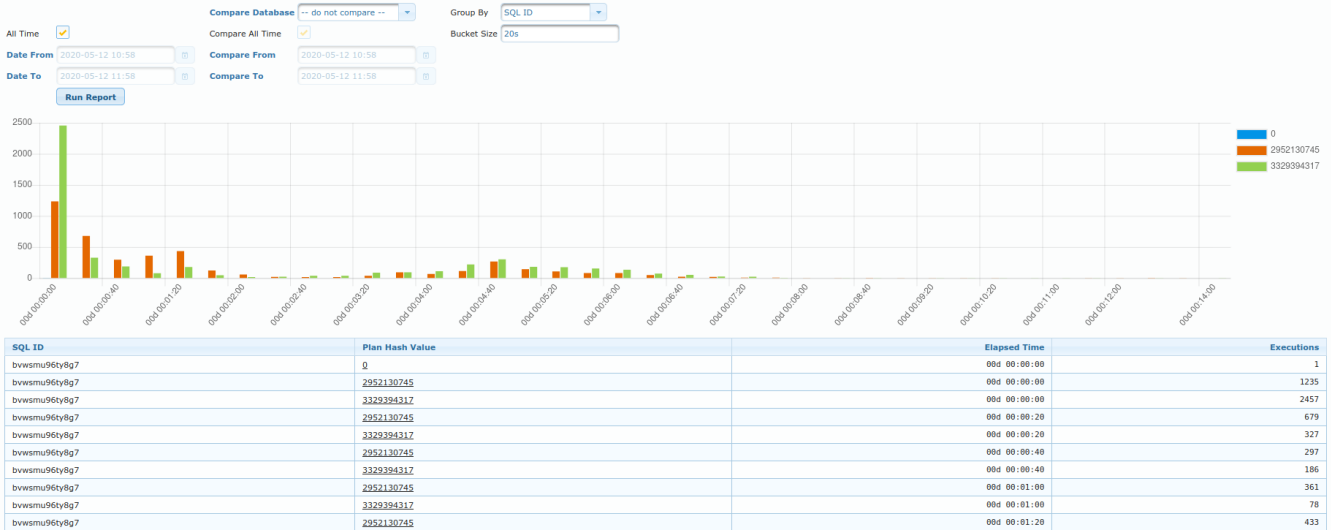
Yellow line is the line number as specified by **Plan Line** (to highlight currently executing line of query when it is known - or it can be used to highlight arbitrary plan line).

Gray lines are those that were already executed (although they can be executed again).

Red lines are steps that were not used due to *adaptive plan*. You may choose to hide those steps entirely by selecting **Hide skipped steps**.

White lines lines are yet to be executed (will be executed after the yellow line).

ASH Statistics



different periods.

Session Detail

Session Detail

Database: [dropdown] From: 2020-05-14 03:00 [calendar icon]
Instance: 1 To: 2020-05-14 03:15 [calendar icon]
Session: 2,425 Show event params: ☐
Logon time: 2020-05-14 00:10:42 [calendar icon]
[Submit] [-1 hour] [+1 hour]

Overview | **Profile**

Session			
Session ID	2425, 6432	Logon time:	2020-05-14 00:10:42
Instance ID	1	Program	oracle@ora-dwh (TNS V1-V3)
DB User	ETL_USER	Module	export_int
OS User	oracle	Action	export_
OS Machine	ora-dwh	Command	2
OS User	oracle	Status	ACTIVE

This view displays various info about specific session. Each session is uniquely identified by (fields of this form):

- **Database** - which database it refers to
- **Instance** - instance on which the session was logged on (`v$session.inst_id`)
- **Session** - session id (this is unique only at specific point in time for specific instance). It refers to `v$session.sid`.
- **Logon time** - when the session logged on. It refers to `v$session.logon_time`

Additional parameters to this view are:

- **From** - when the period for report of this view begins
- **To** - when the period for report of this view ends
- **Show event params** - whether or not to display event parameters in **Profile** tab.

Overview

Session

This view display values from `v$session` view. Fields are documented in official Oracle documentation.

Transactions

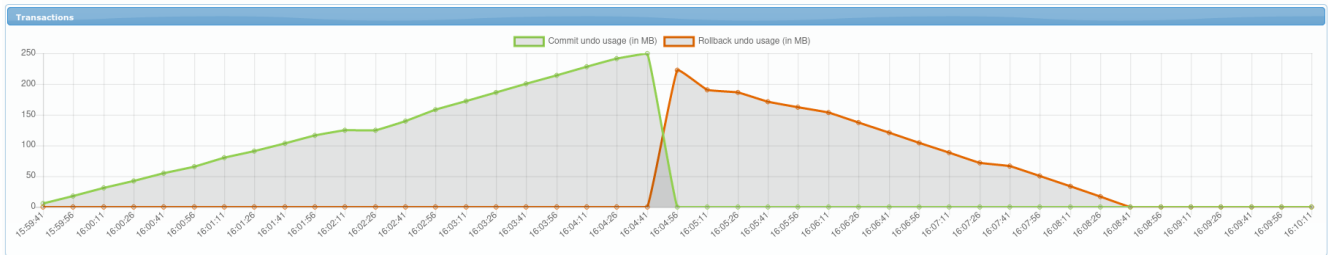


Chart displays amount of UNDO used. Green line shows amount of currently uncommitted data. Orange line shows amount of UNDO used by transaction that is being rolled back.

Process

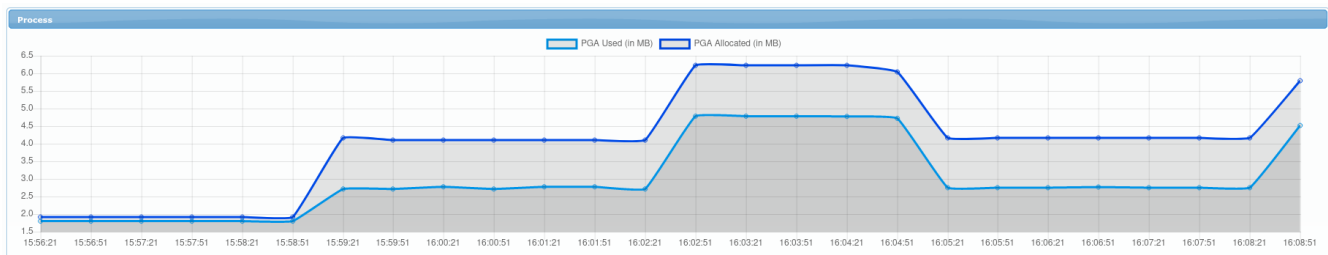
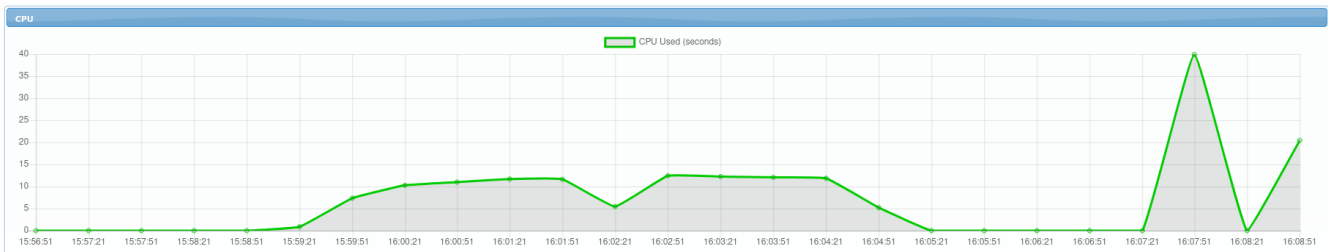


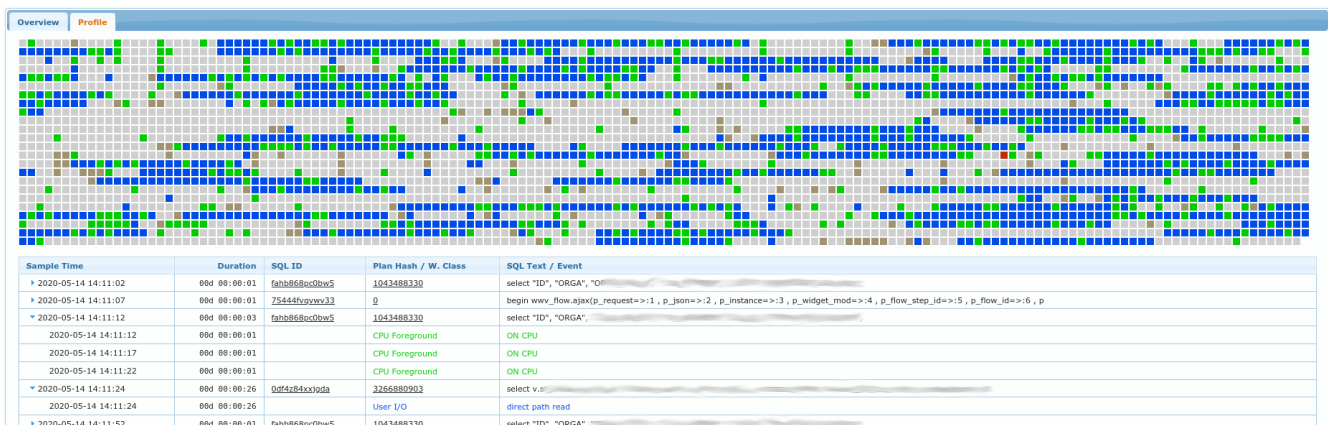
Chart displays PGA memory usage for this session's process. Darker line shows allocated usage (in MB) and lighter line shows actually used PGA (in MB).

CPU



CPU Usage for this sessions's process. This chart is available only for databases version 18c and higher, where `v$sqlprocess.cpu_usage` is available.

Profile



If selected period is $\leq 2h$, then chart with a lot of small squares is drawn. Each square represents 1 second of what session was doing. Gray squares represent idle times while all other colors represent one of the "Wait Class" colors. You can hover over any of the squares in order to obtain tooltip information what the session was waiting on exactly that moment (which wait class and which event exactly).

Below the chart is table with contents somewhat similar to what SQL Trace would provide. It shows list of SQLs being executed by the session and list of events that were waited on for each of those SQLs. Color of event matches the color for a wait class.

You can get even more detailed info (added event parameters) in this table if you set checkbox **Show event params** to true.

Performance (using active connection)

Performance → Sessions

Sessions

SID

Instance

-- any instance --

Username

Status

ACTIVE

Machine

SQL Tracing

-- ANY --

Program

Type

USER

Order by

Username

Search

SID, Serial#	Username	Status	Machine	Client Identifier	Client Info	Event	Current SQL	Previous SQL	SQL Trace
324_27958_@1		ACTIVE				Streams AQ: waiting for messages in the queue(queue id=3257798, process#=5532973248, wait time=2147483647)	qlrbo35hk44xn.0	6x65dmv289o3i.0	DISABLED
315_25687_@1	SYS	ACTIVE	8256e9a469c9			SQL*Net message to client(driver id=1413697536, #bytes=1, =0)	bnc9cahp44dmk.1	gck37bmnmzmcga.1	DISABLED
36_19108_@1		ACTIVE				jobq slave wait(=0, =0, =0)			DISABLED
459_55034_@1		ACTIVE				jobq slave wait(=0, =0, =0)			DISABLED

This view allows searching through `v$session` directly on the database that we're connected to.

If you simply click `Search` without changing any criteria it will show all currently `ACTIVE` sessions. You can of course search the sessions using provided form:

- `SID` - by session ID (`v$session.sid`)
- `Username` - by username (`v$session.username`)
- `Machine` - by machine (`v$session.machine`)
- `Program` - by program (`v$sessionn.program`)
- `Instance` - by instance id (`v$session.inst_id`)
- `Status` - whether to only search among currently [in]active sessions.
- `SQL Tracing` - whether to only search the sessions that have SQL Tracing enabled or disabled.
- `Type` - by type (`v$session.type`)

The table bellow displays results of your query. It contains columns from `v$session` - those columns are explained in official Oracle documentation at:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/refrn/V-SESSION.html>

Note that columns `SID`, `Serial#`, `Current SQL` and `Previous SQL` contain links to session or SQL details.

@todo: link to `Session Detail`...

Performance → Transactions

Transactions

Undo Consumption

Inst ID	Tablespace	Block Size	Transaction Count	Undo Active MB	Undo Capacity MB
1	UNDOTBS1	8192	3	249.02	8000

Active Transactions

Addr	Session	Username	Logon Time	Start Time	Status	Used UBLK	Used UREC	Used MB
0000000144EC86E0	20,48039,@1	AL	2020-04-11 04:30:53	04/22/20 06:10:22	ACTIVE	31873	1686532	249.01
0000000144F38FB8	194,49189,@1	_K	2020-04-26 11:50:43	04/26/20 11:50:43	ACTIVE	1	1	.01
0000000144EC6310	435,10789,@1	HE	2020-04-30 14:17:12	04/30/20 14:17:11	ACTIVE	1	1	.01

Undo Consumption part display info about UNDO tablespaces and their usage. Data comes from `dba_data_files` and `gv$transaction` views.

Active Transactions display list of currently active transactions as available from `gv$transaction`.

Performance → Memory

Memory					
PGA Consumers					
Buffer Cache Contents					
Instance <input type="text" value="#1"/>		Memory summary in MB			
Order By <input type="text" value="Allocation"/>		Inst	SGA BC	SGA Other	PGA Used
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>		1	267776	39423	2444
					PGA Free
					38515
Session	Username	Program	PGA Used MB	PGA Alloc MB	PGA Max MB
1817,52825,@1		CJQ0	100.74	104.71	104.71
1698,50171,@1		W005	62.96	65.01	65.01
4841,37201,@1		MMNL	61.86	62.84	62.84
972,48750,@1		W00L	59.83	62.45	62.45
1938,43239,@1		W004	53.76	56.07	56.07

Memory Summary displays how much memory is dedicated to PGA and SGA (in megabytes):

- **Inst** - instance id for which data is displayed
- **SGA BC** - amount of memory dedicated to *Buffer Cache*
- **SGA Other** - amount of memory dedicated to all other parts of SGA
- **PGA Used** - amount of PGA memory used
- **PGA Free** - amount of PGA memory free

Table below displays amount of PGA memory occupied by session

- **Session** - session id for which the data is displayed. It contains a link to session details.
- **Username** - database username for this session
- **Program** - program name for session
- **PGA Used MB** - amount pf PGA currently *used*
- **PGA Alloc MB** - amount of PGA memory currently *allocated*
- **PGA Max MB** - amount of PGA memory allocated at the peak point of the session.

Buffer Cache Contents

Memory						
PGA Consumers Buffer Cache Contents						
Instance #1						
Run Query * This query might take a few minutes to complete!						
Inst ID	Class Name	Object Owner	Object Name	Block Size	Block Count	Usage MB
1	Data block	ETL_	I_ _U	8192	3863854	30186.4
1	UNDO			8192	2406059	18797.3
1	Data block	ETL_	_E	8192	1824005	14250.0
1	Data block	ETL_	_ALLOCAT	8192	1816833	14194.0
1	Data block	ETL_	_OWNE	8192	1576021	12312.7
1	Data block	ETL_	_ALL_DATA	8192	1262430	9862.7
1	Data block	PUBLIC	_SYSSMU1_2031457436\$	8192	982382	7674.9
1	Data block	ETL_	_REQUESTS	8192	920752	7193.4
1	Data block	ETL_	_	8192	905254	7072.3

This view displays contents of *Buffer Cache*. It is based on `gv$bh` view.

- **Inst ID** - instance ID for which data is displayed
- **Class Name** - Name of class (type/what is cached)
- **Object Owner** - Owner of the table/object which is cached
- **Object Name** - Name of the table/object which is cached
- **Block Size** - Block size of the tablespace for the segment of this table/object
- **Block Count** - Amount of blocks cached
- **Usage MB** - amount of MB cached for this object

Performance → Blocked Sessions

Blocked Sessions									
SID, Serial#	Status	Username	Sessions Blocked	Sec in Wait	SQL	Event	Owner	Object Name	Object Type
61,42449,@1	INACTIVE		1	750		SQL*Net message from client			
331,21831,@1	ACTIVE		2	689	c00grtark9wad	enq: TX - row lock contention			TABLE
196,634,@1	ACTIVE		0	672	5hzj2x3ajzcqj	enq: TM - contention			TABLE
316,57292,@1	ACTIVE		0	677	5hzj2x3ajzcqj	enq: TM - contention			TABLE

This view displays a tree table of all blocked sessions. Blockers are parent nodes and waiters are child nodes.

- **SID, Serial#** - session id of blocker/waiter; it also contains a link which opens session details for this session.
- **Status** - column from `v$session.status`; it shows if the session is active or not
- **Username** - username for this database session
- **Sessions Blocked** - amount of sessions being blocked by this session
- **Sec in Wait** - column from `v$session.seconds_in_wait` - number of seconds waiting for the current event.

- **SQL** - which SQL is currently being executed by this session. It also contains a link which opens SQL Details for this session.
- **Event** - event on which the session is currently waiting.
- **Owner** - owner of object for which the session is trying to obtain the lock
- **Object Name** - name of the object for which the session is trying to obtain the lock
- **Object Type** - type of the object for which the session is trying to obtain the lock

Performance → Locked Objects

Locked Objects

Search Locked Objects

Owner
Object Name

Object ID	Object Owner	Object Name	Locks Count
3936669			1
50443			2
3350794	SYS	DBMS_ALERT_INFO	2
3960945			2
3959120			3

Locked Rows

SID, Serial#	Username	OS User	Machine	Locked Mode	Requested Mode	ROWID
<u>196, 634, @1</u>		oracle	apollo.abakus.si	None	Row-Exclusive	AAPGIQAAAAAAAAAAAA
<u>331, 21831, @1</u>		oracle	apollo.abakus.si	Exclusive	None	AAPHBxAAEAAD7KvAAA
<u>316, 57292, @1</u>		oracle	apollo.abakus.si	None	Row-Exclusive	AAPGIQAAAAAAAAAAAA

Search Locked Objects

Form allows searching for specific objects.

- **Owner** - owner of the object that is being searched for.
- **Object Name** - name of the object that is being searched for.

Both fields are using **LIKE** operator, so you can use **%** as a wildcard.

Locked Objects

Table displays list of locked objects (according to filter in the form above).

- **Object ID** - ID as specified in `dba_objects.object_id`
- **Object Owner** - owner of the locked object
- **Object Name** - name of the locked object
- **Locks Count** - amount of locks that are held on this object

You can select any of the rows to refresh the child table **Locked Rows**.

Locked Rows

This is a child table of **Locked Objects** above. It displays list of rows locked in selected table (if object is a table).

- **SID, Serial#** - session id of the session that hold the lock
- **Username** - lock holder username
- **OS User** - OS username of lock holder (refers to `v$session.os_user` column)
- **Machine** - Machine of lock holder (refers to `v$session.machine` column)
- **Locked Mode** - In what mode the lock is acquired
- **Requested Mode** - In what mode the lock is requested, but not yet acquired
- **ROWID** - of the row being locked (when available and when appropriate for the lock type)

Performance → Long Ops

Long Ops								
SID, Serial#	Start Time	Finish Time	Last Update	Operation	Elapsed	Remaining	Progress	Percent
453_9871_@1	2020-05-13 17:30:37	2020-05-13 17:37:23	2020-05-13 17:35:46	RMAN: incremental datafile restore (Set Count)	00d 00:05:09	00d 00:01:35	6713428/8785424 Blocks	<div><div></div></div> 76.42

This view is based on `v$session_longops` and it shows progress of long running operations.

- **SID, Serial#** - Identifier of the session processing the long-running operation. If multiple sessions are cooperating in the long-running operation, then SID corresponds to the main or master session.
- **Start Time** - Starting time of the operation
- **Finish Time** - Estimated finish time
- **Last Update** - Time when statistics were last updated for the operation
- **Operation** - Brief description of the operation
- **Elapsed** - Amount of elapsed time from the start of the operation
- **Remaining** - Amount of time estimated to the end of the operation
- **Progress** - `SO FAR/TOTAL WORK UNITS` from `v$session_longops`.
- **Percent** - amount of work completed in percents.

Performance → Statspack

StatsPack Reports

Begin Snapshot #33634 @ Tue May 05 00:00:08 CEST 2020 for level 7
 End Snapshot #33706 @ Wed May 06 00:00:08 CEST 2020 for level 7

[Download Report](#)
[Create Snapshot](#)

Select StatPack Snapshot

Snapshots taken after [Search](#)

<< < 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 > >> 20

Snap ID	Snapshot Taken	Instance	Level
33706	2020-05-06 00:00:08	 	7
33707	2020-05-06 00:20:08	 	7
33708	2020-05-06 00:40:08	 	7
33709	2020-05-06 01:00:08	 	7
33710	2020-05-06 01:20:08	 	7
33711	2020-05-06 01:40:09	 	7
33712	2020-05-06 02:00:09	 	7
33713	2020-05-06 02:20:08	 	7
33714	2020-05-06 02:40:08	 	7
33715	2020-05-06 03:00:08	 	7

<< < 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 > >> 20

This view allows you to manually create new statspack snapshot (by clicking **Create Snapshot** button) and to generate *Statspack Report*. Report is generated by selecting two snapshots to compare, you can select them by clicking on labels besides **Begin Snapshot** and **End Snapshot**.

Performance → SQL Trace

SQL Traces					
On-Logon Triggers					
SID, Serial#	Identifier	Trace File	Username	Logon Time	Options
458, 57836, @1	DEMO1	abakus_ora_87237.trc (tkprof tvdxtat)	SYS	2020-05-12 17:42:35	Stop Remove
160, 50158, @1	 _160_50158	abakus_ora_8230.trc (tkprof tvdxtat)	 	2020-01-28 16:00:16	Stop Remove
261, 52500, @1	 _261_52500	abakus_ora_6782.trc (tkprof tvdxtat)	 	2020-01-28 15:57:18	Stop Remove
324, 27958, @1	 TRC_1	abakus_ora_77054.trc (tkprof tvdxtat)	 MONITOR	2020-05-07 15:41:44	Stop Remove

IMPORTANT You can start tracing any session in **Session Detail** view. (@todo: link).

SQL Traces lists all of the trace files created by APPM. It allows you to **Stop** currently active trace and to **Remove** obsolete trace files. Note that you can only **Remove** those trace files for which session has already ended (trace file of an active session cannot be deleted through APPM).

You can download raw trace files by clicking on their name such as **dbname_ora_<pid>.trc** or you can download aggregated reports based on those trace files. Two such options exists:

- **tkprof**, which is official, Oracle supplied tool
- **tvdxat**, this is a free tool by Christian Antognini (Trivadis)

On-Logon Triggers

SQL Traces

On-Logon Triggers

Username

Duration (minutes)

100

Identifier

Max Count

100

Level

minimal trace

Create Trigger

Active Tracing Triggers							
Username	Identifier	Binds	Waits	Triggered Count	Last Triggered	Expiration Date	Options
MYAPP	DEMO	Y	Y	0/100		2020-05-14 12:13:48	Drop
		Y	Y	1/100	2020-05-14 10:38:35	2020-05-14 12:18:06	Drop

For tracing short-lived sessions or things that happen right after the logon, there is an option to create **ON LOGON TRIGGER** which automatically starts the SQL trace. Following options are available when creating such trigger:

- **Username** - Oracle schema/username which will be traced after logon
- **Duration (minutes)** - Drop logon trigger after this many minutes have passed (thus making sure we don't create such trigger and forget about it)
- **Identifier** - tracefile identifier, this is prefix for the trace filename. It is also alias for those traces in this GUI (see previous chapter)
- **Max Count** - number of logons to trace, after this many logons the logon trigger is dropped (thus making sure we don't flood the system with too many trace files)
- **Level** - how much detail do we need; it determines whether or not do we need bind variables and wait events present in the trace files.

Table under **Active Tracing Triggers** displays list of currently active triggers and allows you to immediately drop the specific trigger if necessary.

Performance → SQL Patch

SQL Patches							
SQL ID	Name	Hint	Status	F. Match	Created	Last Modified	Opts
96a79p7sncg3x	APPM_20200512105644	GATHER_PLAN_STATISTICS	ENABLED	NO	2020-05-12 10:56:44	2020-05-12 10:56:44	Edit Disable Delete
7x3823s6w4cqd	APPM_20200410210428	GATHER_PLAN_STATISTICS	ENABLED	NO	2020-04-10 21:04:28	2020-04-10 21:04:28	Edit Disable Delete
03gr068sy5quZ	MY_PATCH_1	NO_USE_NL	ENABLED	NO	2020-05-14 11:35:18	2020-05-14 11:35:18	Edit Disable Delete

* To create new SQL Patch: go to **SQL Statements** and select specific SQL for patching.

IMPORTANT

You can create new SQL Patch in SQL Details view (@todo: link).

This page lists all SQL Patches.

Columns of the table are as follows:

- **SQL ID** - SQL ID of the statement for which the patch was created. If patch was created manually (without APPM), then this column displays SQL signature number. Editing of such manually created patch is not possible.
- **Name** - User defined (or auto generated) name of SQL Patch. This is unique among all SQL patches.
- **Hint** - Hints that are applied using this patch. Those written in blue color are valid hint names and those in red color have syntax error.
- **Status** - Tells if this patch is enabled or disabled. Only one SQL Patch may be enabled at a time. (Note to advanced user: only one patch per group may be active, but APPM only operates in DEFAULT group).
- **F. Match** - If force matching is used.
- **Created** - Date when the patch was created.
- **Last Modified** - Date when the patch was last modified.
- **Opts** - You may enable/disable or delete or edit any patch listed.

Performance → SQL Statements

SQL Statements						
SQL Text <input type="text" value="exptime"/>						
<input type="button" value="Search"/>						
SQL ID	SQL Text	Kept Versions	Executions	Buffer Gets	Rows Processed	Opts
2z0udr4rc402m	select exptime, ltime, astatus, lcount from user\$ where user#= :1	0	57	192	57	Flush Pin
4akdhz61bthrk	/* SQL Analyze(1) */ select /*+ full(t) no_parallel(t) no_parallel_index(t) dbms_stats cursor_sharing_exact use_weak	0	314	8496	314	Flush Pin
b84cknvvvvg25	update user\$ set exptime=DECODE(to_char(:2, 'YYYY-MM-DD'), '0000-00-00', to_date(NULL), :2),ltime=DECODE(to_char(:3, 'YY	0	17	72	17	Flush Pin

This page allows searching through all SQL Statements which are in SGA. It allows searching by:

- **SQL Text** - any part of sql text. Note that whatever you enter has appended and prepended % (for LIKE operator)
- **SQL ID** - by `sql_id`
- **Hash Value** - by `plan_hash_value`
- **Pinned Only** - display only the SQLs that are currently pinned in memory

Results table has following columns:

- **SQL ID** - `sql_id`; it contains a link to **SQL Detail** (@todo: link).
- **SQL Text** - first part of sql text (if it is too long). You can put cursor on the text and wait second - tooltip should pop up and display complete SQL.
- **Kept Versions** - Amount of cursors kept in memory
- **Executions** - Number of executions since last hard parse
- **Buffer Gets** - Amount of buffer gets since last hard parse
- **Rows Processed** - Amount of rows processed since last hard parse

- **Opts** - There are two options: **flush** (which will cause this sql_id to be flushed from SGA and thus require hard parse on next execution) and **pin** (to make sure that sql_id won't age out of memory).

Performance → Alert Log

Alert Log

Grep
Tail Download: [alert_log](#)

Reload

```

ARC3 (PID:21065): Archived Log entry 1472134 added for T-1.S-51704 ID 0x65762f68 LAD:2
2020-05-14T11:41:07.726066+02:00
ARC3 (PID:21065): Archived Log entry 1472133 added for T-1.S-51704 ID 0x65762f68 LAD:1
2020-05-14T11:41:07.726003+02:00
  Current log# 1 seq# 51705 mem# 1: /oradata/onlineolog/ol_mf_1_g4rt6onh_.log
  Current log# 1 seq# 51705 mem# 0: /oradata/onlineolog/ol_mf_1_g4rt6o2y_.log
Thread 1 advanced to log sequence 51705 (LGWR switch)
2020-05-14T11:41:06.676283+02:00
  Executed dbms_shared_pool.purge(): hash=28f81095 phd=0x86233490 flags=268511297 childCnt=62 mask=1
2020-05-14T11:35:18.769105+02:00
ARC2 (PID:21063): Archived Log entry 1472132 added for T-1.S-51703 ID 0x65762f68 LAD:2

```

The page displays contents of alert log. It also allows to download the complete alert log.

- **Grep** - allows to filter alert log for specific lines, e.g. **ORA-00600**
- **Tail** - amount of last lines to display bellow

Note that this way application developers can access the alert log without ssh/rdp access to the database server.

SQL Detail

SQL Statement

Instance
SQL ID
Child Number

Refresh Pin Unpin Flush Kept versions: 650

SQL Text Other Children Execution Plan SQL Patches Statistics

```
select exptime, ltime, astatus, lcount from user$ where user#=:1
```

SQL Details are displayed for SQL identified by:

- **Instance** - this is **inst_id**

- **SQL ID** - this identifies the SQL
- **Child Number** - specific child number, can be 0 if child is not known

SQL Text

displays complete SQL Text for selected **sql_id**.

Other Children

SQL Text	Other Children	Execution Plan	SQL Patches	Statistics			
Plan Hash / Child	Last Active	Executions	**Elapsed	**Rows	**Fetches	**Buffer Gets	SQL Patch
2709293936 / 0 @ 1	2020-05-08 08:56:43	5	00:00:00	1	1	2	
2709293936 / 1 @ 1	2020-05-11 04:44:00	5	00:00:00	1	1	6	
2709293936 / 3 @ 1	2020-05-09 15:36:53	2	00:00:01	1	1	2	
2709293936 / 4 @ 1	2020-05-10 11:34:58	6	00:00:00	1	1	5	
2709293936 / 5 @ 1	2020-05-12 01:35:41	14	00:00:00	1	1	3	
2709293936 / 6 @ 1	2020-05-12 14:24:13	2	00:00:01	1	1	2	
2709293936 / 7 @ 1	2020-05-13 09:38:02	17	00:00:00	1	1	3	
2709293936 / 8 @ 1	2020-05-14 08:50:36	2	00:00:01	1	1	4	
2709293936 / 9 @ 1	2020-05-14 12:37:54	5	00:00:00	1	1	4	

** Columns marked with asterisk are **average** numbers, based on number of executions.

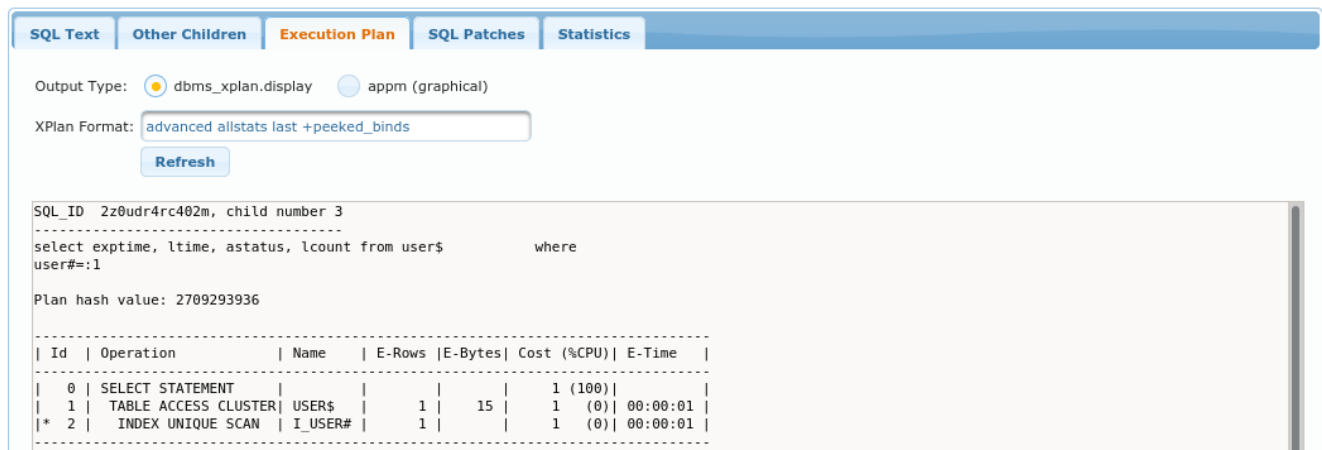
This tab displays list of all known SQL Plans. This is basically list of plans from **v\$sql**.

If child number was known when the dialog was open, then this child number is highlighted with green color as seen on the screenshot.

Columns are as following:

- **Plan Hash / Child** - Plan hash is numeric representation of the current SQL plan for this cursor. Comparing one PLAN_HASH_VALUE to another easily identifies whether or not two plans are the same (rather than comparing the two plans line by line). Child instance is number of child cursor.
- **Last Active** - Time at which the query plan was last active.
- **Executions** - Number of executions that took place on this object since it was brought into the library cache.
- ****Elapsed** - Elapsed time used by this cursor for parsing, executing, and fetching. If the cursor uses parallel execution, then ELAPSED_TIME is the cumulative time for the query coordinator, plus all parallel query slave processes. This value is divided by number of executions.
- ****Rows** - Total number of rows the parsed SQL statement returned. This value is divided by number of executions.
- ****Fetches** - Number of fetches associated with the SQL statement. This value is divided by number of executions.
- ****Buffer Gets** - Number of buffer gets for this child cursor. This value is divided by number of executions.
- **SQL Patch** - Name of SQL Patch used to produce this plan, if any.

Execution Plan



SQL Text Other Children **Execution Plan** SQL Patches Statistics

Output Type: ☒ dbms_xplan.display ☐ appm (graphical)

XPlan Format:

SQL_ID 2z0udr4rc402m, child number 3

select exptime, ltime, astatus, lcount from user\$ where
user#=1

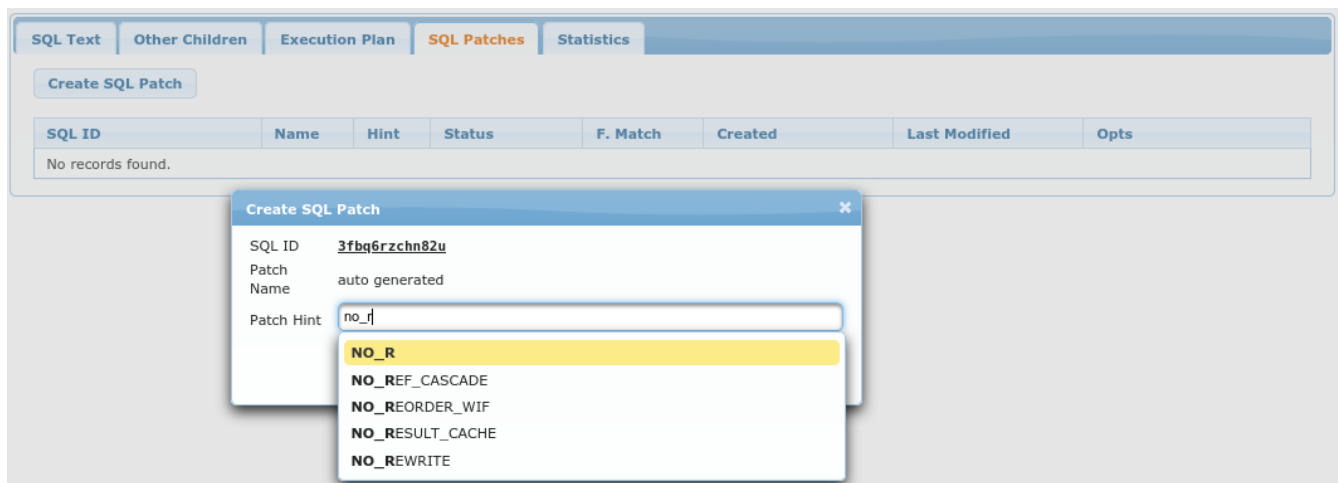
Plan hash value: 2709293936

Id	Operation	Name	E-Rows	E-Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	E-Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT				1 (100)	
1	TABLE ACCESS CLUSTER	USER\$	1	15	1 (0)	00:00:01
* 2	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	I_USER#	1		1 (0)	00:00:01

This tab display execution plan for selected child number. Plan is displayed either with `dbms_xplan` or graphically if **Output Type** is selected to be `appm (graphical)`.

XPlan Format determines options passed directly to `dbms_xplan`.

SQL Patches



SQL Text Other Children Execution Plan **SQL Patches** Statistics

SQL ID	Name	Hint	Status	F. Match	Created	Last Modified	Opts
No records found.							

Create SQL Patch

SQL ID 3fbq6rzchn82u

Patch Name auto generated

Patch Hint

- NO_R**
- NO_REF_CASCADE
- NO_REORDER_WIF
- NO_RESULT_CACHE
- NO_REWRITE

This is where you can create new **SQL Patch** for selected `sql_id`. List of all SQL Patches (for all `sql_ids`) is also available at **Performance → SQL Patches** (@todo: link). Columns of this table are also explained under **Performance → SQL Patches**.

Create SQL Patch opens up the dialog in which you can enter:

- **Patch Name** - *optionally*, it is auto-generated if you don't enter it
- **Patch Hint** - actual hint to apply to given `sql_id`.
- **Enable block input** - is used to display textarea where you can paste *Outline Data* from plan (or specify a bunch of hints manually).

Note that after you click **Create SQL Patch** the sql is automatically flushed from SGA because we want it to be hard parsed next time it executes. This also means that after creating a Patch this view won't be able to display any data regarding given `sql_id`, because it is not available anymore (until the next execution).

Statistics

SQL Text	Other Children	Execution Plan	SQL Patches	Statistics
Property		Value		
INST_ID		1		
SQL_TEXT		select userentity0_.USER_ID as USER_ID1_28_, user		
SQL_FULLTEXT		select userentity0_.USER_ID as USER_ID1_28_, user		
SQL_ID		3fbq6rzchn82u		
SHARABLE_MEM		5352153		
PERSISTENT_MEM		13557032		
RUNTIME_MEM		13435040		
SORTS		372		
VERSION_COUNT		23		

This tab displays all columns from `v$sqlarea` for given `sql_id`.

Session Detail

Session

Instance

#1 apollo

Session ID

46

Refresh

Kill

Overview

Long Ops

SQL Trace

Locks

Statistics

Session

Session ID	46, 64611	Program	sqlplus@apollo (TNS V1-V3)
Instance ID	1	Module	SQL*Plus
DB User		Action	
OS User	oracle	Command	#2 - INSERT
OS Machine	apollo	Status	INACTIVE
OS User	oracle		
Wait Class	Idle	First Blocking Session	n/a
Wait Event	SQL*Net message from client	Final Blocking Session	n/a
Wait Param 1	driver id=1650815232	Seconds in Wait	18
Wait Param 2	#bytes=1		
Wait Param 3	=0		

Process

PID	68		
SPID	53968	PGA Used	2.39 mb
Username	oracle	PGA Allocated	3.67 mb
Program	oracle@apollo.abakus.si (TNS V1-V3)	PGA Max	4.92 mb
Tracefile	/oradmin/diag/rdbms/abakus/abakus/trace/abakus_ora_53968.trc		

Transaction

Address	0000000144F35FF8	Name	
Status	ACTIVE	Undo Usage	0.49 mb
Start Time	05/12/20 17:04:28		
Start SCN	7977818852751		

Session view displays session details based on **Instance** and **Session ID** (those two fields refer to `gv$session.inst_id` and `v$session.sid`).

Under **Overview** tab, there are columns from:

- `v$session`
- `v$process`
- `v$transaction`

Longops

Overview	Long Ops	SQL Trace	Locks	Statistics				
Start Time	Finish Time	Last Update	Operation	Elapsed	Remaining	Progress	Percent	
2020-05-12 17:23:11	2020-05-12 17:59:20	2020-05-12 17:26:11	RMAN: incremental datafile restore (Set Count)	00d 00:03:00	00d 00:33:08	729519/8785424 Blocks	8.303742653741015	

The table displays longops for this session. Columns are as documented in the official Oracle documentation: `v$session_longops`

SQL Trace

Overview

Long Ops

SQL Trace

Locks

Statistics

Identifier

DEMO1

Level

with BOTH (binds + waits)

Duration (minutes)

15

Start Trace

Stop Trace

SID, Serial#	Identifier	Trace File	Username	Logon Time	Options
458, 57836, _@1	DEMO1	abakus_ora_87237.trc (tkprof tvdxtat)	SYS	2020-05-12 17:42:35	Stop Remove

Here you can enable SQL Trace-ing for selected session.

- **Identifier** is the name for APPM so that you can later find trace files according to those identifiers.
- **Level** is the level for SQL Trace, you can trace with or without bind variables and waits (or with both) - the more details that you require, the bigger the trace files becomes :)
- **Duration** stops SQL Trace after this amount of minutes. This option here is because we don't want to enable tracing and then forget that we enabled it.

Note that tracing a session might have performance implications on the traced session.

The table lists all the trace files that are available for this session. You can either download raw trace file or send it through **tkprof** or **tvdxtat** (those are both tools that allow you to create aggregated report from raw trace files).

You can also **Stop** tracing or **Remove** the trace file. Note that you cannot remove a trace file of a running session - this is why most of the time this **Remove** option is grayed-out.

All the available trace files (even for sessions that no longer exist) are available in **Performance** → **SQL Trace** view.

@todo: insert link to SQL Trace documentation

Locks

Overview	Long Ops	SQL Trace	Locks	Statistics		
Command	Acquired	Requested	ID1	ID2	Object	Type
0: UNKNOWN	Row Exclusive	None	object #: 3960940	table/partition: 0	DEBUG	TM: Synchronizes accesses to an object (user type)
0: UNKNOWN	Exclusive	None	object #: 3960945	table/partition: 0	S.DEMO2	TM: Synchronizes accesses to an object (user type)
0: UNKNOWN	Exclusive	None	usn<<16 slot: 1245200	sequence: 1082165		TX: Lock held by a transaction to allow other transactions to wait for it (user type)
0: UNKNOWN	Share	None	edition obj#: 420256	pdbuid: 0		AE: Prevent Dropping an edition in use

This tab displays list of all the locks that this session is holding. Data displayed is based on **v\$sqllock** performance view.

Columns in the table are:

- **Command** is the type of command that session is currently executing
- **Acquired** is the lock type that is currently acquired

- **Requested** is the lock type that is being requested (waited on)
- **ID1** this column also displays comment of *what* this id is, e.g. **object #**
- **ID2** this column also displays comment of *what* this id is, e.g. **table/partition**.
- **Object** if **ID1** or **ID2** are referencing object from **dba_objects** then this column shows what object is being referenced.
- **Type** what kind of lock this is, column also includes comment about the type.

Statistics

Overview	Long Ops	SQL Trace	Locks	Statistics
Statistic				Value
▶ Debug				
▶ User				
▶ Cache				
▶ Redo				
▼ SQL				
cell physical IO interconnect bytes				512
table scan disk non-IMC rows gotten				490
table scan rows gotten				490
table fetch by rowid				62

Table displays various statistics from **gv\$sesstat**.

Storage (using active connection)

Storage → ASM Diskgroups & Disks

ASM Diskgroups									
Group Name	State	Type	Total GB	Free GB	Required Free GB	Used PCT	Usable File GB	Offline Disks	Graph
BACK	CONNECTED	FLEX	33534	22724	0	32%	0	0	
DATA	CONNECTED	FLEX	15262	3769	0	75%	0	0	
REDO1	CONNECTED	EXTERN	300	204	0	32%	204	0	
REDO2	CONNECTED	EXTERN	300	204	0	32%	204	0	

ASM Disks												
DN	Disk Name	Disk Group	Fail Group	Path	Mount Status	Header Status	State	Redundancy	Total GB	Free GB	Used PCT	Graph
0	BACK_0000	BACK	BACK_0000	/oradata/+ASM/hdd01	CACHED	MEMBER	NORMAL	UNKNOWN	5589	3787	32%	
1	BACK_0001	BACK	BACK_0001	/oradata/+ASM/hdd02	CACHED	MEMBER	NORMAL	UNKNOWN	5589	3787	32%	
2	BACK_0002	BACK	BACK_0002	/oradata/+ASM/hdd03	CACHED	MEMBER	NORMAL	UNKNOWN	5589	3787	32%	
3	BACK_0003	BACK	BACK_0003	/oradata/+ASM/hdd04	CACHED	MEMBER	NORMAL	UNKNOWN	5589	3787	32%	
4	BACK_0004	BACK	BACK_0004	/oradata/+ASM/hdd05	CACHED	MEMBER	NORMAL	UNKNOWN	5589	3787	32%	

First table displays all **ASM Disk Groups** used by this database and the second one displays all the **ASM Disks** used in those **Disk Groups**.

Report is based on the following two performance views:

- **v\$asm_diskgroup**
- **v\$asm_disk**

Storage → Tablespaces & Datafiles

Tablespaces						
Name	Parameters, status	Graph	Used GB	Allocated GB	Reserved GB	Usage
▶ TS_STAGE	permanent, online		2357.85	2480.47	2781.25	84.78 %
▶ TS_STAGE_INDEX	permanent, online		1101.06	1156.25	1625.00	67.76 %
▶ USERS	permanent, online		0.53	0.59	0.98	53.78 %
▶ SYSAUX	permanent, online		3.32	4.12	7.81	42.53 %
▼ TS_ETL	permanent, online		23.56	36.13	62.50	37.70 %
+DATA/DWSTA/97798D260E8C2A0FE0537B00CF0A68EE/DATAFILE/ts_etl.312.1024508461	autoextend=yes, available, online		21.54	31.25	31.25	68.93 %
+DATA/DWSTA/97798D260E8C2A0FE0537B00CF0A68EE/DATAFILE/ts_etl.459.1034674223	autoextend=yes, available, online		2.01	4.88	31.25	6.46 %

This table displays list of all **Tablespaces** and their datafiles. Columns are:

- **Name** - name of the tablespace or path to specific datafile
- **Parameters, status** - type of tablespace and info about autoextend for specific datafile
- **Graph** - yellow color means used space, blue means allocated space and light-gray is all the reserved space.
- **Used GB** - amount of space occupied by segments
- **Allocated GB** - amount of space allocated by datafiles (this much of disk space is used from OS perspective)
- **Reserved GB** - amount of space available according to autoextend attribute
- **Usage** - in percent, how much space is used (available space is considered to be **Reserved GB**)

Storage → Redo Groups & Files

Redo Groups & Files							
<div>Checkpoint Switch Archive Current</div>							
Redo Groups							
Group	Thread	Sequence	MB Size	Archived	Status	First Change	First Time
1	1	51805	512	YES	ACTIVE	7977824352730	2020-05-15 11:54:19
2	1	51802	512	YES	INACTIVE	7977824305957	2020-05-15 11:09:20
5	1	51803	512	YES	INACTIVE	7977824313159	2020-05-15 11:24:20
6	1	51804	512	YES	ACTIVE	7977824321857	2020-05-15 11:39:20
7	1	51806	512	NO	CURRENT	7977824384021	2020-05-15 12:09:19

Redo Files			
Group	Status	Type	Member
1		ONLINE	/oradata/ /onlinelog/o1_mf_1_g4rt6o2y_.log
1		ONLINE	/oradata/ /onlinelog/o1_mf_1_g4rt6onh_.log
2		ONLINE	/oradata/ /onlinelog/o1_mf_2_g4rt6o38_.log
2		ONLINE	/oradata/ /onlinelog/o1_mf_2_g4rt6onh_.log
5		ONLINE	/oradata/ /onlinelog/o1_mf_5_g4rt6o3m_.log
5		ONLINE	/oradata/ /onlinelog/o1_mf_5_g4rt6onh_.log

Buttons at the top are only available to **SYSDBA** users. They perform the following actions:

- **Checkpoint** - Performs checkpoint ("dirty" buffers are flushed to datafiles)
- **Switch** - Current log group is advanced to the next one
- **Archive Current** - Same as switch, but also archive the current one immediately.

Table **Redo Groups** displays data from **v\$log** and table **Redo Files** displays data from **v\$logfile**.

Storage → Control Files

Control files		
Name	Status	Size MB
/oradata/ /controlfile/control01.ctl		84
/oradata/ /controlfile/control02.ctl		84

Displays list of all control files - with their status and size in MB.

Management

Database → Users

Database Users

Username

Search

Show all APPM users

All APPM Users

User ID	Username	Profile	Status	USER	TRACE	DBA
160		DEFAULT	OPEN	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>	YES
156	APPM2	DEFAULT	LOCKED	<u>YES</u>	<u>YES</u>	YES
104		DEFAULT	OPEN	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>	YES
151		DEFAULT	OPEN	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>	YES
0	SYS	DEFAULT	OPEN	<u>YES</u>	<u>YES</u>	YES
8	SYSTEM	DEFAULT	OPEN	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>	YES

On this page you can define which Oracle users have access to database via APPM. From DBA perspective, APPM uses following database roles:

- **APPM_USER_ROLE** - allows to query performance-related data through APPM application. It does **not** allow to change any data or to perform any actions on database (e.g. killing or tracing database sessions)
- **APPM_TRACE_ROLE** - allows everything that APPM_USER_ROLE allows and also adds privilege to perform SQL Trace of any session.
- **DBA** or **SYSDBA** - user can also perform some critical actions through APPM (such as killing database sessions).

Table in screenshot shows list of database users. By clicking on columns **USER** and **TRACE** you can grant/revoke previously described **APPM_USER_ROLE** and **APPM_TRACE_ROLE**. You cannot grant **DBA** or **SYSDBA** through GUI.

Table is displaying data from **dba_users** view.

Repository → Users

Repository Users

Create User

#ID	Username
1	admin

Create/Edit User

User ID

User ID 1

Username admin

Password

Set Password

Confirm Password

Change Password

Privileges

Access Level Administrator

Apply

Access Level	Options
ADMINISTRATOR	

Repository users have access to APPM application and can query all sampled data. They cannot (without additional Oracle users as described in previous chapter) connect to running Oracle instances.

There are two access levels:

- Users** - can query anything in a repository (but cannot make any changes)
- Administrators** - can also register new databases (or edit existing ones) and add/modify Repository Users

Repository → Databases

#ID	Collector Name	Collector Version	Schema Version	Last Sample	Database Version	History Days	Connection String	Size Date	Size Static	Size Total	Options
2		3.0.56	V2020.03.2+110	2020-05-15 15:00:23	18.3.0.0.0	122 / 150		632 MB	4509 MB	5141 MB	
4		3.0.56	V2020.03.2+110	2020-05-15 15:00:28	11.2.0.4.0	122 / 150		163 MB	1738 MB	1901 MB	
13		3.0.46	V2020.03.2+88	2020-04-08 17:50:22	12.1.0.2.0	39 / 90		114 MB	19 MB	133 MB	
12		3.0.46	V2020.03.2+88	2020-04-08 17:50:21	18.4.0.0.0	39 / 90		27 MB	51 MB	79 MB	
10		3.0.56	V2020.03.2+110	2020-05-15 15:00:14	11.2.0.3.0	72 / 150		1167 MB	11 GB	12 GB	
8		3.0.56	V2020.03.2+110	2020-05-15 15:00:24	18.3.0.0.0	122 / 150		154 MB	1847 MB	2002 MB	
3	orac	3.0.56	V2020.03.2+110	2020-05-15 15:00:06	18.3.0.0.0	122 / 150		214 MB	1799 MB	2013 MB	
5	orcl_orac2	3.0.56	V2020.03.2+110	2020-05-15 14:59:09	18.3.0.0.0	122 / 150		150 MB	834 MB	984 MB	
6		3.0.56	V2020.03.2+110	2020-05-15 14:59:43	18.3.0.0.0	122 / 150		100 MB	714 MB	814 MB	
7		3.0.56	V2020.03.2+110	2020-05-15 14:59:45	18.3.0.0.0	122 / 150		97 MB	691 MB	788 MB	
14		3.0.49	V2020.03.2+95	2020-04-11 11:51:49	12.1.0.2.0	39 / 90		22 MB	31 MB	53 MB	
15		3.0.56	V2020.03.2+110	2020-05-15 15:00:08	18.4.0.0.0	7 / 7		36 MB	117 MB	153 MB	
9		3.0.56	V2020.03.2+110	2020-05-15 14:59:24	11.2.0.2.0	122 / 150		746 MB	694 MB	1440 MB	

Available Versions

Collector: 3.0.56 | collector.sql
Schema: V2020.03.2+110 | apqm.sql

Available Space

total: 156G; available: 78G

Remove Schema

Upgrade Schema

Execute Partition Manager

This is a list of all registered databases for which the APPM can receive samples (from APPM Collector, see Installation Guide on how to configure collector).

Each registered Oracle database can have following APPM relates schemas installed: * **APPM2** schema

(can be named differently) holds packages and views used by APPM application. This schema is (and should be) **LOCKED**. * **APPM_COLLECTOR** user (can be named differently) can connect to database and query only specific view in **APPM2** schema, through which it obtains performance samples.

Following buttons are available:

- **Create Database** - opens a popup to enter details for new database
- **Remove Schema** - removes **APPM2** schema from Oracle Database. Popup will ask for **SYSDBA** password in order to do that.
- **Upgrade Schema** - upgrades **APPM2** schema on selected Oracle Databases. Popup will ask for **SYSDBA** password in order to do that.
- **Execute Partition Manager** - This is done automatically once per day. You can execute it on demand by using this button. It removes obsolete data and creates partitions until today + 3 days.

Note that following two links also exist if you are not keen on entering **SYSDBA** password into application:

- **collector.sql** - creates/upgrades **APPM_COLLECTOR** schema on Oracle database if run as **sqlplus / as sysdba @collector.sql**
- **appm.sql** - creates/upgrades **APPM2** schema on Oracle database if run as **sqlplus / as sysdba @appm.sql**

For each database, following parameters are stored:

- **Database ID** - autogenerated numerical id for each database
- **Collector Name** - unique name of database (APPM Collector refers to this name in its **collector.ini**)
- **Collector Enabled** - flag to know which databases are not meant to receive any more samples (e.g. obsolete databases)
- **Repository Schema** - name of PostgreSQL schema which contains samples for this database
- **Repository Tablespace** - name of PostgreSQL tablespace which contains samples for this database
- **Connection String** - Oracle connection string in form of **hostname:port/service_name**
- **APPM Schema** - Oracle schema name, usually named **APPM2**
- **History Days** - For how many days to store samples. Most data is partitioned by dates. Partition Manager deletes data older than this number of days.

Options columns have the following buttons:

- **Remove Database** - which removes the database and all of its samples from repository (it does not connect to Oracle database)
- **Edit Database** - modify parameters of database. Usually **History Days** is modified to match available space required. Not all options can be changed after database is registered (e.g. **Repository Schema** cannot be change after created).

- **Edit Credentials** - (optional), used to store Oracle credentials used to connect to Oracle Database. This option should be used with care.

Databases

Databases table has some of its columns colored green, yellow or gray.







- green means that samples are up2date and version of **APPM2** schema is up2date
- yellow means that either samples are not collected in last 24h or that **APPM2** schema is outdated. It can also mean that APPM Collector software is outdated and may not be fully compatible with this version of APPM Repository.
- grey means that collector is disabled for this database so we don't care whether it is outdated or not (nothing is being collected for this database)

Available Versions & Available Space

On the bottom of the screen is a chart of how much space is still available for samples. This usually refers to amount of space available under **/srv/appm** mountpoint.

You can free some space by setting lower **History Days** and afterward **Execute Partition Manager** or you can increase **History Days** if you see that you still have plenty of space available.

Repository → Groups

Groups			
Create Group			
#ID	Group Name	Databases	Options
3			  
4			  

Here you have option to view databases as a group. You can think of group as a group of:

- all databases on the same host
- all pluggable databases in the same container
- all RAC databases in the same cluster

One database can be a member of many groups. Currently, only Dashboard displays charts based on groups that are defined here.