
How to Read and Interpret an Explain Plan

Presentation for



October 12, 2010

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- Morgan of Morgan's Library on the web
- Board Member: Western Washington OUG
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- Conference Speaker
 - OpenWorld, Collaborate, Kaleidoscope, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, UK & US
- 11g Beta Tester



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EMEA Harmony Conference Tallinn, Estonia May 20-21, 2010				A joint conference of the Estonian, Finnish, Latvian and Russian user groups EMEA Harmony will focus on Technology, Middleware and BI Featured speakers include Tom Kyte, Mogen Norgaard, Tanel Poder, and Dan Morgan  							

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How To Read and Interpret an Explain Plan

Syllabus

- Explain Plan Explained?
- Creating Explain Plans
- Reading and Interpreting Explain Plans
- Some Final Thoughts (if time permits)

Discussion

Explain Plan Explained

What is an Explain Plan

- When a SQL statement being explained the statement is not run
- The optimizer chooses an execution plan
- The plan information is made visible in a global temporary table named **PLAN\$** usually access via the synonym **PLAN_TABLE**

Optimizer

- Rule Based Optimizer (RBO)
 - 14 rules that only apply to version 7 object types
- Cost Based Optimizer (CBO)
 - Introduced in Oracle 7
 - Initially terrible, that began changing significantly in 8i
 - The CBO has been the best choice since 9.2.0.4
 - The better the information provided the optimizer the better its choices (most of the time)
- What is true in one version of the optimizer likely is not be true in another.
 - Good 9i code may probably bad 10g code.
 - Good 10g code may not be good 11g code.

The RBO

Access paths and their ranking	
Path 1	Single Row by Rowid
Path 2	Single Row by Cluster Join
Path 3	Single Row by Hash Cluster key with Unique or Primary Key
Path 4	Single Row by Unique or Primary Key
Path 5	Clustered Join
Path 6	Hash Cluster Key
Path 7	Indexed Cluster Key
Path 8	Composite Index
Path 9	Single-Column Index
Path 10	Bounded Range Search on Indexed Columns
Path 11	Unbounded Range Search on Indexed Columns
Path 12	Sort-Merge Join
Path 13	MAX or MIN of Indexed Column
Path 14	ORDER BY on Indexed Column
Path 15	Full Table Scan

The CBO

- Artificial intelligence uses information about your data to calculate the best access path
- Statistics must be collected using DBMS_STATS
- How do you determine if statistics are current?

```
SELECT table_name, num_rows, last_analyzed
FROM user_tables
ORDER BY 1;

exec dbms_stats.gather_table_stats(USER, 'DEMO');

SELECT table_name, num_rows, last_analyzed
FROM user_tables
ORDER BY 1;
```

Demo

Optimizer Compatibility

```
SQL> set serveroutput on

SQL> DECLARE
  2   ver      VARCHAR2(30);
  3   compat  VARCHAR2(30);
  4 BEGIN
  5     dbms_utility.db_version(ver, compat);
  6     dbms_output.put_line('Version: ' || ver || ' compatible: ' || compat);
  7 END;
  8 /
Version: 11.1.0.7.0 Compatible: 10.2.0.4.0

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

This server is not taking advantage of 11.1.0.7 optimizer enhancements

I have seen this with many customers. It is usually the result of an in-place upgrade or patch. The result is that the production server may behave differently from the development and test servers.

Tuning Methodology

BAAG Party - Battle Against Any Guess

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About BAAG

Battle Against Any Guess

BAAG - what is it all about? The main idea is to eliminate guesswork from our decision making process — once and for all. It's not Oracle specific even though the roots lie in the area of Oracle database administration. So keep reading even if you don't know anything about Oracle or computers. Before we go any further I should say that the title was inspired by another fine BAA... site — [BAARE](#). Just to avoid any guesses. 😊

After some mental fermentation the [birth](#) of BAAG had been finally triggered by an Oracle-L [thread](#) started as [10gR2 performance sux](#). Title of the post was a direct consequence of pure guess and, worse yet, uneducated guess. It's also interesting to see how the thread [developed](#) - guesswork. [Another problem](#) in the same thread was followed up by the same troubleshooting style. Perhaps, the author, inspired by previous responses, also hoped to find the magic solution from of Oracle-L powered (and often educated) guesses.

Database performance tuning is one of the most noticeable areas where guesswork is still flourishing. There were quite a few methodological techniques born recently, such as [YAPP](#) and [Method R](#), and older guess-based methods such as [Tuning by BCHR](#) are going away. Nevertheless, people's mentality is very difficult to change and we keep relying on guesswork hoping to solve the issue faster. Hope-powered guess is the evil.

Performance tuning is just one example. Imagine that your Oracle database crashes with ORA-600 and guesswork starts powered by your experience. Depending how good your memory and experience are you might want to ask in an Oracle forum something like "My database x.x.x.x crashed with ORA-600. Anyone seen it?" It's fishing for a

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Optimizer Plans (the way it was)

```
SELECT DISTINCT E1_2.OBJECT_ID
FROM PMCM.ELEMENT_DETAIL E1_1, PMCM.ELEMENT_DETAIL E1_2, PMCM.MARK_NETW_HIERARCHY H1,
     PMCM.ELEMENT_DETAIL E2_1, PMCM.ELEMENT_DETAIL E2_2, PMCM.MARK_NETW_HIERARCHY H2
WHERE E1_1.OBJECT_ID = H1.PARENT_ID
      AND E1_2.OBJECT_ID = H1.OBJECT_ID
      AND E2_1.OBJECT_ID = H2.PARENT_ID
      AND E2_2.OBJECT_ID = H2.OBJECT_ID
      AND E1_1.CURRENT_IND = 'Y' AND E2_1.CURRENT_IND = 'Y'
      AND E2_1.CURRENT_IND = 'Y' AND E2_2.CURRENT_IND = 'Y'
      AND H1.CURRENT_IND = 'Y' AND H2.CURRENT_IND = 'Y'
      AND H1.HIERARCHY_TYPE = 'NETWORK' AND H2.HIERARCHY_TYPE = 'NETWORK'
      AND H1.PARENT_TYPE IN ('BSC','RNC') AND H2.PARENT_TYPE IN ('BSC','RNC')
      AND E2_2.ELEMENT_TYPE = 'CELL' AND E1_2.ELEMENT_TYPE = 'CELL'
      AND H1.PARENT_TYPE IN ('BSC','RNC')
      AND E1_1.ELEMENT_NAME = E2_1.ELEMENT_NAME
      AND E1_1.ELEMENT_ID = E2_1.ELEMENT_ID
      AND E1_2.ELEMENT_NAME = E2_2.ELEMENT_NAME
      AND E1_2.ELEMENT_ID = E2_2.ELEMENT_ID
      AND E1_2.USEID LIKE '*' AND E2_2.USEID NOT LIKE '*';
```

Run time 51 hours



Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost (%CPU)	Time	Pstart	Pstop
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	78		74M (40)	50:54:42		
1	TEMP TABLE TRANSFORMATION								
2	LOAD AS SELECT								
3	PARTITION RANGE ALL		22M	1111M		38153 (11)	00:01:34	1	29
* 4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ELEMENT_DETAIL	22M	1111M		38153 (11)	00:01:34		
5	LOAD AS SELECT								
6	PARTITION HASH ALL		337K	9231K		3514 (15)	00:00:09	1	16
* 7	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MARK_NETW_HIERARCHY	337K	9231K		3514 (15)	00:00:09		
8	SORT AGGREGATE		1	78					
* 9	HASH JOIN		927G	65T	534M	74M (40)	50:53:00		
10	VIEW		22M	277M		16808 (12)	00:00:42		
11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SYS_TEMP_OFDA7485F_6A66C42E	22M	1111M		16808 (12)	00:00:00		
* 12	HASH JOIN		21G	1272G	534M	1616K (43)	01:06:04		
13	VIEW		22M	277M		16808 (12)	00:00:42		
14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SYS_TEMP_OFDA7485F_6A66C42E	22M	1111M		16808 (12)	00:00:00		
* 15	HASH JOIN		476M	23G	524M	97327 (22)	00:03:59		
* 16	HASH JOIN		10M	401M	8704K	34520 (10)	00:01:25		
* 17	HASH JOIN		234K	5948K	8256K	783 (10)	00:00:02		
18	VIEW		337K	4286K		142 (14)	00:00:01		
19	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SYS_TEMP_OFDA74860_6A66C42E	337K	3956K		142 (14)	00:00:01		
20	VIEW		337K	4286K		142 (14)	00:00:01		
21	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SYS_TEMP_OFDA74860_6A66C42E	337K	3956K		142 (14)	00:00:01		
22	VIEW		22M	277M		16808 (12)	00:00:42		
23	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SYS_TEMP_OFDA7485F_6A66C42E	22M	1111M		16808 (12)	00:00:42		
24	VIEW		22M	277M		16808 (12)	00:00:42		
25	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SYS_TEMP_OFDA7485F_6A66C42E	22M	1111M		16808 (12)	00:00:00		

Optimizer Plans (making it a whole lot worse)

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost (%CPU)	Time	Pstart	Pstop
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	78		14T(100)	999:59:59		
1	TEMP TABLE TRANSFORMATION								
2	LOAD AS SELECT								
3	PARTITION RANGE ALL		22M	1111M		38153 (11)	00:01:34	1	29
* 4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ELEMENT_DETAIL	22M	1111M		38153 (11)	00:01:34		
5	LOAD AS SELECT								
6	PARTITION HASH ALL		337K	9231K		3514 (15)	00:00:09	1	16
* 7	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MARK_NETW_HIERARCHY	337K	9231K		3514 (15)	00:00:09		
8	SORT AGGREGATE		1	78					
9	MERGE JOIN		471P	15E		14T(100)	999:59:59		
10	MERGE JOIN		10P	616P		694G (81)	999:59:59		
11	MERGE JOIN		231T	10P		377G (64)	999:59:59		
12	SORT JOIN		334T	11P	28P	377G (64)	999:59:59		
13	MERGE JOIN CARTESIAN		334T	11P		140G (14)	999:59:59		
* 14	HASH JOIN		989M	23G	534M	96010 (38)	00:03:56		
15	VIEW		22M	277M		16808 (12)	00:00:42		
16	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SYS_TEMP_OFDA7485B_6A66C42E	22M	1111M		16808 (12)	00:00:42		
17	VIEW		22M	277M		16808 (12)	00:00:42		
18	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SYS_TEMP_OFDA7485B_6A66C42E	22M	1111M		16808 (12)	00:00:42		
19	BUFFER SORT		337K	4286K		140G (14)	999:59:59		
20	VIEW		337K	4286K		142 (14)	00:00:01		
21	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SYS_TEMP_OFDA7485C_6A66C42E	337K	3956K		142 (14)	00:00:01		
* 22	SORT JOIN		337K	4286K	12M	844 (14)	00:00:03		
23	VIEW		337K	4286K		142 (14)	00:00:01		
24	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SYS_TEMP_OFDA7485C_6A66C42E	337K	3956K		142 (14)	00:00:01		
* 25	SORT JOIN		22M	277M	855M	65084 (16)	00:02:40		
26	VIEW		22M	277M		16808 (12)	00:00:42		
27	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SYS_TEMP_OFDA7485B_6A66C42E	22M	1111M		16808 (12)	0		
* 28	SORT JOIN		22M	277M	855M	65084 (16)	00:02:40		
29	VIEW		22M	277M		16808 (12)	00:00:42		
30	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SYS_TEMP_OFDA7485B_6A66C42E	22M	1111M		16808 (12)	0		

Optimizer Plans (making it better)

```
WITH ed AS (SELECT object_id, element_id, element_name, element_type, useid
            FROM pmcm.element_detail
            WHERE element_type = 'CELL'
            AND current_ind = 'Y'),
     mn AS (SELECT parent_id, object_id
            FROM pmcm.mark_netw_hierarchy
            WHERE current_ind = 'Y'
            AND hierarchy_type = 'NETWORK'
            AND parent_type IN ('BSC', 'RNC'))
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM ed e1_1, ed e1_2, ed e2_1, ed e2_2, mn h1, mn h2
WHERE e1_1.object_id = h1.parent_id AND e1_2.object_id = h1.object_id
AND e2_1.object_id = h2.parent_id AND e2_2.object_id = h2.object_id
AND e1_1.element_name = e2_1.element_name
AND e1_1.element_id = e2_1.element_id
AND e1_2.element_name = e2_2.element_name
AND e1_2.element_id = e2_2.element_id
AND e1_2.useid LIKE '%%'
AND e2_2.useid NOT LIKE '%%';
```

Run time 4 minutes



Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	214		100K	(6)	00:04:08
1	HASH UNIQUE		1	214		100K	(6)	00:04:08
* 2	HASH JOIN		1	214	12M	100K	(6)	00:04:08
3	PARTITION HASH ALL		337K	9231K		3514	(15)	00:00:09
* 4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MARK_NETW_HIERARCHY	337K	9231K		3514	(15)	00:00:00
* 5	HASH JOIN		207K	36M	22M	95860	(6)	00:03:56
6	PARTITION RANGE ALL		586K	15M		16233	(2)	00:00:40
7	TABLE ACCESS BY LOCAL INDEX ROWID	ELEMENT_DETAIL	586K	15M		16233		??:??:??
* 8	INDEX SKIP SCAN	ED_ET_TECH_CI	586K			12791	(1)	00:00:3?
* 9	HASH JOIN		207K	31M	22M	77982	(7)	00:03:12
10	PARTITION RANGE ALL		586K	15M		16233	(2)	00:00:40
11	TABLE ACCESS BY LOCAL INDEX ROWID	ELEMENT_DETAIL	586K	15M		16233		??:??:??
* 12	INDEX SKIP SCAN	ED_ET_TECH_CI	586K			12791	(1)	00:00:??
* 13	HASH JOIN		179K	22M	12M	60372	(8)	00:02:29
14	PARTITION HASH ALL		337K	9231K		3514	(15)	00:00:09
* 15	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MARK_NETW_HIERARCHY	337K	9231K		3514	(15)	00:00:??
* 16	HASH JOIN		184K	17M	10M	55886	(8)	00:02:18
17	PARTITION RANGE ALL		184K	9008K		37137	(8)	00:01:32
* 18	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ELEMENT_DETAIL	184K	9008K		37137	(8)	00:01:32
19	PARTITION RANGE ALL		576K	28M		17383	(8)	00:00:43
* 20	TABLE ACCESS BY LOCAL INDEX ROWID	ELEMENT_DETAIL	576K	28M		17383	(8)	??:??:??
* 21	INDEX SKIP SCAN	ED_ET_TECH_CI	583K			13939	(9)	00:00:35

Discussion

Creating Explain Plans

Do Not Do This

- Uses a recursive query that selects fixed columns from the plan table

```
EXPLAIN PLAN
SET STATEMENT_ID = 'abc' FOR
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
INTERSECT
SELECT srvr_id
FROM serv_inst;
```

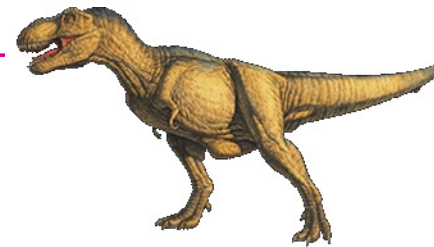


```
SELECT LPAD(' ',2*(level-1)) || operation || ' ' || options || ' ' || object_name
|| ' ' || DECODE(id,0,'Cost = ' || position) QUERY_OUTPUT
FROM plan_table
START WITH id = 0
AND statement_id = 'abc'
CONNECT BY PRIOR id = parent_id
AND statement_id = 'abc';
```

Do This

- Uses a pipelined table function built into the DBMS_XPLAN package to dynamically display relevant plan information

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR  
SELECT srvr_id  
FROM servers  
INTERSECT  
SELECT srvr_id  
FROM serv_inst;  
  
SELECT * FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display);
```



Demo

Create An Explain Plan View

```
SELECT * FROM TABLE (dbms_xplan.display);
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW xplan AS  
SELECT * FROM TABLE (dbms_xplan.display);
```

Discussion

Reading and Interpreting Explain Plans

The SQL Challenge

The SQL challenge ... find the best way to return values present in two different tables

```
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
INTERSECT
SELECT srvr_id
FROM serv_inst;
```

```
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
WHERE srvr_id IN (
    SELECT srvr_id
    FROM serv_inst);
```

```
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers s
WHERE EXISTS (
    SELECT srvr_id
    FROM serv_inst i
    WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id);
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.srvr_id
FROM servers s, serv_inst i
WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id;
```

The SQL Challenge

The SQL challenge ... find the best way to return values present in two different tables

```
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
INTERSECT
SELECT srvr_id
FROM serv_inst;
```

```
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
WHERE srvr_id IN (
    SELECT srvr_id
    FROM serv_inst);
```

```
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers s
WHERE EXISTS (
    SELECT srvr_id
    FROM serv_inst i
    WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id);
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.srvr_id
FROM servers s, serv_inst i
WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id;
```


The SQL Challenge

The SQL challenge ... find the best way to return values present in two different tables

```
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
INTERSECT
SELECT srvr_id
FROM serv_inst;
```

```
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
WHERE srvr_id IN (
    SELECT srvr_id
    FROM serv_inst);
```

```
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers s
WHERE EXISTS (
    SELECT srvr_id
    FROM serv_inst i
    WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id);
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.srvr_id
FROM servers s, serv_inst i
WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id;
```

Many More Solutions

```
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
WHERE srvr_id IN (
    SELECT i.srvr_id
    FROM serv_inst i, servers s
    WHERE i.srvr_id = s.srvr_id);
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.srvr_id
FROM servers s, serv_inst i
WHERE s.srvr_id(+) = i.srvr_id;
```

```
WITH q AS (
    SELECT DISTINCT s.srvr_id
    FROM servers s, serv_inst i
    WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id)
SELECT * FROM q;
```

Some Very Bad Solutions

```
SELECT DISTINCT srvr_id
FROM servers
WHERE srvr_id NOT IN (
    SELECT srvr_id
    FROM servers
    MINUS
    SELECT srvr_id
    FROM serv_inst);
```

```
SELECT srvr_id
FROM (
    SELECT srvr_id, SUM(cnt) SUMCNT
    FROM (
        SELECT DISTINCT srvr_id, 1 AS CNT
        FROM servers
        UNION ALL
        SELECT DISTINCT srvr_id, 1
        FROM serv_inst)
    GROUP BY srvr_id)
WHERE sumcnt = 2;
```

TOAD Plans

The screenshot displays the TOAD for Oracle interface with the title bar "Toad for Oracle - [UWCLASS@ATDBASE - Editor (ALTER TABLE emp2 PARALLEL 2)]". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Grid, Editor, Session, Database, Debug, View, Utilities, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, editing, and database management. The status bar at the top shows "UWCLASS@ATDBASE", "Desktop: SQL", and "Current Schema: HR".

The main window shows the "Plan" tab with the following details:

- SELECT STATEMENT ALL_ROWS**
Cost: 3 Bytes: 10,634 Cardinality: 409
- 8 PX COORDINATOR**
 - 7 PX SEND QC (RANDOM) PARALLEL_TO_SERIAL SYS.:TQ10001 :Q1001**
Cost: 3 Bytes: 10,634 Cardinality: 409
 - 6 HASH GROUP BY PARALLEL_COMBINED_WITH_PARENT :Q1001**
Cost: 3 Bytes: 10,634 Cardinality: 409
 - 5 PX RECEIVE PARALLEL_COMBINED_WITH_PARENT :Q1001**
Cost: 3 Bytes: 10,634 Cardinality: 409
 - 4 PX SEND HASH PARALLEL_TO_PARALLEL SYS.:TQ10000 :Q1000**
Cost: 3 Bytes: 10,634 Cardinality: 409
 - 3 HASH GROUP BY PARALLEL_COMBINED_WITH_PARENT :Q1000**
Cost: 3 Bytes: 10,634 Cardinality: 409
 - 2 PX BLOCK ITERATOR PARALLEL_COMBINED_WITH_CHILD :Q1000**
Cost: 2 Bytes: 10,634 Cardinality: 409
 - 1 TABLE ACCESS FULL TABLE PARALLEL_COMBINED_WITH_PARENT HR.EMP2 :**
Cost: 2 Bytes: 10,634 Cardinality: 409

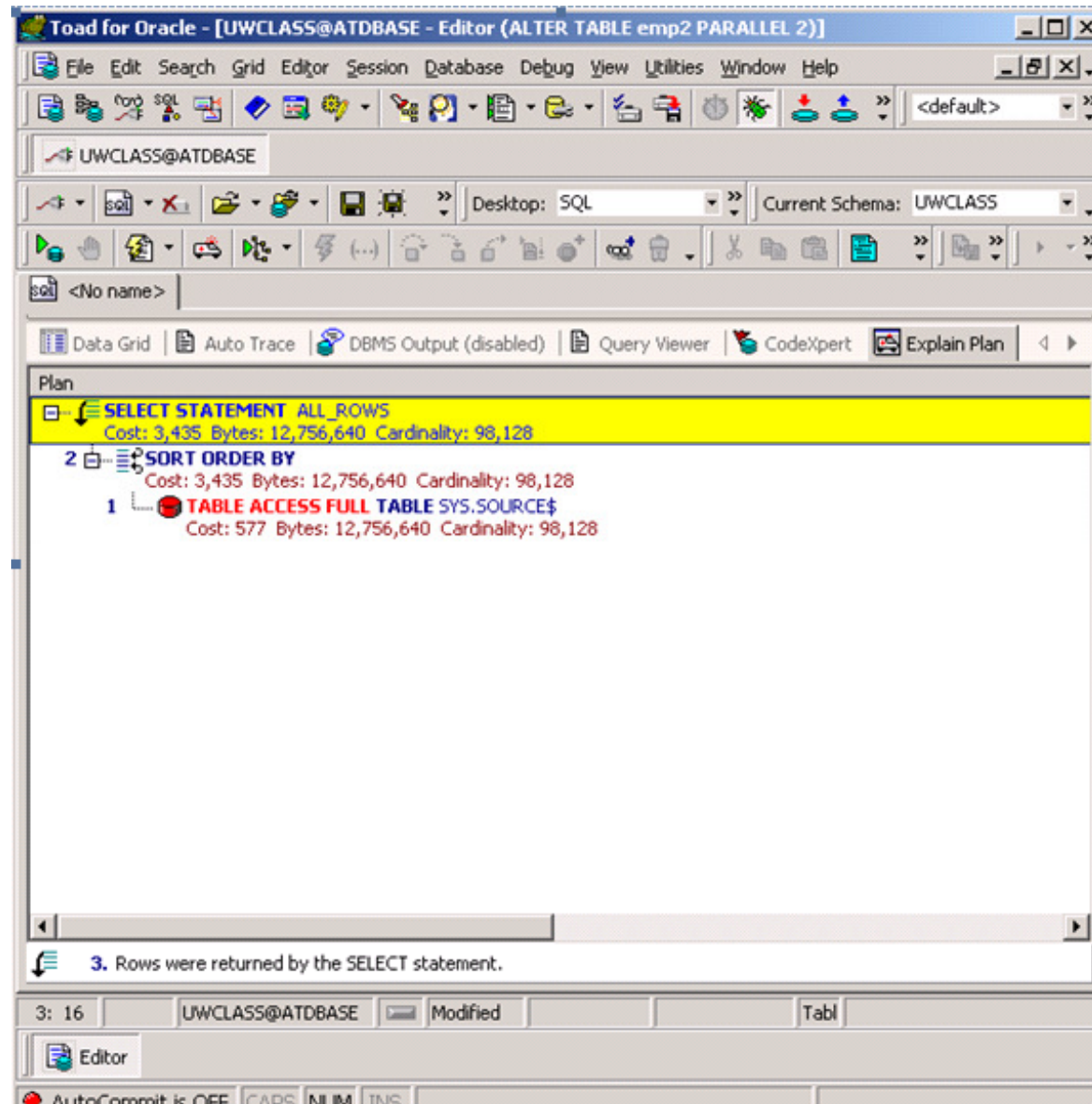
At the bottom of the plan, it states: "9. Rows were returned by the SELECT statement."

The bottom status bar shows "1: 1", "UWCLASS@ATDBASE", "Modified", "Table", and "Editor". The "AutoCommit is OFF" checkbox is checked, and the "CAPS", "NUM", and "INS" checkboxes are also visible.

4

5

TOAD Plans



TOAD Plans

										1	2	3

Use DBMS_XPLAN Because

- Always current for the database version
 - Patched when the Oracle database is patched
 - Upgraded when the Oracle database is upgraded
- Always understands all Oracle data types
- Always accurately reflect what the optimizer is thinking
- Nothing to install or maintain on the client
- Free (in all Oracle databases)

An Explain Plan Report

```
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
  2 SELECT srvr_id
  3 FROM servers s
  4 WHERE EXISTS (
  5     SELECT srvr_id
  6     FROM serv_inst i
  7     WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id);
Explained.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

Plan hash value: 2840037858

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01
1	NESTED LOOPS		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01
2	SORT UNIQUE		999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01
3	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	PK_SERV_INST	999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01
* 4	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_SERVERS	1	13	0 (0)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

4 - access("S"."SRVR_ID"="I"."SRVR_ID")

Note

- dynamic sampling used for this statement

How to read an Explain Plan Report

- Begin reading with the line most indented to the right
- If two lines are indented equally the top line is normally executed first
- Sum costs with similar indents in the indent group
- Use the CPU percentage to determine the portion of the cost that is CPU
- $(\text{Cost} - \text{CPU}\% \text{ of Cost}) = \text{Disk I/O}$

An Explain Plan Report

```
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
  2 SELECT srvr_id
  3 FROM servers s
  4 WHERE EXISTS (
  5     SELECT srvr_id
  6     FROM serv_inst i
  7     WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id);
Explained.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

Plan hash value: 2840037858

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01
1	NESTED LOOPS		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01
2	SORT UNIQUE		999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01
3	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	PK_SERV_INST	999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01
* 4	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_SERVERS	1	13	0 (0)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

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- Sum costs with similar indents in the indent group
- Use the CPU percentage to determine the portion of the cost that is CPU
- $(\text{Cost} - \text{CPU}\% \text{ of Cost}) = \text{Disk I/O}$

An Explain Plan Report

```
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
  2 SELECT srvr_id
  3 FROM servers s
  4 WHERE EXISTS (
  5     SELECT srvr_id
  6     FROM serv_inst i
  7     WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id);
Explained.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

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Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01
1	NESTED LOOPS		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01
2	SORT UNIQUE		999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01
3	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	PK_SERV_INST	999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01
* 4	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_SERVERS	1	13	0 (0)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

4 - access("S"."SRVR_ID"="I"."SRVR_ID")

Note

- dynamic sampling used for this statement

How to read an Explain Plan Report

- Begin reading with the line most indented to the right
- If two lines are indented equally the top line is normally executed first
- Sum costs with similar indents in the indent group
- Use the CPU percentage to determine the portion of the cost that is CPU
- $(\text{Cost} - \text{CPU}\% \text{ of Cost}) = \text{Disk I/O}$

Reading an Explain Plan Report

```
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
  2 SELECT srvr_id
  3 FROM servers s
  4 WHERE EXISTS (
  5     SELECT srvr_id
  6     FROM serv_inst i
  7     WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id);
Explained.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

Plan hash value: 2840037858

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time	
0	SELECT STATEMENT		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01	
1	NESTED LOOPS		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01	
2	SORT UNIQUE		999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01	
3	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	PK_SERV_INST	999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01	
* 4	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_SERVERS	1	13	0 (0)	00:00:01	

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

4 - access("S"."SRVR_ID"="I"."SRVR_ID")

Note

- dynamic sampling used for this statement

1. Start with the most indented: Read 999 rows, ~13KB from the SERV_INST table's primary key index
2. Since there is no CPU percentage the cost indicates it will read 3 blocks

Reading an Explain Plan Report

```
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
  2 SELECT srvr_id
  3 FROM servers s
  4 WHERE EXISTS (
  5     SELECT srvr_id
  6     FROM serv_inst i
  7     WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id);
Explained.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

Plan hash value: 2840037858

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time	
0	SELECT STATEMENT		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01	
1	NESTED LOOPS		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01	
2	SORT UNIQUE		999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01	
3	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	PK_SERV_INST	999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01	
* 4	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_SERVERS	1	13	0 (0)	00:00:01	

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

4 - access("S"."SRVR_ID"="I"."SRVR_ID")

Note

- dynamic sampling used for this statement

3. Sort for the query of the PK_SERV_INST index for unique values

Reading an Explain Plan Report

```
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
  2 SELECT srvr_id
  3 FROM servers s
  4 WHERE EXISTS (
  5     SELECT srvr_id
  6     FROM serv_inst i
  7     WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id);
Explained.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

Plan hash value: 2840037858

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time	
0	SELECT STATEMENT		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01	
1	NESTED LOOPS		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01	
2	SORT UNIQUE		999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01	
3	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	PK_SERV_INST	999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01	
* 4	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_SERVERS	1	13	0 (0)	00:00:01	

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

4 - access("S"."SRVR_ID"="I"."SRVR_ID")

Note

- dynamic sampling used for this statement

4. Read one row, 13 bytes from the SERVER table's primary key index: The cost is negligible

Reading an Explain Plan Report

```
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
2  SELECT srvr_id
3  FROM servers s
4  WHERE EXISTS (
5    SELECT srvr_id
6    FROM serv_inst i
7    WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id);
Explained.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

Plan hash value: 2840037858

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01
1	NESTED LOOPS		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01
2	↑ SORT UNIQUE		999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01
3	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	PK_SERV_INST	999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01
* 4	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_SERVERS	1	13	0 (0)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

4 - access("S"."SRVR_ID"="I"."SRVR_ID")

Note

- dynamic sampling used for this statement

5. Use a NESTED LOOP to join the results of the two index queries
6. The cost after this operation will be 4 of which 25% is CPU (3+1=4)

Reading an Explain Plan Report

```
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
  2 SELECT srvr_id
  3 FROM servers s
  4 WHERE EXISTS (
  5     SELECT srvr_id
  6     FROM serv_inst i
  7     WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id);
```

Explained.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

Plan hash value: 2840037858

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time	
0	SELECT STATEMENT		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01	
1	NESTED LOOPS		11	286	4 (25)	00:00:01	
2	SORT UNIQUE		999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01	
3	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	PK_SERV_INST	999	12987	3 (0)	00:00:01	
* 4	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_SERVERS	1	13	0 (0)	00:00:01	

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

4 - access("S"."SRVR_ID"="I"."SRVR_ID")

Note

- dynamic sampling used for this statement

7. The result returned to the end-user will be 11 rows (286 bytes)

A Slightly More Complex Example

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	17	9 (45)
1	HASH UNIQUE		1	17	9 (45)
* 2	HASH JOIN ANTI		140	2380	8 (38)
3	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
4	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	141	1833	6 (34)
5	MINUS				
6	SORT UNIQUE		141	564	
7	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
8	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	
9	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3 (0)

1. Read 141 rows, about 0.5K of disk, which is 1 block
2. Sort the query result for unique values

A Slightly More Complex Example

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	17	9 (45)
1	HASH UNIQUE		1	17	9 (45)
* 2	HASH JOIN ANTI		140	2380	8 (38)
3	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
4	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	141	1833	6 (34)
5	MINUS				
6	SORT UNIQUE		141	564	
7	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
8	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	
9	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3 (0)

3. Read 999 rows, about 4K of disk, which is 3 blocks
4. Sort the query result for unique values

A Slightly More Complex Example

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	17	9 (45)
1	HASH UNIQUE		1	17	9 (45)
* 2	HASH JOIN ANTI		140	2380	8 (38)
3	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
4	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	141	1833	6 (34)
5	MINUS				
6	SORT UNIQUE		141	564	
7	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
8	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	
9	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3 (0)

5. Subtract the result of the IX_SERV_INST query from the result of the PK_SERVERS query

A Slightly More Complex Example

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	17	9 (45)
1	HASH UNIQUE		1	17	9 (45)
* 2	HASH JOIN ANTI		140	2380	8 (38)
3	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
4	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	141	1833	6 (34)
5	MINUS				
6	SORT UNIQUE		141	564	
7	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
8	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	
9	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3 (0)

- And materialize the result of the subtraction as a view
- The cost up to now has been 4 (3+1). Now the cost is 6 of which 34% (2) is CPU

A Slightly More Complex Example

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	17	9 (45)
1	HASH UNIQUE		1	17	9 (45)
* 2	HASH JOIN ANTI		140	2380	8 (38)
3	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
4	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	141	1833	6 (34)
5	MINUS				
6	SORT UNIQUE		141	564	
7	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
8	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	
9	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3 (0)

8. Perform a second full scan of the PK_SERVERS index
9. The cost had been 6 we just added one (0% is CPU so it is disk i/o) making the total 7

A Slightly More Complex Example

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	17	9 (45)
1	HASH UNIQUE		1	17	9 (45)
* 2	HASH JOIN ANTI		140	2380	8 (38)
3	↑ INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
4	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	141	1833	6 (34)
5	MINUS				
6	SORT UNIQUE		141	564	
7	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
8	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	
9	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3 (0)

10. Join the results in the view with the results of the index read
11. The cost has gone from 7 (6+1) to 8 of which 38%, or 3, is CPU

A Slightly More Complex Example

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	17	9 (45)
1	HASH UNIQUE		1	17	9 (45)
* 2	HASH JOIN ANTI		140	2380	8 (38)
3	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
4	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	141	1833	6 (34)
5	MINUS				
6	SORT UNIQUE		141	564	
7	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
8	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	
9	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3 (0)

12. Use a hashing algorithm to collect a set of unique values for the result set
13. The cost has gone from 8 to 9 of which 45%, or 4, is CPU

A Slightly More Complex Example

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	17	9 (45)
1	HASH UNIQUE		1	17	9 (45)
* 2	HASH JOIN ANTI		140	2380	8 (38)
3	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
4	VIEW	VW_NSO_1	141	1833	6 (34)
5	MINUS				
6	SORT UNIQUE		141	564	
7	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
8	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	
9	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3 (0)

14. The result returned to the end-user will be 1 row (17 bytes)
15. The total cost is 9 of which 45% (4) is CPU. The balance (5) is disk i/o.

Plans With Errors

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
INTERSECT
SELECT srvr_id
FROM serv_inst;
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	

0	SELECT STATEMENT		141	4560	6 (84)	
1	INTERSECTION					
2	SORT UNIQUE NOSORT		141	564	2 (50)	
3	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)	
4	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	4 (25)	
5	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3 (0)	

Can you find the error?

Reading an Explain Plan

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
INTERSECT
SELECT srvr_id
FROM serv_inst;
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		141	4560	6 (84)
1	INTERSECTION				
2	SORT UNIQUE NOSORT		141	564	2 (50)
3	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
4	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	4 (25)
5	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3 (0)

1. Read 999 rows, ~4K from the SERV_INST table's index IX_SERV_INST: The cost is 3

Reading an Explain Plan

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
INTERSECT
SELECT srvr_id
FROM serv_inst;
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		141	4560	6 (84)
1	INTERSECTION				
2	SORT UNIQUE NOSORT		141	564	2 (50)
3	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
4	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	4 (25)
5	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3 (0)

2. Sort the IX_SERV_INST index entries
3. The additional cost is 1 (3+1=4) and 25% of the cost of 4 is CPU (4 x 0.25 = 1): The math works

Reading an Explain Plan

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
INTERSECT
SELECT srvr_id
FROM serv_inst;
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		141	4560	6 (84)
1	INTERSECTION				
2	SORT UNIQUE NOSORT		141	564	2 (50)
3	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
4	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	4 (25)
5	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3 (0)

4. Read 141 rows, 0.5K, from the primary key of the SERVERS table: The cost is 1
5. This line is indented so it is not added, directly, to the cost of operations 4 and 5

Reading an Explain Plan

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
INTERSECT
SELECT srvr_id
FROM serv_inst;
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		141	4560	6 (84)
1	INTERSECTION				
2	SORT UNIQUE NOSORT		141	564	2 (50)
3	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)
4	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	4 (25)
5	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3 (0)

6. A SORT UNIQUE NOSORT is used to remove potential duplicate rows
7. The additional cost is 1 (1+1=2) and 50% of the cost of 2 is CPU (2 x 0.50 = 1): The math works again

Reading an Explain Plan

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
INTERSECT
SELECT srvr_id
FROM serv_inst;
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	

0	SELECT STATEMENT		141	4560	6 (84)	
1	INTERSECTION					
2	SORT UNIQUE NOSORT		141	564	2 (50)	
3	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1 (0)	
4	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	4 (25)	
5	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3 (0)	

8. Perform an intersection of the two result sets

Reading an Explain Plan

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT srvr_id
FROM servers
INTERSECT
SELECT srvr_id
FROM serv_inst;
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)
0	SELECT STATEMENT		141	4560	6	(51)
1	INTERSECTION					
2	SORT UNIQUE NOSORT		141	564	2	(50)
3	INDEX FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	564	1	(0)
4	SORT UNIQUE		999	3996	4	(25)
5	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	IX_SERV_INST	999	3996	3	(0)

9. Add the two costs (2+4=6): The math works
10. 25% of the 4 is CPU (1) and 50% of the 2 is CPU (1) and (1+1=2). Is 84% of 6 equal to 2?

Explain Plan Demos (if time permits)

- Bitmap Indexes
- Parallel Query
- Partition Pruning
- Temp Space Usage

Demo

Bitmap Indexes

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT *
FROM serv_inst
WHERE location_code = 30386
OR ws_id BETWEEN 326 AND 333;
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		2	148	3 (0)	00:00:01
1	CONCATENATION					
2	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	SERV_INST	1	74	1 (0)	00:00:01
3	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS					
* 4	BITMAP INDEX RANGE SCAN	BIX_SERV_INST_WS_ID				
* 5	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	SERV_INST	1	74	1 (0)	00:00:01
6	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS					
* 7	BITMAP INDEX SINGLE VALUE	BIX_SERV_INST_LOCATION_CODE				

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

- 4 - access("WS_ID">=326 AND "WS_ID"<=333)
- 5 - filter(LNNVL("WS_ID">=326) OR LNNVL("WS_ID"<=333))
- 7 - access("LOCATION_CODE"=30386)

Query Rewrite Example

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

- 4 - access("WS_ID">=326 AND "WS_ID"<=333)
- 5 - filter(LNNVL("WS_ID">=326) OR LNNVL("WS_ID"<=333))
- 7 - access("LOCATION_CODE"=30386)

Parallel Query (PQ)

```
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
2  SELECT SUM(salary)
3  FROM emp2
4  GROUP BY department_id;
```

Explained.

```
SQL> SELECT plan_table_output FROM table(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

Plan hash value: 3939201228

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time	TQ	IN-OUT	PQ Distrib
0	SELECT STATEMENT		107	2782	3 (34)	00:00:01			
1	PX COORDINATOR								
2	PX SEND QC (RANDOM)	:TQ10001	107	2782	3 (34)	00:00:01	Q1,01	P->S	QC (
3	HASH GROUP BY		107	2782	3 (34)	00:00:01	Q1,01	PCWP	
4	PX RECEIVE		107	2782	3 (34)	00:00:01	Q1,01	PCWP	
5	PX SEND HASH	:TQ10000	107	2782	3 (34)	00:00:01	Q1,00	P->P	HASH
6	HASH GROUP BY		107	2782	3 (34)	00:00:01	Q1,00	PCWP	
7	PX BLOCK ITERATOR		107	2782	2 (0)	00:00:01	Q1,00	PCWC	
8	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMP2	107	2782	2 (0)	00:00:01	Q1,00	PCWP	

Note

- dynamic sampling used for this statement

Partition Pruning

```
explain plan for
select * from part_zip where state = 'CA';
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time	Pstart	Pstop
0	SELECT STATEMENT		3	72	2 (0)	00:00:01		
1	PARTITION HASH SINGLE		3	72	2 (0)	00:00:01	1	1
* 2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PART_ZIP	3	72	2 (0)	00:00:01	1	1

```
explain plan for
select * from part_zip where state = 'HI';
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time	Pstart	Pstop
0	SELECT STATEMENT		3	72	2 (0)	00:00:01		
1	PARTITION HASH SINGLE		3	72	2 (0)	00:00:01	2	2
* 2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PART_ZIP	3	72	2 (0)	00:00:01	2	2

```
explain plan for
select * from part_zip where zipcode LIKE '%5%';
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time	Pstart	Pstop
0	SELECT STATEMENT		2	48	2 (0)	00:00:01		
1	PARTITION HASH ALL		2	48	2 (0)	00:00:01	1	3
* 2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PART_ZIP	2	48	2 (0)	00:00:01	1	3

Temp Space Usage

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display);
```

```
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

```
-----  
Plan hash value: 995087943
```

```
-----  
| Id | Operation                | Name      | Rows  | Bytes | TempSpc | Cost  (%CPU) | Time      |  
-----  
|  0 | SELECT STATEMENT          |           | 98128 | 12M   |          | 3435   (1) | 00:00:42 |  
|  1 |   SORT ORDER BY           |           | 98128 | 12M   | 25M     | 3435   (1) | 00:00:42 |  
|  2 |    TABLE ACCESS FULL     | SOURCE$   | 98128 | 12M   |          | 577    (2) | 00:00:07 |  
-----
```

Discussion

Final Thoughts

Low Cost Per Query but ...

SQL ordered by Executions

- Total Executions: 29,717,627
- Captured SQL account for 77.4% of Total

Executions	Rows Processed	Rows per Exec	CPU per Exec (s)	Elap per Exec (s)	SQL Id	SQL Module	SQL Text
10,128,178	2,506,529	0.25	0.00	0.00	932srzg1krc33	ASN_07B_DIP(004110016)	SELECT NE_TIMEZONE FROM CMPM.E...
7,576,759	7,579,197	1.00	0.00	0.00	1h698sb62un99	asci_56_RANAPProtocolStats(016110006)	SELECT DISTINCT NE_TIMEZONE FR...
3,914,621	3,848,268	0.98	0.00	0.00	5tbzddggguu8cc	asci_56_RANAPProtocolStats(016110006)	SELECT SYS_VERSION FROM CMPM.T...
311,645	311,604	1.00	0.00	0.00	7gtztzv329wg0		select c.name, u.name from co...
301,428	301,325	1.00	0.00	0.00	36s446f9cnwhw		SELECT C.NAME FROM COL\$ C WHERE...
200,692	200,669	1.00	0.00	0.00	4vs91dcv7u1p6	OMS	insert into sys.aud\$(sessioni...
65,044	65,035	1.00	0.00	0.00	fz9xwpt2cvt0k		SELECT par_type, param_clob, ...
64,949	3,945,482	60.75	0.00	0.00	f5ra7dru5fk5n	XML_P7R_RNC_RCS(003110008)	SELECT NAME, PATH, READ, WR...
64,801	64,807	1.00	0.00	0.00	fhzi09a7fnrnb	XML_V7I_IN_LP_DC(00811000V)	SELECT DBTIMEZONE, LENGTH(DBT...
64,632	64,542	1.00	0.00	0.00	15inrrb6016nd	XML_V7I_IN_LP_DC(00811000V)	SELECT SESSIONTIMEZONE, LENGT...

This Is One Way To Look At It

```
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
2  SELECT COUNT(*)
3  FROM parent p, child c
4  WHERE p.parent_id = c.parent_id;
```

```
SQL> select * From table(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

Plan hash value: 3584092213

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	10		3163 (5)	00:00:38
1	SORT AGGREGATE		1	10			
* 2	HASH JOIN		1500K	14M	8312K	3163 (5)	00:00:38
3	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PARENT	500K	2442K		380 (4)	00:00:05
4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CHILD	1500K	7324K		1106 (5)	00:00:14

```
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
2  SELECT COUNT(*)
3  FROM parent p, child c
4  WHERE p.parent_id = c.parent_id
5  AND c.birth_date IS NOT NULL;
```

```
SQL> select * From table(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

Plan hash value: 3584092213

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	TempSpc	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	16		3037 (5)	00:00:37
1	SORT AGGREGATE		1	16			
* 2	HASH JOIN		999K	15M	8312K	3037 (5)	00:00:37
3	TABLE ACCESS FULL	PARENT	500K	2442K		380 (4)	00:00:05
* 4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	CHILD	999K	10M		1116 (6)	00:00:14

This Is Another

```
SQL> set timing on

SQL> SELECT COUNT(*)
       2 FROM parent p, child c
       3 WHERE p.parent_id = c.parent_id;

COUNT(*)
-----
1500000

Elapsed: 00:00:00.59


SQL> SELECT COUNT(*)
       2 FROM parent p, child c
       3 WHERE p.parent_id = c.parent_id
       4 AND birth_date is NOT NULL;

COUNT(*)
-----
1000000

Elapsed: 00:00:00.53
```

They are both important

Seeing What's Real

- DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR

```
SELECT /* XPLAN_CURSOR */ DISTINCT s.srvr_id
FROM servers s, serv_inst I
WHERE s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id;

SELECT sql_id
FROM gv$sql
WHERE sql_text LIKE '%XPLAN_CURSOR%';

SELECT * FROM
TABLE(dbms_xplan.display_cursor('cpm9ss48qd32f'));
```

DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR

```
dbms_xplan.display_cursor(  
  sql_id          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
  cursor_child_no IN INTEGER DEFAULT 0,  
  format          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TYPICAL')  
RETURN dbms_xplan_type_table PIPELINED;
```

Format Constants	
ALIAS	If relevant, shows the "Query Block Name / Object Alias" section
ALLSTATS	A shortcut for 'IOSTATS MEMSTATS'
BYTES	If relevant, shows the number of bytes estimated by the optimizer
COST	If relevant, shows optimizer cost information
IOSTATS	Assuming that basic plan statistics are collected when SQL statements are executed (either by using the gather_plan_statistics hint or by setting the parameter statistics_level to ALL), this format will show IO statistics for ALL (or only for the LAST as shown below) executions of the cursor
LAST	By default, plan statistics are shown for all executions of the cursor. The keyword LAST can be specified to see only the statistics for the last execution
MEMSTATS	Assuming that PGA memory management is enabled (that is, pga_aggregate_target parameter is set to a non 0 value), this format allows to display memory management statistics (for example, execution mode of the operator, how much memory was used, number of bytes spilled to disk, and so on). These statistics only apply to memory intensive operations like hash-joins, sort or some bitmap operators
NOTE	If relevant, shows the note section of the explain plan
PARALLEL	If relevant, shows PX information (distribution method and table queue information)
PARTITION	If relevant, shows partition pruning information
PREDICATE	If relevant, shows the predicate section
PROJECTION	If relevant, shows the projection section
REMOTE	If relevant, shows the information for distributed query (for example, remote from serial distribution and remote SQL)
ROWS	If relevant, shows the number of rows estimated by the optimizer
RUNSTATS_LAST	Same as IOSTATS LAST: displays the runtime stat for the last execution of the cursor
RUNSTATS_TOT	Same as IOSTATS: displays IO statistics for all executions of the specified cursor

V\$\$SQL

```
SQL> desc v$sql
Name                                                    Null?    Type
-----
SQL_TEXT                                                VARCHAR2(1000)
SQL_FULLTEXT                                            CLOB
SQL_ID                                                  VARCHAR2(13)
SHARABLE_MEM                                            NUMBER
PERSISTENT_MEM                                         NUMBER
RUNTIME_MEM                                             NUMBER
SORTS                                                   NUMBER
FETCHES                                                NUMBER
PX_SERVERS_EXECUTIONS                                  NUMBER
PARSE_CALLS                                            NUMBER
DISK_READS                                             NUMBER
DIRECT_WRITES                                          NUMBER
BUFFER_GETS                                            NUMBER
APPLICATION_WAIT_TIME                                  NUMBER
CONCURRENCY_WAIT_TIME                                  NUMBER
CLUSTER_WAIT_TIME                                      NUMBER
USER_IO_WAIT_TIME                                      NUMBER
PLSQL_EXEC_TIME                                        NUMBER
JAVA_EXEC_TIME                                         NUMBER
ROWS_PROCESSED                                         NUMBER
COMMAND_TYPE                                           NUMBER
OPTIMIZER_MODE                                          VARCHAR2(10)
OPTIMIZER_COST                                          NUMBER
OPTIMIZER_ENV                                          RAW(2000)
PLAN_HASH_VALUE                                         NUMBER
CHILD_NUMBER                                           NUMBER
CPU_TIME                                                NUMBER
ELAPSED_TIME                                            NUMBER
IS_BIND_SENSITIVE                                       VARCHAR2(1)
SQL_PROFILE                                             VARCHAR2(64)
LAST_ACTIVE_TIME                                       DATE
BIND_DATA                                              RAW(2000)
IO_INTERCONNECT_BYTES                                  NUMBER
IO_DISK_BYTES                                          NUMBER
```

Abbreviated column list

V\$SQL_PLAN

```
SQL> desc v$sql_plan
```

Name	Null?	Type
ADDRESS		RAW (4)
HASH_VALUE		NUMBER
SQL_ID		VARCHAR2 (13)
PLAN_HASH_VALUE		NUMBER
TIMESTAMP		DATE
OPERATION		VARCHAR2 (30)
OPTIMIZER		VARCHAR2 (20)
ID		NUMBER
PARENT_ID		NUMBER
DEPTH		NUMBER
POSITION		NUMBER
SEARCH_COLUMNS		NUMBER
COST		NUMBER
CARDINALITY		NUMBER
BYTES		NUMBER
PARTITION_START		VARCHAR2 (64)
PARTITION_STOP		VARCHAR2 (64)
CPU_COST		NUMBER
IO_COST		NUMBER
TEMP_SPACE		NUMBER
ACCESS_PREDICATES		VARCHAR2 (4000)
FILTER_PREDICATES		VARCHAR2 (4000)
PROJECTION		VARCHAR2 (4000)
TIME		NUMBER
QBLOCK_NAME		VARCHAR2 (30)

Abbreviated column list

Any DML Statement Can Be Explained

```
SQL> explain plan for
 2  MERGE INTO bonuses b
 3  USING (
 4    SELECT employee_id, salary, dept_no
 5    FROM employee
 6    WHERE dept_no =20) e
 7  ON (b.employee_id = e.employee_id)
 8  WHEN MATCHED THEN
 9    UPDATE SET b.bonus = e.salary * 0.1
10    DELETE WHERE (e.salary < 40000)
11  WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
12    INSERT (b.employee_id, b.bonus)
13    VALUES (e.employee_id, e.salary * 0.05)
14    WHERE (e.salary > 40000);
```

```
SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display);
```

PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	MERGE STATEMENT		6	546	17 (6)	00:00:01
1	MERGE	BONUSES				
2	VIEW					
* 3	HASH JOIN OUTER		6	462	17 (6)	00:00:01
* 4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMPLOYEE	6	234	8 (0)	00:00:01
5	TABLE ACCESS FULL	BONUSES	6	228	8 (0)	00:00:01

INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE

Any Join Syntax Can Be Used (Traditional or ANSI joins)

Oracle Join

```
explain plan for
select distinct i.srvr_id
from servers s, serv_inst i
where s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id;
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		999	25974	9 (12)	00:00:01
1	HASH UNIQUE		999	25974	9 (12)	00:00:01
2	NESTED LOOPS		999	25974	8 (0)	00:00:01
3	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SERV_INST	999	12987	8 (0)	00:00:01
* 4	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_SERVERS	1	13	0 (0)	00:00:01

ANSI Join

```
explain plan for
select distinct i.srvr_id
from servers s inner join serv_inst i
on s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id;
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		999	25974	9 (12)	00:00:01
1	HASH UNIQUE		999	25974	9 (12)	00:00:01
2	NESTED LOOPS		999	25974	8 (0)	00:00:01
3	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SERV_INST	999	12987	8 (0)	00:00:01
* 4	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_SERVERS	1	13	0 (0)	00:00:01

Produce identical plans
... in all currently supported versions ...

Beware of Missing Joins

```
SQL> explain plan for
  2 select s.srvr_id
  3 from servers s, serv_inst i
  4 where s.srvr_id = i.srvr_id;
```

```
SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		999	25974	8 (0)	00:00:01
1	NESTED LOOPS		999	25974	8 (0)	00:00:01
2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	SERV_INST	999	12987	8 (0)	00:00:01
* 3	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	PK_SERVERS	1	13	0 (0)	00:00:01

```
SQL> explain plan for
  2 select s.srvr_id
  3 from servers s, serv_inst i;
```

```
SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		140K	1788K	130 (1)	00:00:02
1	MERGE JOIN CARTESIAN		140K	1788K	130 (1)	00:00:02
2	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	PK_SERVERS	141	1833	2 (0)	00:00:01
3	BUFFER SORT		999		128 (1)	00:00:02
4	BITMAP CONVERSION TO ROWIDS		999		1 (0)	00:00:01
5	BITMAP INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	BIX_SERV_INST_WS_ID				

Note the impact of the missing join

Myth Busting



```
SQL> explain plan for
  2  SELECT doc_name
  3  FROM t
  4  WHERE person_id = 221;
```

```
SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		216	6264	64 (4)	00:00:01
* 1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	T	216	6264	64 (4)	00:00:01

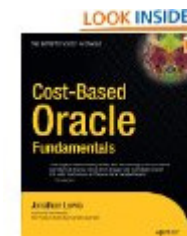
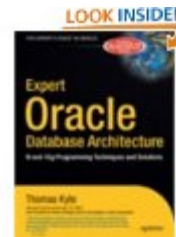
```
SQL> explain plan for
  2  SELECT /*+ INDEX(t ix_t_person_id) */ doc_name
  3  FROM t
  4  WHERE person_id = 221;
```

```
SQL> select * from table(dbms_xplan.display);
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		216	6264	216 (0)	00:00:03
1	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	T	216	6264	216 (0)	00:00:03
* 2	INDEX RANGE SCAN	IX_T_PERSON_ID	216		1 (0)	00:00:01

Resources

- Oracle Technology Network
 - <http://tahiti.oracle.com>
- Morgan's Library on the web
 - www.morganslibrary.org
- Tom Kyte
 - <http://asktom.oracle.com>
 - Tom's books
- Jonathan Lewis
 - <http://www.jlcomp.demon.co.uk/faq>
 - Jonathan's books
- Cary Millsap
 - <http://carymillsap.blogspot.com>



Thank you

**ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00028: your session has been killed**



All demos at morganslibrary.org

■ **Library**

damorgan11g@gmail.com

Complex Query Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
1	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
2	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	44	139	(3)	00:00:02
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		1	22	28	(4)	00:00:01
4	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
5	VIEW		1	22	26	(4)	00:00:01
6	VIEW		1	18	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 7	FILTER						
8	SORT AGGREGATE		1	80			
* 9	HASH JOIN		717	57360	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 10	HASH JOIN		67	4623	7	(15)	00:00:01
11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIDAILYRESAVAIL	17	629	3	(0)	00:00:01
* 12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIHRLYRESAVAIL	67	2144	3	(0)	00:00:01
13	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTHOUR	1752	19272	19	(0)	00:00:01
14	VIEW		1	22	110	(1)	00:00:02
15	VIEW		1	9	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 16	FILTER						
17	SORT AGGREGATE		1	19			
18	MERGE JOIN		365	6935	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 19	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTSTUDYMODE	2	18	4	(0)	00:00:01
20	INDEX FULL SCAN	XPKMKTSTUDYMODE	16		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 21	SORT JOIN		1318	13180	106	(1)	00:00:02
* 22	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTPLAN	1318	13180	105	(0)	00:00:02
23	BUFFER SORT		1	22	153	(1)	00:00:02
24	VIEW		1	22	125	(0)	00:00:02
25	VIEW		1	9	125	(0)	00:00:02
* 26	FILTER						
27	SORT AGGREGATE		1	54			
* 28	HASH JOIN		99	5346	125	(0)	00:00:02
29	NESTED LOOPS						
30	NESTED LOOPS		81	3483	109	(0)	00:00:02
31	NESTED LOOPS		94	2632	27	(0)	00:00:01
32	VIEW		1	9	2	(0)	00:00:01
* 33	COUNT STOPKEY						
34	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
35	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTCASE	94	1786	25	(0)	00:00:01
* 36	INDEX RANGE SCAN	XFMKTCASE_MKTDAYAPPV2200_U	94		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 37	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	XPKMKTPLAN	1		0	(0)	00:00:01
38	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTPLAN	1	15	1	(0)	00:00:01
39	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	XPKMKTCASEDRFORECAST	4560	50160	16	(0)	00:00:01

Complex Query Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
1	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
2	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	44	139	(3)	00:00:02
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		1	22	28	(4)	00:00:01
4	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
5	VIEW		1	22	26	(4)	00:00:01
6	VIEW		1	18	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 7	FILTER						
8	SORT AGGREGATE		1	80			
* 9	HASH JOIN		717	57360	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 10	HASH JOIN		67	4623	7	(15)	00:00:01
11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIDAILYRESAVAIL	17	629	3	(0)	00:00:01
* 12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIHRLYRESAVAIL	67	2144	3	(0)	00:00:01
13	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTHOUR	1752	19272	19	(0)	00:00:01
14	VIEW		1	22	110	(1)	00:00:02
15	VIEW		1	9	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 16	FILTER						
17	SORT AGGREGATE		1	19			
18	MERGE JOIN		365	6935	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 19	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTSTUDYMODE	2	18	4	(0)	00:00:01
20	INDEX FULL SCAN	XPKMKTSTUDYMODE	16		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 21	SORT JOIN		1318	13180	106	(1)	00:00:02
* 22	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTPLAN	1318	13180	105	(0)	00:00:02
23	BUFFER SORT		1	22	153	(1)	00:00:02
24	VIEW		1	22	125	(0)	00:00:02
25	VIEW		1	9	125	(0)	00:00:02
* 26	FILTER						
27	SORT AGGREGATE		1	54			
* 28	HASH JOIN		99	5346	125	(0)	00:00:02
29	NESTED LOOPS						
30	NESTED LOOPS		81	3483	109	(0)	00:00:02
31	NESTED LOOPS		94	2632	27	(0)	00:00:01
32	VIEW		1	9	2	(0)	00:00:01
* 33	COUNT STOPKEY						
34	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
35	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTCASE	94	1786	25	(0)	00:00:01
* 36	INDEX RANGE SCAN	XFMKTCASE_MKTDAYAPPV2200_U	94		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 37	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	XPKMKTPLAN	1		0	(0)	00:00:01
38	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTPLAN	1	15	1	(0)	00:00:01
39	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	XPKMKTCASEDRFORECAST	4560	50160	16	(0)	00:00:01

Complex Query Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	66	264 (2)	00:00:04
1	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	66	264 (2)	00:00:04
2	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	44	139 (3)	00:00:02
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		1	22	28 (4)	00:00:01
4	FAST DUAL		1		2 (0)	00:00:01
5	VIEW		1	22	26 (4)	00:00:01
6	VIEW		1	18	26 (4)	00:00:01
* 7	FILTER					
8	SORT AGGREGATE		1	80		
* 9	HASH JOIN		717	57360	26 (4)	00:00:01
* 10	HASH JOIN		67	4623	7 (15)	00:00:01
11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIDAILYRESAVAIL	17	629	3 (0)	00:00:01
* 12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIHRLYRESAVAIL	67	2144	3 (0)	00:00:01
13	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTHOUR	1752	19272	19 (0)	00:00:01
14	VIEW		1	22	110 (1)	00:00:02
15	VIEW		1	9	110 (1)	00:00:02
* 16	FILTER					
17	SORT AGGREGATE		1	19		
18	MERGE JOIN		365	6935	110 (1)	00:00:02
* 19	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTSTUDYMODE	2	18	4 (0)	00:00:01
20	INDEX FULL SCAN	XPKMKTSTUDYMODE	16		1 (0)	00:00:01
* 21	SORT JOIN		1318	13180	106 (1)	00:00:02
* 22	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTPLAN	1318	13180	105 (0)	00:00:02
23	BUFFER SORT		1	22	153 (1)	00:00:02
24	VIEW		1	22	125 (0)	00:00:02
25	VIEW		1	9	125 (0)	00:00:02
* 26	FILTER					
27	SORT AGGREGATE		1	54		
* 28	HASH JOIN		99	5346	125 (0)	00:00:02
29	NESTED LOOPS					
30	NESTED LOOPS		81	3483	109 (0)	00:00:02
31	NESTED LOOPS		94	2632	27 (0)	00:00:01
32	VIEW		1	9	2 (0)	00:00:01
* 33	COUNT STOPKEY					
34	FAST DUAL		1		2 (0)	00:00:01
35	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTCASE	94	1786	25 (0)	00:00:01
* 36	INDEX RANGE SCAN	XFMKTCASE_MKTDAYAPPV2200_U	94		1 (0)	00:00:01
* 37	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	XPKMKTPLAN	1		0 (0)	00:00:01
38	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTPLAN	1	15	1 (0)	00:00:01
39	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	XPKMKTCASEDRFORECAST	4560	50160	16 (0)	00:00:01

$$25 + 2 = 27$$

Complex Query Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
1	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
2	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	44	139	(3)	00:00:02
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		1	22	28	(4)	00:00:01
4	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
5	VIEW		1	22	26	(4)	00:00:01
6	VIEW		1	18	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 7	FILTER						
8	SORT AGGREGATE		1	80			
* 9	HASH JOIN		717	57360	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 10	HASH JOIN		67	4623	7	(15)	00:00:01
11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIDAILYRESAVAIL	17	629	3	(0)	00:00:01
* 12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIHRLYRESAVAIL	67	2144	3	(0)	00:00:01
13	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTHOUR	1752	19272	19	(0)	00:00:01
14	VIEW		1	22	110	(1)	00:00:02
15	VIEW		1	9	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 16	FILTER						
17	SORT AGGREGATE		1	19			
18	MERGE JOIN		365	6935	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 19	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTSTUDYMODE	2	18	4	(0)	00:00:01
20	INDEX FULL SCAN	XPKMKTSTUDYMODE	16		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 21	SORT JOIN		1318	13180	106	(1)	00:00:02
* 22	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTPLAN	1318	13180	105	(0)	00:00:02
23	BUFFER SORT		1	22	153	(1)	00:00:02
24	VIEW		1	22	125	(0)	00:00:02
25	VIEW		1	9	125	(0)	00:00:02
* 26	FILTER						
27	SORT AGGREGATE		1	54			
* 28	HASH JOIN		99	5346	125	(0)	00:00:02
29	NESTED LOOPS						
30	NESTED LOOPS		81	3483	109	(0)	00:00:02
31	NESTED LOOPS		94	2632	27	(0)	00:00:01
32	VIEW		1	9	2	(0)	00:00:01
* 33	COUNT STOPKEY						
34	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
35	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTCASE	94	1786	25	(0)	00:00:01
* 36	INDEX RANGE SCAN	XFMKTCASE_MKTDAYAPPV2200_U	94		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 37	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	XPKMKTPLAN	1		0	(0)	00:00:01
38	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTPLAN	1	15	1	(0)	00:00:01
39	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	XPKMKTCASEDRFORECAST	4560	50160	16	(0)	00:00:01

$$16 + 109 = 125$$

Complex Query Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
1	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
2	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	44	139	(3)	00:00:02
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		1	22	28	(4)	00:00:01
4	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
5	VIEW		1	22	26	(4)	00:00:01
6	VIEW		1	18	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 7	FILTER						
8	SORT AGGREGATE		1	80			
* 9	HASH JOIN		717	57360	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 10	HASH JOIN		67	4623	7	(15)	00:00:01
11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIDAILYRESAVAIL	17	629	3	(0)	00:00:01
* 12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIHRLYRESAVAIL	67	2144	3	(0)	00:00:01
13	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTHOUR	1752	19272	19	(0)	00:00:01
14	VIEW		1	22	110	(1)	00:00:02
15	VIEW		1	9	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 16	FILTER						
17	SORT AGGREGATE		1	19			
18	MERGE JOIN		365	6935	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 19	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTSTUDYMODE	2	18	4	(0)	00:00:01
20	INDEX FULL SCAN	XPKMKTSTUDYMODE	16		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 21	SORT JOIN		1318	13180	106	(1)	00:00:02
* 22	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTPLAN	1318	13180	105	(0)	00:00:02
23	BUFFER SORT		1	22	153	(1)	00:00:02
24	VIEW		1	22	125	(0)	00:00:02
25	VIEW		1	9	125	(0)	00:00:02
* 26	FILTER						
27	SORT AGGREGATE		1	54			
* 28	HASH JOIN		99	5346	125	(0)	00:00:02
29	NESTED LOOPS						
30	NESTED LOOPS		81	3483	109	(0)	00:00:02
31	NESTED LOOPS		94	2632	27	(0)	00:00:01
32	VIEW		1	9	2	(0)	00:00:01
* 33	COUNT STOPKEY						
34	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
35	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTCASE	94	1786	25	(0)	00:00:01
* 36	INDEX RANGE SCAN	XFMKTCASE_MKTDAYAPPV2200_U	94		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 37	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	XPKMKTPLAN	1		0	(0)	00:00:01
38	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTPLAN	1	15	1	(0)	00:00:01
39	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	XPKMKTCASEDRFORECAST	4560	50160	16	(0)	00:00:01

Complex Query Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
1	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
2	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	44	139	(3)	00:00:02
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		1	22	28	(4)	00:00:01
4	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
5	VIEW		1	22	26	(4)	00:00:01
6	VIEW		1	18	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 7	FILTER						
8	SORT AGGREGATE		1	80			
* 9	HASH JOIN		717	57360	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 10	HASH JOIN		67	4623	7	(15)	00:00:01
11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIDAILYRESAVAIL	17	629	3	(0)	00:00:01
* 12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIHRLYRESAVAIL	67	2144	3	(0)	00:00:01
13	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTHOUR	1752	19272	19	(0)	00:00:01
14	VIEW		1	22	110	(1)	00:00:02
15	VIEW		1	9	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 16	FILTER						
17	SORT AGGREGATE		1	19			
18	MERGE JOIN		365	6935	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 19	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTSTUDYMODE	2	18	4	(0)	00:00:01
20	INDEX FULL SCAN	XPKMKTSTUDYMODE	16		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 21	SORT JOIN		1318	13180	106	(1)	00:00:02
* 22	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTPLAN	1318	13180	105	(0)	00:00:02
23	BUFFER SORT		1	22	153	(1)	00:00:02
24	VIEW		1	22	125	(0)	00:00:02
25	VIEW		1	9	125	(0)	00:00:02
* 26	FILTER						
27	SORT AGGREGATE		1	54			
* 28	HASH JOIN		99	5346	125	(0)	00:00:02
29	NESTED LOOPS						
30	NESTED LOOPS		81	3483	109	(0)	00:00:02
31	NESTED LOOPS		94	2632	27	(0)	00:00:01
32	VIEW		1	9	2	(0)	00:00:01
* 33	COUNT STOPKEY						
34	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
35	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTCASE	94	1786	25	(0)	00:00:01
* 36	INDEX RANGE SCAN	XFMKTCASE_MKTDAYAPPV2200_U	94		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 37	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	XPKMKTPLAN	1		0	(0)	00:00:01
38	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTPLAN	1	15	1	(0)	00:00:01
39	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	XPKMKTCASEDRFORECAST	4560	50160	16	(0)	00:00:01

And with a few more operations ends up at 153

Complex Query Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
1	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
2	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	44	139	(3)	00:00:02
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		1	22	28	(4)	00:00:01
4	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
5	VIEW		1	22	26	(4)	00:00:01
6	VIEW		1	18	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 7	FILTER						
8	SORT AGGREGATE		1	80			
* 9	HASH JOIN		717	57360	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 10	HASH JOIN		67	4623	7	(15)	00:00:01
11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIDAILYRESAVAIL	17	629	3	(0)	00:00:01
* 12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIHRLYRESAVAIL	67	2144	3	(0)	00:00:01
13	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTHOUR	1752	19272	19	(0)	00:00:01
14	VIEW		1	22	110	(1)	00:00:02
15	VIEW		1	9	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 16	FILTER						
17	SORT AGGREGATE		1	19			
18	MERGE JOIN		365	6935	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 19	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTSTUDYMODE	2	18	4	(0)	00:00:01
20	INDEX FULL SCAN	XPKMKTSTUDYMODE	16		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 21	SORT JOIN		1318	13180	106	(1)	00:00:02
* 22	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTPLAN	1318	13180	105	(0)	00:00:02
23	BUFFER SORT		1	22	153	(1)	00:00:02
24	VIEW		1	22	125	(0)	00:00:02
25	VIEW		1	9	125	(0)	00:00:02
* 26	FILTER						
27	SORT AGGREGATE		1	54			
* 28	HASH JOIN		99	5346	125	(0)	00:00:02
29	NESTED LOOPS						
30	NESTED LOOPS		81	3483	109	(0)	00:00:02
31	NESTED LOOPS		94	2632	27	(0)	00:00:01
32	VIEW		1	9	2	(0)	00:00:01
* 33	COUNT STOPKEY						
34	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
35	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTCASE	94	1786	25	(0)	00:00:01
* 36	INDEX RANGE SCAN	XFMKTCASE_MKTDAYAPPV2200_U	94		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 37	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	XPKMKTPLAN	1		0	(0)	00:00:01
38	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTPLAN	1	15	1	(0)	00:00:01
39	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	XPKMKTCASEDRFORECAST	4560	50160	16	(0)	00:00:01

$$106+4 = 110$$

Complex Query Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
1	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
2	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	44	139	(3)	00:00:02
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		1	22	28	(4)	00:00:01
4	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
5	VIEW		1	22	26	(4)	00:00:01
6	VIEW		1	18	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 7	FILTER						
8	SORT AGGREGATE		1	80			
* 9	HASH JOIN		717	57360	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 10	HASH JOIN		67	4623	7	(15)	00:00:01
11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIDAILYRESAVAIL	17	629	3	(0)	00:00:01
* 12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIHRLYRESAVAIL	67	2144	3	(0)	00:00:01
13	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTHOUR	1752	19272	19	(0)	00:00:01
14	VIEW		1	22	110	(1)	00:00:02
15	VIEW		1	9	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 16	FILTER						
17	SORT AGGREGATE		1	19			
18	MERGE JOIN		365	6935	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 19	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTSTUDYMODE	2	18	4	(0)	00:00:01
20	INDEX FULL SCAN	XPKMKTSTUDYMODE	16		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 21	SORT JOIN		1318	13180	106	(1)	00:00:02
* 22	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTPLAN	1318	13180	105	(0)	00:00:02
23	BUFFER SORT		1	22	153	(1)	00:00:02
24	VIEW		1	22	125	(0)	00:00:02
25	VIEW		1	9	125	(0)	00:00:02
* 26	FILTER						
27	SORT AGGREGATE		1	54			
* 28	HASH JOIN		99	5346	125	(0)	00:00:02
29	NESTED LOOPS						
30	NESTED LOOPS		81	3483	109	(0)	00:00:02
31	NESTED LOOPS		94	2632	27	(0)	00:00:01
32	VIEW		1	9	2	(0)	00:00:01
* 33	COUNT STOPKEY						
34	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
35	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTCASE	94	1786	25	(0)	00:00:01
* 36	INDEX RANGE SCAN	XFMKTCASE_MKTDAYAPPV2200_U	94		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 37	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	XPKMKTPLAN	1		0	(0)	00:00:01
38	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTPLAN	1	15	1	(0)	00:00:01
39	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	XPKMKTCASEDRFORECAST	4560	50160	16	(0)	00:00:01

A few more operations but still at 110

Complex Query Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
1	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
2	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	44	139	(3)	00:00:02
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		1	22	28	(4)	00:00:01
4	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
5	VIEW		1	22	26	(4)	00:00:01
6	VIEW		1	18	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 7	FILTER						
8	SORT AGGREGATE		1	80			
* 9	HASH JOIN		717	57360	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 10	HASH JOIN		67	4623	7	(15)	00:00:01
11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIDAILYRESAVAIL	17	629	3	(0)	00:00:01
* 12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIHRLYRESAVAIL	67	2144	3	(0)	00:00:01
13	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTHOUR	1752	19272	19	(0)	00:00:01
14	VIEW		1	22	110	(1)	00:00:02
15	VIEW		1	9	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 16	FILTER						
17	SORT AGGREGATE		1	19			
18	MERGE JOIN		365	6935	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 19	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTSTUDYMODE	2	18	4	(0)	00:00:01
20	INDEX FULL SCAN	XPKMKTSTUDYMODE	16		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 21	SORT JOIN		1318	13180	106	(1)	00:00:02
* 22	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTPLAN	1318	13180	105	(0)	00:00:02
23	BUFFER SORT		1	22	153	(1)	00:00:02
24	VIEW		1	22	125	(0)	00:00:02
25	VIEW		1	9	125	(0)	00:00:02
* 26	FILTER						
27	SORT AGGREGATE		1	54			
* 28	HASH JOIN		99	5346	125	(0)	00:00:02
29	NESTED LOOPS						
30	NESTED LOOPS		81	3483	109	(0)	00:00:02
31	NESTED LOOPS		94	2632	27	(0)	00:00:01
32	VIEW		1	9	2	(0)	00:00:01
* 33	COUNT STOPKEY						
34	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
35	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTCASE	94	1786	25	(0)	00:00:01
* 36	INDEX RANGE SCAN	XFMKTCASE_MKTDAYAPPV2200_U	94		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 37	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	XPKMKTPLAN	1		0	(0)	00:00:01
38	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTPLAN	1	15	1	(0)	00:00:01
39	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	XPKMKTCASEDRFORECAST	4560	50160	16	(0)	00:00:01

$$19+7 = 26 \text{ and } 26+2 = 28$$

Complex Query Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
1	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
2	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	44	139	(3)	00:00:02
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		1	22	28	(4)	00:00:01
4	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
5	VIEW		1	22	26	(4)	00:00:01
6	VIEW		1	18	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 7	FILTER						
8	SORT AGGREGATE		1	80			
* 9	HASH JOIN		717	57360	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 10	HASH JOIN		67	4623	7	(15)	00:00:01
11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIDAILYRESAVAIL	17	629	3	(0)	00:00:01
* 12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIHRLYRESAVAIL	67	2144	3	(0)	00:00:01
13	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTHOUR	1752	19272	19	(0)	00:00:01
14	VIEW		1	22	110	(1)	00:00:02
15	VIEW		1	9	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 16	FILTER						
17	SORT AGGREGATE		1	19			
18	MERGE JOIN		365	6935	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 19	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTSTUDYMODE	2	18	4	(0)	00:00:01
20	INDEX FULL SCAN	XPKMKTSTUDYMODE	16		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 21	SORT JOIN		1318	13180	106	(1)	00:00:02
* 22	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTPLAN	1318	13180	105	(0)	00:00:02
23	BUFFER SORT		1	22	153	(1)	00:00:02
24	VIEW		1	22	125	(0)	00:00:02
25	VIEW		1	9	125	(0)	00:00:02
* 26	FILTER						
27	SORT AGGREGATE		1	54			
* 28	HASH JOIN		99	5346	125	(0)	00:00:02
29	NESTED LOOPS						
30	NESTED LOOPS		81	3483	109	(0)	00:00:02
31	NESTED LOOPS		94	2632	27	(0)	00:00:01
32	VIEW		1	9	2	(0)	00:00:01
* 33	COUNT STOPKEY						
34	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
35	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTCASE	94	1786	25	(0)	00:00:01
* 36	INDEX RANGE SCAN	XFMKTCASE_MKTDAYAPPV2200_U	94		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 37	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	XPKMKTPLAN	1		0	(0)	00:00:01
38	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTPLAN	1	15	1	(0)	00:00:01
39	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	XPKMKTCASEDRFORECAST	4560	50160	16	(0)	00:00:01

110 28+1 more CPU = 139

Complex Query Plan

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost	(%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
1	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	66	264	(2)	00:00:04
2	MERGE JOIN OUTER		1	44	139	(3)	00:00:02
3	NESTED LOOPS OUTER		1	22	28	(4)	00:00:01
4	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
5	VIEW		1	22	26	(4)	00:00:01
6	VIEW		1	18	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 7	FILTER						
8	SORT AGGREGATE		1	80			
* 9	HASH JOIN		717	57360	26	(4)	00:00:01
* 10	HASH JOIN		67	4623	7	(15)	00:00:01
11	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIDAILYRESAVAIL	17	629	3	(0)	00:00:01
* 12	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTDRIHRLYRESAVAIL	67	2144	3	(0)	00:00:01
13	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTHOUR	1752	19272	19	(0)	00:00:01
14	VIEW		1	22	110	(1)	00:00:02
15	VIEW		1	9	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 16	FILTER						
17	SORT AGGREGATE		1	19			
18	MERGE JOIN		365	6935	110	(1)	00:00:02
* 19	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTSTUDYMODE	2	18	4	(0)	00:00:01
20	INDEX FULL SCAN	XPKMKTSTUDYMODE	16		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 21	SORT JOIN		1318	13180	106	(1)	00:00:02
* 22	TABLE ACCESS FULL	MKTPLAN	1318	13180	105	(0)	00:00:02
23	BUFFER SORT		1	22	153	(1)	00:00:02
24	VIEW		1	22	125	(0)	00:00:02
25	VIEW		1	9	125	(0)	00:00:02
* 26	FILTER						
27	SORT AGGREGATE		1	54			
* 28	HASH JOIN		99	5346	125	(0)	00:00:02
29	NESTED LOOPS						
30	NESTED LOOPS		81	3483	109	(0)	00:00:02
31	NESTED LOOPS		94	2632	27	(0)	00:00:01
32	VIEW		1	9	2	(0)	00:00:01
* 33	COUNT STOPKEY						
34	FAST DUAL		1		2	(0)	00:00:01
35	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTCASE	94	1786	25	(0)	00:00:01
* 36	INDEX RANGE SCAN	XFMKTCASE_MKTDAYAPPV2200_U	94		1	(0)	00:00:01
* 37	INDEX UNIQUE SCAN	XPKMKTPLAN	1		0	(0)	00:00:01
38	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	MKTPLAN	1	15	1	(0)	00:00:01
39	INDEX FAST FULL SCAN	XPKMKTCASEDRFORECAST	4560	50160	16	(0)	00:00:01

$$125v+139 = 264$$