Dbms_stats.gather_schema_stats Parallel Degree

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The following example shows how to update statistics for an Oracle database at the schema execution level:

```sql
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS(OWNNAME=>'owner name');
```

For example, to collect incremental statistics for a large partitioned table in 10g and 11g (Doc ID 1319225.1), you can use the `DBMS_STATS.Collect_Incremental_Statistics` procedure. To delete unwanted statistics, use the `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS` procedure:

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS(OWNNAME=>'USER', OPTIONS=>'USEGATHERSCHEMASTATS');
END;
```

It is recommended to use the default degree for parallel statistics gathering, as the `DBMS_STATS` package is designed for this task. For example, to scan large tables in parallel, you can use:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS(USER,'FACT');
```

SQL statements can be captured directly from AWR with:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS('TEST1');
```

In a lower environment, you can test things in parallel. SQL commands can be captured directly from AWR with:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS('TEST1');
```

Note that automatic Degree of Parallelism (`DOP`) is computed based on the object's `DEGREE` setting or the `DEGREE` Directive in the `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS` procedure.

If you increase the SGA size, all `x$` tables that contain statistics will be parallelized. You can gather statistics on individual external tables using `GATHER_TABLE_STATS`. Oracle recommends setting the `DEGREE` parameter to `3` for parallel statistics gathering.

You can also use the `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS` procedure to gather statistics across schemas, as shown below:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS(OWNNAME=>'SYSADM');
```

To show preferences on Oracle 12c, you can use:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS;
```

Here's an example of how to show preferences on 12c:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS(OWNNAME=>'SYSADM');
```

The Degree Of Parallelism (`DOP`) is decided based on the object's `DEGREE` setting or the `DEGREE` Directive in the `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS` procedure. For example, if you increase the SGA size, all `x$` tables that contain statistics will be parallelized.

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS(OWNNAME=>'SYSADM');
```

Statistics gathering processes can be parallelized using the `DEGREE` parameter, which allows you to parallelize the statistics gathering process.

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS(OWNNAME=>'SYSADM');
```

In general, the `DEGREE` parameter allows you to parallelize the statistics gathering process.

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS(OWNNAME=>'SYSADM', OPTIONS=>'USEGATHERSCHEMASTATS');
```

For example, you can use:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS(OWNNAME=>'SYSADM');
```

To capture your SQL statements directly from AWR, you can use:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS('TEST1');
```

In short, the Degree Of Parallelism (`DOP`) is decided based on the object's `DEGREE` setting or the `DEGREE` Directive in the `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS` procedure. If you look in `V$SQL`, this call to `DBMS_STATS` triggers a parallel SQL statement.

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS(OWNNAME=>'SYSADM', OPTIONS=>'USEGATHERSCHEMASTATS');
```

When gathering statistics for tables with stale or no statistics in schema, you can duplicate a database using RMAN, as shown in the example below:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS('SH', OPTIONS=>'USEAUTODEGREE');
```

In Oracle Database 11g Release 2, you can collect statistics on an individual external table using `GATHER_TABLE_STATS`. Oracle recommends setting the `DEGREE` parameter to `3`.
create a scheduled job.