

# J2EE: Black Box in the Oracle World

December 2005



Impact IT Performance™

# DBA Hot Seat: Have these things ever happened to you?

DBA



Application Owner



IT Manager



Software Vendor



# Hotseat comes from Unclear Ownership

It's an Application issue!

DBA

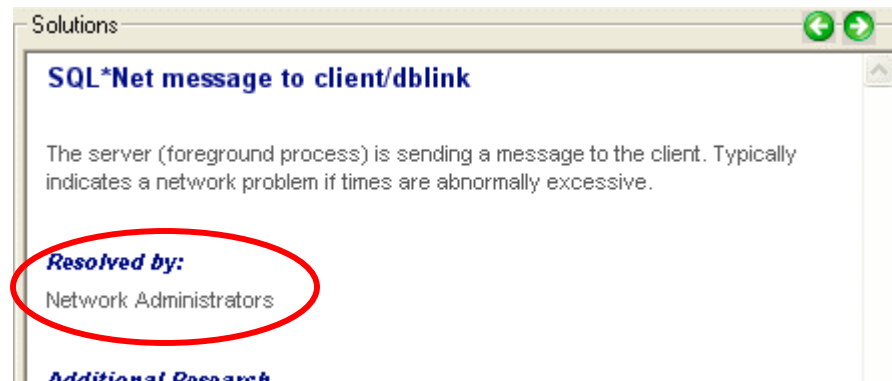


It's a Database issue!

App Owner




Need evidence to show where the problem exists,  
avoid "Finger Pointing" to the database



# Unclear where to add capacity investment?


Where do we put the hardware investment – Database or App Server?

Management 

I need it...

 DBA

I need it...

 J2EE Owner

Need to identify what improvement will occur before expenditures or tuning projects...

00:08:29 Time waiting for 'db file scattered read'  
25% Percent of Time Period wait time

# Problems must occur multiple times

Why did we have poor performance this morning?

Management



Not sure, we need to wait for it to happen again

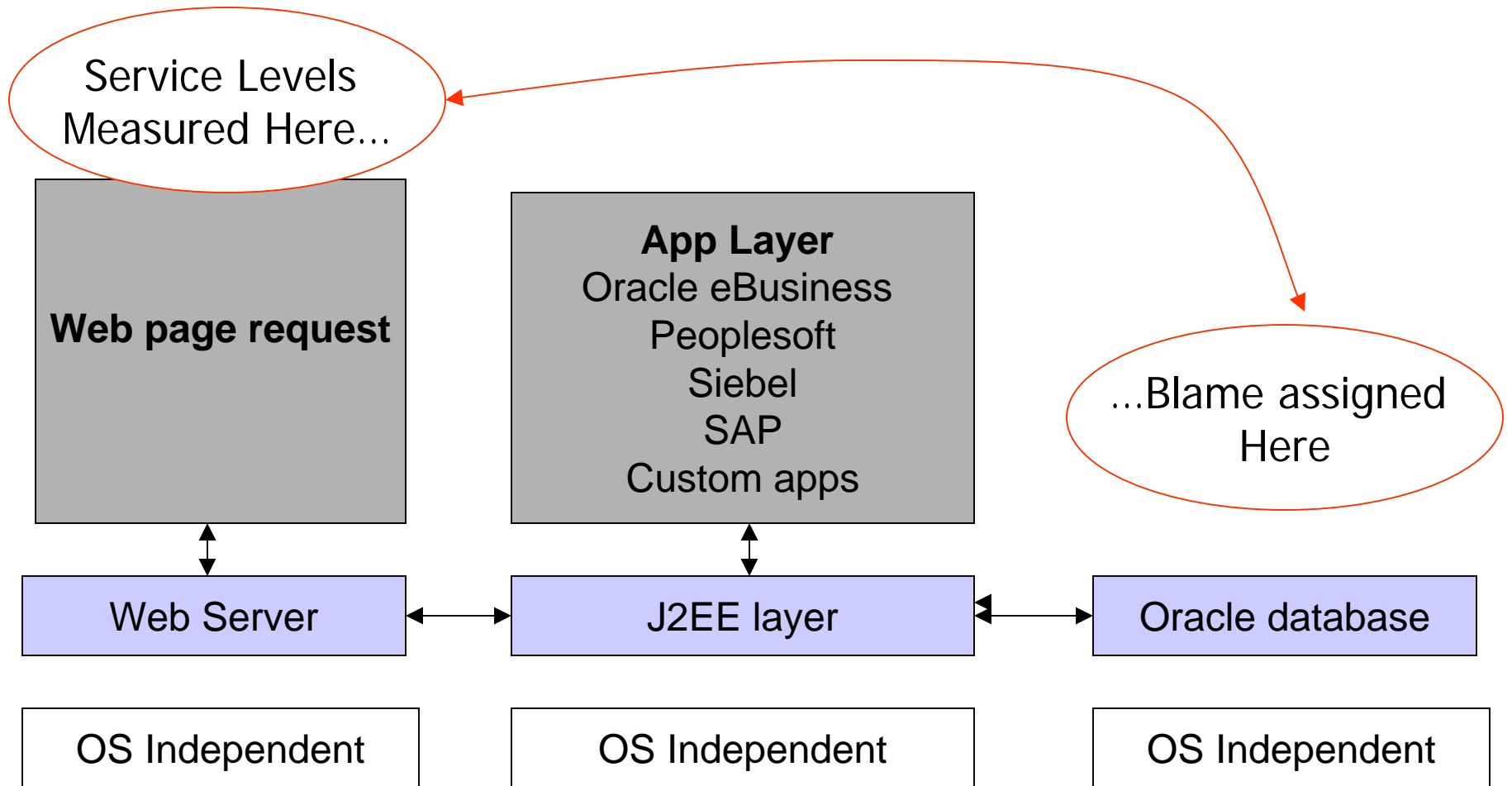
DBA



- HRMS\_STARSTORM3 (Monitor Stopped)
- Friday - May 27, 2005
- Thursday - May 26, 2005
  - 11:00 PM to 12:00 AM
  - 10:00 PM to 11:00 PM
  - 9:00 PM to 10:00 PM
  - 8:00 PM to 9:00 PM
  - 7:00 PM to 8:00 PM
  - 6:00 PM to 7:00 PM
  - 5:00 PM to 6:00 PM
  - 4:00 PM to 5:00 PM
  - 3:00 PM to 4:00 PM
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  - 3:00 AM to 4:00 AM
  - 2:00 AM to 3:00 AM
  - 1:00 AM to 2:00 AM
  - 12:00 AM to 1:00 AM

Need to watch production transactions, not just synthetic/test transactions

# Typical Multi-Tier System



# Typical Java tools

- Focus on system measurement, not Wait Time/Service Time
- Java details, no database visibility – but most Java delays are due to database
- No real time/constant monitoring

# Typical Oracle Database Tools

- Focus on database in isolation – no connection to the J2EE application
- Look system wide, not at individual SQLs
- Count executions, not Wait Time
- Traces for special sessions, no continuous monitoring



# System Centric Monitoring: How Can You Manage Performance this Way?

- Focus on system operation
- No correlation to transaction performance

as : weblogic | [Logout](#)

Control | Deployments | Services | Notes

General | Performance | Security | JMS | JTA

This page allows you to monitor performance information about this server.

**Idle Threads:** 15  
The number of idle threads assigned to the queue.

**Oldest Pending Request:** Tue Dec 06 10:22:40 MST 2005  
The date and time that the longest waiting request was placed in the queue.

**Throughput:**  
The number of requests that have been processed by the queue.

**Queue Length:**  
The number of waiting requests in the queue.

**Memory Usage:**  
The current amount of memory (in bytes) that is available in the JVM heap.

Force garbage collection

[Modify graphing preferences](#)

Idle threads

Number of requests

Waiting Requests

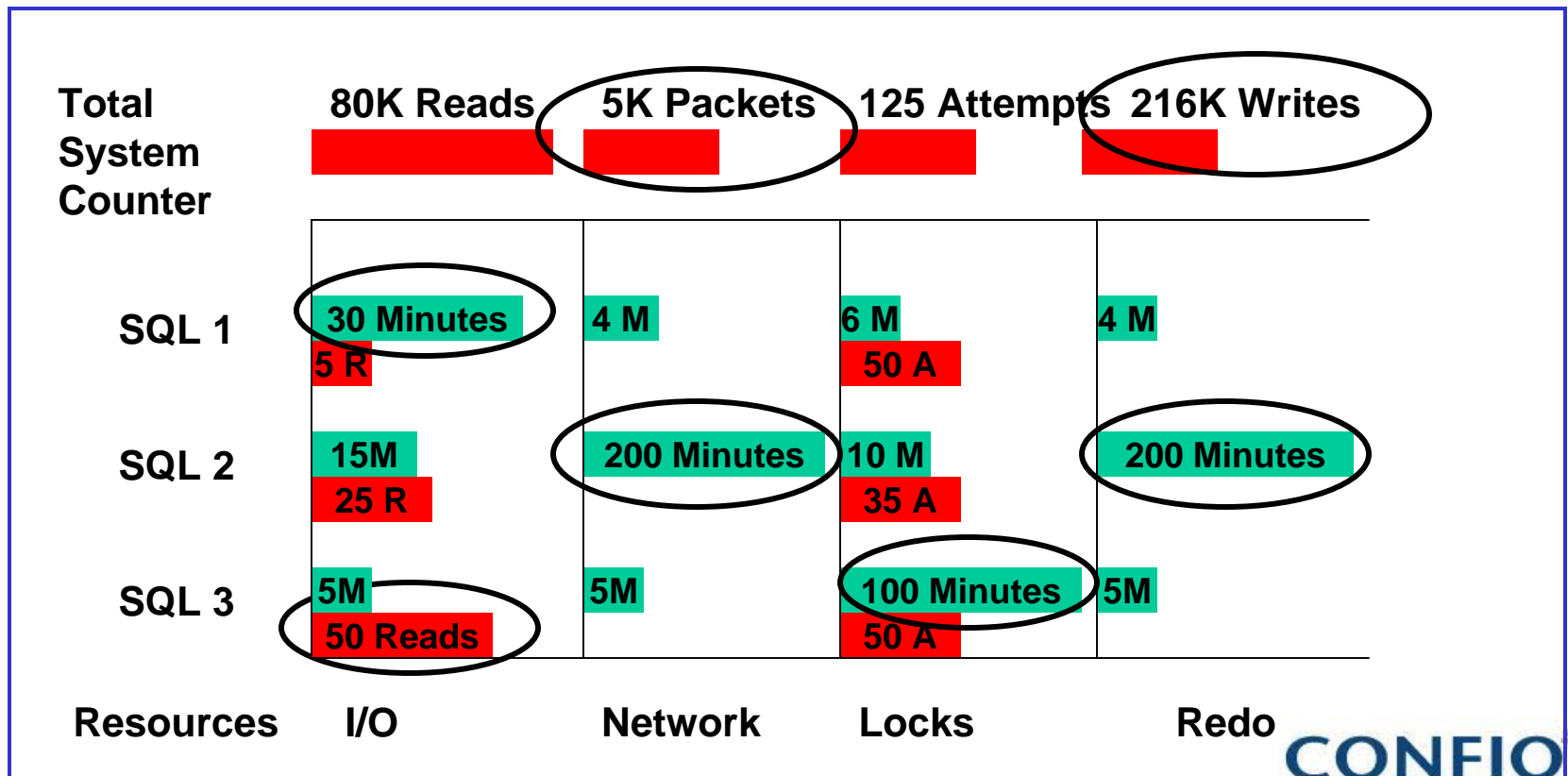
Memory Usage

# Wait-Time Based Performance Analysis

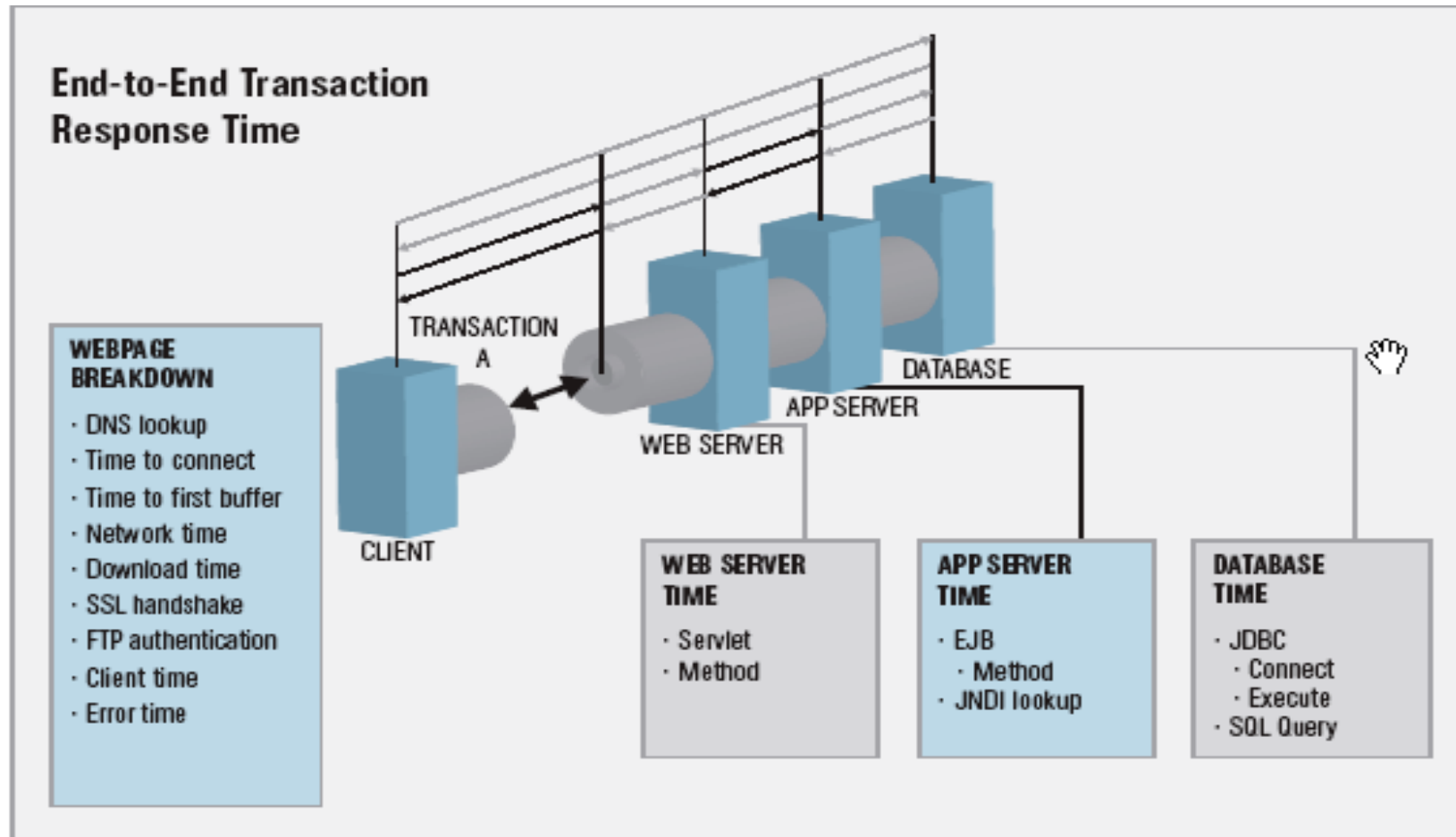
- Emerging best-practice for database tuning
  - “You can’t tell how long something took by counting how many times it happened. ... If you’re only measuring event counts, then you’re not measuring what the users care about.”  
—*Optimizing Oracle Performance, O’Reilly Press*
- Oracle is starting to build wait-based tuning tools into the database particularly in 10g
- Tune by determining where processing time is spent

# Track Wait Time, Not System Counters

- Watching Counters leads to wrong conclusions: Time is more relevant
- Total System Counters hide information: Need breakdown to individual steps in your transaction



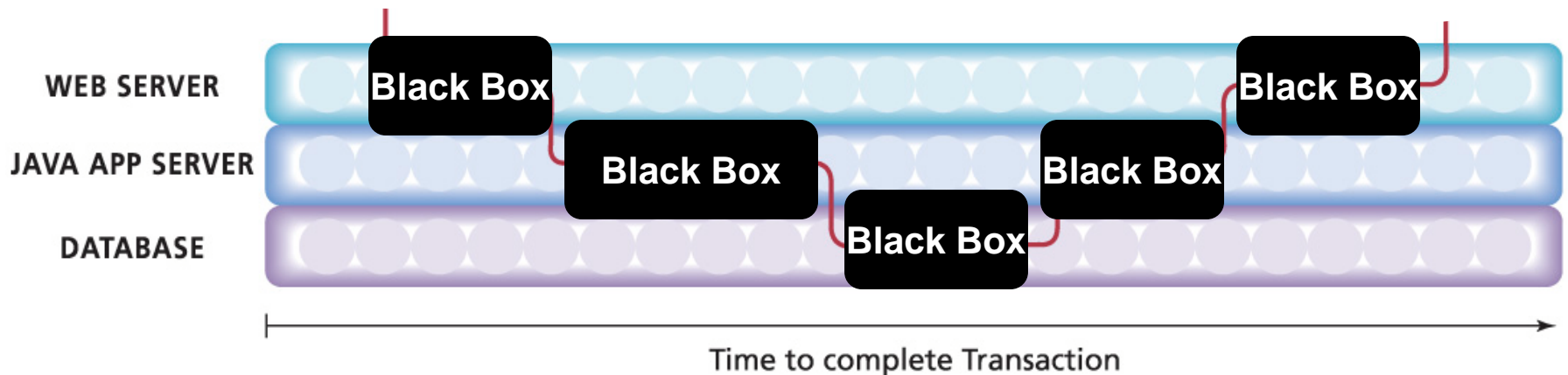
# 1<sup>st</sup> Step: Course Grained Measure of Time Between Systems



# Many Tools Never See Inside Your Multi-Tier Application

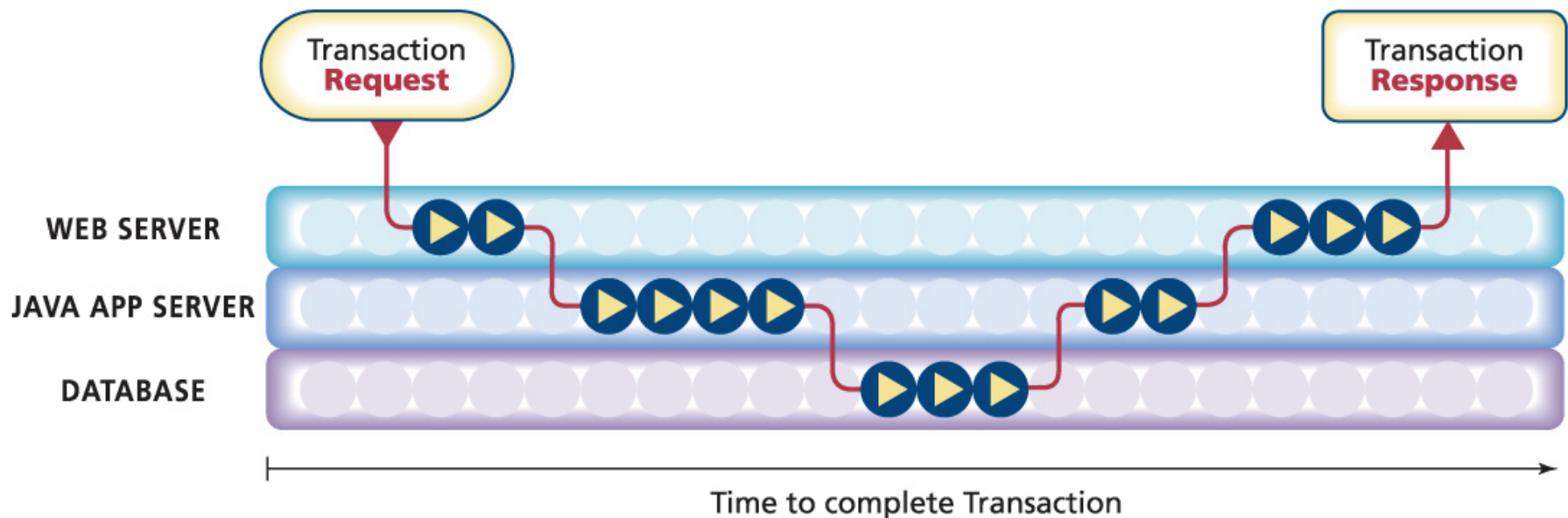
## Web – J2EE - Oracle

- Standard approach: Treat each system as a Black Box
- No detail inside the system
- Where are the bottlenecks, and who is responsible?



# 3 Requirements for J2EE to Oracle Visibility

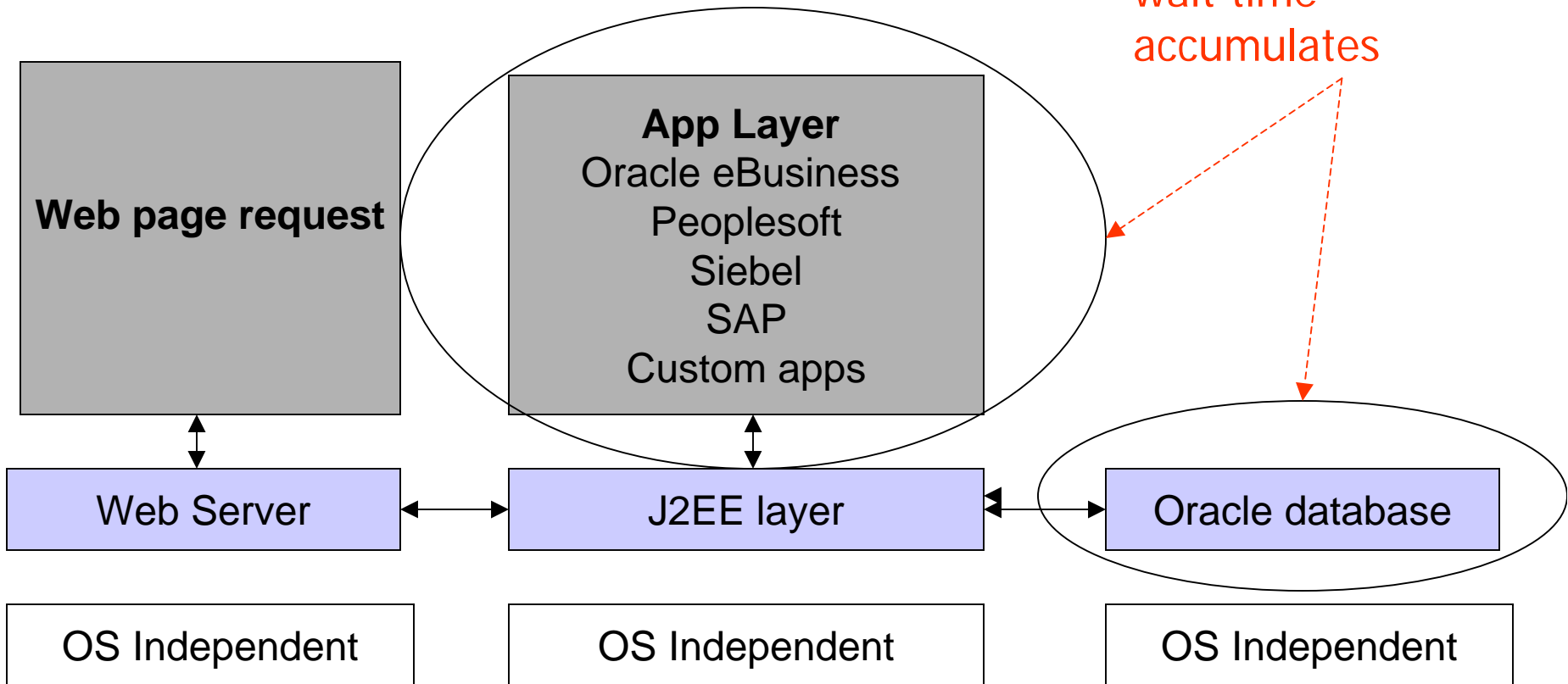
- Every Transaction
- Every Step inside each layer
- Measure Time – That's what users care about



▶ Transaction step:  
Wait-Event or method call

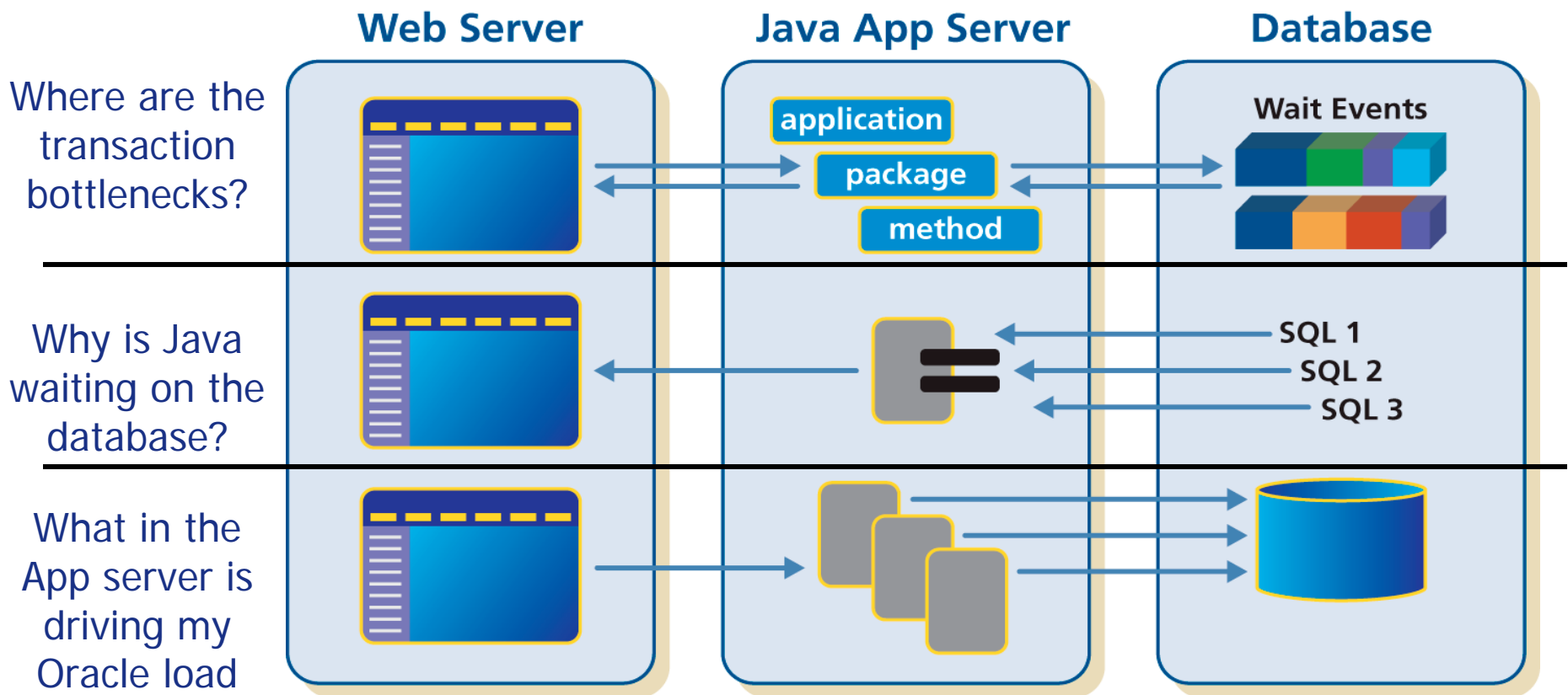
# Performance Monitoring where it Matters Most

This is where the wait time accumulates



# Desired Correlation Between Java and Oracle

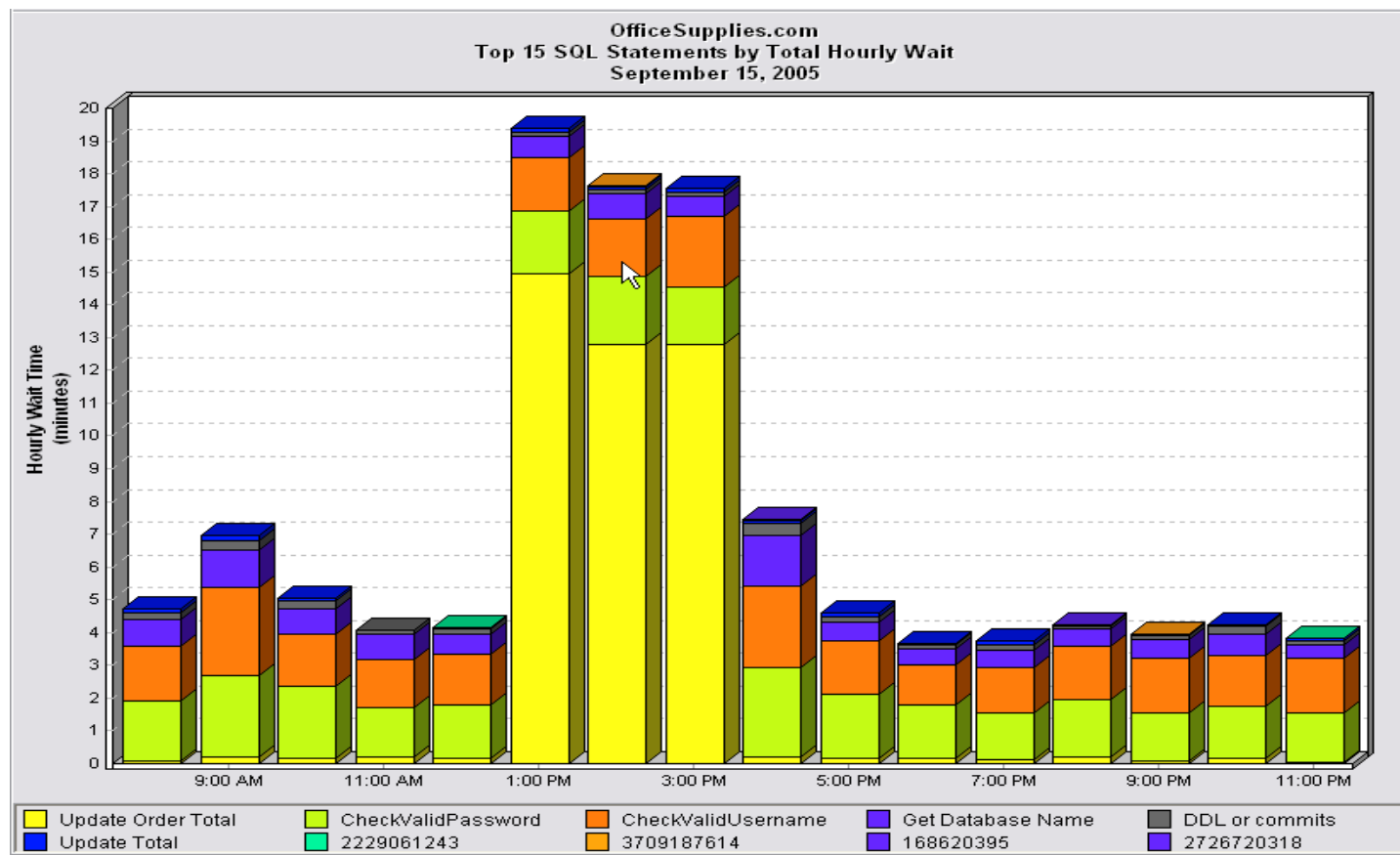
Key Questions to Answer





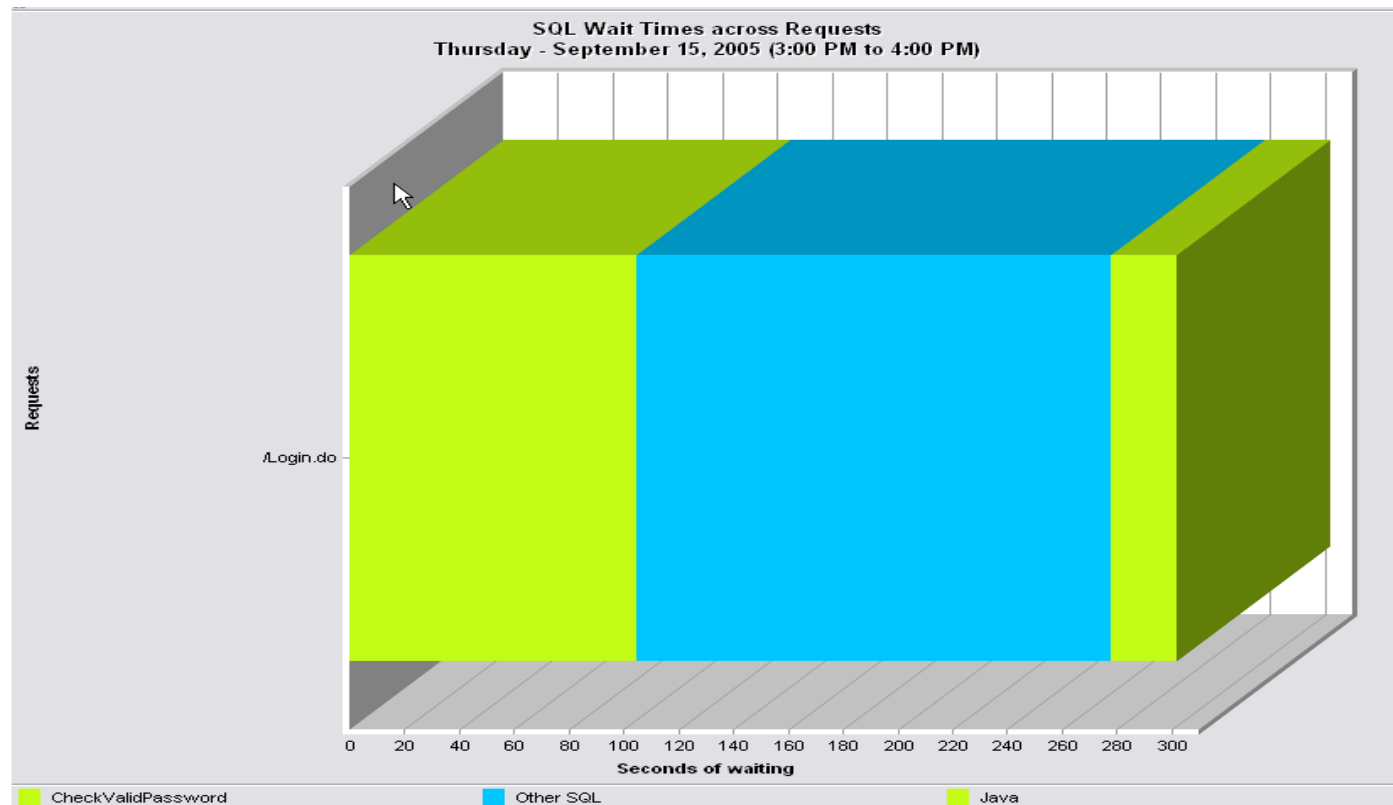
# Essential Step: Correlate Application Wait Time to SQL Waits

Question: Which SQL statements are causing Wait Time for my application?



# Correlate URL Requests to Specific SQLs

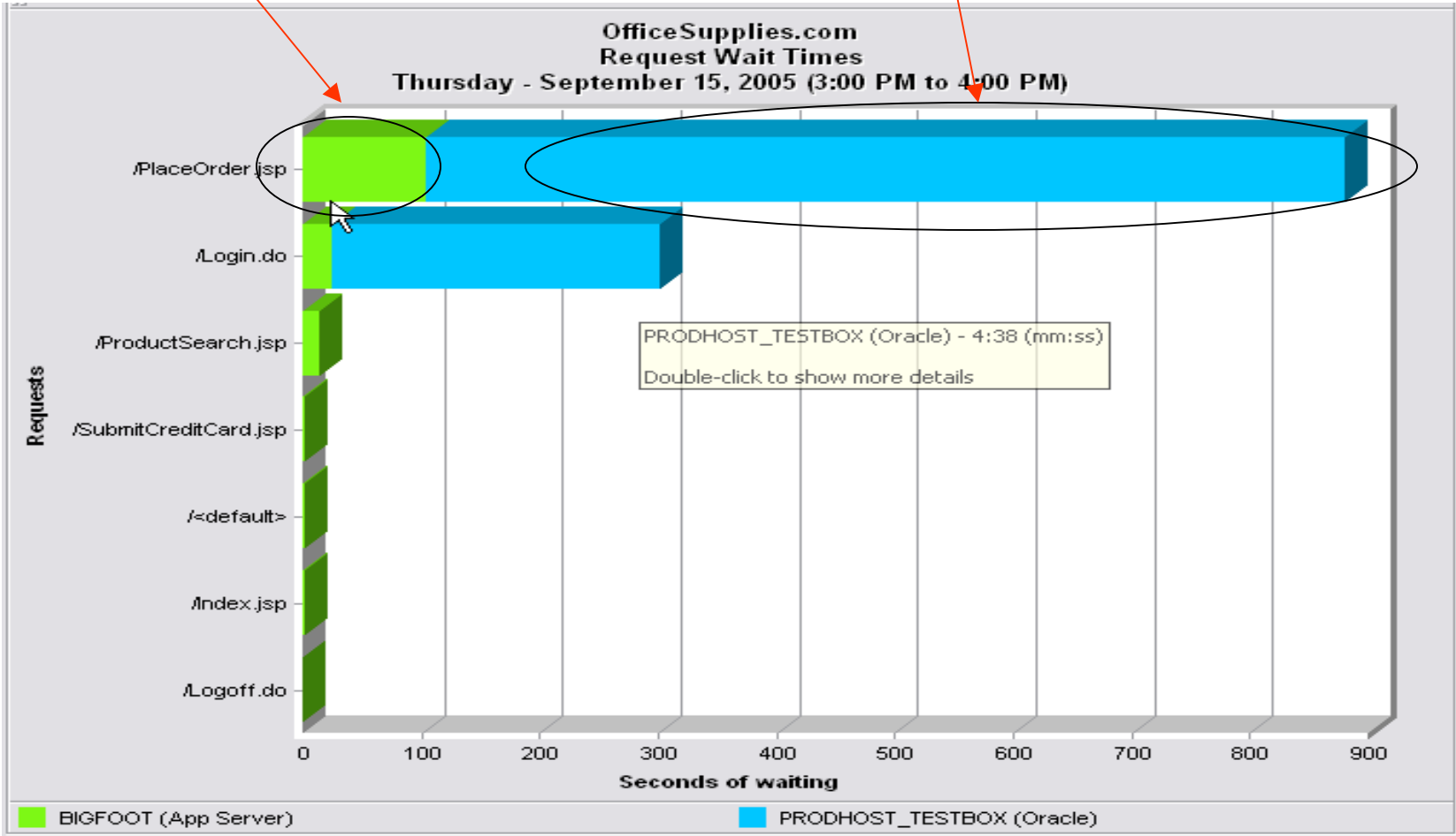
Question: Which User Requests are responsible for driving SQL Wait Times?



# Result: Identify Where the Bottlenecks Occur

App Server

Oracle Database



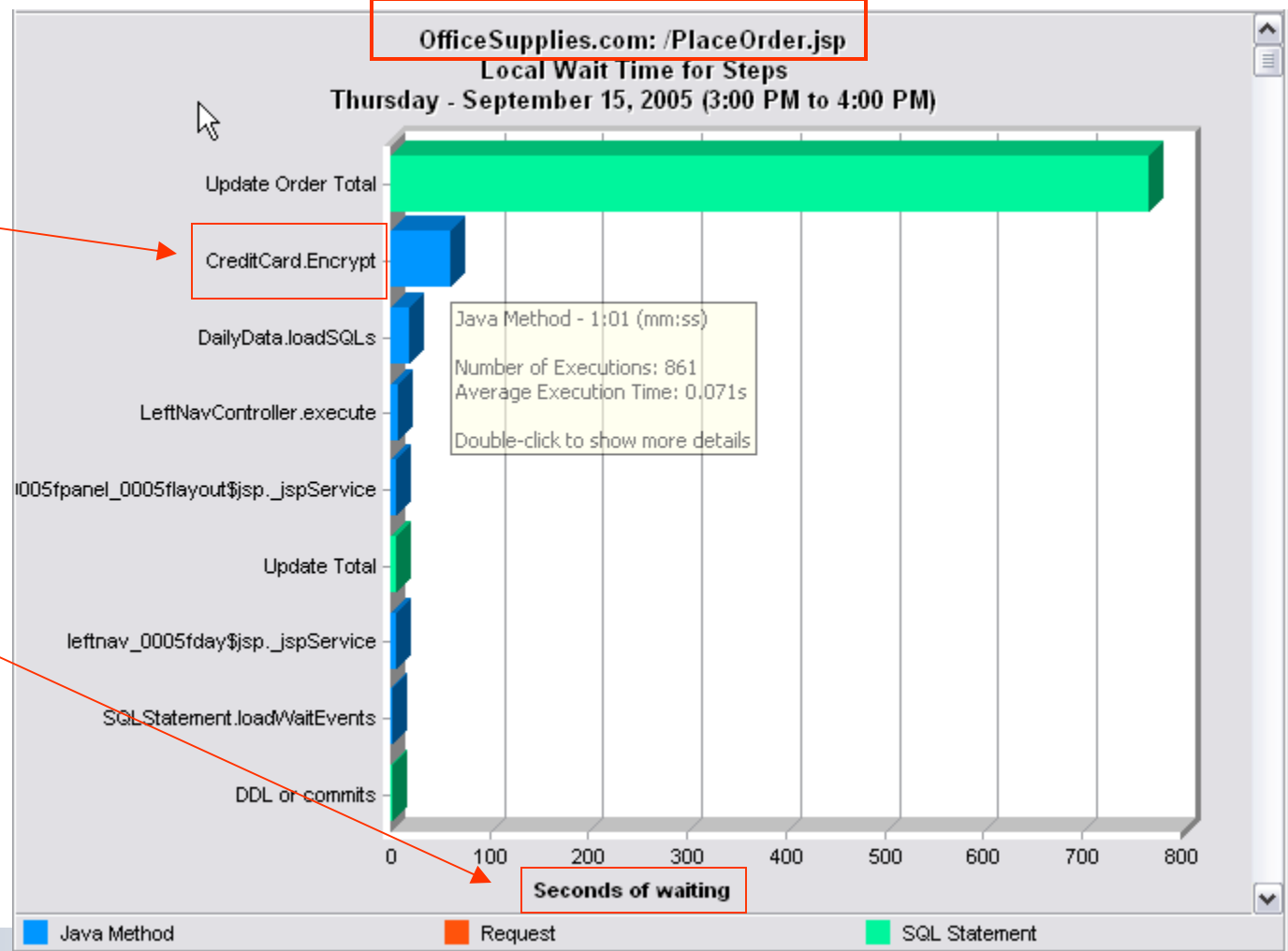
# Get down to Details

- Recall 3 requirements:

1. Individual request

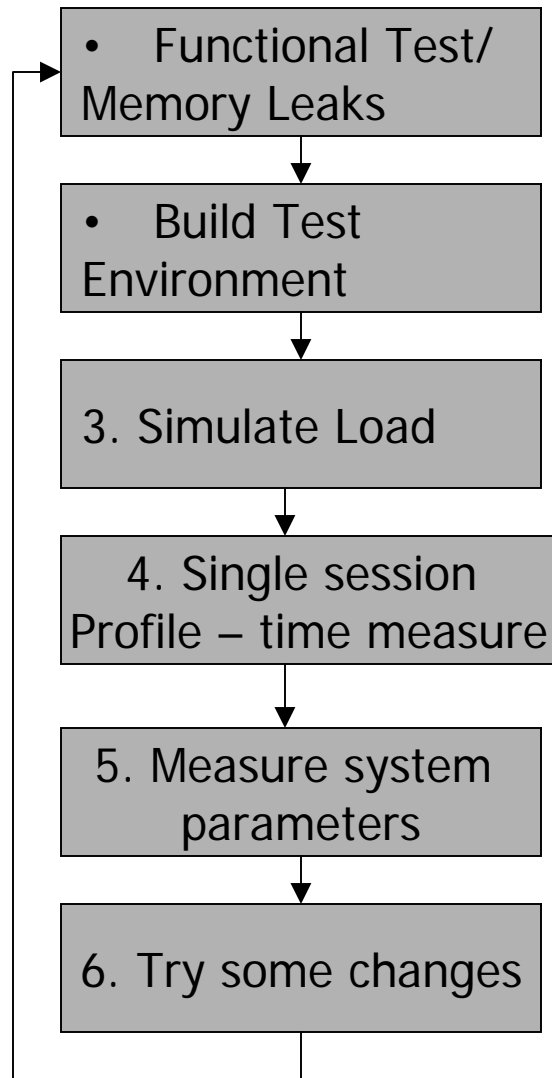
2. Every step

3. Wait time

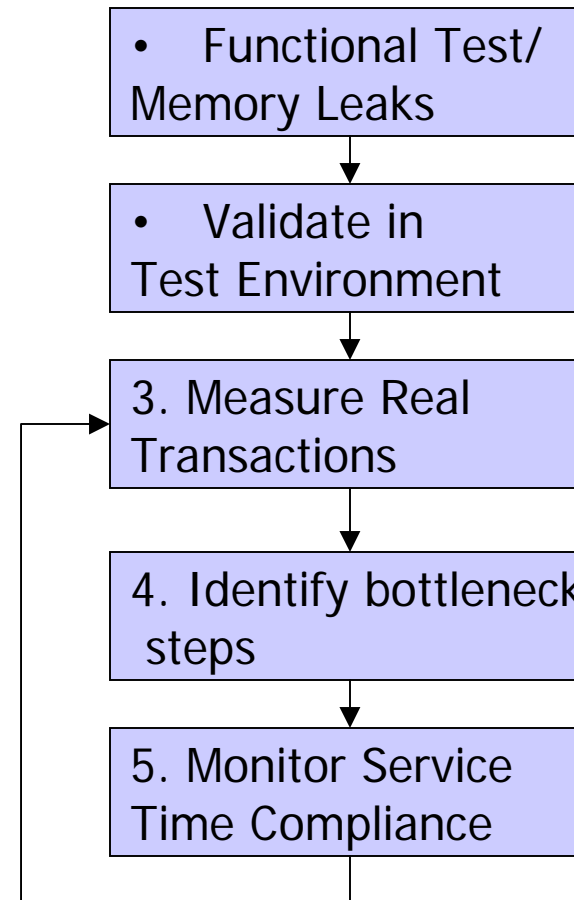


# Typical J2EE Performance Test Setup – Trial and Error to Find Bottleneck

## Typical Cycle



## Desired Cycle



# Java Measurement Techniques

- JMX – Heavy Load
- Profiler – Test transactions only
- Byte code instrumentation – Production Monitoring
  - Insert monitor byte into selected Java methods
  - Jar file pre-processor = No runtime intrusion
  - Test/validate instrumented jars on integration system
  - Download to production environment
- Method execution correlates with JDBC/SQL

# Identify Execution Paths

- SQL – Method Call – URL Request
- Allocate Wait Time to each

Execution Paths	Execution Time Attributed to Node	Number of Executions
SQL Update Order Total	768.000 s	1439
DailyData.loadSQLs	768.000 s	3448
DailyData.getSQLMap	768.000 s	3448
DailyData.getSql	0.000 s	1724
Repository.getSQL	0.000 s	1724
Repository.getWaitEvents	0.000 s	1724
WaitEventAction.execute	0.000 s	1724
LoginFilter.doFilter	0.000 s	1724
fficeSupplies.com//PlaceOrder.jsp	0.000 s	1724
DailyData.getSqls	0.000 s	1724

# Conclusions

- DBA does not have to take the blame
- Solve database problems by understanding the other systems
- Look for Wait Time – that's where the action is
- Connect SQL Waits with J2EE application time
- Watch production data, not synthetic transactions



# About the Author

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