

Database Practices  
Oracle FLEXCUBE UBS 12.2 Db 12c  
Version 2.0  
December 2016



---

# Table of Contents

<b>1. DATABASE INITIALIZATION PARAMETERS.....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
1.1 DB_WRITER_PROCESSES.....	1-1
1.2 CURSOR_SHARING.....	1-1
1.3 DB_CACHE_ADVICE .....	1-2
1.4 FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET .....	1-2
1.5 FILESYSTEM_IO_OPTIONS .....	1-3
1.6 JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES.....	1-3
1.7 NLS_DATE_FORMAT.....	1-3
1.8 OPEN_CURSORS.....	1-4
1.9 OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING.....	1-4
1.10 OPTIMIZER_INDEX_CACHING.....	1-5
1.11 OPTIMIZER_INDEX_COST_ADJ .....	1-5
1.12 PLSQL_CODE_TYPE .....	1-6
1.13 PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL .....	1-6
1.14 PROCESSES .....	1-6
1.15 QUERY_REWRITE_ENABLED .....	1-7
1.16 REMOTE_DEPENDENCIES_MODE.....	1-7
1.17 RESULT_CACHE_MAX_SIZE .....	1-8
1.18 CLIENT_RESULT_CACHE_LAG.....	1-8
1.19 CLIENT_RESULT_CACHE_SIZE .....	1-9
1.20 SESSION_CACHED_CURSORS.....	1-9
1.21 SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES .....	1-10
1.22 UNDO_RETENTION .....	1-10
1.23 UTL_FILE_DIR .....	1-11
1.24 LOG_BUFFER.....	1-11
1.25 _ALLOW_LEVEL_WITHOUT_CONNECT_BY.....	1-11
1.26 PGA_AGGREGATE_LIMIT .....	1-12
1.27 OPTIMIZER_ADAPTIVE_FEATURES .....	1-12
<b>2. REDO LOG FILES .....</b>	<b>2-1</b>
<b>3. TABLESPACE LAYOUT AND MOVING TABLES TO RESPECTIVE TABLESPACES .....</b>	<b>3-1</b>
<b>4. TABLE &amp; INDEX PARTITIONING .....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
<b>5. SEQUENCE CACHING .....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
<b>6. PLSQL OPTIMIZER LEVEL .....</b>	<b>6-1</b>
<b>7. STATISTICS COLLECTION FOR FLEXCUBE SCHEMA (RECOMMENDED METHOD).....</b>	<b>7-1</b>
7.1 CUSTOMIZING DEFAULT STATISTICS COLLECTION SCHEDULE .....	7-1
7.2 CUSTOMIZING STATISTICS GATHERING FOR FLEXCUBE.....	7-3
7.2.1 <i>Statistics Histograms</i> .....	7-3
7.2.2 <i>Sample Size of Statistics</i> .....	7-4
7.3 SCRIPT TO CAPTURE AND LOCK STATS FOR VOLATILE TABLES IN FLEXCUBE SCHEMA .....	7-4
<b>8. FLEXCUBE DATABASE STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>8-1</b>
8.1 KEY BENEFITS OF ASM .....	8-1
<b>9. FLEXCUBE DATABASE BACKUP RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>9-1</b>
9.1 RMAN Vs CONVENTIONAL BACKUP .....	9-1
9.2 BENEFITS OF USING RMAN .....	9-2
9.3 BACKUP STRATEGY RECOMMENDATION .....	9-3
<b>10. FLEXCUBE PERIODIC TABLE MAINTENANCE.....</b>	<b>10-1</b>

<b>11.</b>	<b>FLECUBE FUNCTIONALITY RELATED PERFORMANCE CHANGES .....</b>	<b>11-3</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>APPENDIX.....</b>	<b>12-1</b>
12.1	SCRIPT TO CHECK HISTOGRAMS ON FLEXCUBE SCHEMA.....	12-1
12.2	SCRIPT TO REMOVE HISTOGRAMS ON FLEXCUBE SCHEMA.....	12-1

---

# 1. Database Initialization Parameters

Oracle FLEXCUBE standard database initialization parameters have been derived after performing the required benchmark tests (Performance Load tests).

**Note:** Since some of the initialization parameters values are specific to customer volume, parameters should be derived using **FCUBS-Disk-Layouts-initparams-12c-version3.xlsm** excel sheet base lined along with this document.

Following are the Parameters with the details and its relevance to FLEXCUBE:

## 1.1 DB WRITER PROCESSES

This is useful for systems that modify data heavily. It specifies the initial number of database writer processes for an instance.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Integer
Default value	1 or CPU_COUNT / 8, whichever is greater
Range of Values	1 to 20
Recommended	Refer <b>FCUBS-Disk-Layouts-initparams-12c-version3.xlsm</b>

### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

Multiple DB writer processes helps faster flushing of data to disk. To arrive right value, refer **FCUBS-Disk-Layouts-initparams-12c-version3.xlsm** excel.

## 1.2 CURSOR SHARING

Determines what kind of SQL statements can share the same cursors.

Property	Description
Parameter type	String
Default value	EXACT
Recommended Value	Force

## Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

Some of the FLEXCUBE sql statements are generated dynamically. So they contain literal values in the WHERE clause conditions. This results in large numbers of nearly identical statements with separate parse trees in Oracle's library cache, which can slow performance and cause latch problems.

By setting cursor\_sharing to FORCE database convert literals to bind variables before parsing the statement.

### 1.3 DB CACHE ADVICE

This enables or disables statistics gathering used for predicting behavior with different cache sizes through the V\$DB\_CACHE\_ADVICE performance view.

Property	Description
Parameter type	String
Syntax	DB_CACHE_ADVICE = { ON   READY   OFF }
Default value	If STATISTICS_LEVEL is set to TYPICAL / ALL, then ON If STATISTICS_LEVEL is set to BASIC, then OFF
Recommended Value	OFF (Should be ON while Performance Monitoring)

## Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

Turning ON advisory will have an extra overhead. Please note it should be ON, only during performance monitoring.

### 1.4 FAST START MTTR TARGET

This enables you to specify the number of seconds the database takes to perform crash recovery of a single instance. When specified, FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET is overridden by LOG\_CHECKPOINT\_INTERVAL.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Integer
Default value	0
Range of values	0 to 3600 seconds
Recommended Values	300

## Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

If FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET is not set to 300 then run time performance for write/redo generation intensive workloads will not be optimized. This will reduce checkpoint writes from DBWR processes, making more room for LGWR IO. To optimize run time performance for write/redo generation intensive workloads, increase the FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET initialization parameter to 300.

## 1.5 FILESYSTEM IO OPTIONS

This specifies the IO operation for file system files.

Property	Description
Parameter type	String
Default value	There is no default value
Range of values	NONE,SETALL,DIRECTIO,ASYNC
Recommended Values	SETALL

### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

By setting parameter value to SETALL, Oracle can take advantage of direct I/O and asynchronous I/O on supported platforms. However, this parameter will not have any effect if ASM is being used.

## 1.6 JOB QUEUE PROCESSES

This specifies the maximum number of processes that can be created for the execution of jobs. It specifies the number of job queue processes per instance (J000, J999).

Property	Description
Parameter type	Integer
Default value	0
Range of values	0 to 1000
Recommended Values	Refer <b>FCUBS-Disk-Layouts-initparams-12c-version3.xlsm</b>

### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

This parameter has to be set with respect to the maximum number of jobs (dbms\_jobs). To arrive at the right value, refer FCUBS-Disk-Layouts-initparams-12c-version3.xlsm excel.

## 1.7 NLS DATE FORMAT

This specifies the default date format to use with the TO\_CHAR and TO\_DATE functions.

Property	Description
Parameter type	String
Syntax	NLS_DATE_FORMAT = "format"
Default value	Derived from NLS_TERRITORY
Recommended Values	DD-MON-RRRR

**Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance**

FLEXCUBE standard date format.

## 1.8 OPEN CURSORS

This specifies the maximum number of open cursors (handles to private SQL areas) a session can have at once. You can use this parameter to prevent a session from opening an excessive number of cursors.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Integer
Default value	50
Modifiable	ALTER SYSTEM
Range of values	1 to 4294967295 (4 GB -1)
Recommended Values	5000

**Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance**

It is important to set the value of OPEN\_CURSORS high enough to prevent FCUBS application from running out of open cursors (ORA-01000: maximum open cursors exceeded).

## 1.9 OPTIMIZER DYNAMIC SAMPLING

This controls the level of dynamic sampling performed by the optimizer.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Integer
Default value	If OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE is set to 10.0.0 or higher, then 2 If OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE is set to 9.2.0, then 1 If OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE is set to 9.0.1 or

	lower, then 0
Recommended Values	1
Range of values	0 to 10

#### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

Dynamic Sampling is a method of gathering additional statistics during optimization by recursively sampling statements. When dynamic sampling is enabled, queries are recursively generated by Oracle to test various selectivity based upon real values in order to improve their accuracy. This can result in the production of better explain plans.

Value 1 Sample all tables that have not been analyzed that meet certain criteria.

## 1.10 OPTIMIZER INDEX CACHING

This lets you adjust the behavior of cost-based optimization to favor nested loops joins and IN-list iterators.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Integer
Default value	0
Recommended Values	90
Range of values	0 to 100

#### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

The cost of executing an index using IN-list iterators or of executing nested loops join when an index is used to access the inner table depends on the caching of that index in the buffer cache. FLEXCUBE favors nested loop joins by setting optimizer\_index\_caching to 90.

## 1.11 OPTIMIZER INDEX COST ADJ

This lets you tune optimizer behavior for access path selection to be more or less index friendly - that is, to make the optimizer more or less prone to selecting an index access path over a full table scan.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Integer
Default value	100
Recommended Values	50
Range of values	1 to 10000



### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

FLEXCUBE favors index read over full table scan as it is very useful when optimizer favors to give a lower cost to index scans over full-table scans.

## 1.12 PLSQL CODE TYPE

This specifies the compilation mode of the PL/SQL units.

Property	Description
Parameter type	String
Default value	INTERPRETED
Recommended values	NATIVE
Range of values	INTERPRETED, NATIVE

### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

The PL SQL interpreter overhead will be minimal when set to NATIVE.

## 1.13 PLSQL OPTIMIZE LEVEL

This specifies the optimization level that will be used to compile PL/SQL library units. The higher the setting of this parameter, the more effort the compiler makes to optimize PL/SQL library units.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Integer
Default value	2
Recommended values	2
Range of values	0 to 3

### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

This applies a wide range of modern optimization techniques beyond those of level 1 including changes which may move source code relatively far from its original location.

## 1.14 PROCESSES

This specifies the maximum number of operating system user processes that can simultaneously connect to Oracle. Its value should allow for all background processes such as locks, job queue processes, and parallel execution processes.

Property	Description
----------	-------------

Parameter type	Integer
Default value	100
Range of values	6 to operating system dependent
Recommended values	Refer <b>FCUBS-Disk-Layouts-initparams-12c-version3.xlsm</b>

#### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

This parameter can be set with respect to maximum no of sessions connected to DB.

### 1.15 QUERY\_REWRITE\_ENABLED

Allows you to enable or disable query rewriting globally for the database.

Property	Description
Parameter type	String
Syntax	QUERY_REWRITE_ENABLED = { false   true   force }
Default value	If OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE is set to 10.0.0 or higher, then true If OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE is set to 9.2.0 or lower, then false
Recommended values	FALSE

#### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

FLEXCUBE doesn't use function-based indexes.

### 1.16 REMOTE\_DEPENDENCIES\_MODE

Specifies how Oracle should handle dependencies upon remote PL/SQL stored procedures.

Property	Description
Parameter type	String
Syntax	REMOTE_DEPENDENCIES_MODE = { TIMESTAMP   SIGNATURE }
Default value	TIMESTAMP
Recommended values	SIGNATURE

#### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

Oracle allows the procedure to execute as long as the signatures are considered safe. This setting allows client PL/SQL applications to be run without recompilation.

## 1.17 RESULT CACHE MAX SIZE

RESULT\_CACHE\_MAX\_SIZE specifies the maximum amount of SGA memory (in bytes) that can be used by the Result Cache.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Big integer
Syntax	RESULT_CACHE_MAX_SIZE = integer [K   M   G]
Default value	Derived from the values of SHARED_POOL_SIZE, SGA_TARGET, and MEMORY_TARGET
Recommended values	0.5% of SGA

### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

#### ■ Automatic memory management

If you are using the MEMORY\_TARGET initialization parameter to specify memory allocation, Oracle Database allocates 0.25% of the value of the MEMORY\_TARGET parameter to the result cache.

#### ■ Automatic shared memory management

If you are managing the size of the shared pool using the SGA\_TARGET initialization parameter, Oracle Database allocates 0.50% of the value of the SGA\_TARGET parameter to the result cache.

#### ■ Manual shared memory management

If you are managing the size of the shared pool using the SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE initialization parameter, then Oracle Database allocates 1% of the shared pool size to the result cache.

## 1.18 CLIENT RESULT CACHE LAG

CLIENT\_RESULT\_CACHE\_LAG specifies the maximum time (in milliseconds) since the last round trip to the server, before which the OCI client query execute makes a round trip to get any database changes related to the queries cached on the client.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Big integer

Syntax	CLIENT_RESULT_CACHE_LAG = integer
Default value	3000
Recommended values	10,800,000(3 hours)

## 1.19 CLIENT\_RESULT\_CACHE\_SIZE

CLIENT\_RESULT\_CACHE\_SIZE specifies the maximum size of the client per-process result set cache (in bytes). All OCI client processes inherit this maximum size. Setting a nonzero value enables the client query cache feature. This can be overridden by the client configuration parameter OCI\_RESULT\_CACHE\_MAX\_SIZE

Property	Description
Parameter type	Big integer
Syntax	CLIENT_RESULT_CACHE_SIZE=integer [K M G]
Default value	0
Recommended values	32K

## 1.20 SESSION\_CACHED\_CURSORS

Specifies the number of session cursors to cache. Repeated parse calls of the same SQL statement cause the session cursor for that statement to be moved into the session cursor cache. Subsequent parse calls will find the cursor in the cache and do not need to reopen the cursor. Oracle uses a least recently used algorithm to remove entries in the session cursor cache to make room for new entries when needed.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Integer
Default value	50
Recommended values	400
Range of values	0 to operating system-dependent

Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

This helps to cache the cursor thus avoid parsing of the cursor which heavy CPU intensive particularly in batch.

## 1.21 SKIP UNUSABLE INDEXES

Enables or disables the use and reporting of tables with unusable indexes or index partitions.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Boolean
Default value	true
Recommended values	FALSE
Range of values	true / false

### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

TRUE enables error reporting of indexes marked UNUSABLE. This setting does not allow inserts, deletes, and updates on tables with unusable indexes or index partitions. IT is set to false because FLEXCUBE application should throw error if any of the indexes become UNUSABLE.

## 1.22 UNDO RETENTION

This specifies (in seconds) the low threshold value of undo retention. For AUTOEXTEND undo tablespaces, the system retains undo for at least the time specified in this parameter, and automatically tunes the undo retention period to satisfy the undo requirements of the queries. For fixed- size undo tablespaces, the system automatically tunes for the maximum possible undo retention period, based on undo tablespace size and usage history, and ignores UNDO\_RETENTION unless retention guarantee is enabled.

The UNDO\_RETENTION parameter can only be honored if the current undo tablespace has enough space. If an active transaction requires undo space and the undo tablespace does not have available space, then the system starts reusing unexpired undo space. This action can potentially cause some queries to fail with a "snapshot too old" message.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Integer
Default value	900
Range of values	0 to 231 – 1
Recommended values	1800

### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

Increased value along with automatic undo management helps to avoid "snapshot too old error".

## 1.23 UTL\_FILE\_DIR

Lets you specify one or more directories that Oracle should use for PL/SQL file I/O. If you are specifying multiple directories, you must repeat the UTL\_FILE\_DIR parameter for each directory on separate lines of the initialization parameter file.

Property	Description
Parameter type	String
Syntax	UTL_FILE_DIR = pathname
Default value	There is no default value
Recommended values	/tmp/Flexcube

### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

Security recommends to create one single directory for writing all the DEBUG related files. This should be in sync with the DEBUG related parameter values mentioned in CSTB\_PARAM table. If any other components require to write to a different location, the same needs to be updated in UTL\_FILE\_DIR as well.

## 1.24 LOG\_BUFFER

Recommended Value: 100M

### Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

The default log buffer size is too small as FLEXCUBE performs heavy DML during batch processing.

## 1.25 ALLOW\_LEVEL\_WITHOUT\_CONNECT\_BY

Recommended Value: TRUE

This parameter is set to avoid following error,

- After Upgrading To Oracle 10g, Getting ORA-01788 When Running A Query That Includes The LEVEL Pseudo Column [ID 455953.1]

## 1.26 PGA AGGREGATE LIMIT

Recommended Value: 0

Oracle Flexcube Relevance:

Setting this parameter limits the pga consumed by the instance, hence might cause failure to few of the running processes.

## 1.27 optimizer adaptive features

Property	Description
Parameter type	Boolean
Default value	True
Modifiable	ALTER SESSION, ALTER SYSTEM
Recommended value	False

Oracle Flexcube relevance

Some of the FLEXCUBE sql statements are generated dynamically. So they contain literal values in the WHERE clause conditions. This results in large numbers of nearly identical statements with separate parse trees in Oracle's library cache, which can slow performance and cause latch problems. Also this can lead to a wrong explain plan.

---

## 2. Redo Log Files

The default number of redo log files groups and its size is inadequate to run FLEXCUBE. Hence, the recommended are:

- 6 redo log groups
- Redo log file size
  - 1 GB each for the DB size up to 1 TB
  - 2 GB each for DB size more than 1 TB



---

### 3. Tablespace Layout and Moving Tables to Respective Tablespaces

Oracle FLEXCUBE tables and indexes are placed in corresponding tablespaces according to their usage. I.e. heavily populated tables and corresponding indexes are placed in tablespaces with higher extent size. Whereas the maintenance tables where the data population is less will be placed in a tablespace with smaller extent size. This avoids frequent space allocation in turn improve the performance.

For example table ACTB\_HISTORY is heavily populated. So this table and its indexes will be placed in tablespace FCCDATAXL and FCCINDXXL respectively where extent size is high. The table STTM\_BRANCH and its indexes are placed in tablespace FCCDATASML and FCCINDXSML respectively which is having smaller extent size.

Oracle FLEXCUBE Standard Tablespaces are as follows,

Tablespace name	Tablespace type	Extent management	Segment space management
FCCDATASML	DATA	LOCAL	AUTO
FCCINDXSML	INDEX	LOCAL	AUTO
FCCDATAMED	DATA	LOCAL	AUTO
FCCINDEXMED	INDEX	LOCAL	AUTO
FCCDATAJAR	DATA	LOCAL	AUTO
FCCINDEXJAR	INDEX	LOCAL	AUTO
FCCDATAXL	DATA	LOCAL	AUTO
FCCINDXXL	INDEX	LOCAL	AUTO
FCCDFLT	AD HOC	LOCAL	AUTO

**Note:** Tablespaces extent size depends on the FLEXCUBE implementation (i.e. Small, Medium and Large). So these parameters are to be derived using base lined excel **FCUBS-Disk-Layouts-initparams-12c-version3.xlsm** based on implementation.

For the table to tablespace mapping, refer base lined excel sheet **FCUBS-Tablespace-Distribution-12c-version3.xlsx**.

Sample script to move table and index:

```
Alter table STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT_DORMANCY move tablespace FCCDATAJAR;
```

```
Alter index IND_DRREF rebuild tablespace FCCINDEXJAR;
```

Similarly all tables and indexes should be moved to respective tablespaces.

## 4. Table & Index Partitioning

Table and index partitioning helps to reduce the contention and GC related delays in RAC environment. Table and index partitioning is mandatory if you have deployed Oracle FLEXCUBE in RAC database.

Following are the list of tables to be partitioned:

Table Name	Partitioning Type	Column name
ACTB_ACCBAL_HISTORY	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
ACTB_DAILY_LOG	LIST	AC_BRANCH
ACTB_HISTORY	LIST	AC_BRANCH
ACTB_MONTHLY_TOV_HIST	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
ACTB_VD_BAL	LIST	BRN
CATM_CHECK_BOOK	LIST	BRANCH
CATM_CHECK_DETAILS	LIST	BRANCH
CFTB_CONTRACT_CHARGES	HASH	CONTRACT_REFERENCE_NO
CLTB_ACCOUNT_APPS_MASTER	RANGE	BRANCH_CODE,PROCESS_NO
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMPONENTS	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_BALANCES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_BAL_BREAKUP	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_BAL_SUMMARY	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_CALC	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_SCH	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_EVENTS_ADVICES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_EVENTS_DIARY	RANGE	BRANCH_CODE,PROCESS_NO
CLTB_ACCOUNT_PARTIES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_ROLL_COMP	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_SCHEDULES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_UDE_EFF_DATES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_UDE_VALUES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACC_COMPOUNDING_DATES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACC_STCH_PROCESED	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_AMOUNT_PAID	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_AMOUNT_PAID_HISTORY	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_AMOUNT_REC'D	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_CALC_DATES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_DISBR_SCHEDULES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_EVENT_ENTRIES	RANGE	BRANCH_CODE,PROCESS_NO
CLTB_EVENT_ENTRIES_PENDING	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_EVENT_REMARKS	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_LIQ	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_PROCESSED_REVISIONS	LIST	BRANCH_CODE

CLTB_RECON	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_REVISION_ACCOUNTS	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_REVN_SCHEDULES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTP_ACCOUNT_COMP_BALANCES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTP_ACCOUNT_COMP_CALC	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTP_ACCOUNT_COMP_SCH	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTP_ACCOUNT_SCHEDULES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTP_REVN_SCHEDULES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CSTB_AMOUNT_DUE	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
CSTB_AUTO_SETTLE_BLOCK	LIST	ACCOUNT_BR
CSTB_CONTRACT	LIST	BRANCH
CSTB_CONTRACT_EVENT_LOG	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
CSTB_CONTRACT_OVD	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO,EVENT_SEQ_NO,OVD_SEQ_NO
CSTB_EXT_CONTRACT_STAT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CSTB_MSG_LOG	HASH	MSG_ID
CSTB_RELATIONSHIP_LINKAGE	HASH	REF_NO
DETB_BATCH_MASTER	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
DETB_JRNL_LOG	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
DETB_PCTRN	LIST	BRANCH
DETB_RTL_TELLER	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
ELTB_UTIL_TXN_LOG	HASH	MASTER_TXN_ID
FBTB_OVD	HASH	SEQ_NO,XREF
FBTB_TXNLOG_DETAILS	HASH	XREFID
FBTB_TXNLOG_MASTER	HASH	XREFID
FCT_FACILITY	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_FAC_EXP_MAP	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_LOAN	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_TRACK_EXPOSURE	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_UTILS_EXP	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FTTB_ACTIVITY_JOURNAL	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
FTTB_CONTRACT_MASTER	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
GETB_MAIN_UTILS	HASH	UTIL_ID
GETB_UTILS	HASH	USER_REFNO
GETB_UTILS_LOG	LIST	UTIL_BRN
GETB_VD_UTILS	HASH	FACILITY_ID
GETH_UTILS	LIST	UTIL_BRN
GETM_LIAB	HASH	ID
GETM_LIAB_CUST	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
GLTB_CUST_ACCBREAKUP	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
GLTB_GL_BAL	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
GWTB_DEDUPE	HASH	MSG_REF_NO
GWTB_MSG_IN_LOG	HASH	MSG_REF_NO

GWTB_MSG_OUT_LOG	HASH	MSG_REF_NO
ICTB_ACC_PR	RANGE	BRN,PROCESS
ICTB_ACC_PR_HISTORY	LIST	BRN
ICTB_ADJ_INTEREST	LIST	BRN
ICTB_ADJ_INTEREST_HISTORY	LIST	BRN
ICTB_BOOK_ERR	LIST	BRN
ICTB_CHG_VAL	LIST	BRN
ICTB_DLY_MSG_OUT	LIST	BRN
ICTB_DR_INT_DUE	LIST	BOOK_BRN
ICTB_ENTRIES	RANGE	BRN,PROCESS
ICTB_ENTRIES_HISTORY	RANGE	BRN,PROCESS
ICTB_IS_VALS	LIST	BRN
ICTB_ITM_TOV	LIST	BRN
ICTB_PROBLEM_LOG	LIST	BRN
ICTB_UDEVALS	HASH	COND_KEY
ICTB_UDEVAL_ROW	HASH	COND_KEY
ICTM_ACC	LIST	BRN
ICTM_CHILDTD_DETAILS	LIST	BRN
ICTW_ACC_PR	LIST	BRN
ICTW_BACK_IS_VALS	LIST	BRN
ICTW_MAKE_ROW	HASH	COND_KEY
ISTB_CONTRACTIS	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
ISTB_CONTRACT_DETAILS	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
ISTB_MSGHO	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
ISTM_INSTR	LIST	BRANCH
MITB_CLASS_MAPPING	HASH	UNIT_REF_NO
MSTB_CONTRACT_CHG_ADVICE	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
MSTB_DLY_MSG_OUT	LIST	BRANCH
MSTB_EXT_MSG_OUT	HASH	DCN
MSTB_MSG_PDE_LOG	HASH	DCN
MSTB_MSG_STAT	HASH	REFERENCE_NO
MSTM_MSG_ADDRESS	HASH	CUSTOMER_NO
PCTB_CONTRACT_MASTER	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
SITB_CONTRACT_MASTER	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
SITB_CYCLE_DETAIL	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
SITB_CYCLE_DUE_EXEC	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
SITB_DLY_MSG_OUT	HASH	INSTRUCTION_NO
SITB_INSTRUCTION	LIST	BRANCH
SMTB_SMS_ACTION_LOG	HASH	ACTION_SEQUENCE_NO
SMTB_SMS_LOG	HASH	SEQUENCE_NO
SMTT_SMS_LOG	HASH	SEQUENCE_NO
STTB_ACCOUNT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE

STTB_FIELD_LOG	HASH	KEY_ID
STTB_NOTIFICATION	HASH	PKEY_VALUES
STTB_NOTIFICATION_HISTORY	HASH	PKEY_VALUES
STTB_NOTIFICATION_LOG	HASH	REFERENCE_NO
STTB_RECORD_LOG	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTB_RECORD_MASTER	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_ACCOUNT_REPORT_GEN_TIME	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_ACCSTAT_REPLINES_DETAIL	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_CUSTAC_BAL_NOTIF	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_CUSTOMER	HASH	CUSTOMER_NO
STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT_DORMANCY	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_CUST_PERSONAL	HASH	CUSTOMER_NO
SWTB_ARCHIVE_STAGING	LIST	PROCESS_SEQ_NO
SWTB_TXN_HIST	HASH	XREF
SWTB_TXN_LOG	HASH	XREF
SWTB_TXN_TIME	HASH	XREF
TATB_TXNRULE	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO

Following are the list of indexes to be partitioned:

TABLE_NAME	INDEX_NAME	PARTITION ING_TYPE	PARTITION COLUMN
ACTB_ACCBAL_HISTORY	PK01_ACTB_ACCBAL_HISTORY	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
ACTB_DAILY_LOG	IX01_ACTB_DAILY_LOG	LIST	AC_BRANCH
ACTB_DAILY_LOG	IX02_ACTB_DAILY_LOG	HASH	TRN_REF_NO
ACTB_DAILY_LOG	IX07_ACTB_DAILY_LOG	HASH	AC_NO
ACTB_DAILY_LOG	IX08_ACTB_DAILY_LOG	LIST	AC_BRANCH
ACTB_DAILY_LOG	PK01_ACTB_DAILY_LOG	REVERSE	AC_ENTRY_SR_NO
ACTB_DAILY_LOG	X5_ACTB_DAILY_LOG	HASH	RELATED_ACCOUNT
ACTB_DAILY_LOG	X6_ACTB_DAILY_LOG	LIST	AC_BRANCH
ACTB_HISTORY	IX01_ACTB_HISTORY	LIST	AC_BRANCH
ACTB_HISTORY	IX05_ACTB_HISTORY	HASH	AC_NO
ACTB_HISTORY	PK01_ACTB_HISTORY	REVERSE	AC_ENTRY_SR_NO
ACTB_MONTHLY_TOV_HIST	PK01_ACTB_MONTHLY_TOV_HIST	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
ACTB_VD_BAL	PK01_ACTB_VD_BAL	LIST	BRN
CATM_CHECK_BOOK	PK01_CATM_CHECK_BOOK	LIST	BRANCH
CATM_CHECK_DETAILS	PK01_CATM_CHECK_DETAILS	LIST	BRANCH
CFTB_CONTRACT_CHARGES	IX01_CFTB_CONTRACT_CHARGES	HASH	CONTRACT_REFEREN CE_NO

CFTB_CONTRACT_CHARGES	PK01_CFTB_CONTRACT_CHARGES	HASH	CONTRACT_REFEREN CE_NO
CLTB_ACCOUNT_APPS_MASTER	IDX_ACC_BATCH	RANGE	BRANCH_CODE,PROC ESS_NO
CLTB_ACCOUNT_APPS_MASTER	IDX_CLALTACC	HASH	ALT_ACC_NO
CLTB_ACCOUNT_APPS_MASTER	IND1_CLTB_ACCOUNT_APPS_MAST ER	HASH	CUSTOMER_ID
CLTB_ACCOUNT_APPS_MASTER	PK_CL_ACNT_APP_MASTER	HASH	ACCOUNT_NUMBER
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMPONENTS	PK_CL_ACNT_COMP	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_BALANC ES	PK_ACCT_COMP_BAL	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_BAL_BRE AKUP	IDX_UNQ_COMP_BAL_BREAKUP	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_BAL_SU MMARY	PK_CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_BAL_SU MMA	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_CALC	PK_CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_CALC	HASH	ACCOUNT_NUMBER
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_SCH	PK_CL_ACNT_COMP_SCH	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_EVENTS_ADVICE S	PK_CLTB_ACCOUNT_EVENTS_ADVIC ES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_EVENTS_DIARY	IDX_CL_ACNT_EVNTS_LOG	RANGE	BRANCH_CODE,PROC ESS_NO
CLTB_ACCOUNT_EVENTS_DIARY	IND_INCOMPLETE_EVENTS	RANGE	BRANCH_CODE,PROC ESS_NO
CLTB_ACCOUNT_EVENTS_DIARY	IX01_CLTB_ACCNT_EVNTS_DIRY	RANGE	BRANCH_CODE,PROC ESS_NO
CLTB_ACCOUNT_PARTIES	PK_CL_ACNT_PARTIES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_ROLL_COMP	PK_ACCOUNT_ROLL_COMP	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_SCHEDULES	IDX_CL_AMT_DUE	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_SCHEDULES	IND_COMP_DUE_DATE	HASH	ACCOUNT_NUMBER
CLTB_ACCOUNT_UDE_EFF_DATES	PK_ACC_UDE_EFF_DT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_UDE_VALUES	IDX_ARVN	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_UDE_VALUES	PK_CL_ACNT_UDE_VALS	HASH	ACCOUNT_NUMBER
CLTB_ACC_STCH_PROCESED	PK_CLTB_ACC_STCH_PROCESED	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_AMOUNT_REC'D	IDX_CLTB_AMOUNT_REC'D	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_CALC_DATES	IDX_CALC_DT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_CALC_DATES	PK01_CLTB_CALC_DATES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_DISBR_SCHEDULES	PK_CL_DISBR_SCH	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_EVENT_ENTRIES	IDX_ENT_AUTHACNT	RANGE	BRANCH_CODE,PROC ESS_NO
CLTB_EVENT_ENTRIES	IND_CRREF	HASH	CRTRNREFNO
CLTB_EVENT_ENTRIES	IND_DRREF	HASH	DRTRNREFNO

CLTB_EVENT_ENTRIES_PENDING	IDX_PEND_EVENT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_EVENT_ENTRIES_PENDING	IND1_CLTB_EVENT_ENTR_PNDING	HASH	DR_ACC
CLTB_EVENT_REMARKS	PK_CLTB_EVENT_REMARKS	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_LIQ	PK_CLTB_LIQ	HASH	ACCOUNT_NUMBER
CLTB_PROCESSED_REVISIONS	PK_CLTB_PROCESSED_REVISIONS	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_RECON	PK1_CLTB_RECON	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_REVISION_ACCOUNTS	IDX_REVN_BATCH	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_REVISION_ACCOUNTS	PK_REVISION_ACCOUNTS	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_REVN_SCHEDULES	PK_REVN_SCH	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_SDE_VALUES	PK_SDE_VALUES	HASH	ACCOUNT_NUMBER
CLTP_ACCOUNT_COMP_BALANCES	PK_CLTP_COMP_BAL	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTP_ACCOUNT_COMP_CALC	PK_CLTP_ACCOUNT_COMP_CALC	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTP_ACCOUNT_COMP_SCH	PK_CLTP_COMP_SCH	HASH	ACCOUNT_NUMBER
CLTP_ACCOUNT_MASTER	IND1_CLTP_ACCOUNT_MASTER	HASH	ACCOUNT_NUMBER
CLTP_ACCOUNT_SCHEDULES	IDX_CLTP_AMT_DUE	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTP_REVN_SCHEDULES	PK_P_REVN_SCH	HASH	ACCOUNT_NUMBER
CSTB_AMOUNT_DUE	PK01_CSTB_AMOUNT_DUE	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
CSTB_AMOUNT_PAID	PK01_CSTB_AMOUNT_PAID	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
CSTB_AUTO_SETTLE_BLOCK	IND_AUTO_STLBLK_ACC	LIST	ACCOUNT_BR
CSTB_AUTO_SETTLE_BLOCK	PK01_CSTB_AUTO_SETTLE_BLOCK	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
CSTB_CONTRACT	IX03_CSTB_CONTRACT	HASH	COUNTERPARTY
CSTB_CONTRACT	IX04_CSTB_CONTRACT	LIST	BRANCH
CSTB_CONTRACT	PK01_CSTB_CONTRACT	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
CSTB_CONTRACT	UI01_CSTB_CONTRACT	HASH	USER_REF_NO
CSTB_CONTRACT_C	I02_CSTB_CONTRACT_C	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
CSTB_CONTRACT_EVENT_LOG	IX02_CSTB_CONTRACT_EVENT_LOG	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
CSTB_CONTRACT_EVENT_LOG	PK01_CSTB_CONTRACT_EVENT_LOG	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
CSTB_CONTRACT_OVD	PK01_CSTB_CONTRACT_OVD	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
CSTB_CONTRACT_USERDEF_VALUES	PK01_CSTB_CONTRACT_USERDEF_VAL	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
CSTB_DOC_UPLOAD_MASTER	PK01_CSTB_DOC_UPLD_MASTER	HASH	KEY_ID
CSTB_EXT_CONTRACT_STAT	IX02_CSTB_EXT_CONTRACT_STAT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CSTB_MSG_LOG	PK01_CSTB_MSG_LOG	HASH	MSG_ID
CSTB_RELATIONSHIP_LINKAGE	PK01_CSTB_RELATIONSHIP_LINKAGE	HASH	REF_NO
DETB_BATCH_MASTER	IX01_DETB_BATCH_MASTER	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
DETB_BATCH_MASTER	PK01_DETB_BATCH_MASTER	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
DETB_JRNL_LOG	IX01_DETB_JRNL_LOG	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
DETB_PCTRN	PK01_DETB_PCTRN	LIST	BRANCH
DETB_RTL_TELLER	IND01_DETBS_RTL_TELLER	HASH	XREF

DETB_RTL_TELLER	UI01_DETB_RTL_TELLER	HASH	TRN_REF_NO
ELTB_UTIL_TXN_LOG	IX01_ELTB_UTIL_TXN_LOG	HASH	MASTER_TXN_ID
ELTB_UTIL_TXN_LOG	IX02_ELTB_UTIL_TXN_LOG	HASH	MASTER_TXN_ID
FBTB_TXNLOG_DETAILS	IX01_FBTB_TXNLOG_DETAILS	HASH	XREFID
FBTB_TXNLOG_DETAILS	PK_FBTB_TXNLOG_DETAILS	HASH	SEQUENCE_NO
FBTB_TXNLOG_MASTER	IDX_FBTB_TXNLOG_MASTER	HASH	XREFID
FCT_FACILITY	BI_FCT_CUST_FACILITY_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_FACILITY	BI_FCT_CY_FACILITY_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_FACILITY	BI_FCT_DT_FACILITY_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_FACILITY	BI_FCT_FAC_FACILITY_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_FACILITY	BI_FCT_LB_FACILITY_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_FACILITY	FCT_FACILITY_KEY_IDX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_FAC_EXP_MAP	BI_FCT_DT_FAC_EXP_MAP_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_FAC_EXP_MAP	BI_FCT_EXP_FAC_EXP_MAP_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_FAC_EXP_MAP	BI_FCT_FAC_EXP_FAC_EXP_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_FAC_EXP_MAP	BI_FCT_FAC_FAC_EXP_MAP_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_FAC_EXP_MAP	FCT_FAC_EXP_MAP_KEY_IDX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_TRACK_EXPOSURE	BI_FCT_TRACK_EXPOSURE_CY_KY_I X	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_TRACK_EXPOSURE	BI_FCT_TRACK_EXPOSURE_DT_KY_I X	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_TRACK_EXPOSURE	BI_FCT_TRACK_EXPOSURE_EX_KY_I X	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_TRACK_EXPOSURE	FCT_TRACK_EXPOSURE_KEY_IDX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_UTILS_EXP	BI_FCT_BR_UTILS_EXP_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_UTILS_EXP	BI_FCT_CUST_UTILS_EXP_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_UTILS_EXP	BI_FCT_CY_UTILS_EXP_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_UTILS_EXP	BI_FCT_DT_UTILS_EXP_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_UTILS_EXP	BI_FCT_EXP_UTILS_EXP_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_UTILS_EXP	BI_FCT_LB_UTILS_EXP_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_UTILS_EXP	BI_FCT_MAIN_LB_UTILS_EXP_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_UTILS_EXP	BI_FCT_UTIL_UTILS_EXP_KY_IX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FCT_UTILS_EXP	FCT_UTILS_EXP_KEY_IDX	RANGE	MIS_DATE
FTTB_ACTIVITY_JOURNAL	PK01_FTTB_ACTIVITY_JOURNAL	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
FTTB_CONTRACT_MASTER	IDX01_FTTB_CONTRACT_MASTER	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
FTTB_CONTRACT_MASTER	PK01_FTTB_CONTRACT_MASTER	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
FTTB_CUSTTFR_CONTRACT_DTLS	IDX01_FTTB_CUSTTFR_CON_DTLS	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NU MBER
FTTB_STOP_PMNT	PK01_FTTB_STOP_PMNT	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
GETB_UTILS	UK01_GETB_UTILS	HASH	USER_REFNO
GETB_UTILS_LOG	PK01_GETB_UTILS_LOG	HASH	SERIAL_NO
GETB_VD_UTILS	PK01_GETB_VD_UTILS	HASH	FACILITY_ID



GETM_LIAB	PK01_GETM_LIAB	HASH	ID
GETM_LIAB	UI01_GETM_LIAB	HASH	LIAB_NO
GETM_LIAB_CUST	PK01_GETM_LIAB_CUST	HASH	ID
GETM_LIAB_CUST	UI01_GETM_LIAB_CUST	HASH	CUSTOMER_NO
GLTB_CUST_ACCBREAKUP	PK01_GLTB_CUST_ACCBREAKUP	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
GLTB_GL_BAL	PK01_GLTB_GL_BAL	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
GWTB_DEDUPE	DUP_UNQ	HASH	EXT_SYSTEM,MSG_ID _COMPL,MSG_ID_SR C
GWTB_DEDUPE	MSG_REF_PK	HASH	MSG_REF_NO
GWTB_MSG_IN_LOG	PK01_GWTB_MSG_IN_LOG	HASH	MSG_REF_NO
GWTB_MSG_OUT_LOG	PK01_GWTB_MSG_OUT_LOG	HASH	MSG_REF_NO
ICTB_ACC_PR	IX01_ICTB_ACC_PR	RANGE	BRN,PROCESS
ICTB_ACC_PR	IX02_ICTB_ACC_PR	HASH	ACC
ICTB_ACC_PR	PK01_ICTB_ACC_PR	RANGE	BRN,PROCESS
ICTB_ACC_PR_HISTORY	PK01_ICTB_ACC_PR_HIST	LIST	BRN
ICTB_ADJ_INTEREST	PK01_ICTB_ADJ_INTEREST	LIST	BRN
ICTB_ADJ_INTEREST_HISTORY	PK01_ICTB_ADJ_INTEREST_HISTORY	HASH	ACC
ICTB_BOOK_ERR	IX01_ICTB_BOOK_ERR	LIST	BRN
ICTB_BOOK_ERR	PK_ICTB_BOOK_ERR	HASH	ID
ICTB_CHG_VAL	X1_ICTB_CHG_VAL	LIST	BRN
ICTB_DR_INT_DUE	PK01_ICTB_DR_INT_DUE	HASH	ACC
ICTB_ENTRIES	IX01_ICTB_ENTRIES	RANGE	BRN,PROCESS
ICTB_ENTRIES	PK01_ICTB_ENTRIES	RANGE	BRN,PROCESS
ICTB_ENTRIES_HISTORY	PK01_ICTB_ENTRIES_HISTORY	RANGE	BRN,PROCESS
ICTB_IS_VALS	PK01_ICTB_IS_VALS	LIST	BRN
ICTB_ITM_TOV	IDX_TOV	HASH	ACC
ICTB_PROBLEM_LOG	IX01_IC_PROB_LOG	LIST	BRN
ICTB_PROBLEM_LOG	PK_ICTB_PROBLEM_LOG	HASH	ID
ICTB_UDEVALS	PK01_ICTB_UDEVALS	HASH	COND_KEY
ICTB_UDEVAL_ROW	PK01_ICTB_UDEVAL_ROW	HASH	COND_KEY
ICTM_ACC	PK01_ICTM_ACC	LIST	BRN
ICTM_ACC_PR	PK01_ICTM_ACC_PR	HASH	ACC
ICTM_CHILDTD_DETAILS	PK01_ICTM_CHILDTD_DETAILS	LIST	BRN
ICTW_ACC_PR	IX01_ICTW_ACC_PR	HASH	ACC
ICTW_ACC_PR	IX02_ICTW_ACC_PR	LIST	BRN
ICTW_BACK_IS_VALS	IND_ICTW_BACK_IS_VALS	LIST	BRN
ICTW_MAKE_ROW	PK01_ICTW_MAKE_ROW	HASH	COND_KEY
ISTB_CONTRACTIS	PK01_ISTB_CONTRACTIS	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
ISTB_CONTRACTIS_SWIFT	PK_ISTB_CONTRACTIS_SWIFT	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
ISTB_CONTRACT_DETAILS	PK01_ISTB_CONTRACT_DETAILS	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
ISTB_MSGHO	IND_ISTB_MSGHO	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO

ISTB_MSGHO	PK01_ISTB_MSGHO	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
ISTM_INSTR	PK01_ISTM_INSTR	LIST	BRANCH
MITB_CLASS_MAPPING	PK01_MITB_CLASS_MAPPING	HASH	UNIT_REF_NO
MITM_CUSTOMER_DEFAULT	PK01_MITM_CUSTOMER_DEFAULT	HASH	CUSTOMER
MITM_DEFAULT_CODES	PK_MITM_DEFAULT_CODES	HASH	KEY_ID
MSTB_ARCHIVE_OUT	IND_MSTB_ARCHIVE_OUT	HASH	REFERENCE_NO
MSTB_CONTRACT_CHG_ADVICE	IND_MSTB_CONTRACT_CHG_ADV	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
MSTB_CONTRACT_CHG_ADVICE	PK01_MSTB_CONTRACT_CHG_ADV CE	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
MSTB_DLY_MSG_OUT	IX01_MSTB_DLY_MSG_OUT	LIST	BRANCH
MSTB_DLY_MSG_OUT	IX02_MSTB_DLY_MSG_OUT	HASH	REFERENCE_NO
MSTB_DLY_MSG_OUT	PK01_MSTB_DLY_MSG_OUT	HASH	DCN
MSTB_DLY_MSG_OUT	X9_MSTB_DLY_MSG_OUT	LIST	BRANCH
MSTB_EXT_MSG_OUT	PK01_MSTB_EXT_MSG_OUT	HASH	DCN
MSTB_MSG_PDE_LOG	IND_MSTB_MSG_PDE_LOG	HASH	HASH_VALUE
MSTB_MSG_PDE_LOG	PK01_MSTB_MSG_PDE_LOG	HASH	DCN
MSTB_MSG_STAT	IND_MSTB_MSG_STAT	HASH	REFERENCE_NO
MSTB_MSG_STAT	PK_MSTB_MSG_STAT	HASH	REFERENCE_NO
MSTM_CUST_ADDRESS	PK01_MSTM_CUST_ADDRESS	HASH	CUSTOMER_NO
PCTB_CONTRACT_MASTER	IX03_PCTB_CONTRACT_MASTER	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
PCTB_CONTRACT_MASTER	PK01_PCTB_CONTRACT_MASTER	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
SITB_CONTRACT_MASTER	IND_SITB_CONTRACT_MASTER	HASH	USER_REF_NUMBER
SITB_CYCLE_DETAIL	IX01_SITB_CYCLE_DETAIL	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
SITB_CYCLE_DETAIL	PK01_SITB_CYCLE_DETAIL	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
SITB_CYCLE_DUE_EXEC	PK01_SITB_CYCLE_DUE_EXEC	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
SITB_DLY_MSG_OUT	PK01_SITB_DLY_MSG_OUT	HASH	INSTRUCTION_NO
SITB_INSTRUCTION	IND_SITB_INSTRUCTION	HASH	USER_INST_NO
SITB_INSTRUCTION	IX01_SITB_INSTRUCTION	LIST	BRANCH
SITB_INSTRUCTION	PK01_SITB_INSTRUCTION	HASH	INSTRUCTION_NO
SMTB_SMS_ACTION_LOG	PK_SMTB_SMS_ACTION_LOG	HASH	ACTION_SEQUENCE_ NO
SMTB_SMS_LOG	PK01_SMTB_SMS_LOG	HASH	SEQUENCE_NO
SMTT_SMS_LOG	IND_SMTT_SMS_LOG	HASH	SEQUENCE_NO
STTB_ACCOUNT	IX01_STTB_ACCOUNT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTB_ACCOUNT	IX02_STTB_ACCOUNT	HASH	ALT_AC_NO
STTB_ACCOUNT	IX03_STTB_ACCOUNT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTB_FIELD_LOG	PK01_STTB_FIELD_LOG	HASH	KEY_ID
STTB_NOTIFICATION	STTB_NOTIFICATION_P01	HASH	PKEY_VALUES
STTB_NOTIFICATION_HISTORY	STTB_NOTIFICATION_HISTORY_P01	HASH	PKEY_VALUES
STTB_NOTIFICATION_LOG	STTB_NOTIFICATION_LOG_P01	HASH	REFERENCE_NO
STTB_RECORD_MASTER	IND1_STTB_RECORD_MASTER	LIST	BRANCH_CODE

STTB_RECORD_MASTER	IND_STTB_REC_MSTR	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTB_RECORD_MASTER	PK_STTB_RECORD_MASTER	HASH	KEY_ID
STTM_ACCOUNT_REPORT_GEN_T IME	PK_STTM_ACCOUNT_REPORT_GEN_ TI	HASH	CUST_AC_NO
STTM_ACCSTAT_REPLINES_DETAI L	PK01_STTM_ACCSTAT_REPLINES_DE T	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_CUSTAC_BAL_NOTIF	PK01_STTM_CUSTAC_BAL_NOTIF	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_CUSTOMER	PK01_STTM_CUSTOMER	HASH	CUSTOMER_NO
STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT	IND1_STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT	IX03_STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT	IX04_STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT	PK01_STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT	HASH	CUST_AC_NO
STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT	UI01_STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT_DORMA NCY	IX01_STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT_DORM ANC	HASH	CUST_AC_NO
STTM_CUST_DOMESTIC	PK01_STTM_CUST_DOMESTIC	HASH	CUSTOMER_NO
STTM_CUST_PERSONAL	PK01_STTM_CUST_PERSONAL	HASH	CUSTOMER_NO
SVTB_ACCOUNT_HANDOFF	PK01_SVTB_ACCOUNT_HANDOFF	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
SWTB_TXN_HIST	PK01_SWTB_TXN_HIST	HASH	XREF
SWTB_TXN_LOG	PK01_SWTB_TXN_LOG	HASH	XREF
SWTB_TXN_LOG	P_KEY_INDEX	HASH	P_KEY
SWTB_TXN_LOG_HASH	INDX1_SWTB_TXN_LOG_HASH	RANGE	PURGE_DATE
SWTB_TXN_LOG_HISTORY_PAR	PK01_SWTB_TXN_LOG_HPAR	LIST	SEQ_NO
SWTB_TXN_LOG_HIST_HASH	P_KEY_SWTB_TXN_LOG_HIST_HASH	HASH	XREF
SWTB_TXN_LOG_HIST_LIST	P_KEY_INDEX_HIST_LIST	LIST	PROCESS_SEQ_NO
SWTB_TXN_LOG_LIST	P_KEY_INDEX_LIST	LIST	PROCESS_SEQ_NO
SWTB_TXN_LOG_PAR	PK01_SWTB_TXN_LOG_PAR	LIST	SEQ_NO
SWTB_TXN_TIME	PK01_SWTB_TXN_TIME	HASH	XREF
TATB_TXNRULE	PK01_TATB_TXNRULE	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO

Following points are to be noted during partitioning:

- Keep the number of partitions same as number of branches for list partitions.
- Exact name of some indexes might be different.
- 'Actb\_daily\_log and actb\_history tables' primary key index has to be recreated as reverse key index without partition as follows:

```
Alter table ACTB_DAILY_LOG drop primary key;
```

```
Drop index PK01_ACTB_DAILY_LOG;
```

```
Create unique index PK01_ACTB_DAILY_LOG on ACTB_DAILY_LOG  
(AC_ENTRY_SR_NO) reverse;
```

```
Alter table ACTB_DAILY_LOG add constraint PK01_ACTB_DAILY_LOG  
primary key (AC_ENTRY_SR_NO) using index PK01_ACTB_DAILY_LOG;
```

- Similarly recreate actb\_history primary key as reverse index.

---

## 5. Sequence Caching

Sequence Caching is applicable only if Oracle FLEXCUBE is deployed in RAC database.

Heavy use of sequences in RAC database causes high DFS lock handle & row cache lock waits which affect the application scalability. In order to overcome this issue, the sequences are to be cached with noorder option.

All the FLEXCUBE indexes should be recreated cache 500 and noorder. Steps to alter existing sequences as follows:

1. Login to FLEXCUBE schema
2. SQL > Spool sequence.sql
3. SQL > select ' alter sequence ' || sequence\_name || ' cache 500 noorder;' from user\_sequences;
4. SQL > spool off;
5. SQL > @ sequence.sql  
Verify that cache and order changed to all sequences.
6. Select order\_flag, cache\_size from user\_sequences;

In FLEXCUBE some of the sequences are recreated as part of end of day batches. Those sequences have to be taken care in TRPKS package. Sequence creation is handled in procedure Pr\_Create\_Seq and function Fn\_Create\_Seq\_For\_Combination. These methods should be modified to include caching and noorder as follows:

```
l_Create := 'CREATE SEQUENCE ' || p_Seq_Name || ' INCREMENT BY 1 START  
WITH 1 MINVALUE 1 NOCYCLE CACHE 500 NOORDER';
```

---

## 6. PLSQL Optimizer Level

The `plsql_optimize_level` value for all the pl/sql units should be same which would be the value set in `plsql_optimize_level` init parameter.

Following sql gives the PLSQL optimizer level for FLEXCUBE schema plsql units:

```
Select PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL, type, count(*) "Count" from  
user_plsql_object_settings group by PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL, type;
```

PLSQL\_OPTIMIZE\_LEVEL for all the objects should be same which should be value set in `plsql_optimize_level` init parameter. If there is a difference then the objects should be recompiled. This can be done using `dbms_utility.compile_schema` procedure.

Eg: - `exec dbms_utility.compile_schema('FCCBM2')`

Here, 'FCCBM2' refers to the FLEXCUBE schema.

**Note:** The 'dbms\_utility.compile\_schema' procedure invalidates and recompiles all the plsql units.

---

## 7. Statistics Collection for FLEXCUBE Schema (Recommended Method)

Oracle 12c provides a default scheduled job to collect statistics for the entire database and is default scheduled to run every night. Given that the FLEXCUBE batch as well runs in the night it is critical that the statistics gathering is not run during the batch.

It is recommended to use the default database scheduled job that is shipped with Oracle Database to collect statistics for FLEXCUBE Schema.

**Note:** This document assumes that there is no other tool or a program is scheduled to collect statistics for the Database.

### 7.1 Customizing Default Statistics Collection Schedule

The Default Scheduler is to be customized for the following:

- Ensure that the default statistics gathering program is configured and Running.

```
SELECT STATUS  
  
FROM DBA_AUTOTASK_CLIENT  
  
WHERE CLIENT_NAME='auto optimizer stats collection';
```

Should return - ENABLED

- Ensure that the default statistics gathering program is configured to run only on weekends.

```
/* Start of Script – Script to be executed as SYS*/
```

```
BEGIN  
  
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.ENABLE(  
  
    CLIENT_NAME => 'auto optimizer stats collection',  
  
    OPERATION    => NULL,  
  
    WINDOW_NAME  => 'SATURDAY_WINDOW');  
  
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.ENABLE(  
  
    CLIENT_NAME => 'auto optimizer stats collection',  
  
    OPERATION    => NULL,  
  
    WINDOW_NAME  => 'SUNDAY_WINDOW');  
  
END;  
  
/
```

```
/* End of Script */
```

- Default schedule is daily. So disable the daily schedules for optimizer statistics.

```
/* Start of Script – Script to be executed as SYS*/
```

```
BEGIN

DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE (

    CLIENT_NAME => 'auto optimizer stats collection',

    OPERATION   => NULL,

    WINDOW_NAME => 'MONDAY_WINDOW');

DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE (

    CLIENT_NAME =>'auto optimizer stats collection',

    OPERATION   => NULL,

    WINDOW_NAME => 'TUESDAY_WINDOW');

DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE (

    CLIENT_NAME =>'auto optimizer stats collection',

    OPERATION   => NULL,

    WINDOW_NAME => 'WEDNESDAY_WINDOW');

DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE (

    CLIENT_NAME => 'auto optimizer stats collection',

    OPERATION   => NULL,

    WINDOW_NAME => 'THURSDAY_WINDOW');

DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE (

    CLIENT_NAME => 'auto optimizer stats collection',

    OPERATION   => NULL,

    WINDOW_NAME => 'FRIDAY_WINDOW');

END;

/

/* End of Script */
```

Verify the setup using the following SQL



```
SELECT WINDOW_NAME,OPTIMIZER_STATS
FROM DBA_AUTOTASK_WINDOW_CLIENTS;
```

Should return

```
MONDAY_WINDOW    DISABLED
TUESDAY_WINDOW   DISABLED
WEDNESDAY_WINDOW DISABLED
THURSDAY_WINDOW  DISABLED
FRIDAY_WINDOW    DISABLED
SATURDAY_WINDOW  ENABLED
SUNDAY_WINDOW    ENABLED
```

## 7.2 Customizing Statistics Gathering for FLECUBE

The default statistics gathering is designed to be generic. It is recommended to customize the default statistics gathering to suit FLECUBE online and batch.

Following are the areas that would need customization for FLEXCUBE:

- [Statistics Histograms](#)
- [Sample Size of Statistics](#)

### 7.2.1 Statistics Histograms

Note the following:

- The default statistics gathering routine decides to collect histograms on specific tables based on certain criteria that are not documented.
- Statistics Histograms are not recommended for FLEXCUBE tables.

Configure the default statistics gathered without Histograms.

```
/* Start of Script – Script to be executed as SYS*/
BEGIN
    DBMS_STATS.SET_PARAM ('METHOD_OPT','FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE 1');
END;
/
/*End of Script */
```

Verify the setup using

```
SELECT DBMS_STATS.GET_PARAM ('METHOD_OPT') FROM DUAL;
```

Should return

```
FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE 1
```

## 7.2.2 Sample Size of Statistics

The default statistics gathering routine decides on the percentage of data sampling (AUTO\_SAMPLE\_SIZE).

The idea of sampling is to reduce the time taken for collecting statistics. Sampling could be effective for very large historical tables but not for medium and small tables and hence Sampling of data for all FLEXCUBE tables is not recommended

Configure the default statistics gathered with 100% data coverage.

```
/* Start of Script – Script to be executed as SYS*/  
  
BEGIN  
  
DBMS_STATS.SET_PARAM('ESTIMATE_PERCENT',100);  
  
END;  
  
/  
  
/* End of Script */
```

Verify the setup using

```
SELECT DBMS_STATS.GET_PARAM('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')  
  
FROM DUAL;
```

Should return

```
100
```

## 7.3 Script to Capture and Lock Stats for Volatile Tables in FLEXCUBE Schema

As mentioned in section on FLEXCUBE specific Statistic collection, statistics on the volatile tables are critical for performance and the statistics would have to be collected when these volatile tables have data.

The approach to be followed is as follows:

- Identify the time period where these specific tables have maximum data. E.g. ACTB\_DAILY\_LOG is an accounting table that is volatile. This table is bound to have maximum data (Peak Day of Business/ Month End Day).
- Unlock and Collect Statistics for this specific table on the day of Maximum Volume.
- Lock The statistics

**Note:** Different FLEXCUBE tables might have different days of peak volume and hence the statistics should be collected at different days matching the peak volume for the respective table.

The statistics would have to be monthly refreshed so that the boundary values are refreshed. Lower bound and upper bound values are stored in the data dictionary and out dated boundary values might skew the cost of the SQL.

Use the attached script to capture statistics. The script would have to be run connecting as FLEXCUBE schema. The following example uses ACTB\_DAILY\_LOG as the volatile table. The same script can be used for other tables as well.

```
Spool FCUBS_Vol_Table_Stats.txt

SELECT NUM_ROWS, BLOCKS, SAMPLE_SIZE, TO_CHAR(LAST_ANALYZED, 'DD-
MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')

from USER_TAB_STATISTICS

WHERE TABLE_NAME='ACTB_DAILY_LOG';

exec dbms_stats.unlock_table_stats(USER, 'ACTB_DAILY_LOG');

exec
dbms_stats.gather_table_stats(OWNNAME=>USER, tabname=>'ACTB_DAILY_
LOG', METHOD_OPT=>'FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE 1', CASCADE=>true,
DEGREE=>4);

exec dbms_stats.lock_table_stats(USER, 'ACTB_DAILY_LOG');

SELECT NUM_ROWS, BLOCKS, SAMPLE_SIZE, TO_CHAR(LAST_ANALYZED, 'DD-
MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')

from USER_TAB_STATISTICS

WHERE TABLE_NAME='ACTB_DAILY_LOG';

Spool off
```

---

## 8. FLEXCUBE Database Storage Recommendations

Oracle database 10g release 2 onwards, Automatic Storage Management (ASM) is the recommended storage option for FLEXCUBE database. ASM is an integrated cluster aware volume manager and a file system designed and optimized for managing Oracle database files. ASM is the realization of the Oracle Stripe and Mirror Everything (SAME) storage management methodology researched and established as best practices for Oracle database environment over many years.

**Note:** For configuring ASM refer Automatic storage management best practice document provided by Oracle for your database version.

### 8.1 Key benefits of ASM

- I/O is spread evenly across all available disk drives to prevent hot spots and maximize performance.
- ASM eliminates the need for over provisioning and maximizes storage resource utilization facilitating database consolidation.
- Inherent large file support.
- Performs automatic online redistribution after the incremental addition or removal of storage capacity.
- Maintains redundant copies of data to provide high availability, or leverage 3rd party RAID functionality.
- Supports Oracle Database 12c as well as Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC).
- Capable of leveraging 3rd party multipathing technologies.
- For simplicity and easier migration to ASM, an Oracle Database 12c database can contain ASM and non-ASM files. Any new files can be created as ASM files whilst existing files can also be migrated to ASM.
- RMAN commands enable non-ASM managed files to be relocated to an ASM disk group.
- Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Manager can be used to manage ASM disk and file management activities.

---

## 9. FLEXCUBE Database Backup Recommendations

Backup Policy is a very important ingredient of any High Availability system. Oracle recommends RMAN utility for database backup.

RMAN is acronym for Recovery Manager, is Oracle utility which will backup, restore, and recover oracle data files. RMAN is an Oracle provided utility for efficiently performing Backup and Recovery. RMAN is available as a part of the standard Installation and no separate installation is required.

Recovery Manager is a client/server application that uses database server sessions to perform backup and recovery. It stores metadata about its operations in the control file of the target database and, optionally, in a recovery catalog schema in an Oracle database.

You can invoke RMAN as a command-line executable from the operating system prompt or use some RMAN features through the Enterprise Manager GUI.

### 9.1 RMAN Vs Conventional Backup

- During a conventional hot backup, the amount of Redo generated during the backup would be more due to the fact that the redo logs during the hot backup store the entire block images rather than the change vectors.
- RMAN doesn't place the tablespace in a backup mode and hence the amount of Redo generated during the RMAN backup is considerably low.
- RMAN can identify block corruption during backup operations and RMAN supports Block recovery.
- RMAN automatically detects new data files and will backup them. Also, RMAN supports incremental backup method.
- RMAN backs up only the blocks that have been used at least once. Unused blocks are never backed up. Unused block here refers to the blocks where in the block header is zeroed
- RMAN enables us to test the backup without actually restoring the backup.
- RMAN can verify physical and logical structures of the database without actually performing backup.
- Usage of Shared Pool and Large Pool for RMAN
- RMAN uses DBMS\_RCVMAN and DBMS\_BACKUP\_RESTORE packages for backup and recovery. These packages would be loaded in the shared pool for backup and restore operation. RMAN uses the PGA for backup and restore operation.
- RMAN Requires LARGE\_POOL only if TAPE\_IO\_SLAVES and DBWR\_IO\_SLAVES are defined.
- **Sizing Large Pool** -  $LARGE\_POOL = (\text{Number of Channels}) * (16 \text{ MB} + \text{Tape Buffer})$

## 9.2 **Benefits of Using RMAN**

- RMAN is an intelligent tool that comes at no extra cost. It is available free with the Oracle Database.
- RMAN introduced in Oracle 8 it has become simpler with newer versions and easier than user managed backups.
- Provides proper security for Backups.
- You can be 100% sure your database has been backed up.
- Controlfile and Spfile of the database can be configured to be automatically backed up by RMAN.
- It contains detail of the backups taken etc in its central repository Facility for testing validity of backups also commands like crosscheck to check the status of backup.
- Faster backups and restores compared to backups without RMAN.
- RMAN is the only native backup tool which supports incremental backups.
- Oracle 12c has got further optimized incremental backup which has resulted in improvement of performance during backup and recovery time.
- Parallel operations (Multiple Channels for Backup and Restore) are supported.
- Better querying facility for knowing different details of backup.
- No extra redo is generated when backup is performed, compared to conventional online backup.
- Maintains repository of backup metadata.
- Remembers backup set location.
- Knows what need to backed up.
- Knows what is required for recovery.
- Knows what backup are redundant.
- RMAN can back up the Database to Disk or directly to Tape. It is recommended that RMAN backup is performed to disk and then copied to tape.

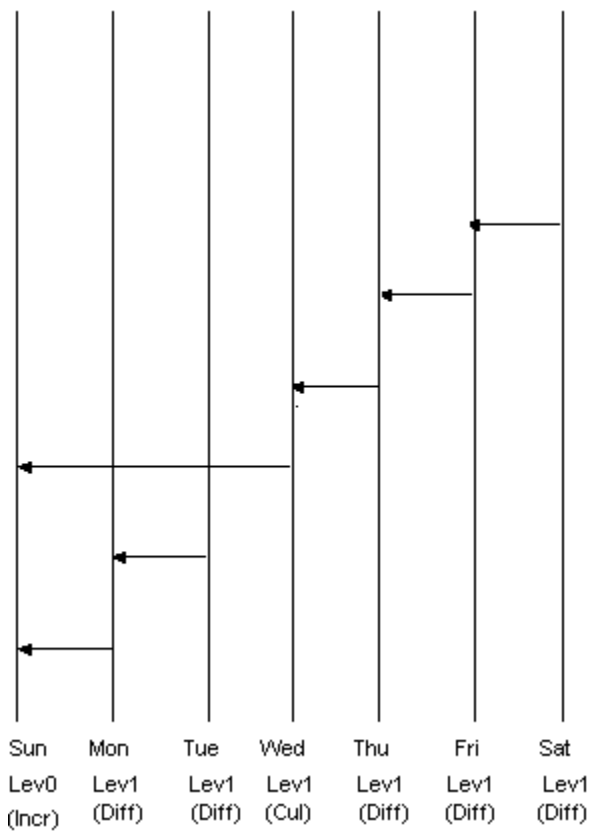
### 9.3 Backup Strategy Recommendation

RMAN will not backup the below files so it is advised to take the copy of the below files on regular basis (weekly/any change/addition to the file).

- Tnsnames.ora
- Listener.ora
- Password file
- Init.ora

The Best practice is to take create the pfile once the spfile is updated.

Below is the recommended strategy.



---

## 10. Flexcube Periodic Table Maintenance

Find below the list of tables and the corresponding action that needs to be planned in a periodical basis so that no performance degradation is observed over a period of time. These activities need to be planned ahead since this would require downtime. Also ensure proper backups are taken prior to any table maintenance activity.

Details of the various Actions are as below:

**Truncate Table:** Take the backup of the current table data and truncate the table

**Compress Table:** Data of this table is required hence compress table and index data

**Recreate Table:** These tables and it corresponding indexes needs to be rebuild.

Table Name	Action
FBTB_TXNLOG_DETAILS_HIST	Truncate Table
CSTB_MSG_LOG	Truncate Table
SMTB_IMAGE_UPLOAD	Truncate Table
FBTB_TXNLOG_DETAILS_HIST	Compress Table
ACTB_ACCBAL_HISTORY	Compress Table
ACTB_DAILY_LOG	Recreate table
MITB_CLASS_MAPPING	Compress Table
ACTB_HISTORY	Compress Table
SVTM_UPLOAD_CIF_SIG_DET	Truncate Table
FBTB_TXNLOG_DETAILS_HIST	Truncate Table
SVTM_CIF_SIG_DET	Compress Table
CSTB_MSG_LOG	Truncate Table
STTB_FIELD_LOG	Recreate table
STTM_CUST_IMAGE	Compress Table
ICTB_ICALC_STMT	Recreate table
STTB_FIELD_LOG_HIST	Truncate Table
FBTB_TXNLOG_MASTER_HIST	Truncate Table



STTB_FIELD_LOG_HIST	Compress Table
STTB_FIELD_LOG	Recreate table
DETB_RTL_TELLER	Recreate table
STTB_RECORD_LOG	Recreate table
SWTB_TXN_HIST	Recreate table
ICTB_ENTRIES_HISTORY	Compress Table

*Note:* For Maintenance Activity related to Truncate and Recreate table, the impact to be analyzed at site level before implementing the action. Also for any purging related solutions required, please refer the document FS\_FCUBS\_12.0.2\_CO\_Purging.docx .

## 11. FLECUBE Functionality Related Performance Changes

The following parameters are discussed on functionality related performance changes:

Parameter	Recommended Value	How to find
Real debug parameter	N	select param_val from cstb_param where param_name='REAL_DEBUG'
ONLINE GL Update	N	select ONLINE_GL_UPDATE from STTM_BANK
VD Balance update	OFFLINE	select param_val from cstb_param where param_name='VDBAL_UPDATE'
CL - Netting - Accrual	Y	select GL_NETTING_ACCR from CLTM_BRANCH_PARAMETERS
CL - Netting - Liquidation	Y	select GL_NETTING_LIQD from CLTM_BRANCH_PARAMETERS
CL - Netting - STCH	Y	select GL_NETTING_STCH from CLTM_BRANCH_PARAMETERS

---

## 12. Appendix

### 12.1 Script to Check Histograms on FLEXCUBE Schema

Following script would have to be executed in the FLEXCUBE schema:

```
select distinct table_name
from
(
select table_name from user_tab_columns where histogram!='NONE'
)
```

Should return **No Records**

### 12.2 Script to Remove Histograms on FLEXCUBE Schema

Following script would have to be executed in the FLEXCUBE schema if there are any rows:

```
declare
cursor cur_tables is
select distinct table_name
from
(
select table_name from user_tab_columns where histogram!='NONE'
);
begin
for rec_tables in cur_tables
loop
dbms_stats.gather_table_stats(ownname=>USER,tabname=>rec_tables.t
able_name,METHOD_OPT=>'FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE
1',CASCADE=>TRUE,DEGREE=>2,ESTIMATE_PERCENT=>NULL);
end loop;
end;
```





FCUBS Database Practices\_db12c

[December] [2016]

Version 1.0

Oracle Financial Services Software Limited

Oracle Park

Off Western Express Highway

Goregaon (East)

Mumbai, Maharashtra 400 063

India

Worldwide Inquiries:

Phone: +91 22 6718 3000

Fax: +91 22 6718 3001

[www.oracle.com/financialservices/](http://www.oracle.com/financialservices/)

Copyright © [2013], [2013], Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

**U.S. GOVERNMENT END USERS:** Oracle programs, including any operating system, integrated software, any programs installed on the hardware, and/or documentation, delivered to U.S. Government end users are "commercial computer software" pursuant to the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation and agency-specific supplemental regulations. As such, use, duplication, disclosure, modification, and adaptation of the programs, including any operating system, integrated software, any programs installed on the hardware, and/or documentation, shall be subject to license terms and license restrictions applicable to the programs. No other rights are granted to the U.S. Government.

This software or hardware is developed for general use in a variety of information management applications. It is not developed or intended for use in any inherently dangerous applications, including applications that may create a risk of personal injury. If you use this software or hardware in dangerous applications, then you shall be responsible to take all appropriate failsafe, backup, redundancy, and other measures to ensure its safe use. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates disclaim any liability for any damages caused by use of this software or hardware in dangerous applications.

This software and related documentation are provided under a license agreement containing restrictions on use and disclosure and are protected by intellectual property laws. Except as expressly permitted in your license agreement or allowed by law, you may not use, copy, reproduce, translate, broadcast, modify, license, transmit, distribute, exhibit, perform, publish or display any part, in any form, or by any means. Reverse engineering, disassembly, or decompilation of this software, unless required by law for interoperability, is prohibited.

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice and is not warranted to be error-free. If you find any errors, please report them to us in writing.

This software or hardware and documentation may provide access to or information on content, products and services from third parties. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates are not responsible for and expressly disclaim all warranties of any kind with respect to third-party content, products, and services. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates will not be responsible for any loss, costs, or damages incurred due to your access to or use of third-party content, products, or services.