

Database Practices
Oracle FLEXCUBE IS 12.0.2 Db 11gR2
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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-11g-version12.xlsm** excel sheet base lined along with this document.

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

1.1 BLANK TRIMMING

This parameter specifies the data assignment semantics of character datatypes.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Boolean
Default value	False
Recommended value	True

Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

To avoid bug, CSSCAN does not detect data truncation for CHAR datatype - ORA-12899 when importing [ID 779526.1]

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 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 FCUBS-Disk-Layouts-initparams-11g-version12.xlsm

Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

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

1.4 **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.

1.5 **DISK ASYNCH IO**

This parameter controls the IO operations whether it is Asynchronous or not.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Boolean
Default Value	TRUE

Range of Values	TRUE/FALSE
Recommended Value	TRUE

Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

Setting the value to TRUE can lead to better performance if the platform supports asynchronous IO.

1.6 **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.

1.7 **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.

1.8 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 FCUBS-Disk-Layouts-initparams-11g-version12.xlsm

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-11g-v4-1-1excel.

1.9 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.

1.10 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).

1.11 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.

1.12 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
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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.

1.13 **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.

1.14 **PARALLEL ADAPTIVE MULTI USER**

When it set to true, enables an adaptive algorithm designed to improve performance in multiuser environments that use parallel execution. The algorithm automatically reduces the requested degree of parallelism based on the system load at query startup time. The effective degree of parallelism is based on the default degree of parallelism, or the degree from the table or hints, divided by a reduction factor.

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

Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

FLEXCUBE doesn't recommend parallel execution of sqls

1.15 PARALLEL MAX SERVERS

This specifies the maximum number of parallel execution processes and parallel recovery processes for an instance. As demand increases, Oracle Database increases the number of processes from the number created at instance startup up to this value.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Integer
Default value	Derived from the values of CPU_COUNT, PARALLEL_THREADS_PER_CPU, and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET
Recommended Values	Refer FCUBS-Disk-Layouts-initparams-11g-version12.xlsm
Range of values	0 to 3600
Real Application Clusters	Multiple instances can have different values

Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

To arrive right value, refer **FCUBS-Disk-Layouts-initparams-11g-version12.xlsm** excel.

1.16 PGA AGGREGATE TARGET

This specifies the target aggregate PGA memory available to all server processes attached to the instance.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Big integer
Syntax	PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET = integer [K M G]
Default Value	10 MB or 20% of the size of the SGA, whichever is greater
Range of values	4096 MB
Recommended Values	4096 MB
Range of values	Minimum: 10 MB to Maximum: 4096 GB – 1

Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

Setting PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET to a nonzero value has the effect of automatically setting the WORKAREA_SIZE_POLICY parameter to AUTO. This means that SQL working areas used by memory-intensive SQL operators (such as sort, group-by, hash-join, bitmap merge, and bitmap create) will be automatically sized.

1.17 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.

1.18 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.

1.19 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 FCUBS-Disk-Layouts-initparams-11g-version12.xlsm
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Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

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

1.20 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.

1.21 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.

1.22 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.

1.23 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.

1.24 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".

1.25 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.

1.26 DEFERRED SEGMENT CREATION

Specifies the semantics of deferred segment creation. If set to true, then segments for non-partitioned tables and their dependent objects (LOBs, indexes) will not be created until the first row is inserted into the table.

Property	Description
Parameter type	Boolean

Default value	True
Modifiable	ALTER SESSION, ALTER SYSTEM
Recommended value	False

Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

All the FLEXCUBE tables should be imported / created even though there is no record in the table.

1.27 LOG BUFFER

Recommended Value: 100M

Oracle FLEXCUBE relevance

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

1.28 OPTIMIZER CONNECT BY COST BASED

Recommended Value: FALSE

This parameter is set to avoid following bugs,

- CONNECT BY query or view fails with ORA-00600 [kkqcbdrv:1] [ID 749788.1]
Oracle Server - Enterprise Edition - Version: 10.2.0.3 and later [Release: 10.2 and later]
- ORA-600 [Qkacon:Nfswrwo] on Connect by Query With an Order Siblings by Clause [ID 368711.1]
Oracle Server - Enterprise Edition - Version: 10.2.0.2 and later [Release: 10.2 and later]
- ORA-600 [qkacon:FJswrwo] Using CONNECT BY [ID 1070636.1]

1.29 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]

1.30 OPTIMIZER COST BASED TRANSFORMATION

Recommended Value: off

This parameter is set to avoid following bugs,

- Bug 12888949: WRONG RESULTS WITH VIEW MERGING
- Bug 13616573: 11GR2 CALCULATES BAD PLAN COMPARED WITH 10GR2 WICH LEAD TO BAD PERFORMANCE

- Bug 8214022: CBQT GETS MORE EXPENSIVE PLAN THAN WHEN CBQT IS DISABLED

1.31 **OPTIMIZER EXTENDED CURSOR SHARING REL**

Recommended Value: None

This parameter is set to avoid following bugs,

- Bug 11657468 - Excessive mutex waits with adaptive cursor sharing [ID 11657468.8]
- Bug 10182051 Extended cursor sharing generates many shareable child cursors
- Bug 12334286 High version counts with CURSOR_SHARING=FORCE (BIND_MISMATCH and INCOMP_LTRL_MISMATCH)

1.32 **OPTIMIZER ADAPTIVE CURSOR SHARING**

Recommended Value: false

This parameter is set to avoid following bugs,

- Bug 11657468 Excessive mutex waits with adaptive cursor sharing
- Bug 12334286 High version counts with CURSOR_SHARING=FORCE (BIND_MISMATCH and INCOMP_LTRL_MISMATCH)

1.33 **OPTIMIZER EXTENDED CURSOR SHARING**

Recommended Value: None

This parameter is set to avoid following bugs,

- Bug 7213010 Adaptive cursor sharing generates lots of child cursors
- Bug 12613884 Dump on kkocsCheckStoreStats with divide by zero

2. Redo Log Files

The default redo log files groups and 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
FCCINDXMED	INDEX	LOCAL	AUTO
FCCDATAJAR	DATA	LOCAL	AUTO
FCCINDXLAR	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-11g-version12.xlsm** based on implementation.

For the table to tablespace mapping, refer base lined excel sheet FCUBS-Tablespace-Distribution_v12.xlsx.

Sample script to move table and index:

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

```
Alter index IND_DRREF rebuild tablespace FCCINDXLAR;
```

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	Type of partition	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
CLTB_ACC_COMPOUNDING_DATES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_APPS_MASTER	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_BAL_BREAKUP	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_BAL_SUMMARY	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_BALANCES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_CALC	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMP_SCH	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_COMPONENTS	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_EVENTS_DIARY	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_ACCOUNT_PARTIES	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_AMOUNT_PAID	LIST	BRANCH_CODE

Table Name	Type of partition	Column name
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	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_EVENT_ENTRIES_PENDING	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_LIQ	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTB_RECON	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTP_ACCOUNT_COMP_BALANCES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTP_ACCOUNT_COMP_SCH	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CLTP_ACCOUNT_SCHEDULES	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CSTB_CONTRACT_OVD	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO, EVENT_SEQ_NO, OVD_SEQ_NO
CSTB_EXT_CONTRACT_STAT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
CSTB_RELATIONSHIP_LINKAGE	HASH	REF_NO
DETB_PCTRN	LIST	BRANCH
DETB_RTL_TELLER	HASH	TRN_REF_NO
ELTB_UTIL_TXN_LOG	HASH	MASTER_TXN_ID
ELTB_UTIL_TXN_LOG	LIST	BRANCH
FBTB_OVD	HASH	XREF, SEQ_NO
FBTB_TXNLOG_DETAILS	HASH	XREFID
FBTB_TXNLOG_MASTER	HASH	XREFID
GETB_MAIN_UTILS	HASH	UTIL_ID
GETB_UTILS	LIST	UTIL_BRN
GETB_UTILS_LOG	HASH	SERIAL_NO

Table Name	Type of partition	Column name
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_CUST_ACCBREAKUP	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
GLTB_GL_BAL	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
GWTB_IN_TXN	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
GWTB_MSG_IN_LOG	HASH	MSG_REF_NO
GWTB_MSG_OUT_LOG	HASH	MSG_REF_NO
ICTB_ACC_PR	LIST	BRN
ICTB_DLY_MSG_OUT	LIST	BRN
ICTB_ENTRIES	LIST	BRN
ICTB_ENTRIES_HISTORY	LIST	BRN
ICTB_ICALC_STMT	LIST	BRN
ICTB_IS_VALS	LIST	BRN
ICTM_ACC	LIST	BRN
ISTB_CONTRACT_DETAILS	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
ISTB_CONTRACTIS	HASH	CONTRACT_REF_NO
MITB_CLASS_MAPPING	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
SMTB_SMS_LOG	HASH	SEQUENCE_NO
STTB_FIELD_LOG	HASH	KEY_ID
STTB_NOTIFICATION,	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTB_RECORD_LOG	LIST	BRANCH_CODE

Table Name	Type of partition	Column name
STTB_RECORD_MASTER	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_ACCSTAT_REPLINES_DETAIL	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_CUST_ACCOUNT	LIST	BRANCH_CODE
STTM_CUSTOMER	HASH	CUSTOMER_NO
SWTB_TXN_HIST	HASH	XREF
SWTB_TXN_LOG	HASH	XREF

Following points are to be noted during partitioning:

- Keep the number of partitions same as number of branches.
- All the corresponding indexes should be local partitioned except the primary key index which doesn't contain the partition key.
- If the primary key index doesn't contain the table partition column then those indexes are to be created without partition.
- '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 GLOBAL  
PARTITION BY HASH (AC_ENTRY_SR_NO);
```

```
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.

- Index IX02_ACTB_DAILY_LOG on ACTB_DAILY_LOG (TRN_REF_NO,EVENT_SR_NO) should be recreated as global Hash partition as follows:

```
Create index IX02_ACTB_DAILY_LOG on ACTB_DAILY_LOG (TRN_REF_NO,  
EVENT_SR_NO) global partition by hash (TRN_REF_NO, EVENT_SR_NO)  
partitions <no_of_partitions>;
```

- In ACTB_DAILY_LOG index, if there is an index on (AC_NO, AC_BRANCH, TRN_DT, TRN_CODE) columns, then this index can be dropped and create a new index as follows:

```
CREATE INDEX X6_ACTB_DAILY_LOG ON ACTB_DAILY_LOG (AC_NO, AC_BRANCH  
, BALANCE_UPD , AUTH_STAT) local;
```

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 11g 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 (Oracle 11g)

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 10g, 11g 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 10g and 11g 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 10g & 11g 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** -  $\text{LARGE\_POOL} = (\text{Number of Channels}) * (16 \text{ MB} + \text{Tape Buffer})$

## 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 11g 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 be 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.

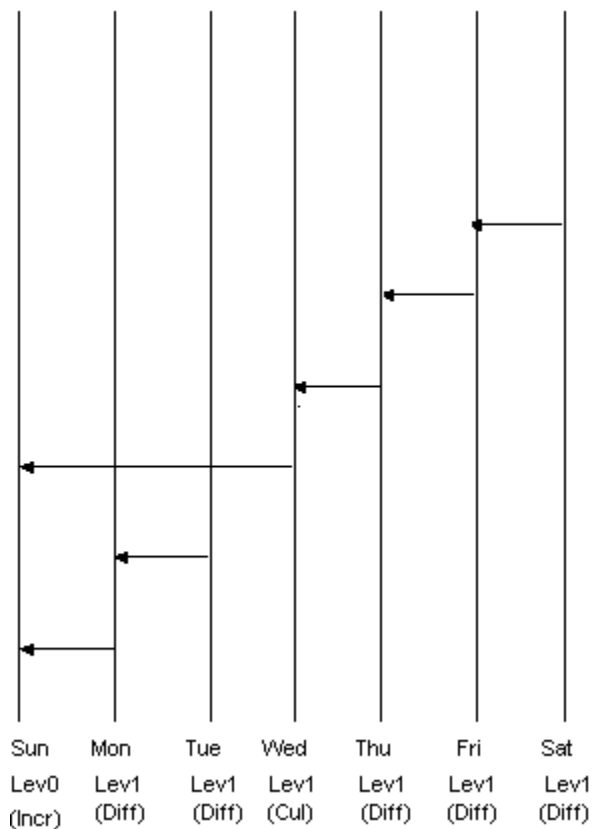
## 9.3 Backup Strategy Recommendation

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 its corresponding indexes need to be rebuilt.

| 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;
```



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