

Mastering OpenEdge Query Performance

Best Practices and Tools for Optimizing Database Queries



White Star
software

White Star Software

For over 30 years, we have been helping companies around the world simplify the job of managing and maintaining the world's best OpenEdge applications.

Our experts, combined with ProTop, the leading OpenEdge monitoring and alerting tool, deliver unparalleled peace of mind for your OpenEdge environments.

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The speaker

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- Speaker/teacher/OpenEdge DBA since 1994



Agenda

- ❑ First thoughts
- ❑ Tools to find inefficient code
- ❑ Improving queries
- ❑ Q&A

First thoughts

“The system is slow”

- We've all heard this from our end users
- Often code/query related. Sometimes not
- For this presentation we will assume that it is code
- ...but more on this later

Second thoughts...

- There are many ways to find the bad code
 - Some kind of monitoring and trending
 - Hopefully you attended our session on ProTop
- We will show ProTop RT screen captures
 - 100% free download

Our villains

- “churn.p”: A program that reads the very small vacation table a very large number of times
- “paul_orders.p”: a program that reads through all orders of all customers
- Both using a “big” sports2000 DB
- HOW DO WE FIND THEM?

Using ProTop RT

2023/09/21 ProTop RT 325 06:58:45
s2k /data/pt_wshop_2020/db/s2k prototest

Hit%	97.95	Commits:	0	Examined:	0	APW Writes:	0	DB UpTime:	17:04	Connections:	6
Log Reads:	1658908	Undos:	0	New RM:	0	APW Write%:	0	Backup Age:	1057d 05:00	-n %:	6
Log Writes:	0	Lock Tbl HWM:	3	From RM:	0	Bufs Scanned:	0	Oldest TRX:	00:00:00	Brokers:	1
OS Reads:	34079	Curr # Locks:	0	RM Locked:	0	APW Scan Wrs:	0	Curr BIClstr:	0	SQL Servers:	0
OS Writes:	0	Lock Tbl%:	0.00%	From Free:	0	APW Q Wrts:	0	Old BIClstr:	0	SQL Clients:	0
LogRd/LogWr:	0.00	Rec Lk/s:	0	Front2Bk:	0	Chkpt Q Wrts:	0	Num BIClstrs:	0	4gl Servers:	1
LogRd/RecRd:	2.54	Lk Dura (ms):	0.00	Mod Bufs:	0	Flushed Bufs:	0	BI MB Used:	0	4gl RemCnx:	0
Rec Reads:	653812	BogoMIPS:	3.92	Evicted:	0	Notes:	0	BI	AI	App Server:	0
Idx Reads:	653816	Random IO (ms):	0.55	New Orders:	0	Wrts to Log:	0	AI	AI	Web Speed:	0
Rec Creates:	0	Sync IO (MB/s):	0.00	Offset:	44	BIW/AIW Wrts:	0	AI	AI	Local:	2
Idx Creates:	0	User Exp SHM:	220000	Random:	23	BIW/AIW Wrt%:	0	AI	AI	Batch:	2
Rec Updates:	0					Partial Wr:	0	AI	AI	BIW/AIW/WDOG:	0 0 0
Rec Deletes:	0					Locked AI:	0	AI	AI	AI Mgmt:	0
Idx Deletes:	0					Busy Waits:	0	AI	AI	APWs:	0
Idx Blk Spl:	0							AI	AI	RPLA/RPLS:	0 0
Rec Waits:	0							AI	AI	Utilities:	0

Usr#	Name	PID	Flags	BlkAcc	OSRd	OSWr	Hit%
4	flail	16598	S4B	1109981	0	0	100.00%
5	/dev/pts/1	25312	S4	546198	33689	0	93.83%
3	protop /dev/pts/0	14969	PT3	2428	2	0	99.93%

Idx#	Area#	BX	Index Name	Blocks	Util	Lvl	Idx Root	Note	Create	Read	Split	Delete	BlkDl
62	8	B1	Vacation.EmpNoStartDate	1	3.70%	1	112768	PU	0	554342	0	0	0
42	8	B1	Order.CustOrder	1904	98.20%	3	71808	U	0	140873	0	0	0
15	8	B1	Customer.CustNum	459	97.80%	3	16512	PU	0	30520	0	0	0
6	6	B1	_Index-Field._Index/Number	3	39.20%	2	12096	PU	0	464	0	0	0
1026	6	B1	_StorageObject._Object-Id	1	96.50%	1	12576	PU	0	448	0	0	0
5	6	B1	_Index._File/Index	3	40.20%	2	12064	PU	0	432	0	0	0

Usr#	Name	PID	Flags	BlkAcc	OSRd	OSWr	Hit%	RecLk	LkHWM	CSC Age	Line#	Program Name
4	flail	16598	S4B	1109981	0	0	100.00%	0	3			
5	/dev/pts/1	25312	S4	546198	33689	0	93.83%	0	3			
3	protop /dev/pts/0	14969	PT3	2428	2	0	99.93%	0	3			
2	zippy.s2k.cs proto	4602	PT3	1924	14	0	99.28%	0	3			
0	paul BROK	13241	LX	0	0	0	0.00%	0	1			
1	paul TSRV	25369	@XB	0	0	0	0.00%	0	1			

Where did these numbers come from?

- `_UserIO VST`
- You will probably also want to sample `_UserTablestat` and `_UserIndexstat VST`
- Set correct `-basetable`, `-baseindex`, `-tablerangesize` and `-indexrangesize`
 - Default only capture first 50 tables and 50 indexes

What are they doing?

```

2023/09/21 07:01:23
s2k /data/pt_wshop_2020/db/s2k prototest

#S#  Usr#  Name  PID  Flags  BlkAcc  OSRd
4 flail 16598 S4B 1139203 0
5 /dev/pts/1 25312 S4 465729 28765

Idx Reads: 646151 Evicted: 0
Rec Creates: 0 BogoMIPS: 2.10 New Orders: 56 Notes: BI AI Curr AI Ext: Disabled
Rec Updates: 0 Random IO (ms): 0.54 Offset: 56 Wrts to Log: 0 0 0 Curr Seq#: 0 BIW/AIW Wrt: 0 0 BIW/AIW/WDOG: 0 0 0
Idx Deletes: 0 Sync IO (MB/s): 0.00 Random 25 BIW/AIW Wrt: 0 0 Empty AI: 0 Full AT: 0
Idx Blk Spl: 0 User Exp SHM: 170000 Partial W Busy Wait Empty Wt
Rec Waits: 0
Resrc Waits: 0
Latch Waits: 1
Latch Reqs: 4750135
Latch/LogRd: 2.96

CSC Age Line# Program Name
00:00:00 20 s2k_demo/churn.p
00:00:15 5 ./paul_orders.p

Tb1# Area# BX Table Name RM Chain #Records Frag% Scat Churn AvgRow Create Read Update Delete OS Read
25 7 B1 Vacation 4 12 0.00% 1 43840.83 24 0 526090 0 0 0
14 7 B1 Order 64 727285 72.26% 1 0.13 211 0 93699 0 0 27294
5 7 B1 Customer 8 201120 0.00% 1 0.13 162 0 25909 0 0 1118
-4 6 B1 _StorageObject 300 0.00% 3 0.27 24 0 82 0 0 0
-3 6 B1 _Index-Field 470 0.00% 2 0.17 154 0 81 0 0 0
-3 6 B1 _Index 243 2.47% 3 0.30 182 0 73 0 0 0

Idx# Area# BX Index Name Blkcks Util Lvl# Idx Root Note Create Read Split Delete BlkDl
62 8 B1 Vacation.EmpNoStartDate 1 3.70% 1 112768 PU 0 569941 0 0 0
42 8 B1 Order.CustOrder 3904 98.20% 3 71808 U 0 119747 0 0 0
15 8 B1 Customer.CustNum 459 97.80% 3 16512 PU 0 25925 0 0 0
1026 6 B1 _StorageObject_Object-Id 1 96.50% 1 12576 PU 0 82 0 0 0
6 6 B1 _Index-Field_Index/Number 3 39.20% 2 12096 PU 0 81 0 0 0
5 6 B1 _Index_File/Index 3 40.20% 2 12064 PU 0 73 0 0 0

Usr# Name PID Flags BlkAcc OSRd OSWr Hit% RecLk LkHWM CSC Age Line# Program Name
4 flail 16598 S4B 1139203 0 0 100.00% 0 3 00:00:00 20 s2k_demo/churn.p
5 /dev/pts/1 25312 S4 465729 28765 0 93.82% 0 3 00:00:15 5 ./paul_orders.p
2 zippy.s2k.cs proto 4662 PT3 363 0 0 0 3
3 protop /dev/pts/0 14969 PT3 359 2 0 99.40% 0 3
0 paul BROK 13241 LX 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 paul TSRV 25369 0XB 0 0 0 0 0 1

? = help q = quit p = pause <space> = refresh Ar = reports
    
```

Tb1#	Area#	BX	Table Name	RM Chain	#Records	Frag%	Scat	Churn	AvgRow	Create	Read
25	7	B1	Vacation	4	12	0.00%	1	43840.83	24	0	526090
14	7	B1	Order	64	727285	72.26%	1	0.13	211	0	93699
5	7	B1	Customer	8	201120	0.00%	1	0.13	162	0	25909



How did ProTop get the program name?

- Enable Client Statement Cache
 - Use option “single”
- Can be enabled via promon or _connect VST
- NOTE:
 - CSC only records lines of code that touch the database
 - Only records new lines of code AFTER being enabled
 - Will not report on already running query: use proGetStack
- CAREFUL:
 - Could have performance impact, especially C/S

Tooling

Method #1: Use LOG-MANAGER

- Ex.: have an option in application to activate tracing
 - I.e. “Help - Trace App”, or a secret hotkey sequence

```
assign log-manager:logfile-name = "paul_orders.log"  
log-manager:logging-level = 3  
log-manager:log-entry-types = "4GLTrace,4GLTrans,QryInfo".
```


Output

```
4GL -- Log entry types activated: 4GLTrace,4GLTrans,QryInfo
4GL QRYINFO      Query Plan:  ./paul_orders.p line 9
4GL QRYINFO      QueryId: 140595302309352
4GL QRYINFO      Type: FOR Statement
4GL QRYINFO      Client Sort: N
4GL QRYINFO      Scrolling: N
4GL QRYINFO      Table: s2k.Customer
4GL QRYINFO      Indexes: CustNum
4GL QRYINFO      Table: s2k.Order
4GL QRYINFO      Indexes: CustOrder
4GL QRYINFO      Query Statistics:  ./paul_orders.p line 9
4GL QRYINFO      QueryId: 140595302309352
4GL QRYINFO      DB Blocks accessed:
4GL QRYINFO      s2k : 3609667
4GL QRYINFO      DB Reads:
4GL QRYINFO      Table: s2k.Customer : 201120
4GL QRYINFO      Index: Customer.CustNum : 201121
4GL QRYINFO      Table: s2k.Order : 727303
4GL QRYINFO      Index: Order.CustOrder : 928405
..
4GL 4GLTRACE     Return from Main Block [./paul_orders.p]
```

Also cool...

```
4GL -- Log entry types activated: 4GLTrace,4GLTrans,QryInfo
4GL QRYINFO      Query Plan:  ./paul_orders.p line 9
4GL QRYINFO      QueryId: 140595302309352
4GL QRYINFO      Type: FOR Statement
4GL QRYINFO      Client Sort: N
4GL QRYINFO      Scrolling: N
4GL QRYINFO      Table: s2k.Customer
4GL QRYINFO      Indexes: CustNum
4GL QRYINFO      Table: s2k.Order
4GL QRYINFO      Indexes: CustOrder
4GL QRYINFO      Query Statistics:  ./paul_orders.p line 9
4GL QRYINFO      QueryId: 140595302309352
4GL QRYINFO      DB Blocks accessed:
4GL QRYINFO      s2k : 3609667
4GL QRYINFO      DB Reads:
4GL QRYINFO      Table: s2k.Customer : 201120
4GL QRYINFO      Index: Customer.CustNum : 201121
4GL QRYINFO      Table: s2k.Order : 727303
4GL QRYINFO      Index: Order.CustOrder : 928405
...
4GL 4GLTRACE     Return from Main Block [./paul_orders.p]
```

4GL QRYINFO s2k.Customer Table:
4GL QRYINFO 4GL Records: 201120
4GL QRYINFO Records from server: 201120
4GL QRYINFO Useful: 201120
4GL QRYINFO Failed: 0
4GL QRYINFO Select By Client: N
4GL QRYINFO s2k.Order Table:
4GL QRYINFO 4GL Records: 727285
4GL QRYINFO Records from server: 727285
4GL QRYINFO Useful: 727285

Similar query...unindexed field

4GL QRYINFO
4GL QRYINFO
4GL QRYINFO
4GL QRYINFO
4GL QRYINFO
4GL QRYINFO
4GL QRYINFO
4GL QRYINFO
4GL QRYINFO

DB Reads:
Table: s2k.Customer : 201120
Index: Customer.CustNum : 201121
s2k.Customer Table:
4GL Records: 28
Records from server: 28
Useful: 28
Failed: 0
Select By Client: N

Tooling

Method #2: -zqil

- Unsupported/undocumented
- Do NOT use in production
- Writes query index usage information to the database log file
- Tells you which index is used and how deep into the index keys

-zqil

- Information is presented as upper and lower bounds
 - GT, GE are lower bounds
 - LT, LE are upper bounds
 - = is both an upper and lower bound

-zqil

for each customer no-lock where city = "Bellevue".

- There is no index that starts with "city"
 - Hence no upper no lower bound on index #15

```
ABL      3: (6135)  ==Compiled Query Resolution Method: Query No. 1==
ABL      3: (6157)  INDEX 15 0 0
ABL      3: (6136)  ==Server Query execution Method Query No. 1==
ABL      3: (6141)  INDEX 15
```

-zqil

for each customer no-lock where country > "A":

```
ABL      3: (6135)  ==Compiled Query Resolution Method: Query No. 1==  
ABL      3: (6157)  INDEX 17 1 0
```

for each customer no-lock where country > "A" and PostalCode > "100":

```
ABL      3: (6135)  ==Compiled Query Resolution Method: Query No. 1==  
ABL      3: (6157)  INDEX 17 1 0
```

for each customer no-lock where country = "AT" and PostalCode > "100":

```
ABL      3: (6135)  ==Compiled Query Resolution Method: Query No. 1==  
ABL      3: (6157)  INDEX 17 2 1
```



What is index 17 ?

```
find _file where _file-name = "customer".  
find _index of _file where _idx-num = 17.  
displ _index-name.
```

Index-Name

CountryPost

Combine QryInfo and -zqil

- QryInfo tells you how many record reads and how many useful records
- -zqil tells you how much of the index you are actually using!

Tooling

Method #3: COMPILE XREF

- Limited value:
 - Tells you WHICH indexes are used
 - Tells you if full table scan

```
custom.p 45 SEARCH s2k.Customer Name
```

```
custom.p 45 SEARCH s2k.Customer Salesrep
```

```
paul_orders.p 10 SEARCH s2k.Customer CustNum WHOLE-INDEX
```


Tooling

Method #4: Profiler

- Counts how often and how much time is spent in each line of code

Module Details

Execution time of modules

Module Name	Times Called	Avg Time Per Call(secs)	Total Time(secs)	% of Session
<Regex>	<Numeric>	<Numeric>	<Numeric>	<Numeric>
ReadResponseHandler OpenEdge.Net.ServerConnection.ClientSocket	1	2.045775	2.045775	54.0735
GetLocalDateFormat Example.Logging.SlowFilter	2	0.140731	0.281463	7.4396
C:\devarea\conferences\abl_performance_workshop\profiler_labs\src\slow_http_call.p	1	0.197541	0.197541	5.2214
Connect OpenEdge.Net.ServerConnection.ClientSocket	2	0.066293	0.132585	3.5045
NewMessageWriter OpenEdge.Net.HTTP.Filter.Writer.DefaultMessageWriterBuilder	1	0.062266	0.062266	1.6458
Execute OpenEdge.Net.HTTP.Lib.ARI.Sockets.ARI.SocketLibrary	1	0.059555	0.059555	1.5741

Avg Time Per Call(secs)	Total Time(secs)	% of Session
<Numeric>	<Numeric>	<Numeric>
2.045775	2.045775	54.0735
0.140731	0.281463	7.4396
0.197541	0.197541	5.2214

What's next?

- You found the offending (and offensive) query
- Let's improve it - i.e. read less records

Understanding index selection rules

- Only applies to ABL, not SQL
- Rules are applied in order, until only one index is left
 - IMPORTANT: Rules are NOT SELECTED, they are ELIMINATED
- Field match rules must be contiguous, from the first field in the index

Index selection rules

1. Pre-select only indexes with leading components in the where clause
2. If CONTAINS use word-index
3. Unique index with all components involved in the equality matches
4. Most active equality matches
 - a. Sorta kinda...full matches trump partial matches
 - b. But only if more than 1 field (sometimes)
5. Most active range matches
6. Most active sort matches

If you still have more than one index, or zero index, select one from

1. The primary index
2. First index alphabetically by name



Example

for each order where orderNum = 12345.

for each order where orderNum = 12345 and CustNum = 5.

Quick Index Report				
Flags	Index Name	St	Area	Cnt Field Name
u	CustOrder	8		2 + CustNum + Ordernum
	OrderDate	8		1 + OrderDate
pu	OrderNum	8		1 + Ordernum
-	OrderStatus	8		1 + OrderStatus
	SalesRep	8		1 + SalesRep

Tip: Use an elimination grid

where salesrep = "BBB" and orderStatus = "Shipped"

Index Selection Rule	U		PU		W				Score	
	CustOrder	OrderDate	OrderNum	OrderStatus	<u>SalesRep</u>	sRepW	SRepDate	<u>DateSRep</u>		<u>SDateOstatCarrier</u>
If "CONTAINS", use word-index				X	X	X	X			4
Unique index with all components involved in the equality matches				X	X	X	X			
Most active equality matches (Full matches trump partial matches)				1 / 1	1 / 1	X	1 / 2			2
Most active range matches				X	X					
Most active sort matches				X	X					
The primary index				✓	✓					2

Multiple index use

- Where clause includes “AND”
 - ALL components of each index are involved in equality matches
 - No unique indexes are involved
- Where clause includes “OR”
 - Both sides of OR contain at least the lead component of an index
 - Either equality or range match
- CAREFUL: return order not guaranteed

Careful...

- Expressions break bracketing

`for each order no-lock where month(orderDate) = 1 ...`

- BEGINS does NOT break bracketing

- Considered a range bracket

`for each order no-lock where salesRep begins "D"`

- Uses the order.salesRep index

- MATCHES breaks bracketing
- Temp-table rules are subtly different

Special case: OR

- Each side of an OR is its own distinct index selection operation
 - Apply the rules to each side separately
 - Resulting records from both sides are then combined

Example

for each order no-lock where orderStatus = "Ordered" OR SalesRep = "BBB":

```

2023/09/22                               ProTop RT 325                               08:07:54
s2k                                       ../db/s2k                                       prototest
p#U
Login Name:                               Login Time: Fri Sep 22 07:58:40 2023
Usr#: 3                                   Device/IP: /dev/pts/3
Connect Id: 4                             Full Name:
PID: 25562                                Phone:
TID: 25562                                E-Mail:

-Bp Bufs: 0                               BI Reads: 0                               Logical Rd: 1387848
-Bp Used: 0                               BI Writes: 0                              Logical Wr: 0
Server: 0                                 AI Reads: 0                               Disk Reads: 178267
Serv PID: 0                              AI Writes: 0                              Hit%: 87
Serv TID: 0                              Num TRX: 0
                                           Curr Locks: 0
                                           Lock HWM: 3

Session Info: ABL SELF S4
TRX Info: --None--

Session Table Activity
Tbl# Area# Table Name                    RM Chain #Records Frag% Scat Churn AvgRow Create Read Update Delete OS Read
14   7   Order                               64      727285  72.26% 1    0.52  211   0     378094  0     0     0 ?
-2   6   _Field                               2267    9.44%  3    0.01  299   0     13    0     0     0 ?
-1   6   _File                                207     20.77% 4    0.02  374   0     5     0     0     0 ?
-361 6   _Constraint-Keys                     0.00%  0    0.00  0     0     0     0     0     0 ?
-360 6   _Constraint                           0.00%  0    0.00  0     0     0     0     0     0 ?
-351 6   _Partition-Set-Detail                 0.00%  0    0.00  0     0     0     0     0     0 ?
-350 6   _Partition-Set                       0.00%  0    0.00  0     0     0     0     0     0 ?

Session Index Activity
Idx# Area# Index Name                    Blocks Util Lvl Idx Root Note Create Read Split Delete BlkDl
44   8   Order.OrderStatus                     110    61.10% 2    75904  0     334399  0     0     0
45   8   Order.SalesRep                         361    56.00% 2    77952  0     81089  0     0     0
2    6   _Field.Field Name                      16     54.90% 2    12000  U     7      0     0     0
1093 6   _Word-rule._Wr-Number                  1      0.10% 1    14464  PU    0      0     0     0
1    1   0.10% 1    14432  U     0      0     0     0
1    1   0.10% 1    14400  PU    0      0     0     0
1    1   0.10% 1    14368  U     0      0     0     0

Idx# Area# Index Name
44   8   Order.OrderStatus
45   8   Order.SalesRep
2    6   _Field.Field Name
1093 6   _Word-rule._Wr-Number

Idx# Area# Index Name
44   8   Order.OrderStatus
45   8   Order.SalesRep
2    6   _Field.Field Name

Session 4GL Call Stack
    
```

Example

```
4GL QRYINFO      DB Blocks accessed:
4GL QRYINFO      s2k : 1387814
4GL QRYINFO      DB Reads:
4GL QRYINFO      Table: s2k.Order : 378094
4GL QRYINFO      Index: Order.OrderStatus : 334399
4GL QRYINFO      Index: Order.SalesRep : 81089
4GL QRYINFO      s2k.Order Table:
4GL QRYINFO      4GL Records: 378092
4GL QRYINFO      Records from server: 378092
4GL QRYINFO      Useful: 378092
4GL QRYINFO      Failed: 0
4GL QRYINFO      Select By Client: N
4GL 4GLTRACE     Return from Main Block [/data/pt_wshop_2
```

Table scans

for each order no-lock table-scan:

- If you expect to read more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the table, consider using the TABLE-SCAN option
 - Does not use any index
 - Returns data in “on-disk” order
 - Only if table is in a type 2 storage area

Client/Server Queries

- Client-server queries are going to be slower than shared memory queries
- Records are transported to client in “messages”
 - There is an OpenEdge message buffer size AND a TCP MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit)
- You can make it better with the following

Client/Server Queries

- Use NO-LOCK
 - Anything else will result in one record per OE message
- Use field lists
 - Don't send the whole record if you only need one field
- Make the message buffer size (-Mm) bigger
 - Default is 1K
 - Use at least 8K or 16K
- Use -prefetch* parameters
 - No use having a big message unless you can fill it !!
- Server-side joins in OE 12

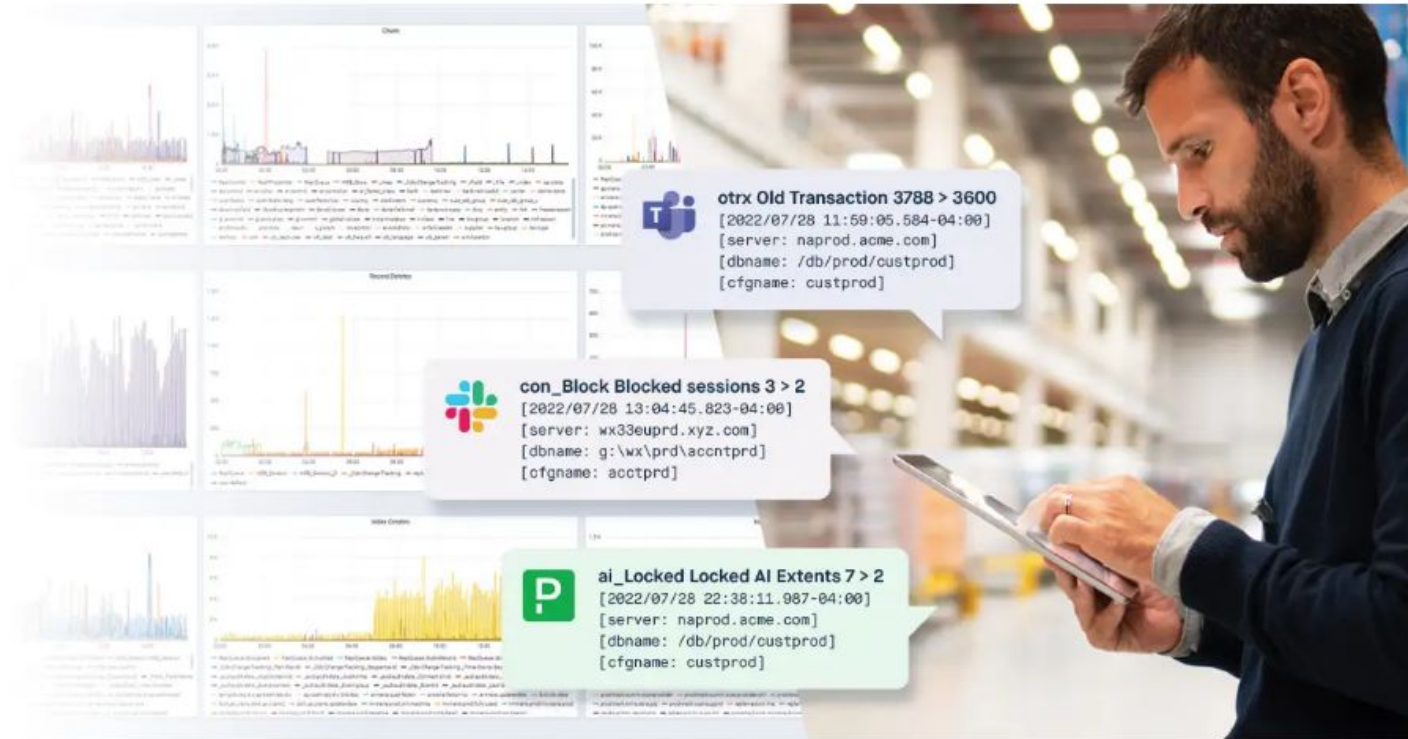
SQL

- SQL uses a cost-based optimizer
- Calculate cost statistics using UPDATE STATISTICS
- Repeat periodically or when texture of data changes
 - Ex: purge or mass load



Monitor OpenEdge. Anticipate Problems. Avert Disasters.

Prevent downtime, increase performance, and lower costs for cloud, on-premise, and hybrid environments with the only monitoring tool designed explicitly for OpenEdge.



535

Customer Sites

1.5

Petabytes of data

4,500

Databases

325,000

Connected users

