NAME

`mrcrop-island` – crop Oracle extended SQL trace files using the oceans–islands–rivers algorithm

SYNOPSIS

`mrcrop` [*options*] `island` [`--count=`*number*] [`--end-time=`*date-time*] [`--help` | `-?`] [`--license`] [`--man`] [`--start-line=`*number*] [`--start-time=`*date-time*] [`--thinktime=`*number*, `-z=`*number*] [`--version`] [*file* ...]

DESCRIPTION

`mrcrop island` uses the oceans–islands–rivers algorithm described in *The Method R Guide to Mastering Oracle Trace Data* (Millsap 2011) to estimate user experience boundaries in Oracle trace files. The algorithm requires an input value Z. Any `SQL*Net message from client` duration that is greater than or equal to Z is defined as an "ocean", which is *not* part of a user experience. Sequences of all remaining lines are considered to be "islands" of user experience activity, including all `SQL*Net message from client` calls with durations less than Z ("rivers"). The island ID for all the lines within an island (called `$island_id` in `mrskew(1)` is the line number of the first line in the island.

When used with `--start-time` or `--end-time` options, `mrcrop island` accepts or rejects whole islands (not individual lines as with `mrcrop datetime`). If part of an island is within the `--start-time`/`--end-time` duration, then the whole island is accepted; otherwise, it is rejected.

OPTIONS

`--count=`***number*** Stop after creating *number* files. Use `0` to create a standalone trace file for every experience found in the input trace files. The default value is `0`.

`--end-time=`***date-time*** Exclude performance data for calls beginning after time *date-time*, an ISO 8601 combined date and time stamp. The default value is `9999-12-31T23:59:59`, which means to include data through the end of the input file.

`--help, -?` Print usage information and exit.

`--island-id=`***number*** Setting `--island-id=`*number* is identical to specifying `--start-line=`*number* `--count=1`.

`--license` Print license key information and exit.

`--man` Print the manual page and exit.

--start-line=*number* Exclude data beginning before line *number*. The default value is 1, which means to begin searching on line 1.

--start-time=*date-time* Exclude performance data for calls ending before time *date-time*, an ISO 8601 combined date and time stamp. The default value is `1970-01-01T00:00:00`, which means to include data beginning on line 1.

--thinktime=*number*, -z=*number* Set the *Z* value for the oceans–islands–rivers algorithm to *number* seconds. The default value is 1, which means that any `SQL*Net message from client` call whose duration is greater than or equal to 1 second will be regarded as an ocean.

--version Print the version number and exit.

EXAMPLES

Consider the following trace file:

```
$ nl f.trc
    1  ...
    2  WAIT ... nam='SQL*Net message from client' ela= 100 ...
    3  ...
    4  WAIT ... nam='SQL*Net message from client' ela= 10000 ...
    5  ...
    6  WAIT ... nam='SQL*Net message from client' ela= 1000000 ...
    7  ...
```

The following commands would create output as shown:

`mrcrop island f.trc` options	Output
`-z=.000001 f.trc`	4 files: lines 1, 3, 5, 7
`-z=.000101 f.trc`	3 files: lines 1–3, 5, 7
`-z=1 f.trc`	2 files: lines 1–5, 7
`-z=.000001 --start=4 f.trc`	2 files: lines 5, 7
`-z=.000001 --start=4 --count=1 f.trc`	1 file: line 5

EXIT STATUS

Exit status is 0 for success, 1 for failure.

BUGS

Mixing **--start-time** and **--start-line** options is not prohibited but will probably result in unexpected behavior.

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SUPPORT

`mrcrop-island` 9.2.1.2

For support, visit https://method-r.com/support.

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