Oracle Examples

Examples for day to day Oracle administration

Finding a locking session

Posted on April 8, 2010

How to identify lockers

This article will explain about locks on rows and on objects in ORACLE.

Locks on rows can cause performance problems or even impede a transaction from finishing, when there are processes running for long time we need to validate that they are not waiting on a row(s).

When there is a lock on a row there is also a lock on the dependent objects, if we want to perform a DDL on a locked object we will get an ORA-00054 error.

Scenario 1:

Terminal A is locking a row and Terminal B is waiting on it:

-TERMINAL A

```
SQL> update map1 set col2='MYLOCK' where col1=300;

1 row updated.

SQL>
(..no commit here..)
```

-TERMINAL B

```
SQL> update map1 set col2='NEWVAL2' where col1=300; (..waiting..)
```

Now, lets create a session as a DBA User to monitor the system, this query will tell the locking and waiting SIDs.

```
1
     SELECT vh.sid locking_sid,
 2
      vs.status status,
 3
      vs.program program_holding,
4
      vw.sid waiter_sid,
5
      vsw.program program_waiting
6
     FROM v$lock vh,
7
      v$lock vw,
8
      v$session vs,
9
      v$session vsw
10
     WHERE
                (vh.id1, vh.id2) IN (SELECT id1, id2
11
      FROM v$lock
12
      WHERE request = 0
13
      INTERSECT
14
      SELECT id1, id2
15
      FROM v$lock
16
      WHERE lmode = 0)
```

• Follow

```
17
    AND vh.id1 = vw.id1
18
    AND vh.id2 = vw.id2
19
   AND vh.request = 0
20
  AND vw.lmode = 0
21
   AND vh.sid = vs.sid
22 AND vw.sid = vsw.sid;
LOCKING SID STATUS PROGRAM HOLDING
                          WAITER_SID PROGRAM_WAITING
ACTIVE sqlplus@rh4 node1.fadeserver.n 131 sqlplus@rh4_node1.fadeserver.n
             et (TNS V1-V3)
                                         et (TNS V1-V3)
```

Here is an expanded version of the same query, it also includes jobs information.

```
SELECT vs.username,
2
     vs.osuser,
3
     vh.sid locking sid,
4
     vs.status status,
5
     vs.module module,
6
    vs.program program_holding,
7
     jrh.job_name,
8
     vsw.username,
9
     vsw.osuser,
10
     vw.sid waiter_sid,
11
     vsw.program program_waiting,
12
     jrw.job_name,
13
     'alter system kill session ' || ''''|| vh.sid || ',' || vs.serial# || ''';' "Kill_Com
14
    FROM v$lock vh,
15
     v$lock vw,
16
     v$session vs,
17
     v$session vsw,
18
     dba_scheduler_running_jobs jrh,
19
     dba_scheduler_running_jobs jrw
20
    WHERE (vh.id1, vh.id2) IN (SELECT id1, id2
21
     FROM v$lock
22
     WHERE request = 0
23
     INTERSECT
24
     SELECT id1, id2
25
    FROM v$lock
26
    WHERE lmode = 0)
27
   AND vh.id1 = vw.id1
28
   AND vh.id2 = vw.id2
29
   AND vh.request = 0
30
    AND vw.lmode = 0
31
     AND vh.sid = vs.sid
32
    AND vw.sid = vsw.sid
33
     AND vh.sid = jrh.session_id(+)
     AND vw.sid = jrw.session_id(+);
USERNAME OSUSER LOCKING_SID STATUS MODULE PROGRAM_HO JOB_N USERNAME OSUSER WAITER_SID PROGRAM
144 ACTIVE SQL*Plu sqlplus@rh
                                                  CACOSTA oracle
CACOSTA oracle
                                                                          131 sqlplus(
                                       4_node1.fa
                                                                              4 node1
                                       deserver.n
                                                                              deserve:
                                       et (TNS V1
                                                                              et (TNS
                                        -V3)
                                                                               -V3)
```

Follow

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We can see that the user CACOSTA, sid 144 is locking the session 131.

Scenario 2:

We are performing a DDL (alter somehow the object) and we get an ORA-00054 error.

I have canceled the waiting session in the example above and now I'm creating an index on the table:

```
SQL> create index ind2 on map1(col2);
create index ind2 on map1(col2)

*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00054: resource busy and acquire with NOWAIT specified
```

If I re-run the query fromt he previous scenario it won't return any rows, because there are no waiting sessions (I canceled the waiting update).

First we need to find out the object ID:

Now lets see who is blocking the object 52255

```
1
   SELECT c.owner,
2
    c.object_name,
3
    c.object_type,
4
    b.sid,
5
    b.serial#,
6
    b.status,
7
    b.osuser,
9
   FROM v$locked_object a, v$session b, dba_objects c
   WHERE b.sid = a.session_id AND a.object_id = c.object_id
10
   and a.object_id=52255;
OWNER OBJECT NAME OBJECT TYPE
                                   SID SERIAL# STATUS OSUSER MACHINE
CACOSTA MAP1
                                   38973 ACTIVE oracle rh4_node1.fades
```

Good luck!



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This entry was posted in Oracle Server, Performance & Tuning and tagged locker, locking sessions, locks, ORA-00054, Oracle, waiter. Bookmark the permalink.

4 Responses to Finding a locking session



ap says:

May 1, 2012 at 3:50 am

Certainly nice and helpful depicted nicely with user perspective thats what counts

Reply



aBBy says:

April 4, 2013 at 4:29 pm

Awesome. Just what I was looking for.

Reply



taras says:

November 15, 2013 at 10:19 am

thank's. simple to understand and really useful explanation

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JS says:

November 26, 2013 at 6:32 am

Really great

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