

## 【RAC】rac 中如何指定 job 的运行实例

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### 1.2 前言部分

#### 1.2.1 导读和注意事项

各位技术爱好者,看完本文后,你可以掌握如下的技能,也可以学到一些其它你所不知道的知识,~O(∩\_∩)O~:

① 如何指定 job 的运行实例(重点)

② 代码获取 rac 所有节点的 IP 地址

**Tips :**

① 若文章代码格式有错乱，推荐使用 QQ、搜狗或 360 浏览器，也可以下载 pdf 格式的文档来查看，pdf

文档下载地址：<http://yunpan.cn/cdEQedhCs2kFz>（提取码：ed9b）

② 本篇 BLOG 中命令的输出部分需要特别关注的地方我都用灰色背景和粉红色字体来表示，比如下边的例子中，thread 1 的最大归档日志号为 33，thread 2 的最大归档日志号为 43 是需要特别关注的地方；而命令一般

使用黄色背景和红色字体标注；对代码或代码输出部分的注释一般采用蓝色字体表示。

```
List of Archived Logs in backup set 11
Thrd Seq      Low SCN      Low Time      Next SCN      Next Time
-----
1      32          1621589      2015-05-29 11:09:52 1625242      2015-05-29 11:15:48
1      33          1625242      2015-05-29 11:15:48 1625293      2015-05-29 11:15:58
2      42          1613951      2015-05-29 10:41:18 1625245      2015-05-29 11:15:49
2      43          1625245      2015-05-29 11:15:49 1625253      2015-05-29 11:15:53

[ZFXADB1:root]:/>ls -lsvg -o
T_XDESK_APP1_vg
rootvg
[ZFXADB1:root]:/>
00:27:22 SQL> alter tablespace idxtbs read write;

====> 2097152*512/1024/1024/1024=1G
```

本文如有错误或不完善的地方请大家多多指正，ITPUB 留言或 QQ 皆可，您的批评指正是我写作的最大动力。

### 1.2.2 本文简介

记得之前写健康检查脚本的时候需要统计 rac 的 IP 地址，要用到一个包 `utl_inaddr.GET_HOST_ADDRESS`，这样的话就得去每个实例去查询，想了想只能是 job 来完成了，但当时并不知道如何在 rac 环境中指定相应的实例去运行 job，今天又特意研究了一下这个问题终于解决了，小麦苗迫不及待的分享给大家。

## 1.3 相关知识点扫盲(摘自网络)

oracle 自从 10g 开始有 2 种 job , dbms\_job 和 DBMS\_SCHEDULER , 那么相应的就分 2 种情况下的指定实例了 , 先摘抄一点简单的 job 知识吧。DBMS\_SCHEDULER 是 Oracle 10G 中新增的一个包 , 与老版本的 dbms\_job 包相比 , dbms\_scheduler 有很多新特性。

所谓出于 job 而胜于 job , 说的就是 Oracle10g 后的新特性 Scheduler 啦。在 10g 环境中 , ORACLE 建议使用 Scheduler 替换普通的 job , 来管理任务的执行。其实 , 将 Scheduler 描述成管理 job 的工具已经太过片面了 , 10G 版本中新增的 Scheduler 绝不仅仅是创建任务这么简单。。。。

ORACLE 中管理 Scheduler 是通过 DBMS\_SCHEDULER 包。。。

DBMS\_JOB 和 DBMS\_SCHEDULER 之间的主要区别如下 :

1. DBMS\_SCHEDULER 可以执行存储的程序、匿名块以及 OS 可执行文件和脚本(包括 linux 系统的 shell 脚本) , 而 DBMS\_JOB 只可以执行存储的程序或匿名的 PL/SQL 块。
2. 考虑到增强的组件重用 , 调度程序的程序单元作为模式对象存储。DBMS\_JOB 只有一种组件 , 即作业 ; 而调度程序具有组件层次结构。
3. 可以使用 DBMS\_SCHEDULER 更具描述性地定义作业或进度表间隔。DBMS\_SCHEDULER 也具有更详细的作业运行状态以及故障处理和报告功能。

## 1.4 dbms\_job 下指定实例运行 job

### 1.4.1 相关知识简介(摘自网络)

一个 JOB 在何级别运行是可以定制的。如果把 job 定义在 db 级 , job 可以运行在任何活动的 instance 上 , 并遵循 job 的调度机制 ; 如果把 job 定义在 instance 级别上 , job 将运行在指定的实例上 , 如因某种异常导致创建 job 的实例当机 ,

那 job 将运行在存活的实例上。

1、目前我们的 **rac** 数据库是通过查询语句 `select job,instance,what from dba_jobs` 可以看到 `instance=0` ,这表示该 job 是 db 级，可以运行在任何活动的 instance 上，由 job 的调度机制决定在哪个实例上运行。也就是说 **RAC** 会根据两台服务器的运行状态来调度 JOB 在不同的节点实例中运行，一个 JOB 可以在 A 机，下一次有可能在 B 机运行；

2、通过在调度中指定 instance 参数，可以指定 job 只在某个特定实例上运行，但是如果该实例的服务器出现故障时，发现 job 在实例 A 上不再运行，也不会切换到其它实例。如果 job 建立时没有指定运行在某个实例上，在 job 当前运行的实例关掉后，却可以切到其他活动的实例上。

```
var job number;
begin
  sys.dbms_job.submit(job => :job,
    what => 'p_t1;',
    next_date => to_date('27-03-2013 12:10:00', 'dd-mm-yyyy hh24:mi:ss'),
    interval => 'trunc(sysdate,"mi")+1/24/60',
    instance => 2);
commit;
end;
/
```

指定实例编号

#### 1.4.1.1 官方文档内容

利用小麦苗提供的工具搜索官方文档，看到如下的内容：

The screenshot shows the Oracle 10g+11g official document website. A search bar at the top contains the text 'DBMS\_JOB.SUBMIT'. Below the search bar, a list of search results is displayed, including 'Oracle Workflow Administrator...', 'DBMS\_JOB', 'Support for DBMS\_JOB in Oracle...', 'Moving from DBMS\_JOB to DBMS...', 'How to Build and Deploy an Is...', 'Advanced Programming Techniques', 'How to Build and Deploy an Is...', 'Oracle HTML DB APIs', 'Contents', 'Running Background PL/SQL', 'Oracle Database Master Index...', 'Database Instance', 'DBMS\_STATS', 'Oracle Scheduler Concepts', 'Contents', 'What's New in Oracle Database...', 'Index', 'Introduction to Oracle Suppl...', 'Indexing with Oracle Text', 'Exchanging XML Data with Ora...', 'Exchanging XML Data using Ora...', 'List of Tables', and 'Index'. A search results window is open, showing the search term 'DBMS\_JOB.SUBMIT' and a list of search results. The search results window also includes a 'Find' button and a 'Next' button. The main content area on the right is titled 'Working with Oracle Real Application Clusters' and contains a section for 'DBMS\_JOB.SUBMIT'.

Working with Oracle Real Application Clusters

DBMS\_JOB supports multi-instance execution of jobs. By default jobs can be executed on any instance, but only one single instance will execute the job. In addition, you can force instance binding by binding the job to a particular instance. You implement instance binding by specifying an instance number to the instance affinity parameter. Note, however, that in Oracle Database 10g Release 1 (10.1) instance binding is not recommended. Service affinity is preferred. This concept is implemented in the [DBMS\\_SCHEDULER](#) package.

The following procedures can be used to create, alter or run jobs with instance affinity. Note that not specifying affinity means any instance can run the job.

**DBMS\_JOB.SUBMIT**

To submit a job to the job queue, use the following syntax:

```
DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT (
  job      OUT      BINARY_INTEGER,
  what     IN       VARCHAR2, NEXT_DATE IN DATE DEFAULTSYSDATE,
  interval IN       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'NULL',
  no_parse IN       BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  instance IN       BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT ANY_INSTANCE,
  force    IN       BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Use the parameters *instance* and *force* to control job and instance affinity. The default value of *instance* is 0 (zero) to indicate that any instance can execute the job. To run the job on a certain instance, specify the *instance* value. Oracle displays error *ORA-23319* if the *instance* value is a negative number or *NULL*.

### 1.4.1.2 Working with Oracle Real Application Clusters

DBMS\_JOB supports multi-instance execution of jobs. By default jobs can be executed on any instance, but only one single instance will execute the job. In addition, you can force instance binding by binding the job to a particular instance. You implement instance binding by specifying an instance number to the instance affinity parameter. Note, however, that in Oracle Database 10g Release 1 (10.1) instance binding is not recommended. Service affinity is preferred. This concept is implemented in the DBMS\_SCHEDULER package.

The following procedures can be used to create, alter or run jobs with instance affinity. Note that not specifying affinity means any instance can run the job.

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  interval IN       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'NULL',
  no_parse IN       BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  instance IN       BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT ANY_INSTANCE,
  force    IN       BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Use the parameters *instance* and *force* to control job and instance affinity. The default value of *instance* is 0 (zero) to indicate that any instance can execute the job. To run the job on a certain instance, specify the *instance* value.

Oracle displays error *ORA-23319* if the *instance* value is a negative number or *NULL*.

The *force* parameter defaults to *false*. If *force* is *TRUE*, any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance. If *force* is *FALSE*, the specified instance must be running, or Oracle displays error number *ORA-23428*.

## 二、 DBMS\_JOB.INSTANCE

To assign a particular instance to execute a job, use the following syntax:

```
DBMS_JOB.INSTANCE(  JOB IN BINARY_INTEGER,  
                    instance          IN BINARY_INTEGER,  
                    force              IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

The *FORCE* parameter in this example defaults to *FALSE*. If the instance value is 0 (zero), job affinity is altered and any available instance can execute the job despite the value of *force*. If the *INSTANCE* value is positive and the *FORCE* parameter is *FALSE*, job affinity is altered only if the specified instance is running, or Oracle displays error *ORA-23428*.

If the *force* parameter is *TRUE*, any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance and the job affinity is altered.

Oracle displays error *ORA-23319* if the *instance* value is negative or *NULL*.

说的还是比较详细的。

### 1.4.2 一个测试案例(获取所有节点的 IP 地址)

代码如下, `dbms_network_acl_admin` 主要是为了解决 *ORA-24247* 错误, 很多年不做开发, 写 `plsql` 的能力

还是存在的, o(∩\_∩)o :

```
--- ORA-24247, "network access denied by access control list (ACL)"  
begin  
  dbms_network_acl_admin.drop_acl(acl => 'UTL_INADDR_LHR.xml');  
  commit;  
end;  
/  
begin
```

```
dbms_network_acl_admin.create_acl(acl      => 'UTL_INADDR_LHR.xml',
                                description => 'UTL_INADDR',
                                principal  => 'MDSYS',
                                is_grant   => TRUE,
                                privilege  => 'resolve');

commit;

dbms_network_acl_admin.add_privilege(acl      => 'UTL_INADDR_LHR.xml',
                                principal  => 'MDSYS',
                                is_grant   => TRUE,
                                privilege  => 'connect');

commit;

dbms_network_acl_admin.assign_acl(acl      => 'UTL_INADDR_LHR.xml',
                                host      => '*');

commit;

end;
/

drop table t_ipaddress_lhr;
create table t_ipaddress_lhr(INST_ID number, host_name varchar2(255), host_ip
varchar2(255) );

create or replace view vh_ipaddress_lhr as
SELECT a.HOST_ID || ': ' || a.HOST_ADDRESS host_ip1,
       a.HOST_ADDRESS host_ip2,
       a.HOST_ID host_name2
  FROM v$diag_alert_ext a
 WHERE a.COMPONENT_ID = 'rdbms'
       AND upper(a.FILENAME) =
           (SELECT upper(substr(d.VALUE, 1, (length(d.VALUE) - 5)) ||
                               'alert' || substr(d.VALUE, -6, 1) || 'log.xml')
            FROM v$parameter d
           WHERE d.NAME = 'background_dump_dest')
 and a.INDX =
           (SELECT max(b.INDX)
            FROM v$diag_alert_ext b
           WHERE b.COMPONENT_ID = 'rdbms'
                 and upper(b.FILENAME) =
                     (SELECT upper(substr(d.VALUE, 1, (length(d.VALUE) - 5)) ||
                                         'alert' || substr(d.VALUE, -6, 1) ||
                                         'log.xml')
                      FROM v$parameter d
                     WHERE d.NAME = 'background_dump_dest'));
```



```
/

create or replace procedure ph_ip_lhr as

    v_sql VARCHAR2(4000);
begin

    insert into t_ipaddress_lhr
        (inst_id, host_name)
        SELECT v.INSTANCE_NUMBER, v.HOST_NAME FROM v$instance v;
    commit;

    v_sql := 'update t_ipaddress_lhr t
        set t.host_ip = utl_inaddr.GET_HOST_ADDRESS
        where t.inst_id = userenv(''instance'')';

    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE v_sql;

    commit;

exception
    when others then
    v_sql := 'update t_ipaddress_lhr t
        set t.host_ip =
            (SELECT v.host_ip2 FROM vh_ipaddress_lhr v)
        where t.inst_id = userenv(''instance'')';
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE v_sql;
    commit;

end ph_ip_lhr;
/

DECLARE
    x NUMBER;
begin

    for cur in (select b.JOB
        from dba_jobs b
        where b.WHAT = 'ph_ip_lhr;') loop

        sys.dbms_ijob.remove(cur.JOB);
        COMMIT;
    end loop;
```



```

for cur in (select b.INST_ID from gv$instance b) loop
    SYS.DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT(job          => X,
                        what          => 'ph_ip_lhr;',
                        next_date     => SYSDATE+cur.inst_id/8640,
                        INTERVAL     => 'null',
                        no_parse      => FALSE,
                        instance      => cur.inst_id);

    COMMIT;
end loop;
END;
/

```

查看结果：

```
SELECT * FROM t_ipaddress_lhr;
```

	INST_ID	HOST_NAME	HOST_IP
1	2	ZFXDESKDB2 ...	22.188.194.66 ...
2	1	ZFXDESKDB1 ...	22.188.194.64 ...

## 1.5 DBMS\_SCHEDULER 下指定实例运行 job

### 1.5.1 相关知识简介

#### 1.5.1.1 JobClasses

JobClasses 相当于创建了一个 job 组，DBA 可以将那些具有相同特性的 job，统统放到相同的 JobClasses 中，然后通过对 JobClass 应用 ORACLE 中的“[资源使用计划](#)”特性，就可以对这些 job 执行过程中所需要的资源分配情况进行管理。

##### 1、创建 JobClasses

使用 DBMS\_SCHEDULER 包的 CREATE\_JOB\_CLASS 过程创建 JobClasses，该过程支持的参数如下，用 plsql

developer 的命令行查看：

```

16:45:22 SQL> desc dbms_scheduler.create_job_class;
Parameter          Type          Mode Default?

```

JOB_CLASS_NAME	VARCHAR2	IN	
RESOURCE_CONSUMER_GROUP	VARCHAR2	IN	Y
SERVICE	VARCHAR2	IN	Y
LOGGING_LEVEL	BINARY_INTEGER	IN	Y
LOG_HISTORY	BINARY_INTEGER	IN	Y
COMMENTS	VARCHAR2	IN	Y

### 其中：

❖ JOB\_CLASS\_NAME：要创建的 JobClass 的名称，注意指定的长度不要超过 30 个字符，也不要与现有 JobClass 同名；

❖ RESOURCE\_CONSUMER\_GROUP：指定创建的 JobClass 所在的 RCG；

提示：啥是 ResourceConsumerGroup

你可以将其理解成一个资源分配的方式，处于相同 RCG 组中的用户、会话、或者对象共用一组资源，

这组资源中可供分配的资源按照 DBA 指定的方式分配给 RCG。如果设计合理，通过这种方式，可以更有效的利用服务器的资源。

❖ SERVICE：指定创建的 JobClass 所在 Service，本选项常见于 RAC 环境，我们都知道 RAC 环境由多实例+数据库组成，此处所指定的 Service 实际就是指 JobClass 会在哪个实例上运行。

注意：本参数与 RESOURCE\_CONSUMER\_GROUP 参数相互冲突，同一个 JobClass 只同设置两个参数中的一个值。

❖ LOGGING\_LEVEL：指定日志记录的级别，有下列三种级别，是 DBMS\_SCHEDULER 包中的三个常量：

- ① DBMS\_SCHEDULER.LOGGING\_OFF：关闭日志记录功能；
- ② DBMS\_SCHEDULER.LOGGING\_RUNS：对该 JobClass 下所有任务的运行信息进行记录；
- ③ DBMS\_SCHEDULER.LOGGING\_FULL：记录该 JobClass 下任务的所有相关信息，不仅有任务运行情况，

甚至连任务的创建、修改等也均将记入日志。

## 一、官方文档对 service 的解释

The screenshot shows the Oracle 10g+11g official documentation website. The search bar at the top contains the text 'dbms\_scheduler.create\_job\_class'. The search results show a table of contents for the 'dbms\_scheduler.create\_job\_class' procedure. The table has two columns: '标题' (Title) and '位置' (Location). The table lists various topics related to the procedure, including 'Scheduling Jobs with Oracle S...', 'DBMS\_SCHEDULER', 'Administering the Scheduler', 'Using the Scheduler', 'Administering Oracle Scheduler', 'Contents', and 'List of Tables'. The search dialog box is open, showing the search criteria 'dbms\_scheduler.create\_job\_class' and the search results.

### service

This attribute specifies the database service that the jobs in this class have affinity to. In an Oracle RAC environment, this means that the jobs in this class only run on those database instances that are assigned to the specific service.

Note that a service can be mapped to a resource consumer group, so you can also control resources allocated to jobs by specifying a service. See

*DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER.SET\_CONSUMER\_GROUP\_MAPPING* for details. If both the *resource\_consumer\_group* and *service* attributes are specified, and if the service is mapped to a resource consumer group, the *resource\_consumer\_group* attribute takes precedence.

If no service is specified, the job class belongs to the default service, which means it has no service affinity and any one of the database instances within the cluster might run the job. If the service that a job class belongs to is dropped, the job class will then belong to the default service.

If the specified service does not exist when creating the job class, then an error occurs.

### 1.5.1.2 创建 service

基于 RAC 环境中使用的应用程序,有时候希望某个特定的应用程序仅仅运行在 RAC 的子节点,或者说为某些应用程序分配一个首要节点。对此, Oracle 可以使用 **services** 来实现。

这个具体可以参考官方文档：**Oracle® Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference 11g Release 2 (11.2) E40758-03**

### 1.5.2 一个测试案例(获取所有节点的 IP 地址)

```
--- ORA-24247, "network access denied by access control list (ACL)"
begin
  dbms_network_acl_admin.drop_acl(acl => 'UTL_INADDR_LHR.xml');
  commit;
end;
/
begin
  dbms_network_acl_admin.create_acl(acl          => 'UTL_INADDR_LHR.xml',
                                   description => 'UTL_INADDR',
                                   principal   => 'MDSYS',
                                   is_grant    => TRUE,
                                   privilege   => 'resolve');
  commit;

  dbms_network_acl_admin.add_privilege(acl          => 'UTL_INADDR_LHR.xml',
                                       principal => 'MDSYS',
                                       is_grant  => TRUE,
                                       privilege => 'connect');
  commit;

  dbms_network_acl_admin.assign_acl(acl          => 'UTL_INADDR_LHR.xml',
                                   host          => '*');
  commit;
```

```
end;
/

drop table t_ipaddress_lhr;
create table t_ipaddress_lhr(INST_ID number, host_name varchar2(255), host_ip
varchar2(255) );

create or replace view vh_ipaddress_lhr as
SELECT a.HOST_ID || ': ' || a.HOST_ADDRESS host_ip1,
       a.HOST_ADDRESS host_ip2,
       a.HOST_ID host_name2
FROM v$diag_alert_ext a
WHERE a.COMPONENT_ID = 'rdbms'
      AND upper(a.FILENAME) =
      (SELECT upper(substr(d.VALUE, 1, (length(d.VALUE) - 5)) ||
                        'alert' || substr(d.VALUE, -6, 1) || 'log.xml')
       FROM v$parameter d
       WHERE d.NAME = 'background_dump_dest')
and a.INDX =
      (SELECT max(b.INDX)
       FROM v$diag_alert_ext b
       WHERE b.COMPONENT_ID = 'rdbms'
            and upper(b.FILENAME) =
            (SELECT upper(substr(d.VALUE, 1, (length(d.VALUE) - 5)) ||
                              'alert' || substr(d.VALUE, -6, 1) ||
                              'log.xml')
             FROM v$parameter d
             WHERE d.NAME = 'background_dump_dest')));
/

create or replace procedure ph_ip_lhr as

V_SQL VARCHAR2(4000);
begin

insert into t_ipaddress_lhr
(inst_id, host_name)
SELECT v.INSTANCE_NUMBER, v.HOST_NAME FROM v$instance v;
commit;

V_SQL := 'update t_ipaddress_lhr t
set t.host_ip = utl_inaddr.GET_HOST_ADDRESS
where t.inst_id = userenv(''instance'')';
```

```
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE V_SQL;

commit;

exception
when others then

V_SQL := 'update t_ipaddress_lhr t
set t.host_ip =
(SELECT v.host_ip2 FROM vh_ipaddress_lhr v)
where t.inst_id = userenv(''instance'')';
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE V_SQL;
commit;

end ph_ip_lhr;
/

begin

for cur in (select v.INST_ID,
v.INSTANCE_NAME,
'INST_LHR_' || v.inst_id service_name,
'LHR_RAC' || v.INST_ID || ' _JOB_CLASS' job_class_name,
'RAC_LHR_' || V.INST_ID JOB_NAME
from gv$instance v) loop
begin
dbms_service.stop_service(service_name => cur.service_name,
instance_name => cur.instance_name);
dbms_service.delete_service(service_name => cur.service_name);
exception
when others then
null;
end;
begin
dbms_scheduler.drop_job_class(job_class_name => cur.job_class_name,
force => true);
exception
when others then
null;
end;
begin
dbms_scheduler.drop_job(job_name => CUR.JOB_NAME, force => TRUE);
exception
when others then
null;
```

```

end;
end loop;

for cur in (select v.INST_ID,
                 v.INSTANCE_NAME,
                 'INST_LHR_' || v.inst_id service_name,
                 'LHR_RAC' || v.INST_ID || '_JOB_CLASS' job_class_name,
                 'RAC_LHR_' || V.INST_ID JOB_NAME
                 from gv$instance v) loop
    dbms_service.create_service(service_name => cur.service_name,
                               network_name => cur.service_name);
    dbms_service.start_service(service_name => cur.service_name,
                               instance_name => cur.instance_name);

    dbms_scheduler.create_job_class(job_class_name => cur.job_class_name,
                                    service          => cur.service_name);

    DBMS_SCHEDULER.create_job(job_name          => 'RAC_LHR_' || CUR.INST_ID,
                              job_type          => 'STORED_PROCEDURE',
                              job_action        => 'ph_ip_lhr',
                              repeat_interval  => NULL, -- 'FREQ=MINUTELY;INTERVAL=1'
                              job_class        => cur.job_class_name,
                              end_date         => NULL,
                              enabled          => TRUE);

end loop;
end;
/

```

查看结果：

```
SELECT * FROM t_ipaddress_lhr;
```

	INST_ID	HOST_NAME	HOST_IP
1	2	ZFXDESKDB2 ...	22.188.194.66 ...
2	1	ZFXDESKDB1 ...	22.188.194.64 ...

## 1.6 总结

简单点：

- ① dbms\_job 下指定实例运行 job 的方法是执行 SYS.DBMS\_JOB.SUBMIT 包创建 job 的时候指定 instance 参数，



很简单

② DBMS\_SCHEDULER 下指定实例运行 job 稍微有点复杂, 创建 service , 创建 job\_class , 然后创建 job 才可以, 具体参考案例的代码。

## About Me

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