oracle中 sysdate 时区偏差

参考 ： https://blog.csdn.net/gyanp/article/details/8178232
https://community.hpe.com/t5/General/Oracle-SYSDATE-show-old-date/td-p/4954827
http://www.fengbin.com/2011/10/oracle-sysdate-timezone.html

This is what metalink says
The SYSDATE function simply performs a system-call to the Operating System to get the time (a "gettimeofday" call).

The OS (Unix) TZ environment variable influences the time that the OS will pass on to Oracle. So even though sysdate itself does not use the timezones in the database, it is influenced by the (non-Oracle) TZ environment variable on the OS.

To debug situations in which you have a unexplained difference between the oracle sysdate and the system time you see on Unix, use the following method:

telnet to the unix machine

connect using sqlplus in the telnet session:

1)) once through the listener using a tnsnames alias
$sqlplus user/password@[tnsnames alias]
SQL>select to_char(sysdate,'DD-MON-YY HH24:MI:SS') from dual;

2) once trough a "local" ORACLE_SID connection
$env | egrep 'ORACLE_SID'
$sqlplus user/password
SQL>select to_char(sysdate,'DD-MON-YY HH24:MI:SS') from dual;

Check that the time in the banner of sqlplus (SQL*Plus: Release 10.1.0.4.0 - Production on Wo Jan 11 15:05:46 2006) is reflecting the time based on the current TZ set in the Unix (!) session.

If the results are different this means that the listener is started with a different TZ then you current user environment. To resolve this simply stop and start listener with the TZ you want to use. if you are using MTS then you might see a correct result with a dedicated connection, in that case stop and start also the database with the correct TZ.