Oracle中查询被锁的表和杀掉session

1. 如何查看session级的等待事件?

当我们对数据库的性能进行调整时,一个最重要的参考指标就是系统等待事件。

\$system_event, v\$session_event, v\$session_wait这三个视图里记录的就是系统级和session级的等待事件,通过查询这些视图你可以发现数据库的一些操作到底在等待什么,是磁盘I/0,缓冲区忙,还是插锁等等。

查询你的每个应用程序到底在等待什么,从而针对这些信息对数据库的性能进行调整:

select s.username, s.program, s. status, se.event, se.total_waits, se.total_timeouts, se.time_waited, se.average_wait from v\$session s, v\$session_event se Where s.sid=se.sid And se.event not like 'SQ1*Net%' And s.status = 'ACTIVE' And s.username is not null;

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2. oracle中查询被锁的表并释放session
SELECT A. OWNER,
A. OBJECT_NAME,
B. XIDUSN,
B. XIDSLOT,
B. XIDSQN,
B. SESSION_ID,
B. ORACLE USERNAME,
B. OS USER NAME,
B. PROCESS,
B. LOCKED_MODE,
C. MACHINE,
C. STATUS,
C. SERVER,
C. SID,
C. SERIAL#,
C. PROGRAM
FROM ALL_OBJECTS A, V$LOCKED_OBJECT B, SYS.GV_$SESSION C
WHERE (A. OBJECT_ID = B. OBJECT_ID)
AND (B. PROCESS = C. PROCESS)
ORDER BY 1, 2;
释放session:
alter system kill session 'sid, serial#'
eg : alter system kill session '30, 2412';
3. 查看占用系统io较大的session:
SELECT se. sid,
se. serial#,
pr. SPID,
se. username.
se, status,
se. terminal,
se. program,
se. MODULE,
se. sql_address,
st. event,
st.pltext,
si.physical_reads,
si.block_changes
FROM v$session se, v$session_wait st, v$sess_io si, v$process pr
WHERE st. sid = se. sid AND st. sid = si. sid
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AND se. PADDR = pr. ADDR

AND st.event NOT LIKE '%SQL%' ORDER BY physical_reads DESC;

AND se.sid > 6 AND st.wait_time = 0

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from v$session a, v$process b, v$sesstat c
where c.statistic#=12 and c.sid=a.sid and a.paddr=b.addr order by value desc;
5. 查询session被锁的:
select sys.v_$session.osuser, sys.v_$session.machine, v$lock.sid,
   sys. v $session. serial#,
   decode (v$lock. type,
   'MR', 'Media Recovery',
   'RT', 'Redo Thread',
   'UN', 'User Name',
   'TX', 'Transaction',
   'TM', 'DML',
   'UL', 'PL/SQL User Lock',
   'DX', 'Distributed Xaction',
   'CF', 'Control File',
   'IS', 'Instance State',
   'FS', 'File Set',
   'IR', 'Instance Recovery',
   'ST', 'Disk Space Transaction',
   'TS', 'Temp Segment',
   'IV', 'Library Cache Invalida-tion',
   'LS', 'Log Start or Switch',
   'RW', 'Row Wait',
   'SQ', 'Sequence Number',
   'TE', 'Extend Table',
   'TT', 'Temp Table',
   'Unknown') LockType,
   rtrim(object_type) || ' ' || rtrim(owner) || '.' || object_name object_name,
   decode(1mode, 0, 'None',
   1, 'Null',
   2, 'Row-S',
   3, 'Row-X',
   4, 'Share',
   5, 'S/Row-X',
   6, 'Exclusive', 'Unknown') LockMode,
   decode (request, 0, 'None',
   1, 'Null',
   2, 'Row-S',
   3, 'Row-X',
   4, 'Share',
   5, 'S/Row-X',
   6, 'Exclusive', 'Unknown') RequestMode,
   ctime, block b
   from v$lock, all_objects, sys.v_$session
   where v$Lock.sid > 6 and sys. v_session.sid = v$lock.sid
   and v$lock.id1 = all_objects.object_id;
6. 0S-级for kill 处理0racle中杀不掉的锁
如果利用上面的命令杀死一个进程后,进程状态被置为"killed",但是锁定的资源很长时间没有被释放,
那么可以在os一级再杀死相应
--1 查询session被锁的sql,简要查询,得到SID
select object_name, machine, s. sid, s. serial#
from v$locked object 1, dba objects o ,v$session s
where 1.object_id = o.object_id and 1.session_id=s.sid;
--2 使用alter system kill session '24, 111'; (其中24, 111分别是上面查询出的sid, serial#)进行释放
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select a. sid, spid, status, substr(a. program, 1, 40) prog, a. terminal, osuser, value/60/100 value

4. 找出耗cpu较多的session:

--3 执行下面的语句获得进程(线程)号, sid为第一步查询出的sid号:

select spid, osuser, s.program

from v\$session s,v\$process p

where s.paddr=p.addr and s.sid=30;

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4. 在0S上杀死这个进程(线程):

1)在unix上,用root身份执行命令:

#kill -9 12345 (即第3步查询出的spid)

2)在windows (unix也适用)用orakill杀死线程,orakill是oracle提供的一个可执行命令,语法为:

orakill sid thread

其中:

sid: 表示要杀死的进程属于的实例名

thread: 是要杀掉的线程号,即第3步查询出的spid。

例: c:>orakill orcl 12345

参考: https://www.cnblogs.com/tracy/archive/2011/08/04/2127461.html