

oracle问题集（四）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/143/2021_2022_oracle_E9_97_AE_E9_c102_143208.htm 136. 将N秒转换为时分秒格式？

```
set serverout on declare N number := 1000000. ret varchar2(100). begin ret := trunc(n/3600) || 小时 ||
```

```
to_char(to_date(mod(n,3600),sssss),fm"mi"分 "ss"秒").
```

```
dbms_output.put_line(ret). end. 137. 如何查询做比较大的排序的进程？
```

```
SELECT b.tablespace, b.segfile#, b.segblk#, b.blocks,
```

```
a.sid, a.serial#, a.username, a.osuser, a.status FROM v$session
```

```
a,v$sort_usage b WHERE a.saddr = b.session_addr ORDER BY
```

```
b.tablespace, b.segfile#, b.segblk#, b.blocks . 138. 如何查询做比较大的排序的进程的SQL语句？
```

```
0select /* ORDERED */ sql_text
```

```
from v$sqltext a where a.hash_value = ( 0select sql_hash_value from
```

```
v$session b where b.sid = amp.serial) order by piece asc . 139. 如何
```

```
查找重复记录？
```

```
SELECT * FROM TABLE_NAME WHERE ROWID!=(SELECT MAX(ROWID) FROM TABLE_NAME D
```

```
WHERE TABLE_NAME.COL1=D.COL1 AND
```

```
TABLE_NAME.COL2=D.COL2). 140. 如何删除重复记录？
```

```
DELETE FROM TABLE_NAME WHERE ROWID!=(SELECT MAX(ROWID) FROM TABLE_NAME D WHERE
```

```
TABLE_NAME.COL1=D.COL1 AND
```

```
TABLE_NAME.COL2=D.COL2). 141. 如何快速编译所有视图？
```

```
SQL >SPOOL VIEW1.SQL SQL >SELECT ' ALTER VIEW ' ||TNAME|| ' COMPILE. ' FROM TAB. SQL >SPOOL OFF 然后执行VIEW1.SQL即可。 SQL >@VIEW1.SQL. 142.
```

ORA-01555 SNAPSHOT TOO OLD的解决办法 增加MINEXTENTS的值，增加区的大小，设置一个高的OPTIMAL值。 143. 事务要求的回滚段空间不够，表现为表空间用满（ORA-01560错误），回滚段扩展到达参数MAXEXTENTS的值（ORA-01628）的解决办法. 向回滚段表空间添加文件或使已有的文件变大；增加MAXEXTENTS的值。 144. 如何加密ORACLE的存储过程？下列存储过程内容放在AA.SQL文件中 create or replace procedure testCCB(i in number) as begin dbms_output.put_line(输入参数是||to_char(i)). end. SQL>wrap iname=a.sql. PL/SQL Wrapper: Release 8.1.7.0.0 - Production on Tue Nov 27 22:26:48 2001 Copyright (c) Oracle Corporation 1993, 2000. All Rights Reserved. Processing AA.sql to AA.plb 运行AA.plb SQL> @AA.plb . 145. 如何监控事例的等待？ 0select event,sum(decode(wait_Time,0,0,1)) "Prev", sum(decode(wait_Time,0,1,0)) "Curr",count(*) "Tot" from v\$session_Wait group by event order by 4. 146. 如何回滚段的争用情况？ 0select name, waits, gets, waits/gets "Ratio" from v\$rollstat C, v\$rollname D where C.usn = D.usn. 147. 如何监控表空间的 I/O 比例？ 0select B.tablespace_name name,B.file_name "file",A.phyrds pyr, A.phyblkrd pbr,A.phywrts pyw, A.phyblkwrt pbw from v\$filestat A, dba_data_files B where A.file# = B.file_id order by B.tablespace_name. 148. 如何监控文件系统的 I/O 比例？ 0select substr(C.file#,1,2) "#", substr(C.name,1,30) "Name", C.status, C.bytes, D.phyrds, D.phywrts from v\$datafile C, v\$filestat D where C.file# = D.file#. 149. 如何在某个用户下找所有的索引？ 0select user_indexes.table_name, user_indexes.index_name,uniqueness,

column_name from user_ind_columns, user_indexes where user_ind_columns.index_name = user_indexes.index_name and user_ind_columns.table_name = user_indexes.table_name order by user_indexes.table_type, user_indexes.table_name, user_indexes.index_name, column_position.

150. 如何监控 SGA 的命中率？
`0select a.value b.value "logical_reads", c.value "phys_reads", round(100 * ((a.value b.value)-c.value) / (a.value b.value)) "BUFFER HIT RATIO" from v$sysstat a, v$sysstat b, v$sysstat c where a.statistic# = 38 and b.statistic# = 39 and c.statistic# = 40.`

151. 如何监控 SGA 中字典缓冲区的命中率？
`0select parameter, gets, Getmisses, getmisses/(gets getmisses)*100 "miss ratio", (1-(sum(getmisses)/ (sum(gets) sum(getmisses))))*100 "Hit ratio" from v$rowcache where gets getmisses 0 group by parameter, gets, getmisses.`

152. 如何监控 SGA 中共享缓存区的命中率，应该小于1%？
`0select sum(pins) "Total Pins", sum(reloads) "Total Reloads", sum(reloads)/sum(pins) *100 libcache from v$librarycache. 0select sum(pinhits-reloads)/sum(pins) "hit radio",sum(reloads)/sum(pins) "reload percent" from v$librarycache.`

153. 如何显示所有数据库对象的类别和大小？
`0select count(name) num_instances, type, sum(source_size) source_size, sum(parsed_size) parsed_size, sum(code_size) code_size, sum(error_size) error_size, sum(source_size) sum(parsed_size) sum(code_size) sum(error_size) size_required from dba_object_size group by type order by 2.`

154. 监控 SGA 中重做日志缓存区的命中率，应该小于1%
`SELECT name, gets, misses, immediate_gets, immediate_misses,`

Decode(gets,0,0,misses/gets*100) ratio1, Decode(immediate_gets
 immediate_misses,0,0, immediate_misses/(immediate_gets
 immediate_misses)*100) ratio2 FROM v\$latch WHERE name IN
 (redo allocation, redo copy). 155. 监控内存和硬盘的排序比率，
 最好使它小于 .10，增加 sort_area_size SELECT name, value
 FROM v\$sysstat WHERE name IN (sorts (memory), sorts (disk)).
 156. 如何监控当前数据库谁在运行什么SQL语句？ SELECT
 osuser, username, sql_text from v\$session a, v\$sqltext b where
 a.sql_address =b.address order by address, piece. 157. 如何监控字
 典缓冲区？ SELECT (SUM(PINS - RELOADS)) / SUM(PINS)
 "LIB CACHE" FROM V\$LIBRARYCACHE. SELECT
 (SUM(GETS - GETMISSES - USAGE - FIXED)) / SUM(GETS)
 "ROW CACHE" FROM V\$ROWCACHE. SELECT SUM(PINS)
 "EXECUTIONS", SUM(RELOADS) "CACHE MISSES WHILE
 EXECUTING" FROM V\$LIBRARYCACHE. 后者除以前者,此比
 率小于1%,接近0%为好。 SELECT SUM(GETS) "DICTIONARY
 GETS",SUM(GETMISSES) "DICTIONARY CACHE GET
 MISSES" FROM V\$ROWCACHE 158. 监控 MTS 0select
 busy/(busy idle) "shared servers busy" from v\$dispatcher. 此值大
 于0.5时，参数需加大 0select sum(wait)/sum(totalq) "dispatcher
 waits" from v\$queue where type=dispatcher. 0select count(*) from
 v\$dispatcher. 0select servers_highwater from v\$mts.
 servers_highwater接近mts_max_servers时，参数需加大 159. 如
 何知道当前用户的ID号？ SQL>SHOW USER. OR SQL>0select
 user from dual. 160. 如何查看碎片程度高的表？ SELECT
 segment_name table_name, COUNT(*) extents FROM

dba_segments WHERE owner NOT IN (SYS, SYSTEM) GROUP BY segment_name HAVING COUNT(*) = (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*)) FROM dba_segments GROUP BY segment_name).

161. 如何知道表在表空间中的存储情况? 0select

segment_name,sum(bytes),count(*) ext_quan from dba_extents where tablespace_name=amp.owner group by segment_name. 163

、 如何知道使用CPU多的用户session? 11是cpu used by this

session 0select a.sid,spid,status,substr(a.program,1,40)

prog,a.terminal,osuser,value/60/100 value from v\$session

a,v\$process b,v\$sesstat c where c.statistic#=11 and c.sid=a.sid and

a.paddr=b.addr order by value desc. 164. 如何知道监听器日志文件? 以8I为例

\$ORACLE_HOME/NETWORK/LOG/LISTENER.LOG 165. 如何

知道监听器参数文件? 以8I为例

\$ORACLE_HOME/NETWORK/ADMIN/LISTENER.ORA 166.

如何知道TNS 连接文件? 以8I为例

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如何知道Sql*Net 环境文件? 以8I为例

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何知道警告日志文件? 以8I为例

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如何知道基本结构? 以8I为例

\$ORACLE_HOME/RDBMS/ADMIN/STANDARD.SQL 170. 如

何知道建立数据字典视图? 以8I为例

\$ORACLE_HOME/RDBMS/ADMIN/CATALOG.SQL 171. 如何

知道建立审计用数据字典视图? 以8I为例

\$ORACLE_HOME/RDBMS/ADMIN/CATAUDIT.SQL 172. 如何知道建立快照用数据字典视图? 以8I为例

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