

OracleJob任务异常原因分析及其解决（2）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\\_OracleJob\\_E4\\_c102\\_143637.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/143/2021_2022_OracleJob_E4_c102_143637.htm) 进行恢复尝试 怀疑是CJQ0进程失效，首先

设置JOB\_QUEUE\_PROCESSES为0，Oracle会杀掉CJQ0及相应job进程 SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET

JOB\_QUEUE\_PROCESSES = 0. 等2~3分钟，重新设置 SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET JOB\_QUEUE\_PROCESSES = 5. 此

时PMON会重起CJQ0进程 Thu Nov 18 11:59:50 2004 ALTER SYSTEM SET job\_queue\_processes=0 SCOPE=MEMORY. Thu Nov 18 12:01:30 2004 ALTER SYSTEM SET

job\_queue\_processes=10 SCOPE=MEMORY. Thu Nov 18 12:01:30

2004 Restarting dead background process CJQ0 CJQ0 started with pid=8但是Job仍然不执行，而且在再次修改的时候，CJQ0直接死掉了。 Thu Nov 18 13:52:05 2004 ALTER SYSTEM SET

job\_queue\_processes=0 SCOPE=MEMORY. Thu Nov 18 14:09:30 2004 ALTER SYSTEM SET job\_queue\_processes=10

SCOPE=MEMORY. Thu Nov 18 14:10:27 2004 ALTER SYSTEM SET job\_queue\_processes=0 SCOPE=MEMORY. Thu Nov 18

14:10:42 2004 ALTER SYSTEM SET job\_queue\_processes=10 SCOPE=MEMORY. Thu Nov 18 14:31:07 2004 ALTER SYSTEM

SET job\_queue\_processes=0 SCOPE=MEMORY. Thu Nov 18 14:40:14 2004 ALTER SYSTEM SET job\_queue\_processes=10

SCOPE=MEMORY. Thu Nov 18 14:40:28 2004 ALTER SYSTEM SET job\_queue\_processes=0 SCOPE=MEMORY. Thu Nov 18

14:40:33 2004 ALTER SYSTEM SET job\_queue\_processes=1

SCOPE=MEMORY. Thu Nov 18 14:40:40 2004 ALTER SYSTEM SET job\_queue\_processes=10 SCOPE=MEMORY. Thu Nov 18 15:00:42 2004 ALTER SYSTEM SET job\_queue\_processes=0 SCOPE=MEMORY. Thu Nov 18 15:01:36 2004 ALTER SYSTEM SET job\_queue\_processes=15 SCOPE=MEMORY. 尝试重启数据库，这个必须在晚上进行：PMON started with pid=2 DBW0 started with pid=3 LGWR started with pid=4 CKPT started with pid=5 SMON started with pid=6 RECO started with pid=7 CJQ0 started with pid=8 QMN0 started with pid=9 ....CJQ0正常启动，但是Job仍然不执行。没办法了... 继续研究...居然发现Oracle有这样一个bug：

1. Clear description of the problem encountered: slgcsf() / slgcs() on Solaris will stop incrementing after 497 days 2 hrs 28 mins (approx) machine uptime.
2. Pertinent configuration information No special configuration other than long machine uptime. .
3. Indication of the frequency and predictability of the problem 100% but only after 497 days.
4. Sequence of events leading to the problem If the gethrtime() OS call returns a value > 42949672950000000 nanoseconds then slgcs() stays at 0xffffffff. This can cause some problems in parts of the code which rely on slgcs() to keep moving. eg: In kkjssrh() does "now = slgcs(&se)" and compares that to a previous timestamp. After 497 days uptime slgcs() keeps returning 0xffffffff so "now - kkjlsrt" will always return 0. .
5. Technical impact on the customer. Include persistent after effects. In this case DBMS JOBS stopped running after 497 days uptime. Other symptoms could occur in various places in the code.

好么，原来是计时器溢出了，一检查我的主机: bash-2.03\$ uptime 10:00pm up

500 day(s), 14:57, 1 user, load average: 1.31, 1.09, 1.08 bash-2.03\$  
date Fri Nov 19 22:00:14 CST 2004刚好到事发时是497天多一点。  
安排重起主机系统，这个问题够郁闷的，谁曾想Oracle这都成... Oracle最后声称: fix made it into 9.2.0.6 patchset。在Solaris上的9206尚未发布...晕.好了，就当是个经历吧，如果有问题非常不可思议的话，那么大胆怀疑Oracle吧，是Bug，可能就是Bug。重起以后问题解决，状态如下: \$ sqlplus "/ as sysdba"  
SQL\*Plus: Release 9.2.0.3.0 - Production on Fri Nov 26 09:21:21  
2004 Copyright (c) 1982, 2002, Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved. Connected to: Oracle9i Enterprise Edition Release 9.2.0.3.0 - Production With the Partitioning, OLAP and Oracle Data Mining options JServer Release 9.2.0.3.0 - Production SQL> 0select job,last\_date,last\_sec,next\_date,next\_sec from user\_jobs. JOB  
LAST\_DATE LAST\_SEC NEXT\_DATE NEXT\_SEC 70  
26-NOV-04 09:21:04 26-NOV-04 09:26:00 SQL> / JOB  
LAST\_DATE LAST\_SEC NEXT\_DATE NEXT\_SEC 70  
26-NOV-04 09:26:01 26-NOV-04 09:31:00 SQL> SQL> 0select \*  
from v\$timer. HSECS 3388153 SQL> 0select \* from v\$timer.  
HSECS 3388319 SQL> FAQ 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)