

oracle认证:关于Oracle的Dual表Oracle认证考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/565/2021\\_2022\\_oracle\\_E8\\_AE\\_A4\\_E8\\_c102\\_565783.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/565/2021_2022_oracle_E8_AE_A4_E8_c102_565783.htm) 有朋友问到关于Oracle的Dual表问题，并且提到了Tom的一个链接

: <http://asktom.oracle.com/pls/asktom/f?p=100:11:0:::>  
: P11\_QUESTION\_ID:1562813956388 很多人关心的是Dual的内部实现，这Oracle自然是不会披露的，不过我们可以从一些有限的资料获得关于Dual的印象：There is internalized code that makes this happen. Code checks that ensure that a table scan of SYS.DUAL only returns one row. SvrMgrl behaviour is incorrect but this is now an obsolete product. The base issue you should always remember and keep is: DUAL table should always have 1 ROW. Dual is a normal table with one dummy column of varchar2(1). This is basically used from several applications as a pseudo table for getting results from a select statement that use functions like sysdate or other prebuilt or application functions. If DUAL has no rows at all some applications (that use DUAL) may fail with NO\_DATA\_FOUND exception. If DUAL has more than 1 row then applications (that use DUAL) may fail with TOO\_MANY\_ROWS exception. So DUAL should ALWAYS have 1 and only 1 row. 前两句话最为关键，实际上我们也容易猜到，Oracle通过内部代码来实现对于DUAL的访问和控制，并且通过Internal Code使得这个表与众不同。Tom提到在Close了Database之后，可以看到这个表的内存地址及展现，这说明这个表的结构并不单纯：SQL>alter database close. Database

altered. SQL> select \* from dual. ADDR INDX INST\_ID D  
----- - 0A4F8858 0 1 X 注意不要更改Dual  
表的内容，否则可能引起数据库的问题。如果该表意外删除  
，可以通过设置初始化参数replication\_dependency\_tracking =  
FALSE，重启数据库来重建该表。更多优质资料尽在百考试  
题论坛 百考试题在线题库 oracle认证更多详细资料 100Test 下  
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