1 查看阻塞和锁

```
SELECT T3.Sid,
       T3.Serial#,
       T1.Object_Name,
       T2.Locked_Mode,
       T3.Username,
       T3.Status,
       T3.Machine,
       T3.Sql_Id,
       T2.Os_User_Name
  FROM Dba_Objects     T1,
       V$locked_Object T2,
       V$session       T3
 WHERE T1.Object_Id = T2.Object_Id
   AND T2.Session_Id = T3.Sid;

ALTER System Kill Session '1583,51746';
```

2 查看DDL锁定

```
select * FROM dba_ddl_locks;
```

3 查看磁盘读最多的SQL

```
SELECT *
  FROM (SELECT rownum rn,
               t.*
          FROM v$sql t
         ORDER BY t.disk_reads DESC)
 WHERE rn < 10;
```

4 查看逻辑读取最多的SQL

```
SELECT *
```

```
  FROM (SELECT rownum rn,
               t.*
          FROM v$sql t
         ORDER BY t.BUFFER_GETS DESC)
 WHERE rn < 10;
```

5 查看耗费CPU资源最多的SQL

```
SELECT *
  FROM (SELECT rownum rn,
               t.*
          FROM v$sql t
         ORDER BY t.CPU_TIME DESC)
 WHERE rn < 10;
```

6 显示哪些对象被哪些会话锁住

```
/*showlock.sql*/
COLUMN o_name FOR a10
COLUMN lock_type FOR a20
COLUMN object_name FOR a15

SELECT rpad(t1.oracle_username, 10) o_name,
      t1.session_id sid,
      decode(t1.locked_mode,
             0,
             'None',
             1,
             'Null',
             2,
             'Row Share',
             3,
             'Row Exclusive',
             4,
             'Share',
```

```
            5,
            'Share Row Exclusive',
            6,
            'Exclusive') lock_type,
       t2.object_name,
       t1.xidusn,
       t1.xidslot,
       t1.xidsqn
  FROM v$locked_object t1
  JOIN all_objects t2
    ON t1.object_id = t2.object_id;
```

7 显示当前所有TM和TX锁信息

```
/*showalllock.sql*/
column request for 9999
SELECT t1.sid,
       t1.type,
       t1.id1,
       t1.id2,
       decode(t1.lmode,
              0,
              'None',
              1,
              'Null',
              2,
              'Row Share',
              3,
              'Row Exclusive',
              4,
              'Share',
              5,
              'Share Row Exclusive',
              6,
              'Exclusive') lock_type,
```

```
       t1.request,
       t1.ctime,
       t1.block
  FROM v$lock t1
 WHERE t1.type IN ('TX', 'TM');
```

8 与上面的相同，加上排序

```
/*showlockorder.sql*/
COLUMN SID format 99999
COLUMN RESOURCE_ format a15
COLUMN request format a15
SELECT t1.type || '-' || t1.id1 || '-' || t1.id2 resource_,
       t1.sid,
       decode(t1.lmode,
              0,
              'None',
              1,
              'Null',
              2,
              'Row Share',
              3,
              'Row Exclusive',
              4,
              'Share',
              5,
              'Share Row Exclusive',
              6,
              'Exclusive') lock_type,
       decode(t1.request,
              0,
              'None',
              1,
              'Null',
              2,
```

```
            'Row Share',
            3,
            'Row Exclusive',
            4,
            'Share',
            5,
            'Share Row Exclusive',
            6,
            'Exclusive') request,
       t1.ctime,
       t1.block
  FROM v$lock t1
 WHERE t1.type IN ('TX', 'TM')
 ORDER BY resource_,
          t1.ctime DESC;
```

9 筛选系统CPU高消耗的SQL语句

```
SELECT *
  FROM (SELECT t1.sql_id,
               to_char(t2.begin_interval_time, 'yyyy-mm-dd hh24') dt,
               SUM(t1.cpu_time_total) / 1000000 / 60 cpu_time,
               SUM(t1.executions_delta) executes
          FROM dba_hist_sqlstat t1
          JOIN dba_hist_snapshot t2
            ON t1.snap_id = t2.snap_id
           AND t1.instance_number = t2.instance_number
           AND t1.instance_number = 1
           AND to_char(t2.begin_interval_time, 'yyyy-mm-dd hh24') >=
               '2018-06-05 08'
         GROUP BY t1.sql_id,
                  to_char(t2.begin_interval_time, 'yyyy-mm-dd hh24')
         ORDER BY 3 DESC)
 WHERE rownum < 11;
```

```
SELECT * FROM v$sql t WHERE t.SQL_ID='6gvch1xu9ca3g';
```