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- On check les process les plus consommateurs :

```
oracle@machine:~$ ps -ef |grep oracle|grep LOCAL |awk '{ if ($4>50) print $2}'
9486516
```

- Une session SQL Plus permet d'obtenir plus d'infos :

```
oracle@machine:~$ su - oracle
oracle@machine:~$ export ORACLE_SID=XXXXXXXXX
oracle@machine:~$ sqlplus ...
```

SQL*Plus: Release 9.2.0.6.0 - Production on Tue Jul 24 10:42:59 2007

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Connected to:
Oracle9i Enterprise Edition Release 9.2.0.6.0 - 64bit Production
JServer Release 9.2.0.6.0 - Production

```
SQL> set linesize 300
SQL> col machine format A10
SQL> select a.username, a.osuser, a.machine, b.spid, b.pid
2  from v$session a, v$process b
3  where a.paddr = b.addr and b.spid=9486516;
```

USERNAME	OSUSER	MACHINE	SPID	PID
ADMIN	AdmMOE	WORKGROUP\	9486516	32
		SERVER		

- On vérifie que ça concorde :

```
oracle@machine:~$ lsof -i:1521 -p 9486516
COMMAND  PID  USER  FD   TYPE    DEVICE  SIZE/OFF  NODE NAME
oracle  9486516  oracle  38u  IPv4  0xf10000f004ce8b58  0t2229122  TCP machine1:1521->machine2.fr.net.intra:6951
```

- On va faire un tour sur la machine distante (ici un Windows) :

```
netstat -an
```

- Et on détermine le process incriminé :

```
[TCP] D:\sea752_F\siebsrvr\bin\siebsh.exe
PID: 6496
State: ESTABLISHED
Local: machine2.fr.net.intra:6951
Remote: machine1.fr.net.intra:1521
```

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<https://unix.ndlp.info/> - **Where there is a shell, there is a way**

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https://unix.ndlp.info/doku.php/informatique:base_de_donnees:identifier_une_session_qui_pose_probleme

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