

Oracle8i Release3

Job Queue 研究

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目錄

1. 問題.....	3
2. 語法.....	3
3. 範例.....	4
4. 範例 2.....	5
5. 參考網頁.....	5

1. 問題

這個語法的問題主要是為了解決我們，想要定期去執行某些指令。或是想要延續某些指令在數分鐘之後執行。所出現的，他可以當成是定期的系統程式。

2. 語法

```
DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT (
    job      OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    what     IN  VARCHAR2,
    next_date IN DATE DEFAULT sysdate,
    interval IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'null',
    no_parse IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    instance IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT any_instance,
    force    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 16-2 SUBMIT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
job	Number of the job being run.
what	PL/SQL procedure to run.
next_date	Next date when the job will be run.
interval	Date function that calculates the next time to run the job. The default is NULL. This must evaluate to a either a future point in time or NULL.
no_parse	A flag. The default is FALSE. If this is set to FALSE, then Oracle parses the procedure associated with the job. If this is set to TRUE, then Oracle parses the procedure associated with the job the first time that the job is run. For example, if you want to submit a job before you have created the tables associated with the job, then set this to TRUE.
instance	When a job is submitted, specifies which instance can run the job.

force	If this is TRUE, then any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance. If this is FALSE (the default), then the specified instance must be running; otherwise the routine raises an exception.
-------	---

Usage Notes

The parameters `instance` and `force` are added for job queue affinity. Job queue affinity gives users the ability to indicate whether a particular instance or any instance can run a submitted job

3. 範例

As an example, let's submit a new job to the job queue. The job calls the procedure `DBMS_DDL.ANALYZE_OBJECT` to generate optimizer statistics for the table `DQUON.ACCOUNTS`. The statistics are based on a sample of half the rows of the `ACCOUNTS` table. The job is run every 24 hours.

```
VARIABLE jobno number;  
BEGIN  
DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT(:jobno,  
'dbms_ddl.analyze_object("TABLE",  
"DQUON", "ACCOUNTS",  
"ESTIMATE", NULL, 50);',  
SYSDATE, SYSDATE + 1);  
COMMIT;  
END;  
/
```

結果：

Statement processed.

```
PRINT jobno
```

```
JOBNO
```

```
-----
```

```
14144
```

時間的設定

```
馬上執行 SYSDATE
```

延後數分鐘 SYSDATE +1/24 (1 就是代表一天 /24 小時 /60 分鐘 /60 秒)
ex: SYSDATE+1/24/4 十五分鐘後執行

4. 範例 2

就是我們現在主機上面的範例，執行後可以延後十五分鐘執行。但是插入時間的指令不是很對 所以時間怪怪的

```
VARIABLE jobno number;  
BEGIN  
  DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT(:jobno,  
    'TOU.TEST_JOB_QUEUE2("TEST_now");',  
    SYSDATE+1/24/4, NULL);  
  COMMIT;  
END;  
/
```

若要改成每天執行一次

```
VARIABLE jobno number;  
BEGIN  
  DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT(:jobno,  
    'TOU.TEST_JOB_QUEUE2("TEST_now");',  
    SYSDATE+1/24/4,SYSDATE+1);  
  COMMIT;  
END;  
/
```

5. 參考網頁

- [Oracle8i 官方網頁](#)
- [中文的一些相關資料 \(不過是定期同步用\)](#)