

SCN (System Change Number) 是Oracle数据库中保持数据一致性的主要机制。数据库内部的scn有好几种，会在后面的blog中慢慢细数。今天主要我们如何获取数据库的scn?

SCN是一个很大的数字，Oracle使用6 Bytes记录SCN，也就是48bit(一个byte是8bit，每个bit存储0或者1)，其最大值是其格式貌似由两部分组成： wrap.base

其中前面16bit的十进制数表示wrap，后面32bit的十进制数表示base，当base达到4 billion (4G)， wrap就会增加1。

这是因为Oracle使用c语言写的，在c语言里面 long 类型是一个32bit整数，即最大是 4G (4294967296, 2 power 32)，因此，scn若在自增的时候采用long类型的整数，正好是4字节，因此，当scn base (ktuxescnb)增加到4G的时候，就需要扩充，于是就有了scn wrap (ktuxescnw)，这个表示每满一个 4G (ktuxescnb) 则该值被重置为0，然后再次开始递增1。

因此，我们看到通常在oracle 7和以前的版本查询SCN通常使用： ktuxescnw*power(2,32)+ktuxescnb = scn

```
select max(ktuxescnw*power(2,32)+ktuxescnb) decimal_scn from x$ktuxe;
```

这个查询是获取回滚段事务表中最大的SCN Base和SCN Wrap，数据库当前最大的SCN为： wrap.base。

从oracle 8i开始，除了上述方法，还可以使用oradebug来dump内存中的scn:

```
oradebug setmypid
oradebug dumpvar sga kcsgscn_
select to_number('&sga_scn','xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx') from dual;
```

```
SYS% orcl> oradebug setmypid
Statement processed.
SYS% orcl> oradebug dumpvar sga kcsgscn_
kcsIf kcsgscn_ [060019598, 0600195C8) = 00131795 00000000 00000000 00000000 000034C2 00000000
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 60019278 00000000
SYS% orcl> select to_number('00131795','xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx') from dual;
```

```
TO_NUMBER('00131795','XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX')
```

```
-----
1251221
```

```
Elapsed: 00:00:00.00
```

```
SYS% orcl>
```

我的SCN太小了，不好区分scn base和scn wrap。。。

假设输出是这样的（下一节我们使用oradebug来修改scn）：

```
TO_CHAR(DBMS_FLASHBACK. CURSCN
```

```
750123371          31408141169
```

```
10进制: 31408141169
```

```
16进制: 750123371
```

那么我们可以分解一下这个16进制的数字：750123371

这里面 7也就是 0x7，代表scn wrap； 50123371 代表scn base，即：0x7.50123371 这个就是scn的值
我们来算一下对不对：

```
SYS% orcl> col wrap_base_scn format 99999999999999999999
```

```
SYS% orcl> select to_number(7,'xxxxxx') * 4 * power(2,30) + to_number(50123371,'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx')
wrap_base_scn from dual;
```

```
WRAP_BASE_SCN
```

```
-----
31408141169
```

```
Elapsed: 00:00:00.01
SYS% orcl>
```

```
4 * power(2,30) -----4G
SYS% orcl> select 4*1024*1024*1024 from dual;
```

```
4*1024*1024*1024
-----
4294967296
```

```
Elapsed: 00:00:00.00
SYS% orcl>
```

从9i开始,可以使用**dbms_flashback.get_system_change_number**来获取SCN,但是查询x\$ktuxe表的方法将不再被使用(后面可以通过实验证明):

```
select dbms_flashback.get_system_change_number decimal_scn from dual;
```

```
select to_char(dbms_flashback.get_system_change_number,'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx')
hex_scn,dbms_flashback.get_system_change_number decimal_curscn from dual;
```

```
SYS% orcl> select to_char(dbms_flashback.get_system_change_number,'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'),
2 dbms_flashback.get_system_change_number curscn from dual;
```

```
TO_CHAR(DBMS_FLASHBACK.    CURSCN
-----
131967    1251687
```

```
Elapsed: 00:00:00.00
SYS% orcl>
```

可以看见,我这个只有scn base,还没有scn wrap呢, o(∩_∩)o 哈哈 (scn wrap必须要超过4G的数字,即4294967290,才会有)

从10g以后可以使用查看**v\$database.current_scn**:

```
select current_scn from v$database;
```

我们来测试一下,看看哪种方法比较靠谱:

测试环境11.2:

```
alter system checkpoint;
select max(ktuxescnw*power(2,32)+ktuxescnb) decimal_scn from x$ktuxe;
select to_char(dbms_flashback.get_system_change_number,'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx')
hex_scn,dbms_flashback.get_system_change_number decimal_curscn from dual;
select current_scn from v$database;
oradebug setmypid
oradebug dumpvar sga kcsgscn_
select to_number('&sga_scn','xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx') from dual;
```

先做一个checkpoint,然后连续黏贴上述所有sql,对于oradebug dump sgscn的方法,输入其

SYS% orcl> alter system checkpoint;

System altered.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.01

SYS% orcl> select max(ktuxescnw*power(2,32)+ktuxescnb) decimal_scn from x\$ktuxe;

```
DECIMAL_SCN
-----
1238787
```

Elapsed: 00:00:00.00

SYS% orcl> select to_char(dbms_flashback.get_system_change_number,'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx')
hex_scn,dbms_flashback.get_system_change_number decimal_curscn from dual;

```
HEX_SCN          DECIMAL_CURSCN
-----
131b42          1252162
```

Elapsed: 00:00:00.00

SYS% orcl> select current_scn from v\$database;

```
CURRENT_SCN
-----
1252163      这里增加一秒也是正常的，算是机器慢，运行时间+1吧，o(∩_∩)o 哈哈
```

Elapsed: 00:00:00.00

SYS% orcl> oradebug setmypid

Statement processed.

SYS% orcl> oradebug dumpvar sga kcsqscn_

```
kcsqscn_ [060019598, 0600195C8) = 00131B43 00000000 00000000 00000000 00003841 00000000  
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 60019278 00000000
```

SYS% orcl> select to_number('&sga_scn','xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx') from dual;

Enter value for sga_scn: 00131B43

old 1: select to_number('&sga_scn','xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx') from dual

new 1: select to_number('00131B43','xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx') from dual

```
TO_NUMBER('00131B43','XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX')
-----
1252163
```

Elapsed: 00:00:00.00

SYS% orcl>

SYS% orcl>

SYS% orcl>

SYS% orcl>

SYS% orcl>

再次执行,观察变化:

SYS% orcl> alter system checkpoint;

System altered.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.00

```
SYS% orcl> select max(ktuxescnw*power(2,32)+ktuxescnb) decimal_scn from x$ktuxe;
```

```
DECIMAL_SCN
```

```
-----  
1238787          这个值没有任何变化
```

```
Elapsed: 00:00:00.00
```

```
SYS% orcl> select to_char(dbms_flashback.get_system_change_number,'XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX')  
hex_scn,dbms_flashback.get_system_change_number decimal_curscn from dual;
```

```
HEX_SCN          DECIMAL_CURSCN
```

```
-----  
131b48          1252168
```

```
Elapsed: 00:00:00.00
```

```
SYS% orcl> select current_scn from v$database;
```

```
CURRENT_SCN
```

```
-----  
1252169
```

```
Elapsed: 00:00:00.01
```

```
SYS% orcl> oradebug setmypid
```

```
Statement processed.
```

```
SYS% orcl> oradebug dumpvar sga kcsgscn_
```

```
kcslf kcsgscn_ [060019598, 0600195C8) = 00131B49 00000000 00000000 00000000 00003845 00000000  
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 60019278 00000000
```

```
SYS% orcl> select to_number('&sga_scn','XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX') from dual;
```

```
Enter value for sga_scn: 00131B49
```

```
old 1: select to_number('&sga_scn','XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX') from dual
```

```
new 1: select to_number('00131B49','XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX') from dual
```

```
TO_NUMBER('00131B49','XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX')
```

```
-----  
1252169
```

```
Elapsed: 00:00:00.00
```

```
SYS% orcl>
```

```
测试环境oracle 8i (8i的i代表internal, 从oracle 8.1.5开始我们成为8i), 本次测试版本: oracle 8.1.7:
```

```
SQL> select * from v$version;
```

```
BANNER
```

```
-----  
Oracle8i Enterprise Edition Release 8.1.7.0.1 - Production
```

```
PL/SQL Release 8.1.7.0.0 - Production
```

```
CORE 8.1.7.0.0 Production
```

```
TNS for Linux: Version 8.1.7.0.0 - Development
```

```
NLSRTL Version 3.4.1.0.0 - Production
```

```
SQL> alter system checkpoint;
```

```
System altered.
```

```
SQL> select max(ktuxescnw*power(2,32)+ktuxescnb) decimal_scn from x$ktuxe;
```

DECIMAL_SCN

71459

SQL>

SQL>oradebug setmypid

Statement processed.

SQL>oradebug dumpvar sga kcsghscn_

kcsghscn_ [500079D8, 500079F8] = 00000000 00011725 00000000 00000000 ...

SQL> select to_number('&sga_scn','XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX') from dual;

Enter value for sga_scn: 00011725

old 1: select to_number('&sga_scn','XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX') from dual

new 1: select to_number('00011725','XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX') from dual

TO_NUMBER('00011725','XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX')

71461

Elapsed: 00:00:00.00

SQL>

基本靠谱。。。。。

测试环境oracle 7.3.4:

C:\>svrmgr23

Oracle Server Manager Release 2.3.4.0.0 - Production

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Oracle7 Workgroup Server Release 7.3.4.0.0 - Production

With the distributed option

PL/SQL Release 2.3.4.0.0 - Production

SVRMGR> connect internal/oracle

已连接

SVRMGR> select * from v\$version;

BANNER

Oracle7 Workgroup Server Release 7.3.4.0.0 - Production

PL/SQL Release 2.3.4.0.0 - Production

CORE Version 3.5.4.0.0 - Production

TNS for 32-bit Windows: Version 2.3.4.0.0 - Production

NLSRTL Version 3.2.4.0.0 - Production

已选择 5 行

SVRMGR> select max(ktuxescnw*power(2,32)+ktuxescnb) decimal_scn from x\$ktuxe;

DECIMAL_SCN

7856

已选择 1 行

SVRMGR> oradebug setmypid

语句已处理

SVRMGR> oradebug dumpvar sga kcsghscn_

ORA-00079: 找不到变量 kcsghscn_

SVRMGR>

从上面的测试可以看出:

在oracle 7, 获取SCN的两种方法:

- 通过查询事物表x\$ktuxe来获取最大的wrap scn和base scn, 然后计算出最大的SCN;
- 只有单独这一个方法,o(∩_∩)o 哈哈

在8i和8i以前, 获取SCN的两种方法:

- 通过查询事物表x\$ktuxe来获取最大的wrap scn和base scn, 然后计算出最大的SCN;
- oradebug dumpvar sga kcsghscn_

从oracle9i开始, 使用下面三种方法获取scn都比较靠谱:

- 使用dbms_flashback.get_system_change_number获取scn
- select current_scn from v\$database; -----本质是从控制文件中获取当前的scn
- oradebug dumpvar sga kcsghscn_