

# Oracle 10g DBA 学习手册

官方资料: Oracle 10g DBA 学习手册 1-安装 Oracle 和构建数据库

## 目的

本章让您了解如何使用 Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) 安装您的 Oracle 数据库软件并创建数据库。您将学习如何使用 Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) 创建附加数据库。

## 主题

本章讨论了如下内容:

使用 Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) 安装软件

使用 Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) 创建数据库 第 2 章: 安装 Oracle 软件并构建数据库

使用 Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) 安装软件

您能够使用 Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) 安装您的 Oracle 软件。OUI 是一个 GUI 工具,可以使您查看安装在您的机器上的 Oracle 软件,安装新的 Oracle 软件,并删除您不再需要使用的 Oracle 软件。

按照以下步骤安装 Oracle 软件并创建数据库:

1.

作为管理组小组登录到您的计算机上,此小组有权限安装 Oracle 软件并创建和运行数据库。

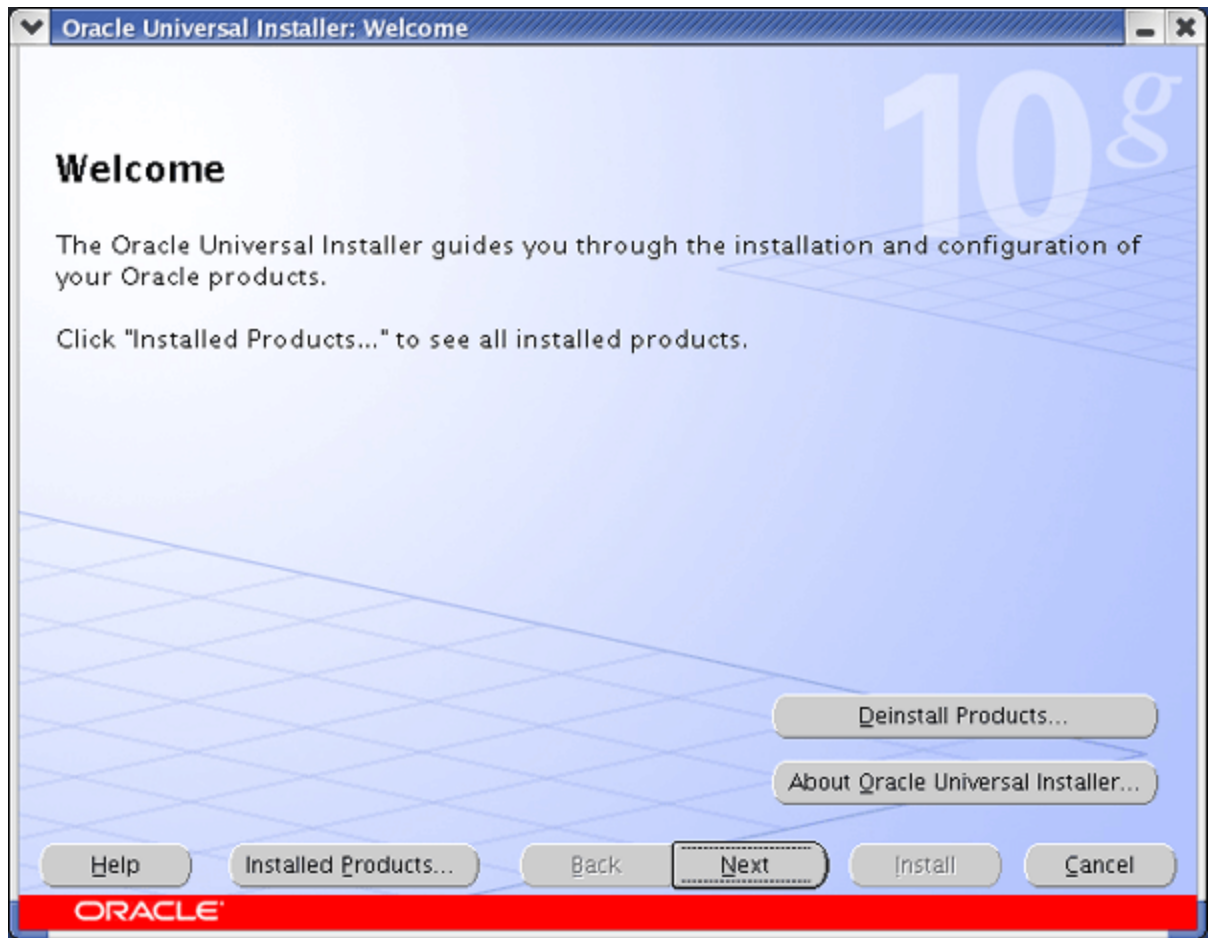
2.

将提供给您的数据库 CD 插入光驱。Autorun 窗口将自动显示。选择 Install/Deinstall Products。

注意: 如果您从 Oracle 的站点下载软件,请遵循网站上发布的如下指示。

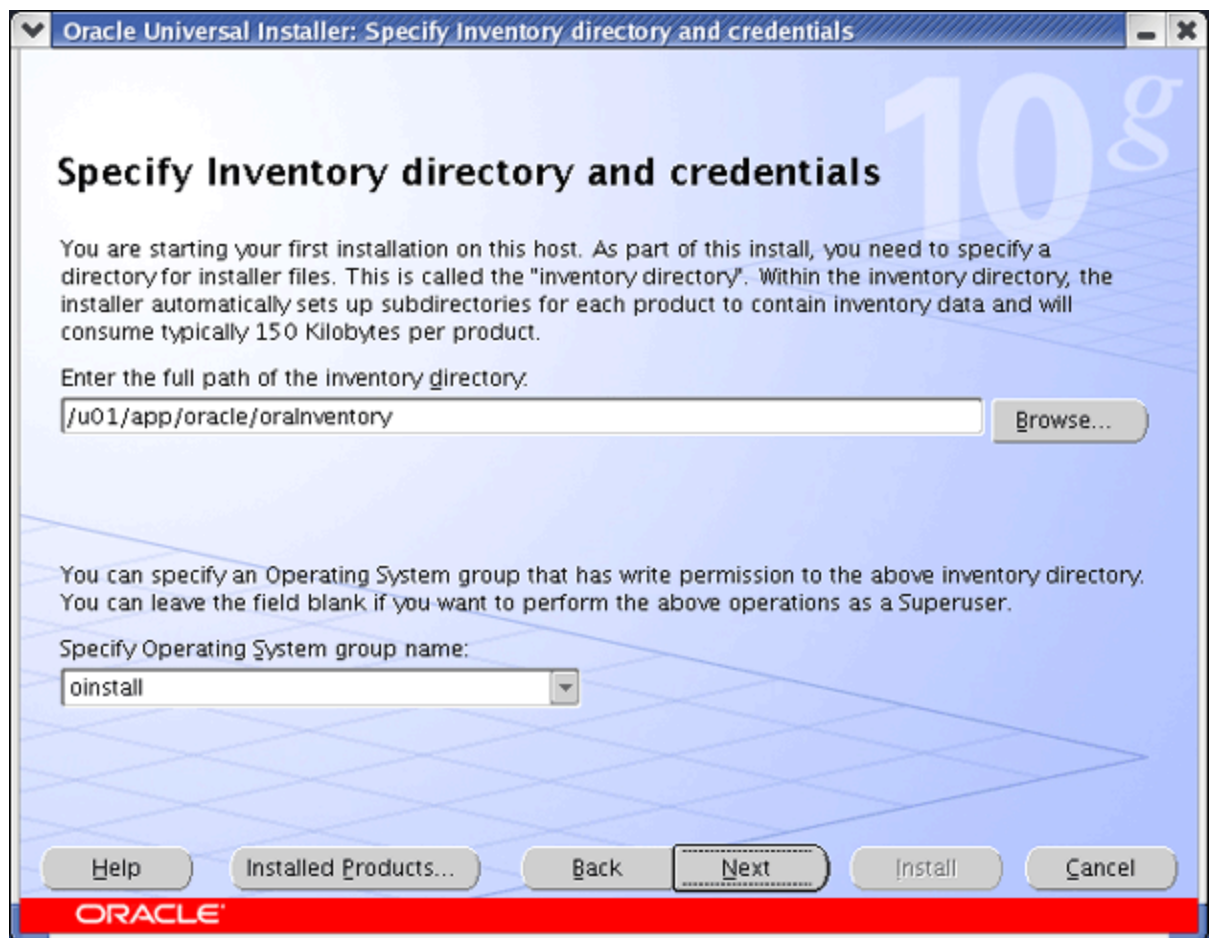
3.

Oracle Universal Installer Welcome 窗口出现。选择 Next 开始安装您的软件



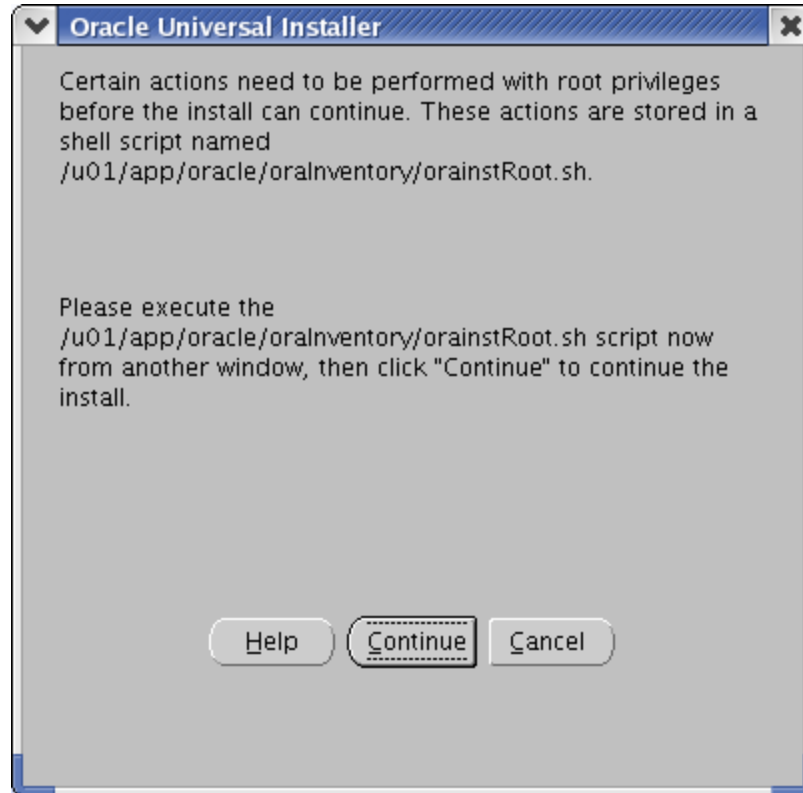
4.

在 UNIX 和 Linux 安装时, Specify Inventory directory and credentials 窗口出现。输入安装 Oracle 软件的完整目录或接受缺省值。输入操作系统组名称, 此组具有目录写权限。单击 Next。单击 OK。

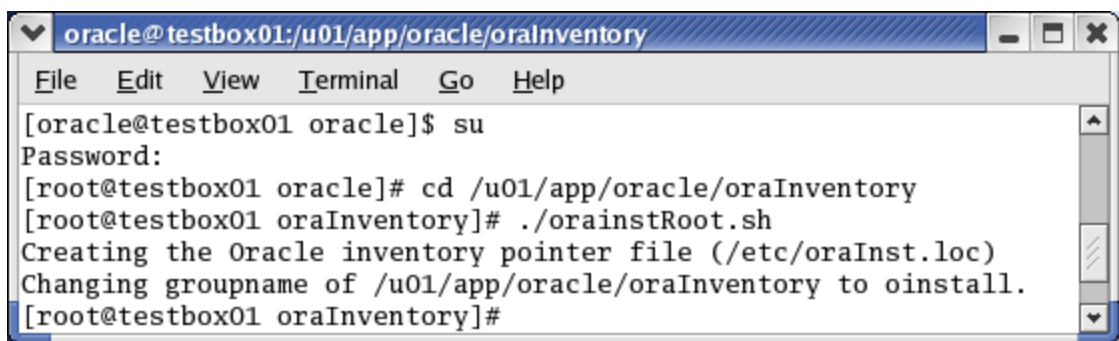


5.

出现对话框。



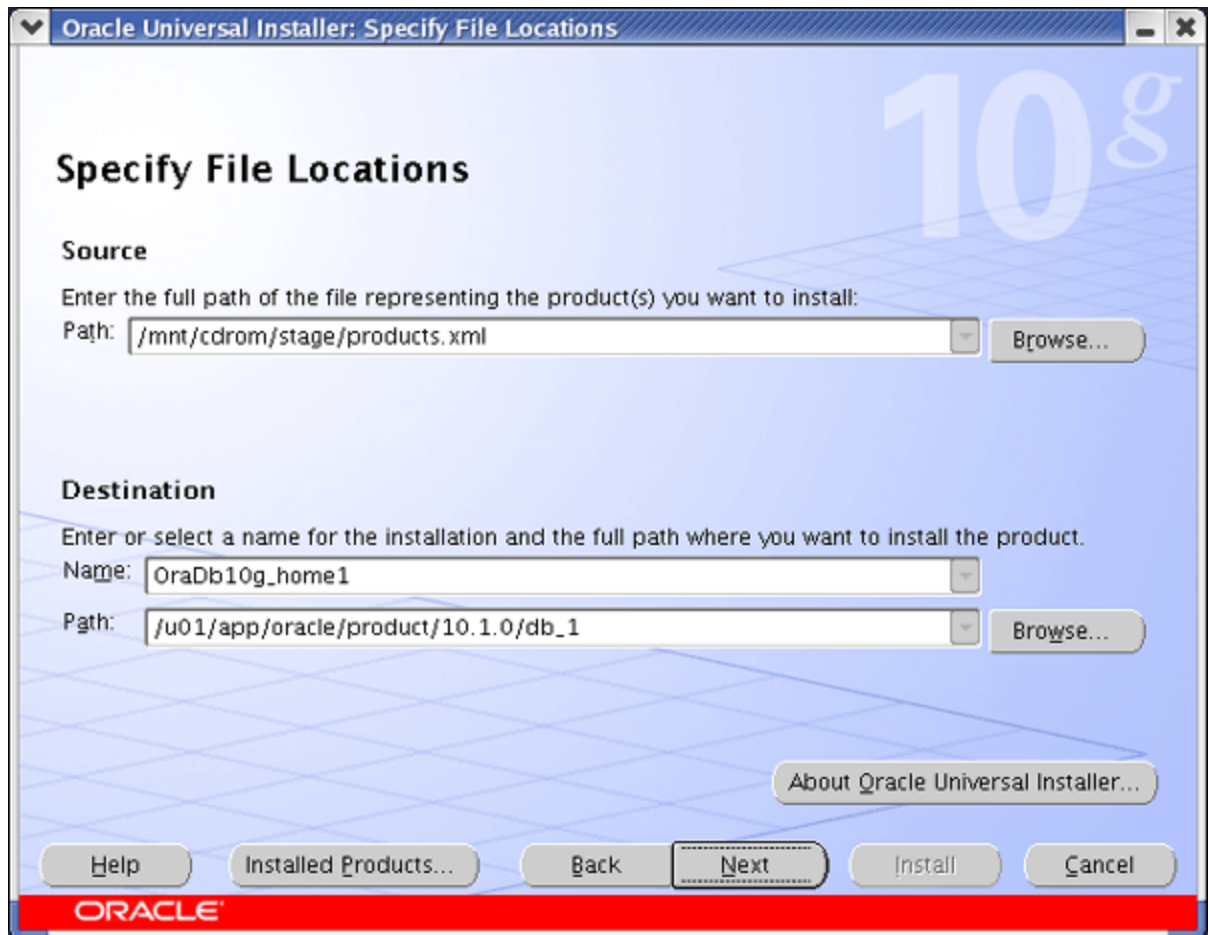
打开一个新的终端窗口，以 root 登录，按照对话框的指示运行 orainstRoot.sh 脚本。当脚本完成后，返回到 Oracle Universal Installer 页面并单击 Continue。



6.

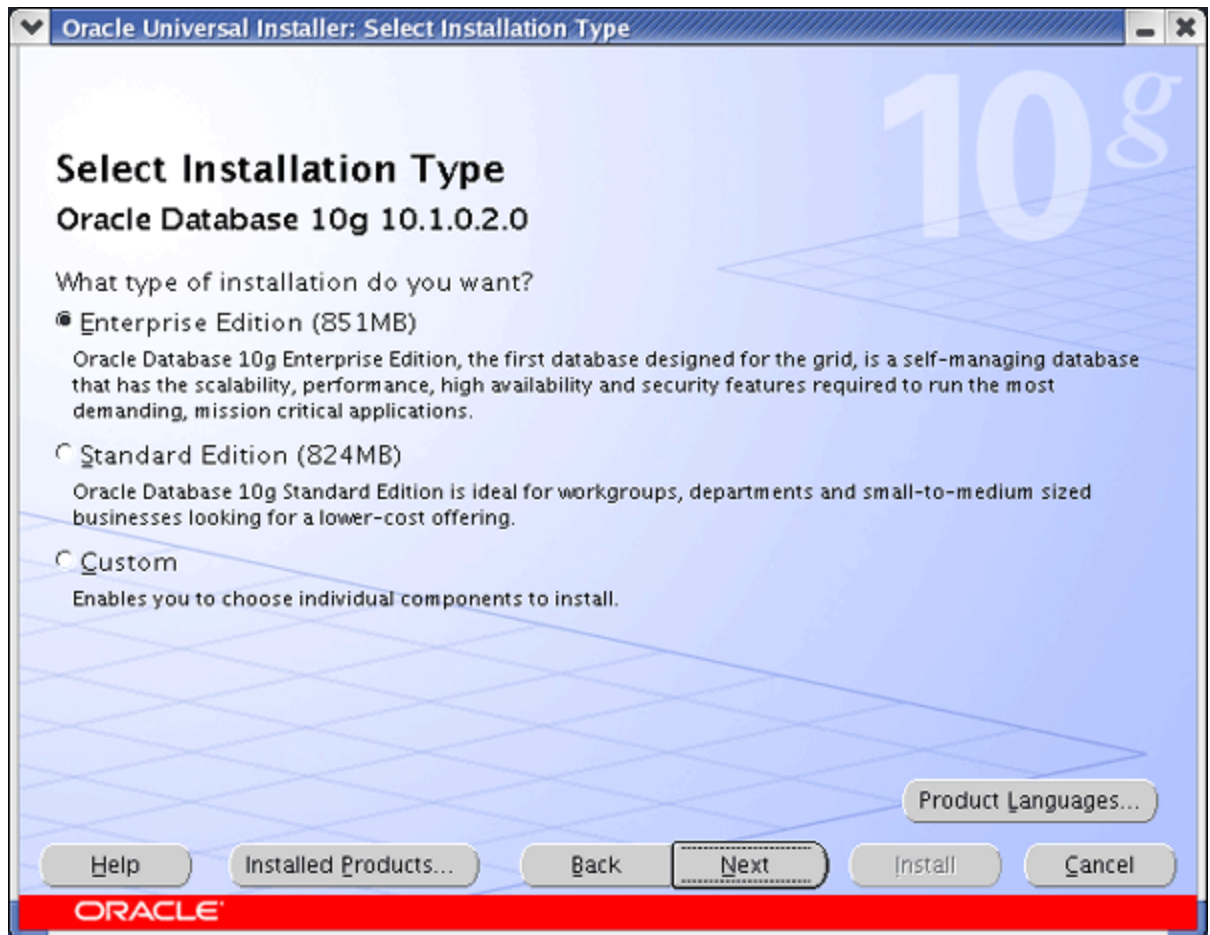
Specify File Locations 窗口出现。输入安装 Oracle 软件的完整目录或接受缺省值。单击 Next。





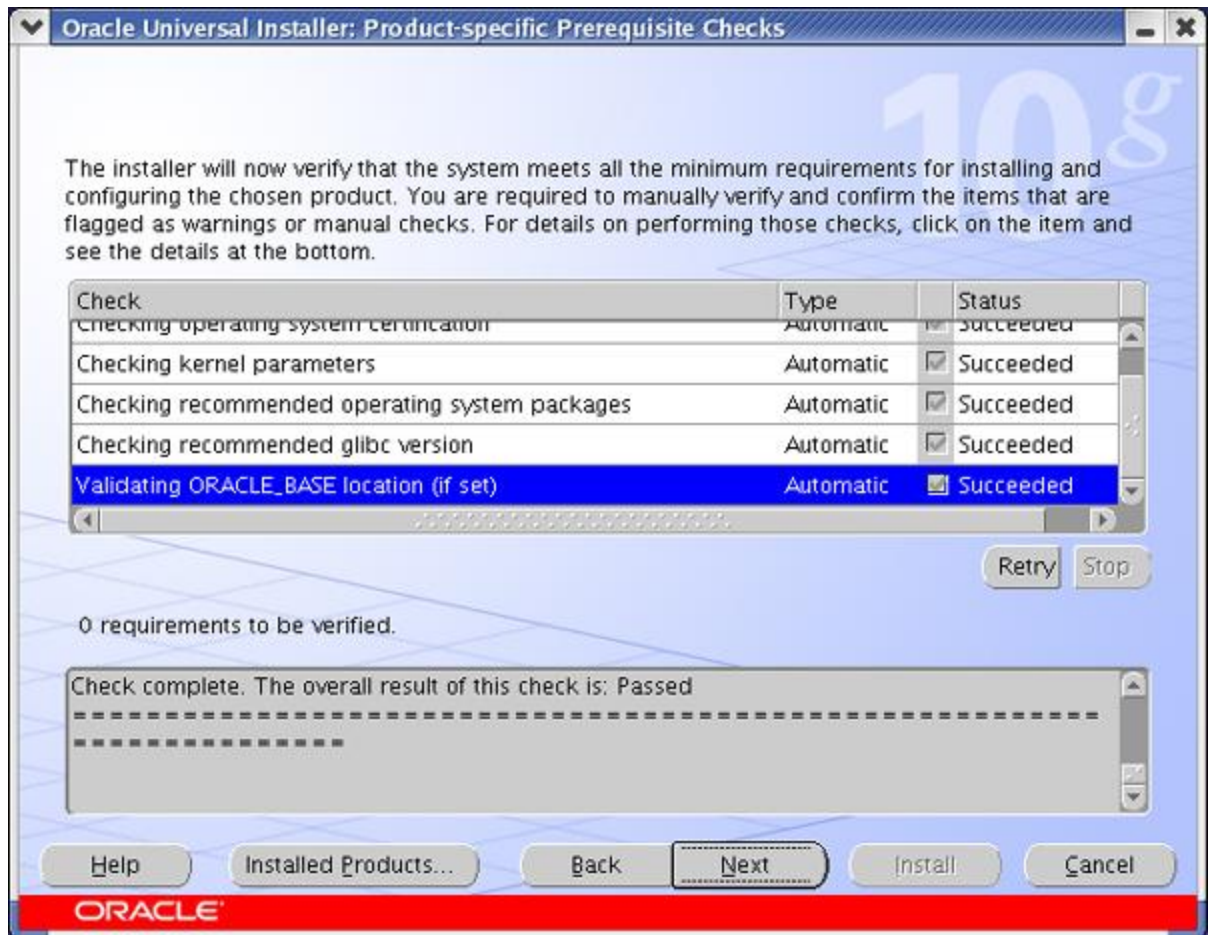
7.

Select Installation Type 页面出现。 也选择适合您的环境的企业版或标准版。单击 Next。



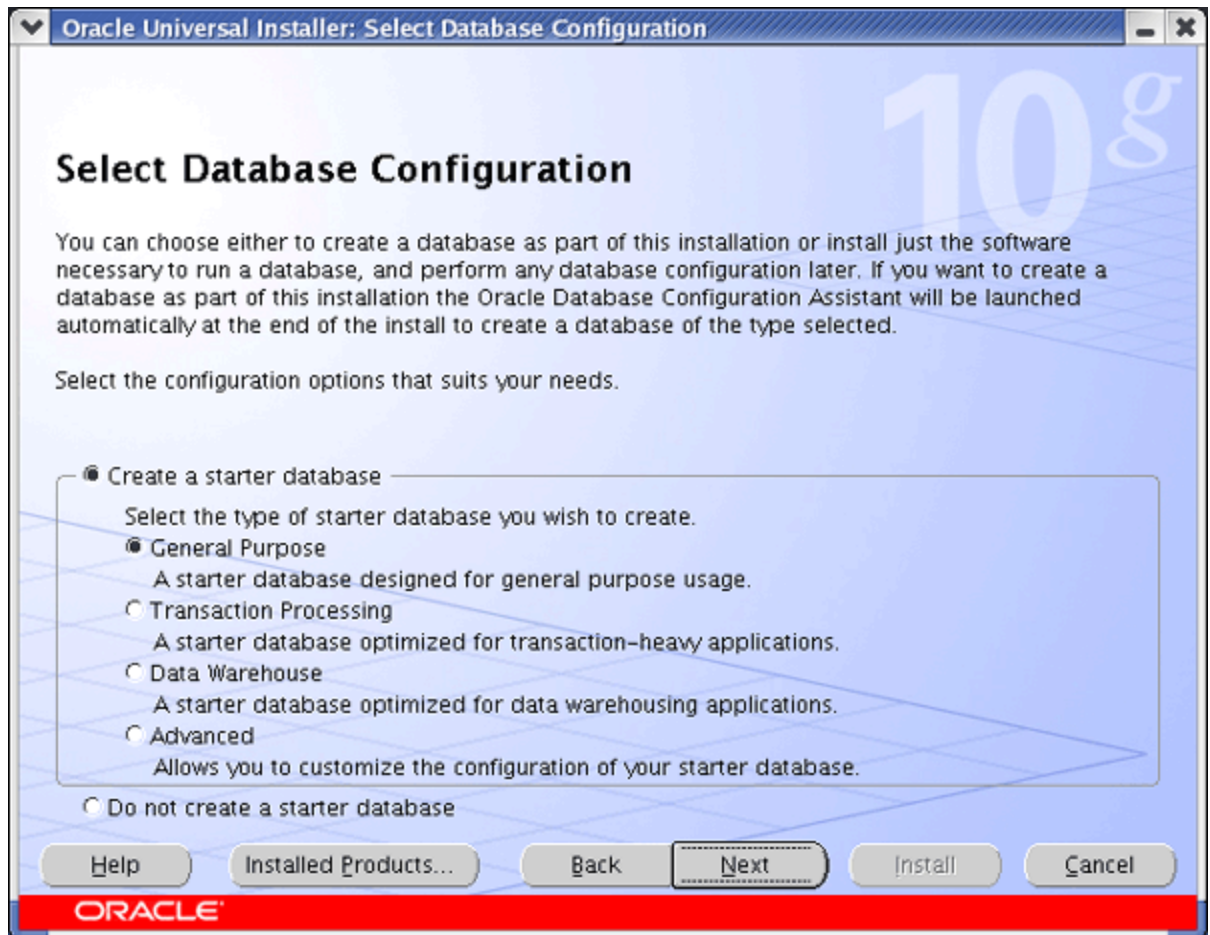
8.

Installer 将确认您的系统符合安装和配置所选产品的最低需求。 在继续前纠正并报告问题。单击  
Next。



9.

Select Database Configuration 页面出现。选择开始数据库的类型为 General Purpose、Transaction Processing 或 Data Warehouse。单击 Next。



10.

Specify Database Configuration Options 页面出现。在 Database Naming 部分输入 Global Database Name 和 SID。在 Database Character Set 部分选择字符集。选择 Create database with Sample Schemas 安装示例模式。单击 Next。

Oracle Universal Installer: Specify Database Configuration Options

## Specify Database Configuration Options

**Database Naming**  
A Global Database Name, typically of the form "name.domain", uniquely identifies an Oracle database. In addition, each database is referenced by at least one Oracle System Identifier (SID). Specify the Global Database Name and SID for this database.

Global Database Name:  SID:

**Database Character Set**  
The database character set is determined based on the number of language groups that will be stored in your database. See "Help" for the definition of language groups. Select the character set that should be used in your database.

Select Database Character set:

**Database Examples**  
You can choose to create a starter database with or without sample schemas. Note that you can plug in the sample schemas to your existing starter database after creation. See "Help" for more details.

☒ Create database with sample schemas

[Help](#) [Installed Products...](#) [Back](#) [Next](#) [Install](#) [Cancel](#)

ORACLE

[ 本帖最后由 Maiczhot 于 2005-9-22 06:18 PM 编辑 ]



Maiczhot



高级工程师

板凳 大 中 小 发表于 2005-9-22 18:10 只看该作者

帖子  
501  
精华  
19  
积分  
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无忧币  
4271  
在线时间  
356 小时  
最后登录  
2008-7-25

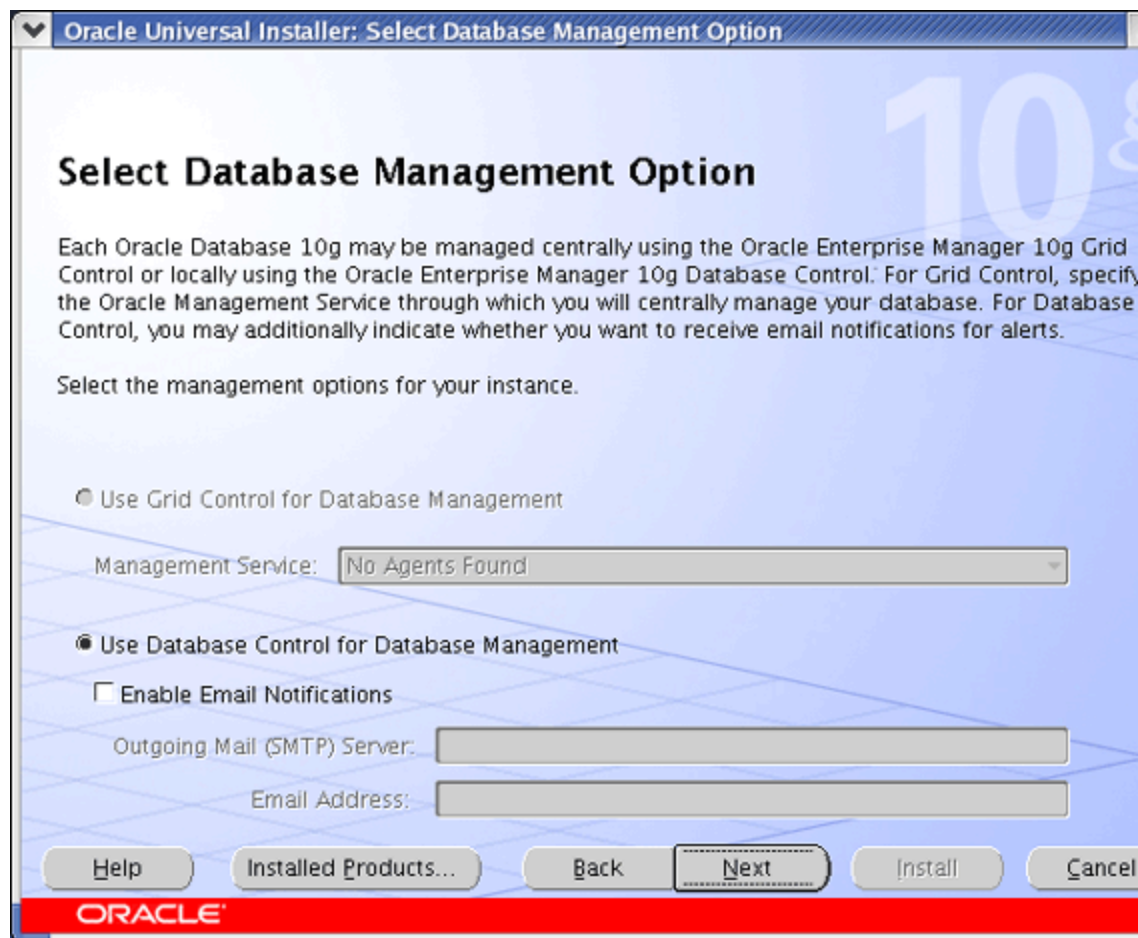
- 发短消息
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- 个人博客

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11.

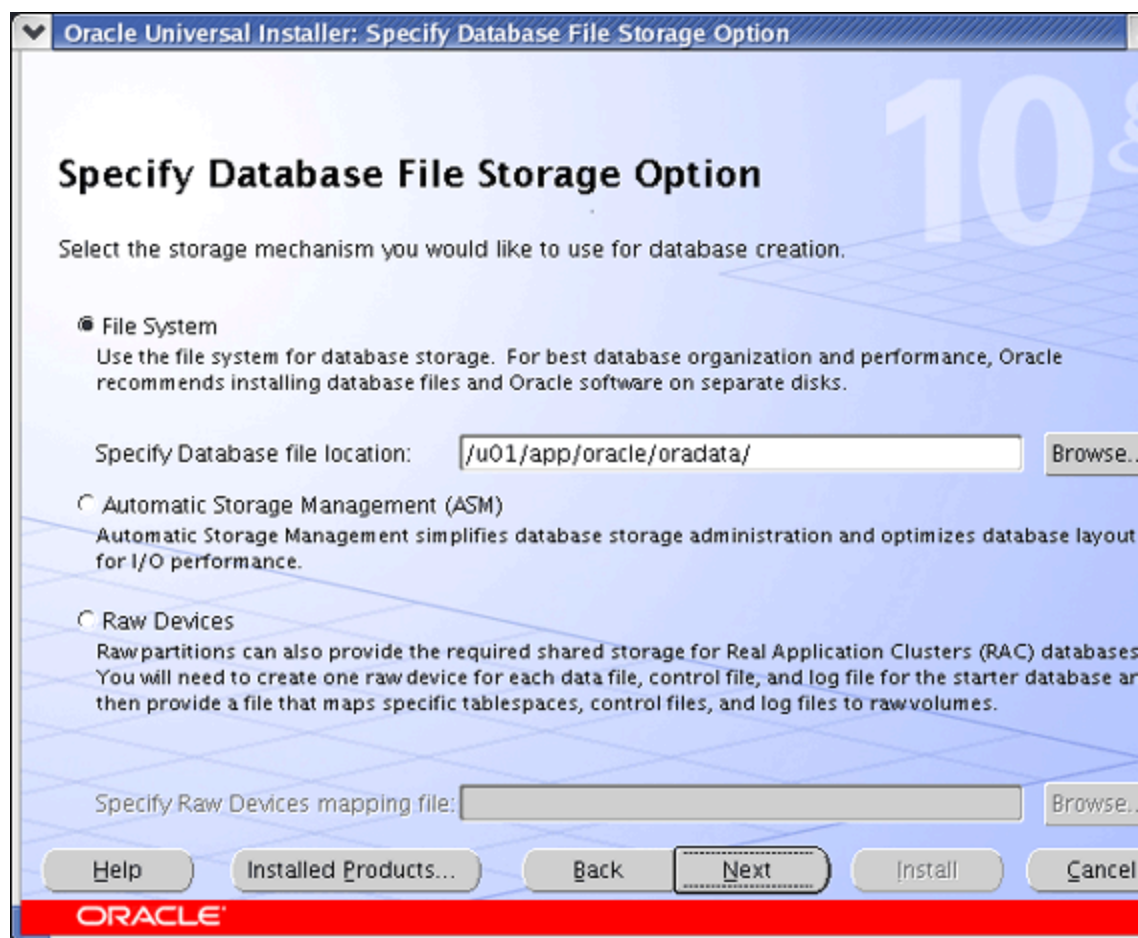
Select Database Management Option 页面出现。 选择 Use Database Control for Database  
Management。单击 Next。





12.

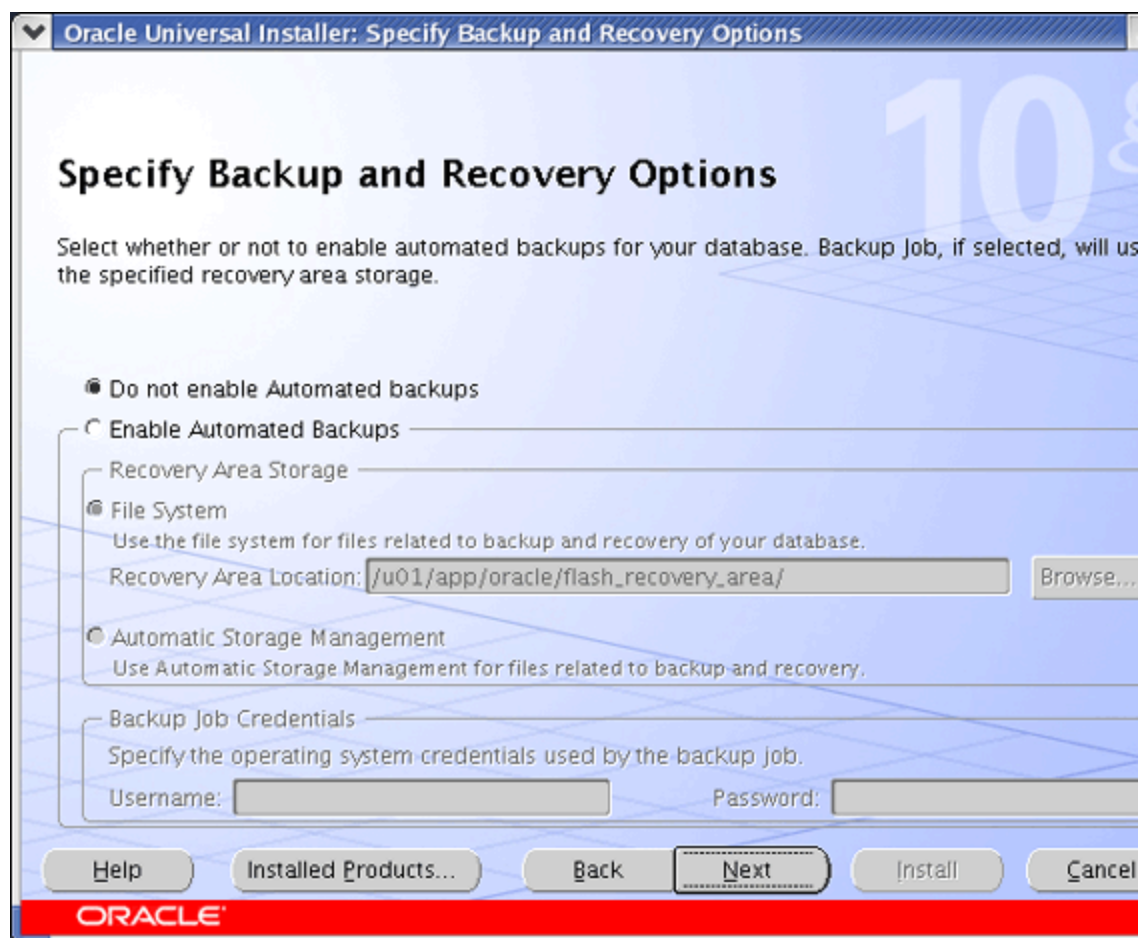
Specify Database File Storage Option 页面出现。选择适合您的环境的 File System、Automatic S  
Management 或 Raw Devices 。单击 Next。



13.

Specify Backup and Recovery Options 页面出现。选择 Do not enable Automated backups 配置  
的备份计划。单击 Next。





14.

Specify Database Schema Passwords 页面出现。 选择 Use different passwords for these accounts 输入管理员密码或选择 Use the same password for all the accounts 并输入密码。单击 Next。

Oracle Universal Installer: Specify Database Schema Passwords

## Specify Database Schema Passwords

The Starter Database contains pre-loaded schemas, most of which have passwords that will expire and be locked at the end of install. After the install is complete, you must unlock and set new passwords for those accounts you wish to use. Schemas used for the database management and post install functions are left unlocked, and passwords for these accounts will not expire. Specify the passwords for these accounts.

☐ Use different passwords for these accounts

User Name	Enter Password	Confirm Password
SYS		
SYSTEM		
SYSMAN		
DBSNMP		

☒ Use the same password for all the accounts

Enter Password:  Confirm Password:

Help Installed Products... Back Next Install Cancel

ORACLE

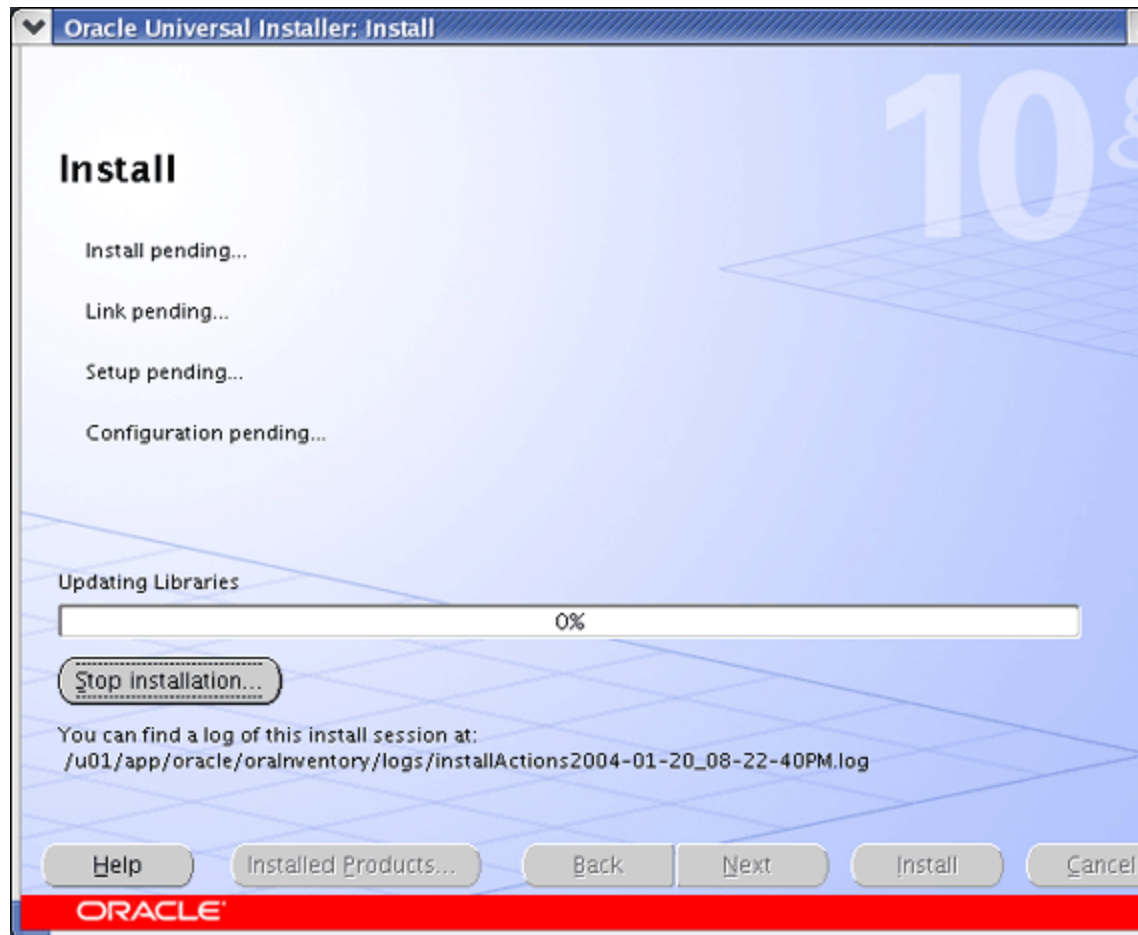
15.

Summary 页面出现，包含将安装的产品列表。单击 Install 开始安装。



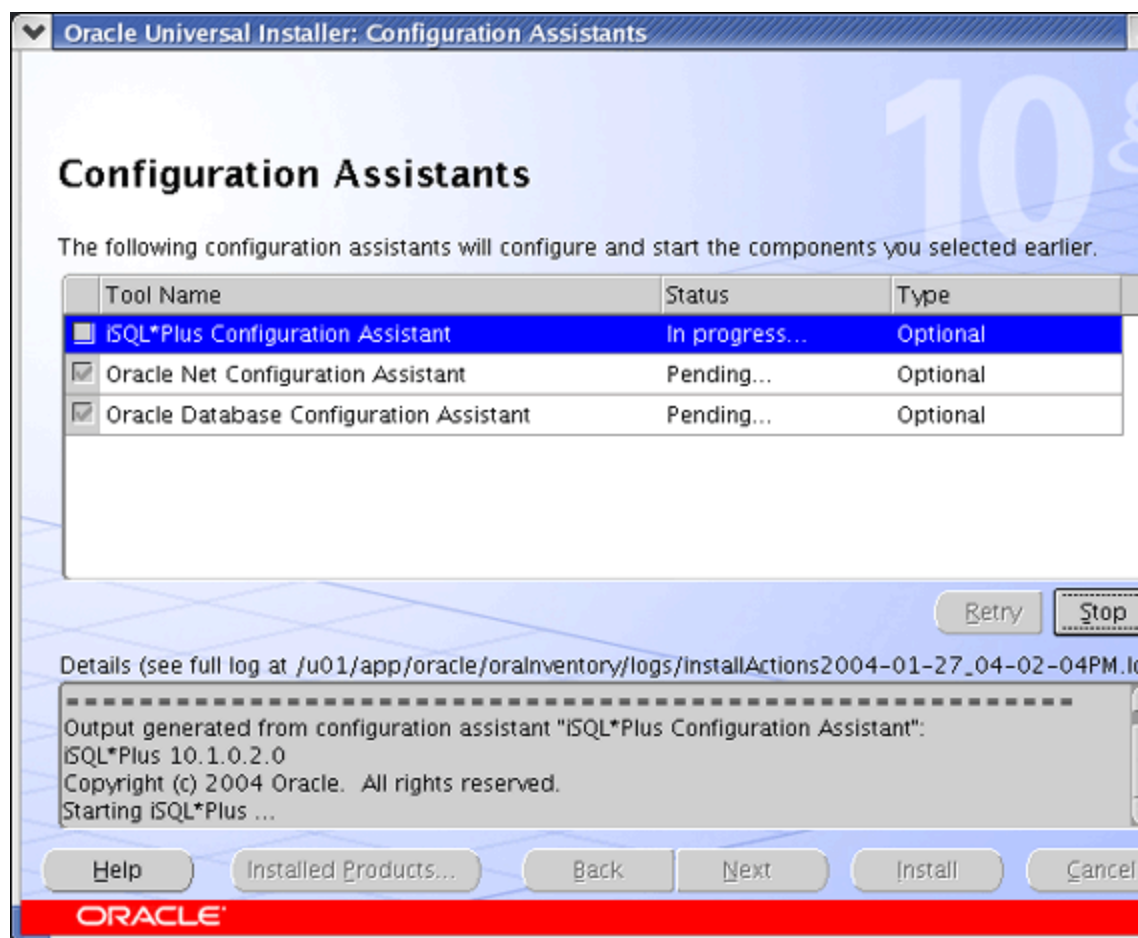
16.

您将看到进度窗口。



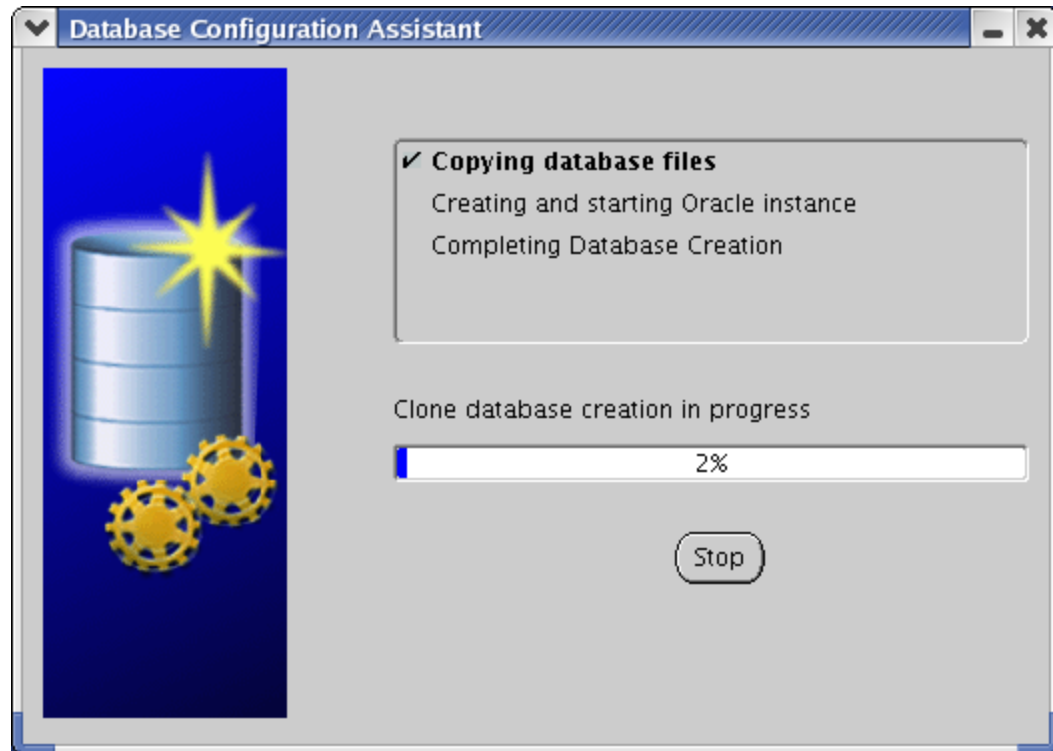
17.

出现 Configuration Assistants 页面出现。允许 Configuration Assistants 执行。他们配置您的启动域数据库连接的 Oracle Net Services listener 进程，创建数据库并配置管理工具。



18.

出现显示数据库创建进度条的页面。



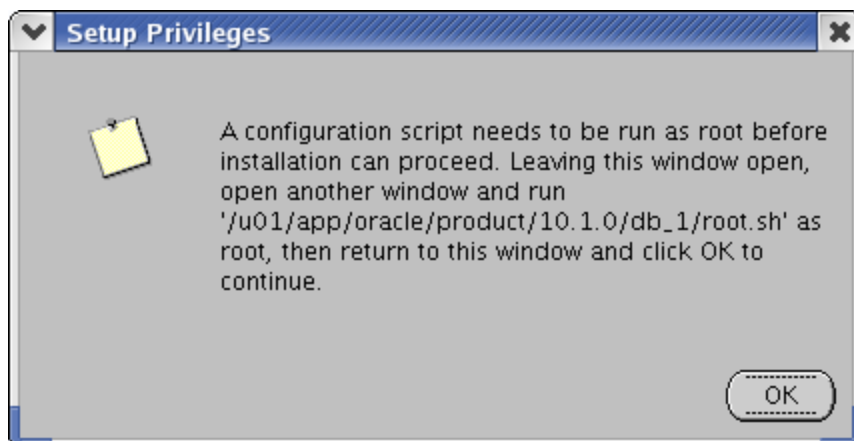
19.

当数据库创建完成后，出现包含您的数据库信息的页面。 查看此列表。 如果您想解除或更改数据库帐户的密码，您可以单击页面顶部的 **Password Management** 。 然后单击 **OK**。



20.

出现对话框。



打开新的终端窗口，以 root 登录并运行 root.sh 脚本。当脚本完成后，返回到 Oracle Universal Installer 页面并单击 OK。

```
oracle@testbox01:/u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/db_1
File Edit View Terminal Go Help
[oracle@testbox01 oracle]$ cd $ORACLE_BASE/product/10.1.0/db_1
[oracle@testbox01 db_1]$ su
Password:
[root@testbox01 db_1]# ./root.sh
Running Oracle10 root.sh script...
\nThe following environment variables are set as:
    ORACLE_OWNER= oracle
    ORACLE_HOME= /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/db_1

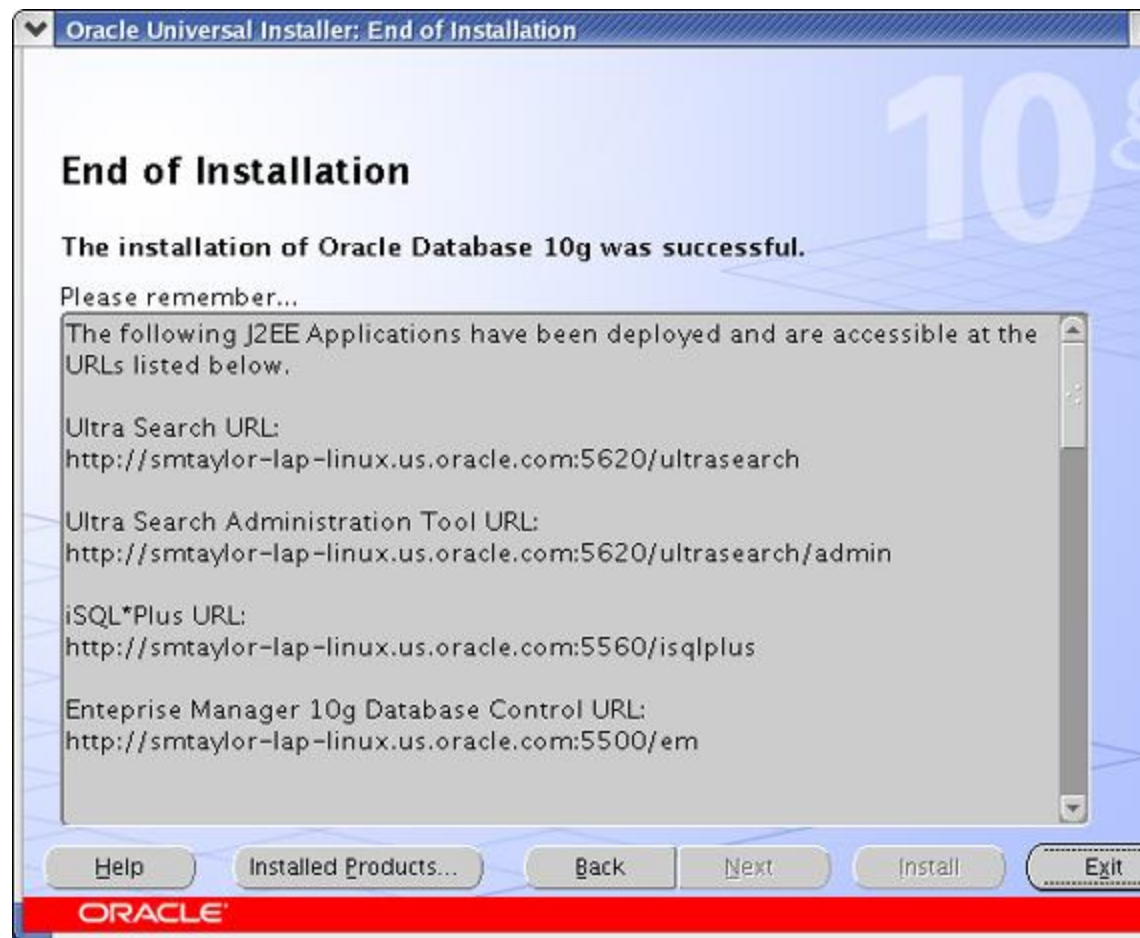
Enter the full pathname of the local bin directory: [/usr/local/bin]:
    Copying dbhome to /usr/local/bin ...
    Copying oraenv to /usr/local/bin ...
    Copying coraenv to /usr/local/bin ...

\nCreating /etc/oratab file...
Adding entry to /etc/oratab file...
Entries will be added to the /etc/oratab file as needed by
Database Configuration Assistant when a database is created
Finished running generic part of root.sh script.
Now product-specific root actions will be performed.
/etc/oracle does not exist. Creating it now.
Successfully accumulated necessary OCR keys.
Creating OCR keys for user 'root', privgrp 'root'..
Operation successful.
Oracle Cluster Registry for cluster has been initialized

Adding to inittab.
Checking the status of Oracle init process...
Expecting the CRS daemons to be up within 600 seconds.
CSS is active on these nodes.
    testbox01
CSS is active on all nodes.
Oracle CSS service is installed and running under init(1M)
[root@testbox01 db_1]#
```

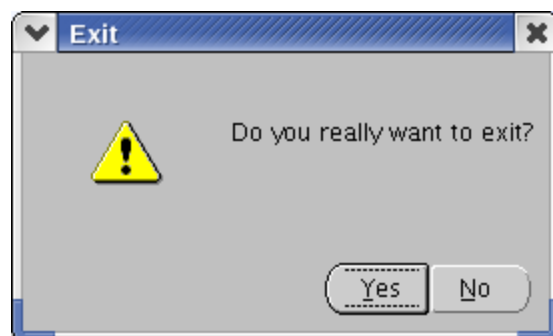
21.

End of Installation 页面出现，此页面包含关于 Web 应用程序端口号码的重要信息。



22.

单击 Yes 退出。



23.

您已经完成了 Oracle 软件的安装和数据库的创建。





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使用 Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) 创建数据库

[返回主题列表](#)

如果值选择安装软件并且随后创建数据库，或者如果您想刚刚安装的软件创建附加数据库，

可以使用 Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)即可完成。

遵循如下步骤创建一个数据库：

1.

作为管理组小组登录到您的计算机上，此小组有权限安装 Oracle 软件并创建和运行数据库。

2.

如下所示在 Windows 操作系统时启动 DBCA：

Start > Programs > Oracle - home\_name > Configuration and Migration Tools > Database Configuration

Assistant

在提示符处输入如下命令在 UNIX 操作系统启动 DBCA：

dbca

3.

出现 Welcome 页面。单击 Next。

帖子

501

精华

19

积分

2461

无忧币

4271

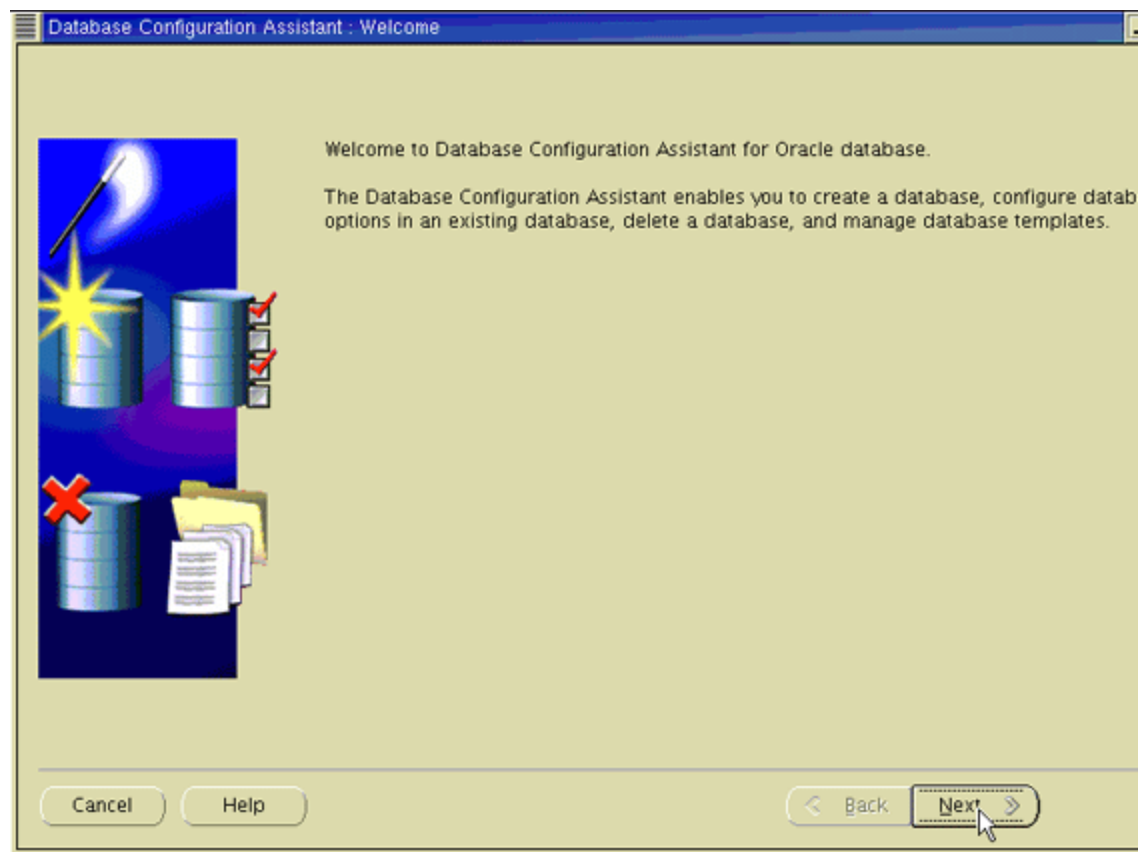
在线时间

356 小时

最后登录

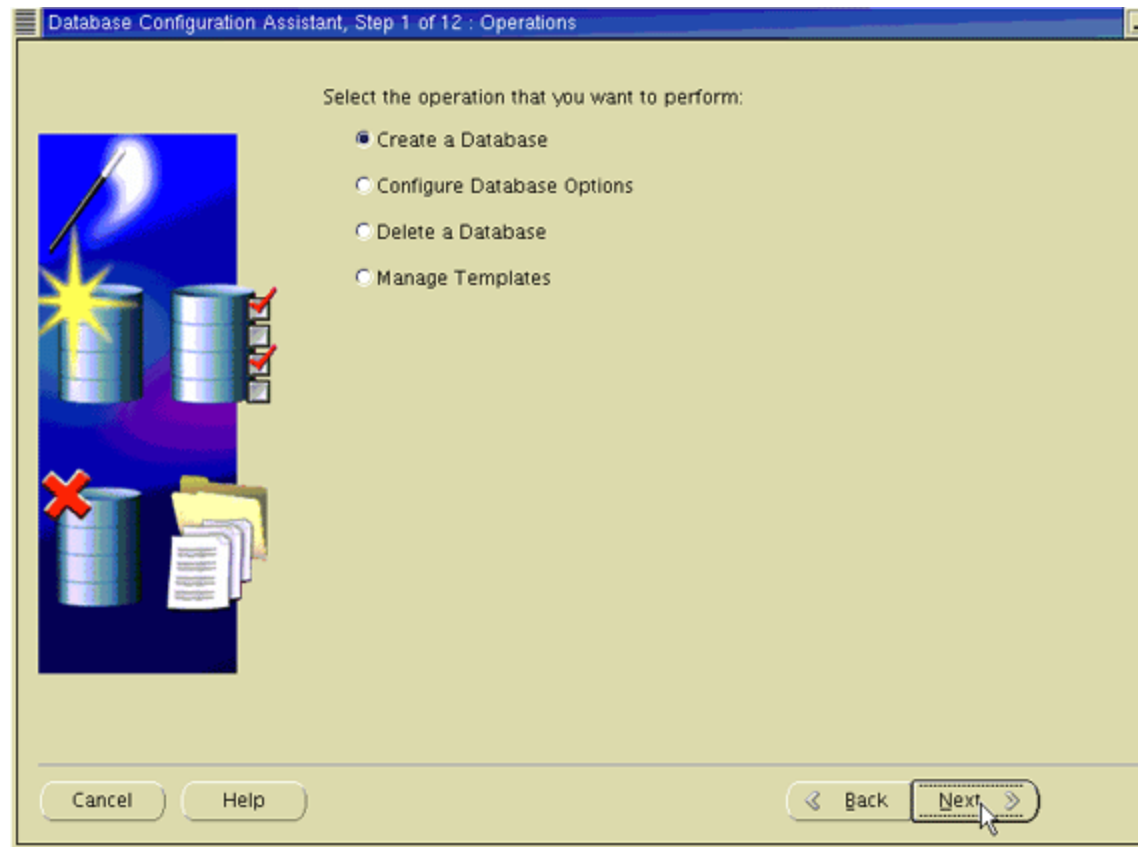
2008-7-25

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- [当前离线](#)
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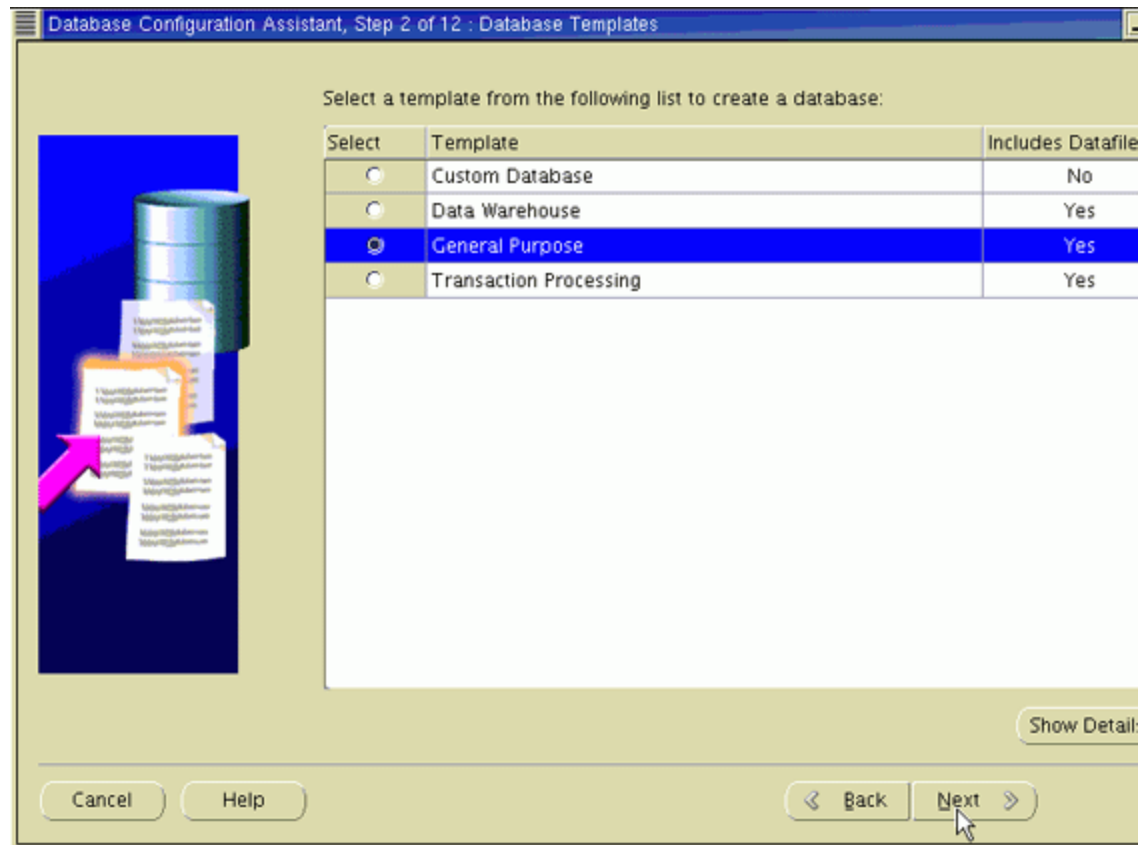
4.

在 Operations 窗口选择 Create a Database ，开始一个调查，使您可以配置并创建数据库。  
Next。



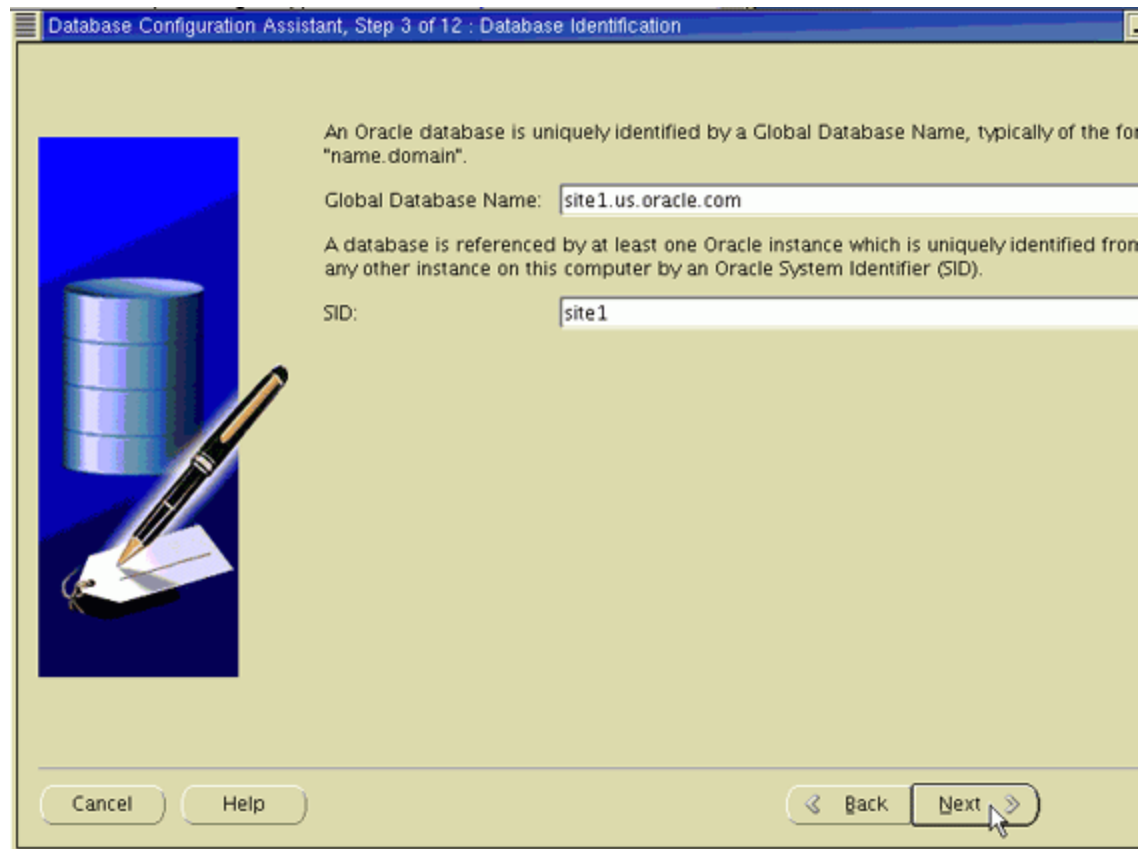
5.

在 Database Templates 页面上，选择创建数据库使用的数据库模板类型。您可以单击 Show 查看每种数据库类型的配置。选择适合于您的数据库将支持的工作负载的类型的模板。如果确定，选择默认的 General Purpose 模板。单击 Next。



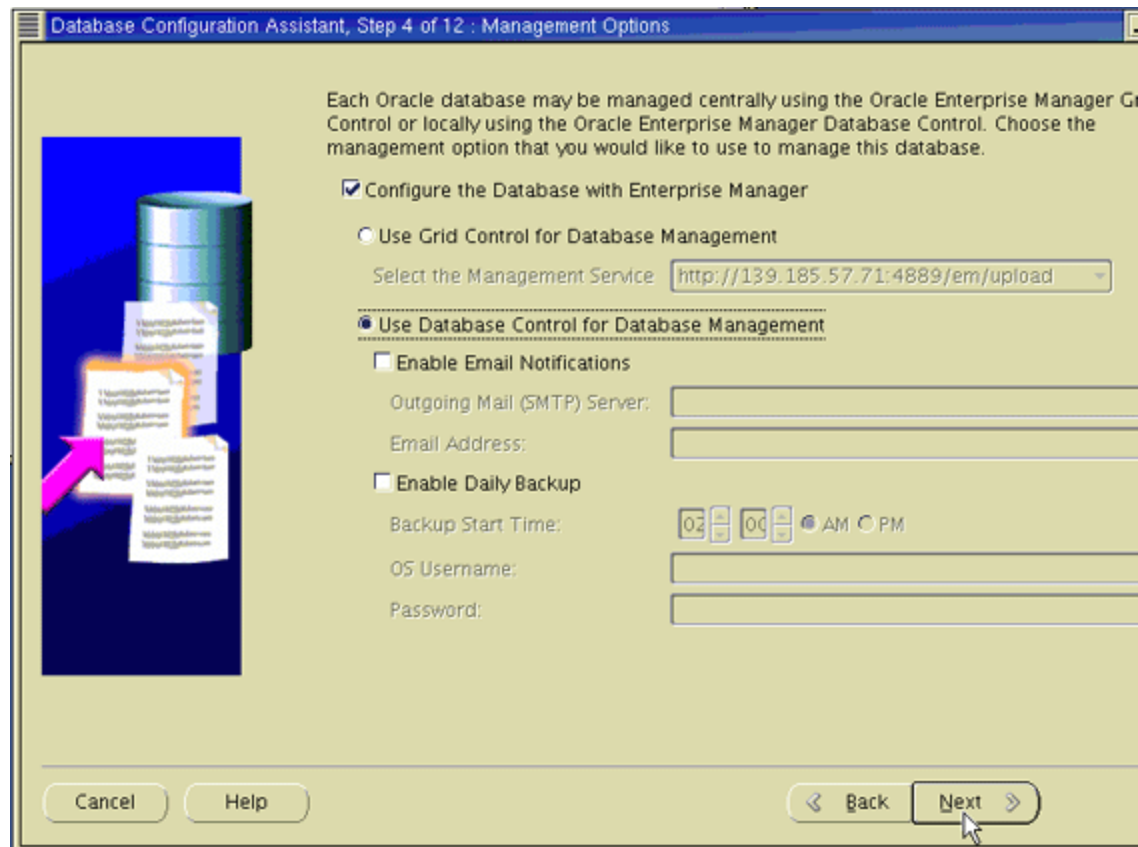
6.

在 Database Identification 页面，输入 Global Database Name 和 SID。单击 Next。



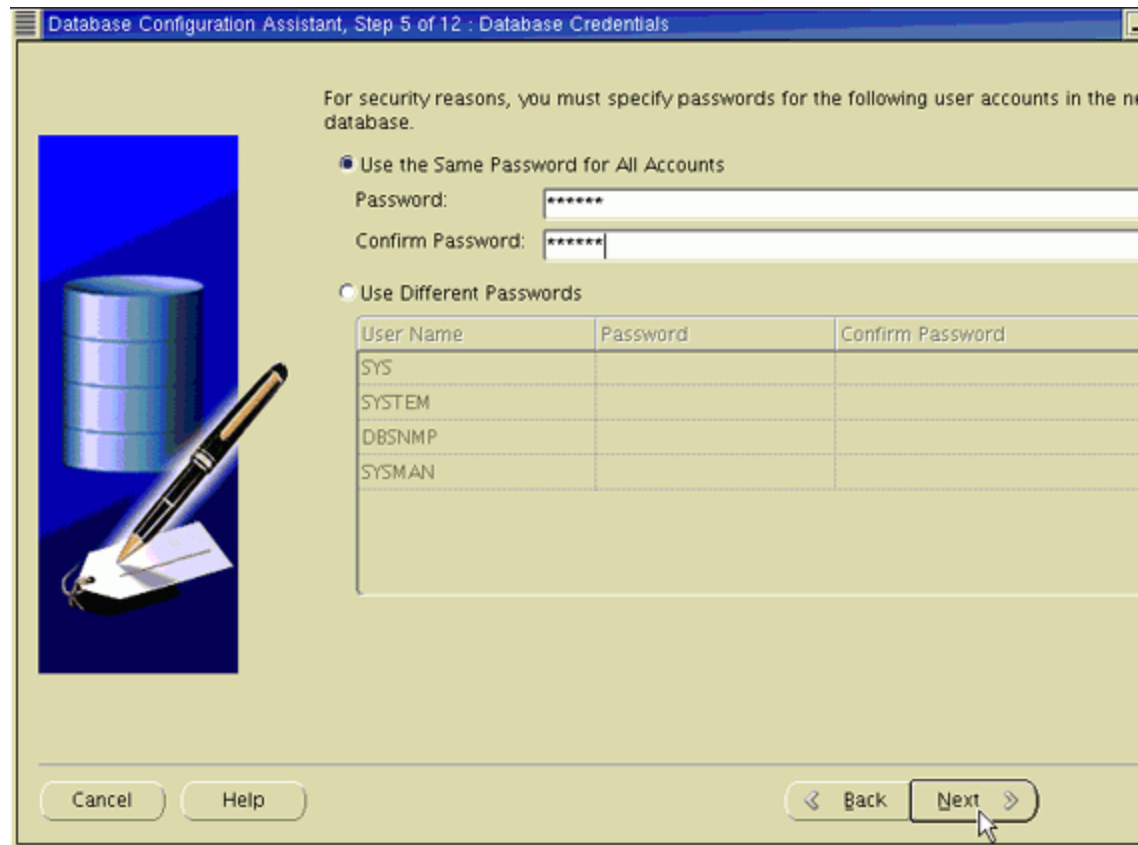
7.

出现 Management Options 页面。 为了使用 Enterprise Manager， 选择 Configure the Database with Enterprise Manager。 选择 Use Database Control for Database Management 以本地管理您的数据库。 选择适合您的配置的 Use Grid Control for Database Management 。单击 Next。



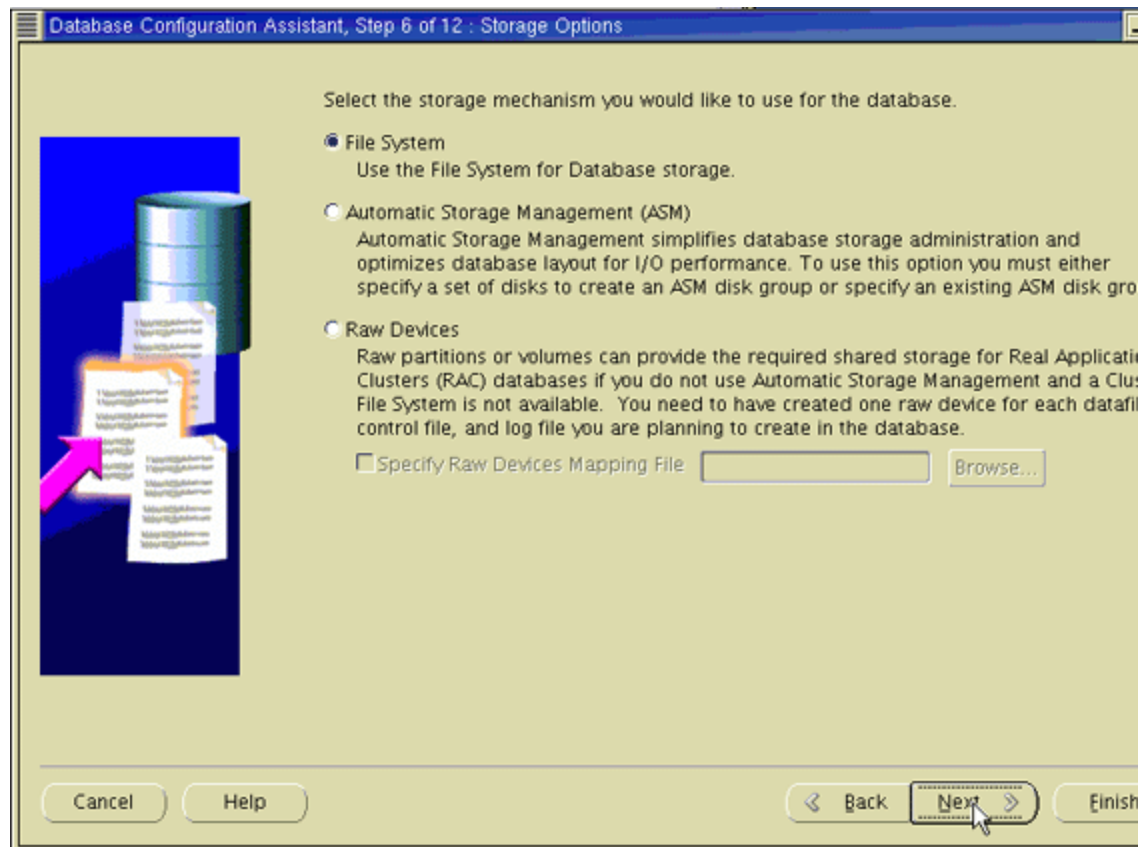
8.

输入惯了用户的密码。单击 Next。



9.

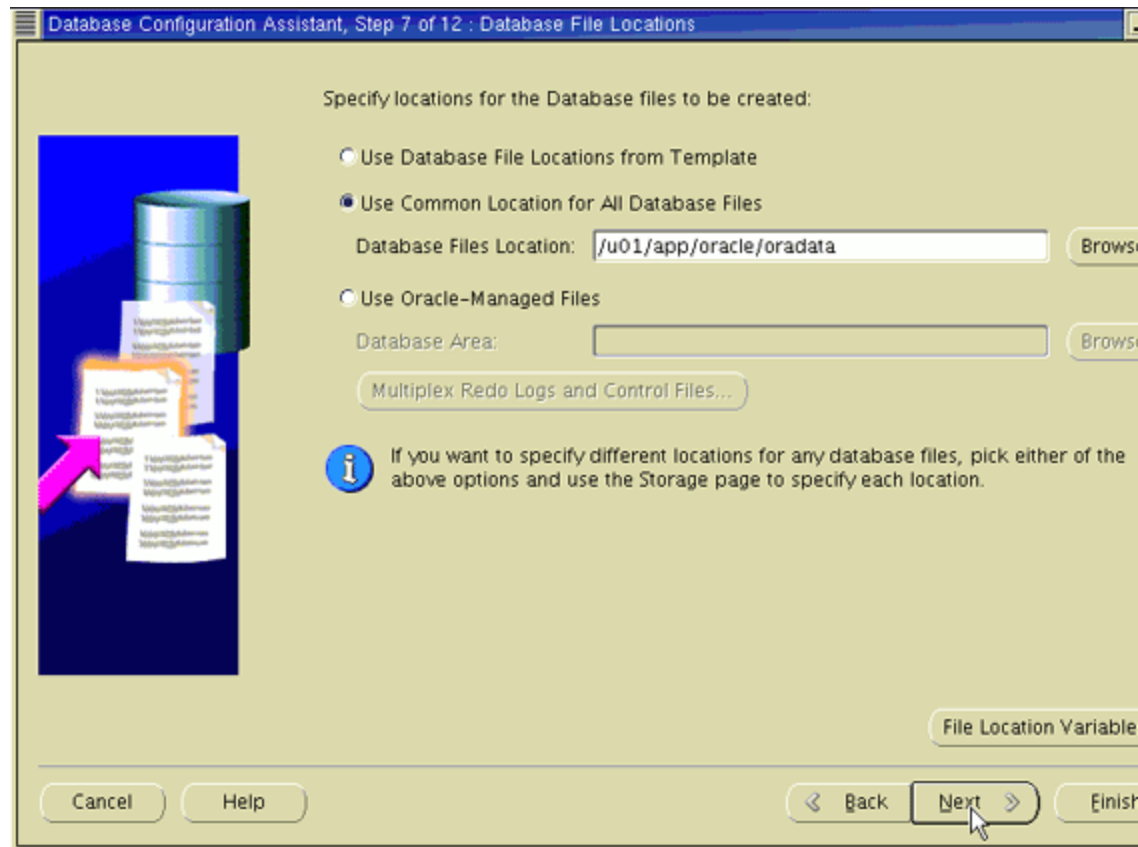
选择适合您的环境的 File System、Automatic Storage Management 或 Raw Devices 。单击 N



10.

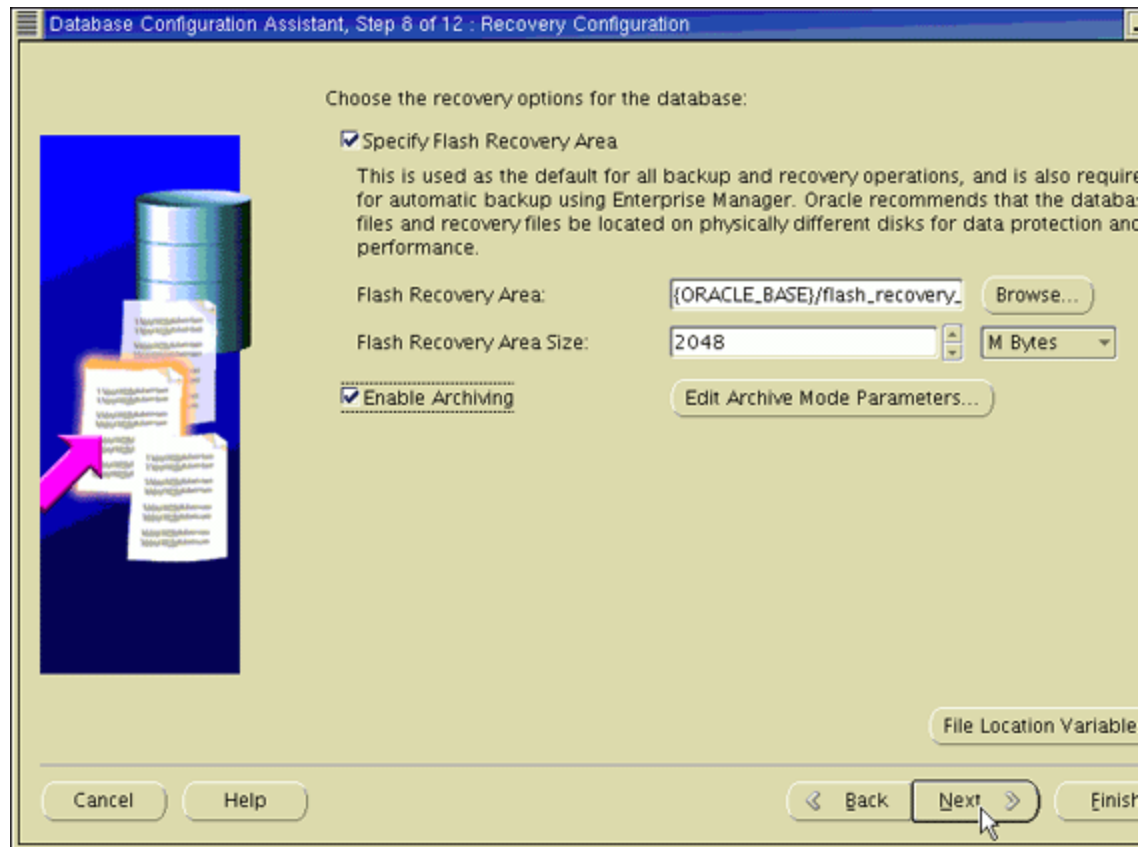
指定创建 datafiles 的位置。 选择其一： Use Database File Locations from Template、 Use Common Template Location for All Database Files 或 Use Oracle-Managed Files。 单击 Next。





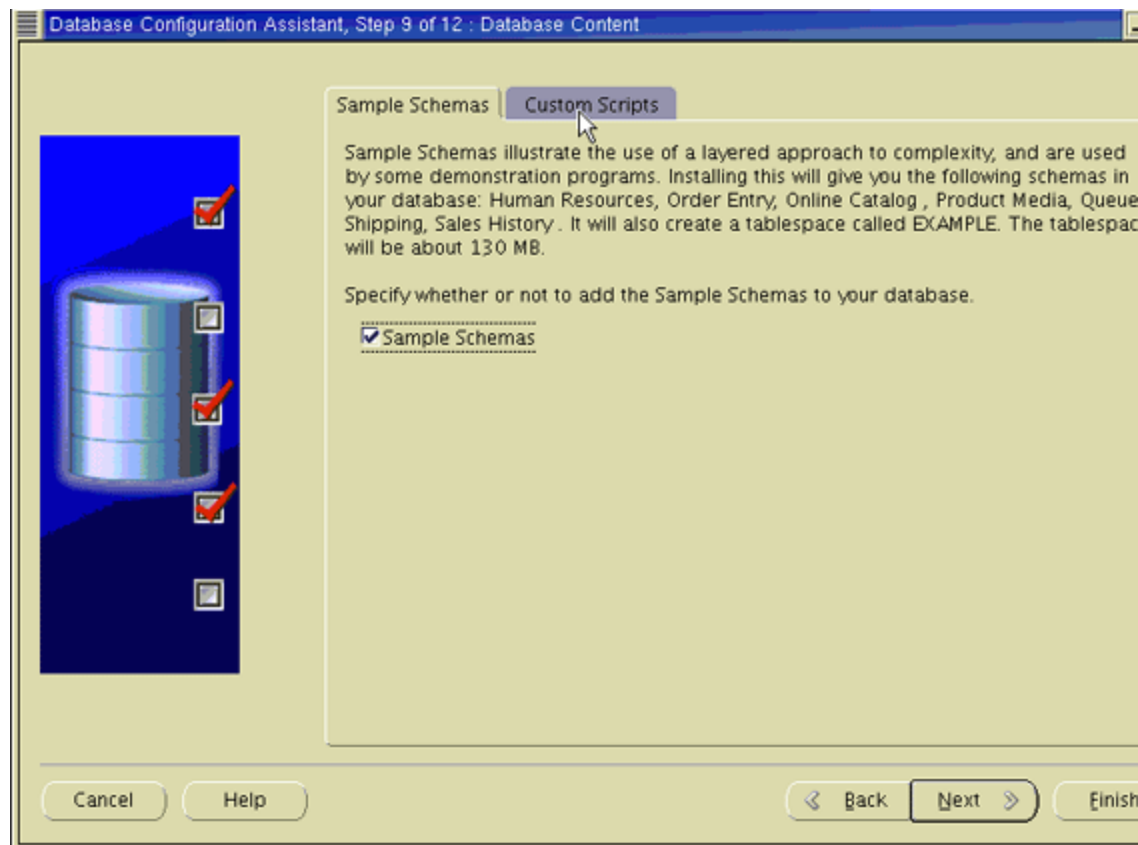
11.

选择 Flash Recovery Area 并指定目录位置和大小。 选择 Enable Archiving 将您的数据库置  
ARCHIVELOG 模式。单击 Next。



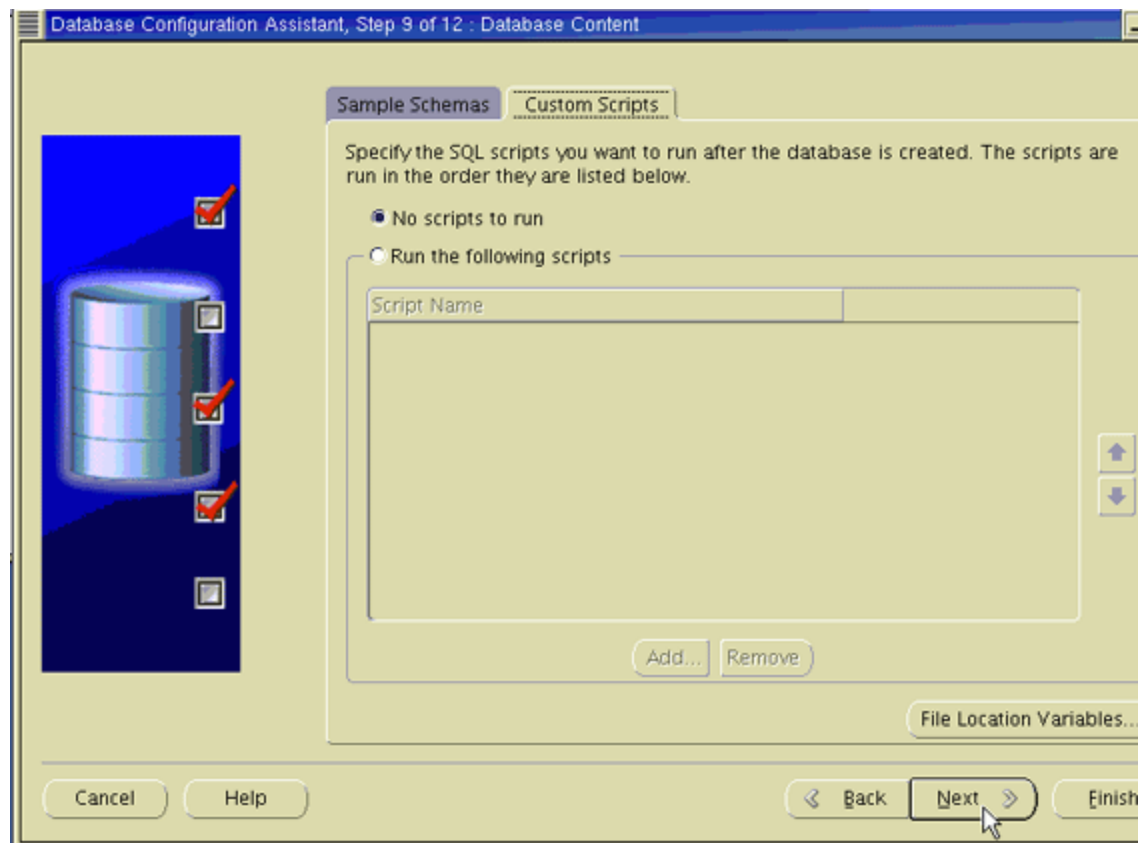
12.

单击 **Sample Schemas** 选项卡。如果您想在您的数据库中包含示例模式 (EXAMPLE) 表空间，请选择 **Sample Schemas** 。单击 **Custom Scripts** 选项卡。



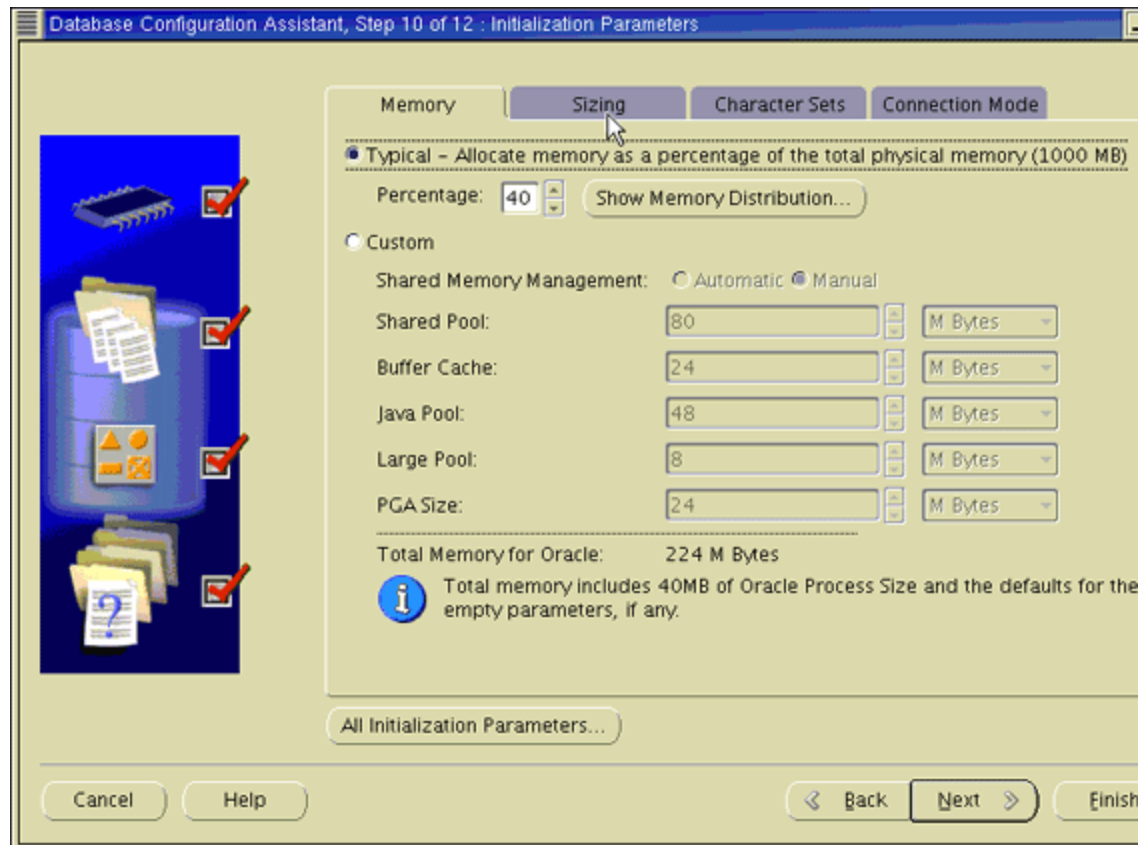
13.

如果需要，在创建数据库以后，指定一个或多个要运行的 SQL 脚本。否则，接受缺省的 No to run。单击 Next。



14.

出现 Memory 页面。选择 Typical 并输入百分比值。单击 Sizing 选项卡。

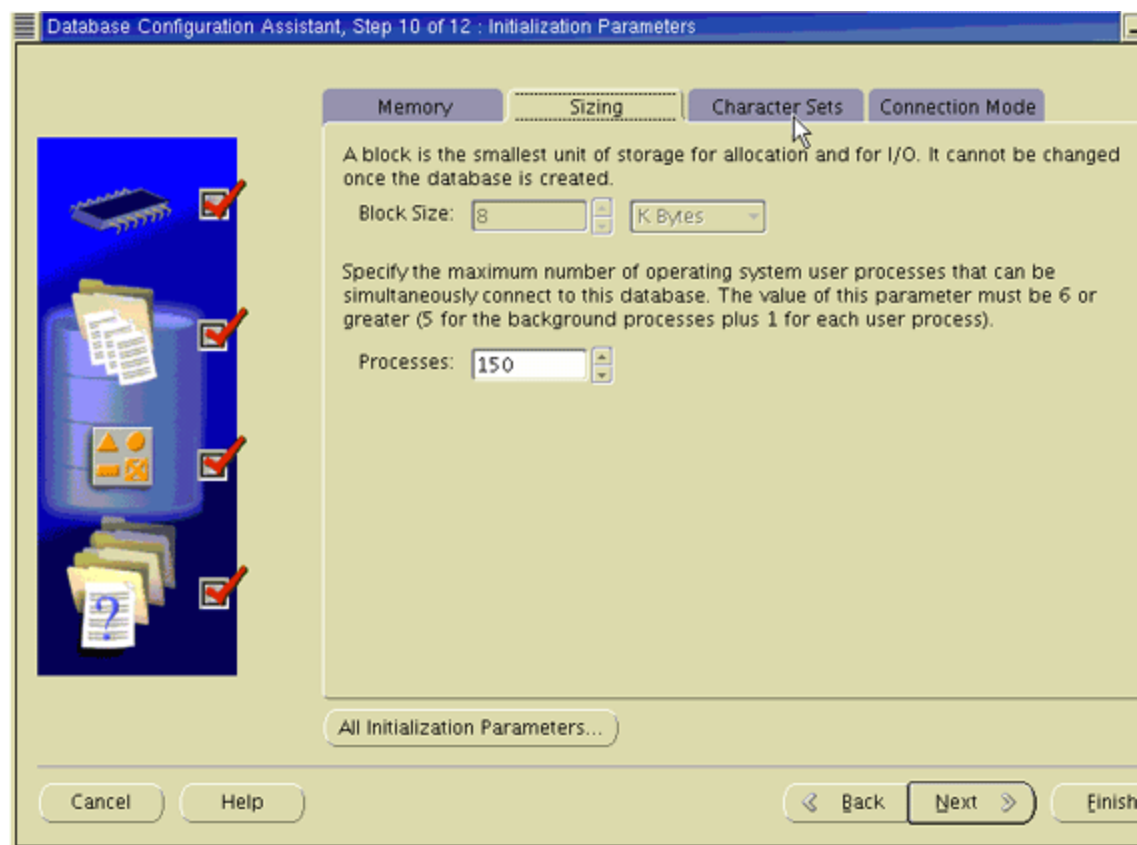


15.

出现 Sizing 页面。指定能够同时连接到数据库的最小的块空间和作多的操作系统用户进程

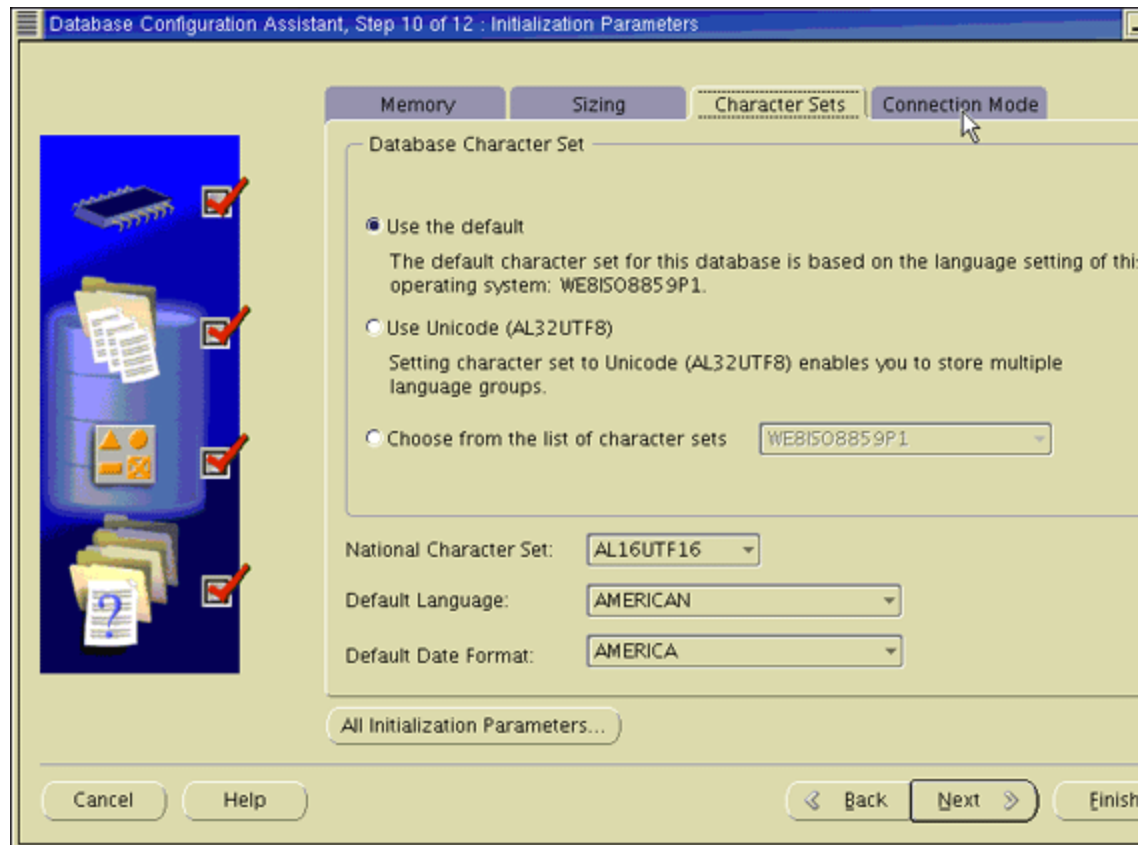
注意：如果您使用模板，您不能指定块的大小。

单击 Character Set 选项卡。



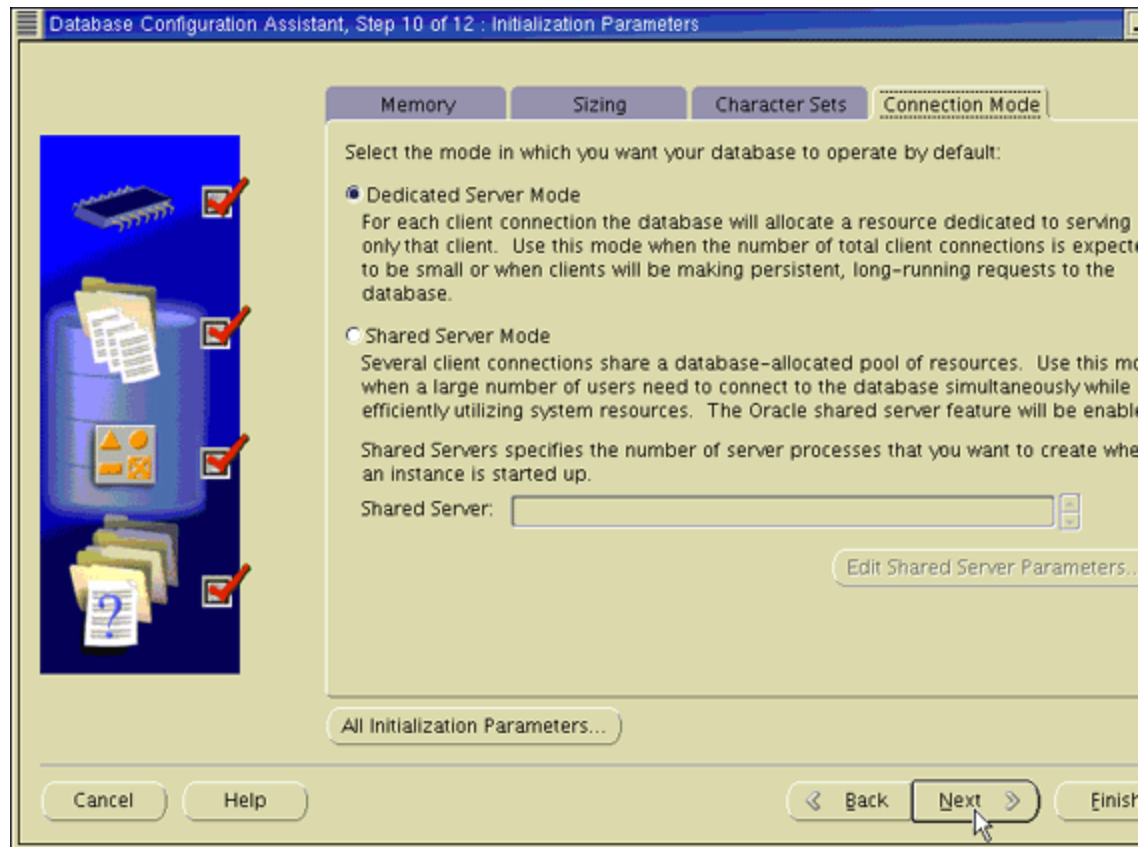
16.

出现 Character Set 页面。 选择您的数据库的字符集。 单击 Connection Mode 选项卡。



17.

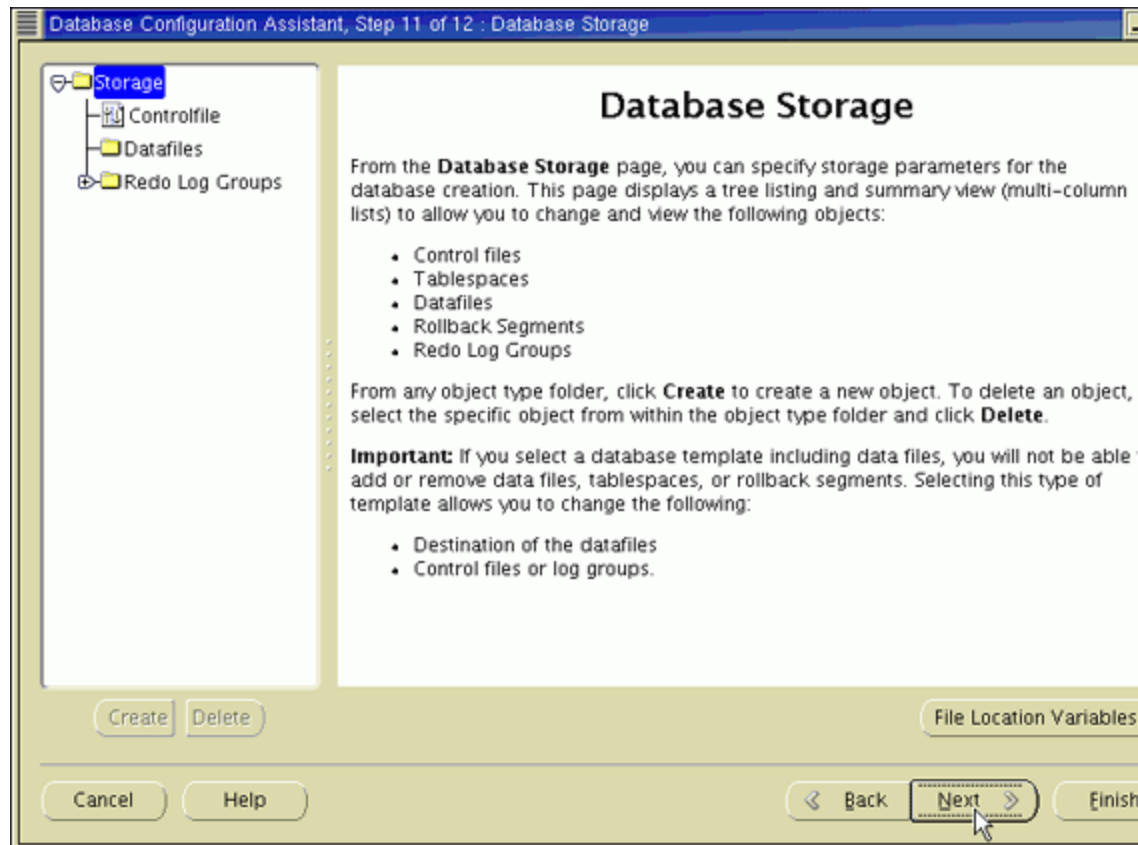
出现 Connection Mode 页面。 也选择适合您的环境的专用服务器或共享服务器。单击 Ne



18.

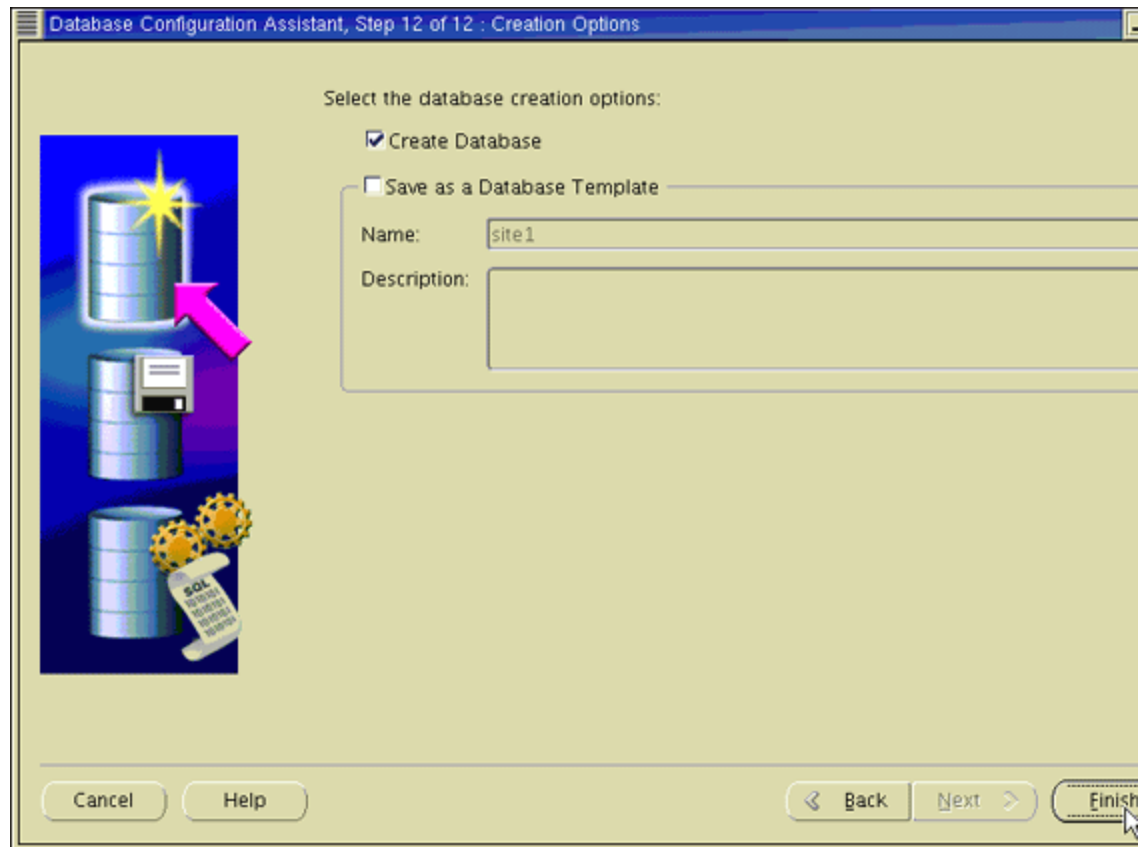
出现 Database Storage 页。接受配置或者需要时作出更改。单击 Next。





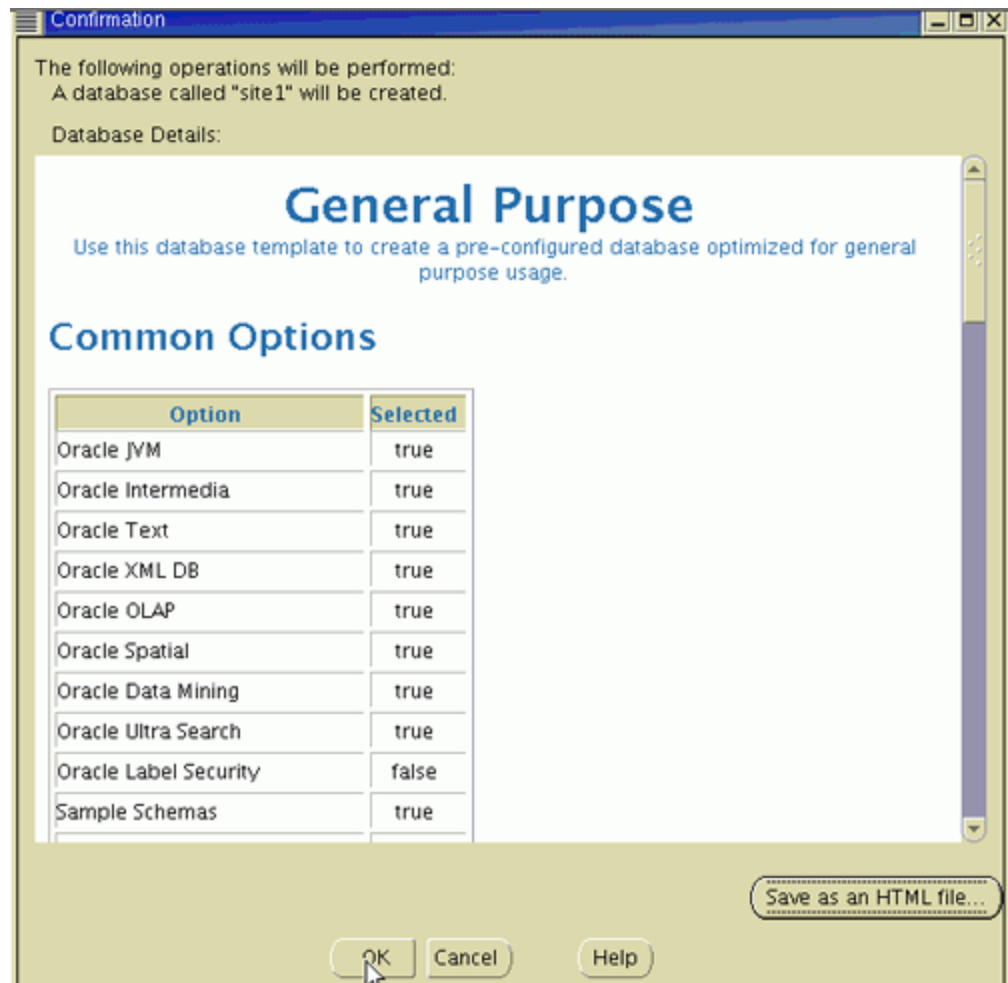
19.

选择 **Create Database** 创建您的数据库。 您也可以选择 **Save as a Database Template** 保存您的模板。  
单击 **Finish**。



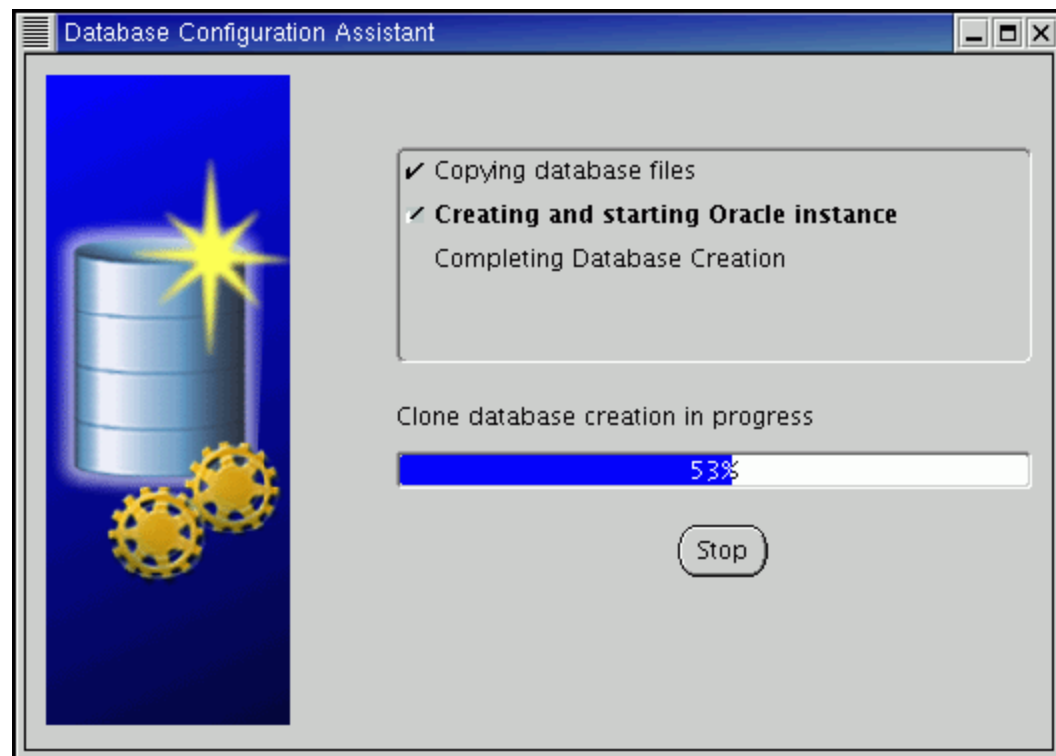
20.

在 Confirmation 窗口，确认将安装的选项然后单击 OK。



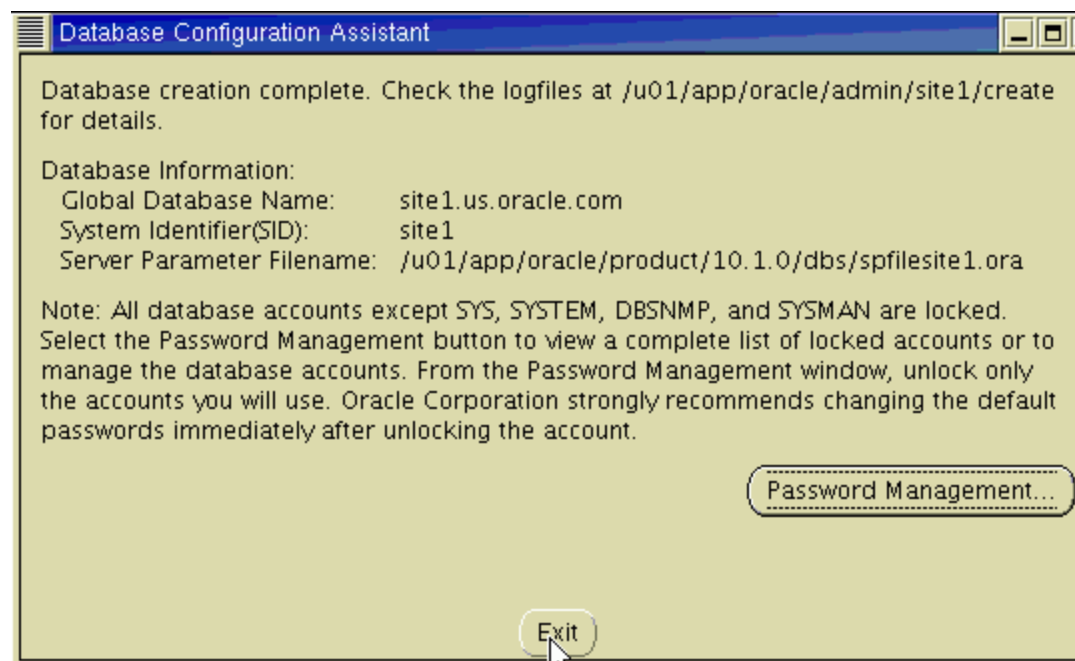
21.

您的数据库就创建了。



22.

数据库创建后，您能够更改或解除您的密码或单击 Exit。



## 官方资料: Oracle 10g DBA 学习手册 2

### 目的

本章向您介绍 Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control。当您安装 Oracle 软件时, Oracle Universal Installer 将安装 Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control。Enterprise Manager Database Control 提供了一个基于 Web 的界面,您可以使用这个界面来管理 Oracle 例程和数据库。

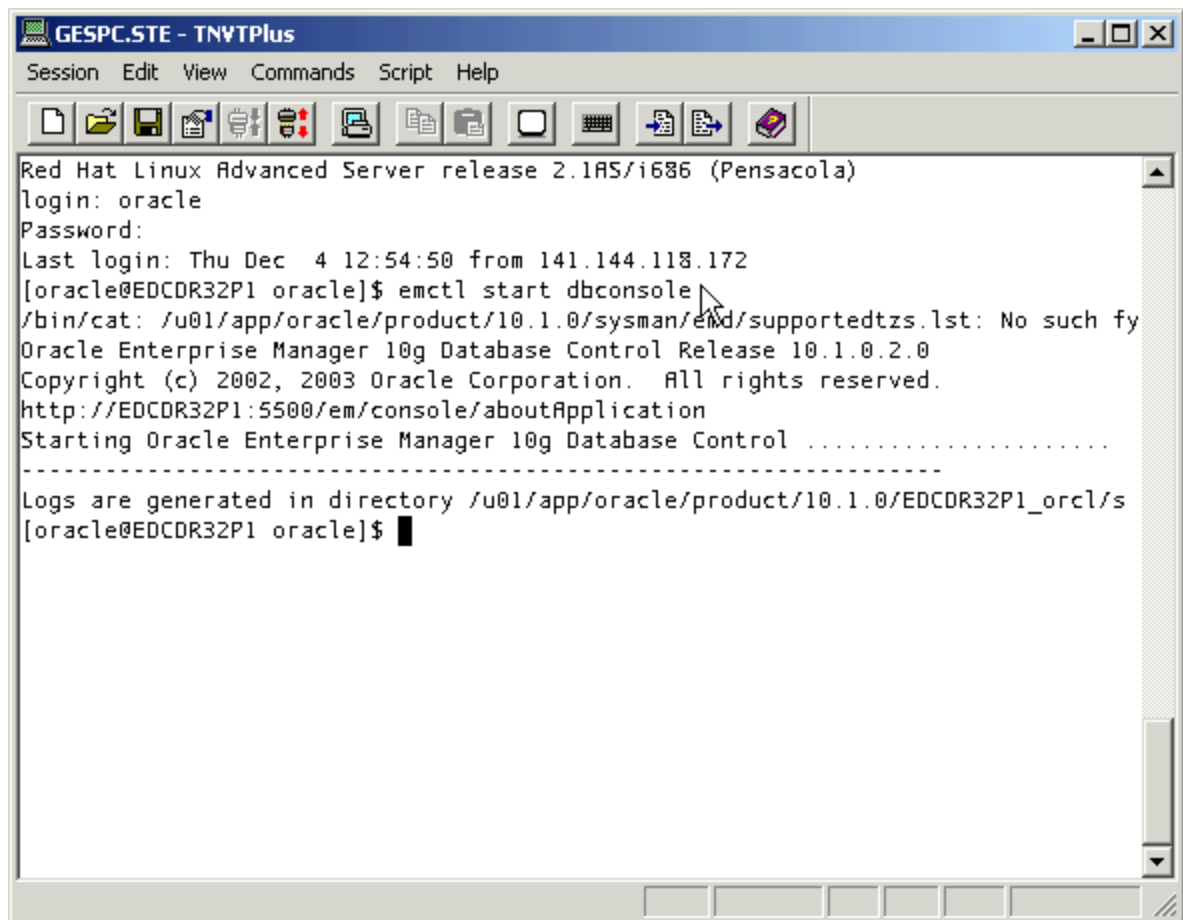
### 启动 Enterprise Manager dbconsole 进程

您要从客户端浏览器访问 Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control, 则必须启动 dbconsole 进程。dbconsole 进程在安装之后自动启动。如果该进程没有启动, 则您必须在命令行下按如下方式人工启动它:

1.

作为 oracle 用户登录到操作系统上。执行以下命令来启动 dbconsole 进程:

```
emctl start dbconsole
```



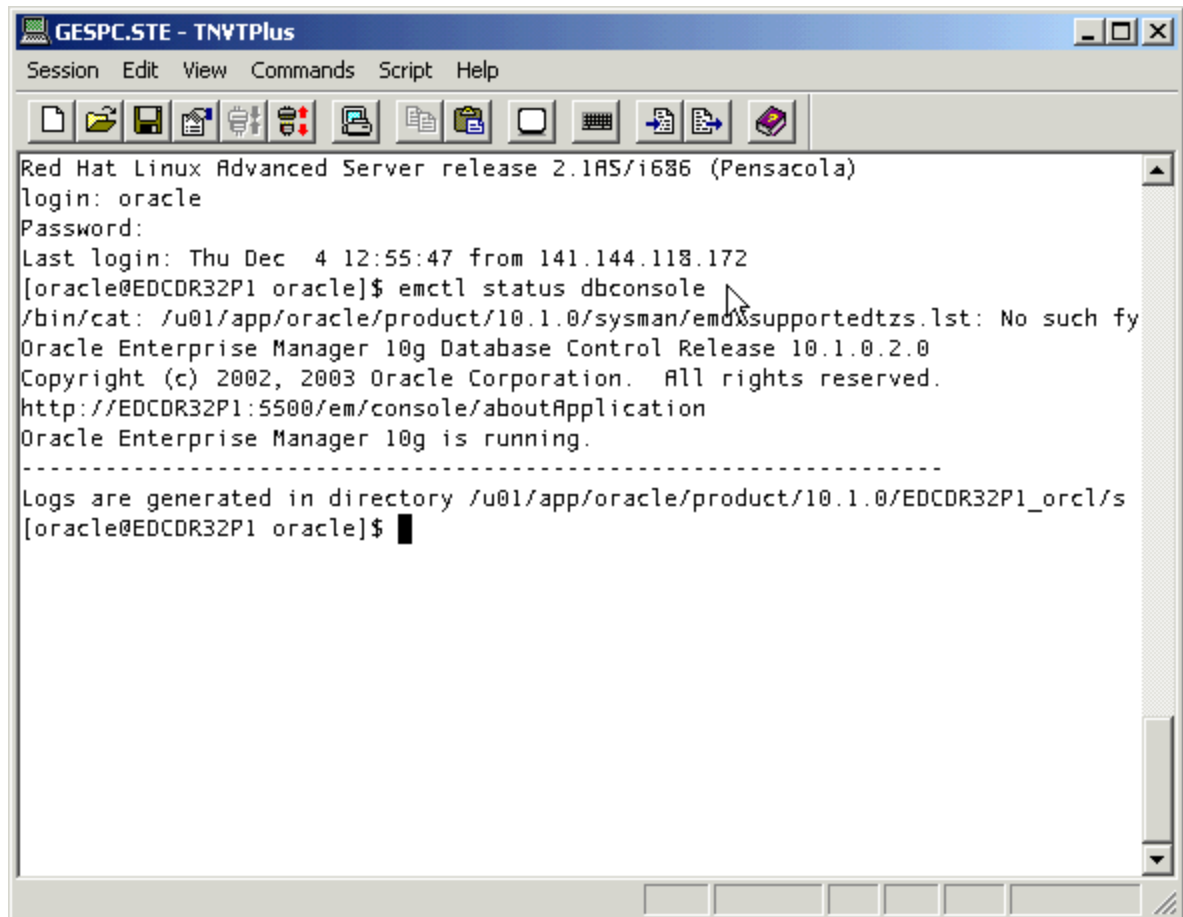
```
GESPC.STE - TNYTPlus
Session Edit View Commands Script Help

Red Hat Linux Advanced Server release 2.1AS/i686 (Pensacola)
login: oracle
Password:
Last login: Thu Dec  4 12:54:50 from 141.144.118.172
[oracle@EDCDR32P1 oracle]$ emctl start dbconsole
/bin/cat: /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/sysman/emd/supportedtzs.lst: No such fy
Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control Release 10.1.0.2.0
Copyright (c) 2002, 2003 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
http://EDCDR32P1:5500/em/console/aboutApplication
Starting Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control .....
-----
Logs are generated in directory /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/EDCDR32P1_orcl/s
[oracle@EDCDR32P1 oracle]$
```

2.

您可以通过执行以下命令来检查 dbconsole 进程的状态:

```
emctl status dbconsole
```



```
GESPC.STE - TNYTPlus
Session Edit View Commands Script Help

Red Hat Linux Advanced Server release 2.1AS/i686 (Pensacola)
login: oracle
Password:
Last login: Thu Dec  4 12:55:47 from 141.144.118.172
[oracle@EDCDR32P1 oracle]$ emctl status dbconsole
/bin/cat: /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/sysman/emd/supportedtztz.lst: No such file or directory
Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control Release 10.1.0.2.0
Copyright (c) 2002, 2003 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
http://EDCDR32P1:5500/em/console/aboutApplication
Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g is running.

-----
Logs are generated in directory /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/EDCDR32P1_orcl/s
[oracle@EDCDR32P1 oracle]$
```

访问 [Enterprise Manager \(EM\) Database Control](#)

返回主题列表

您可以按如下方式访问 Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control:

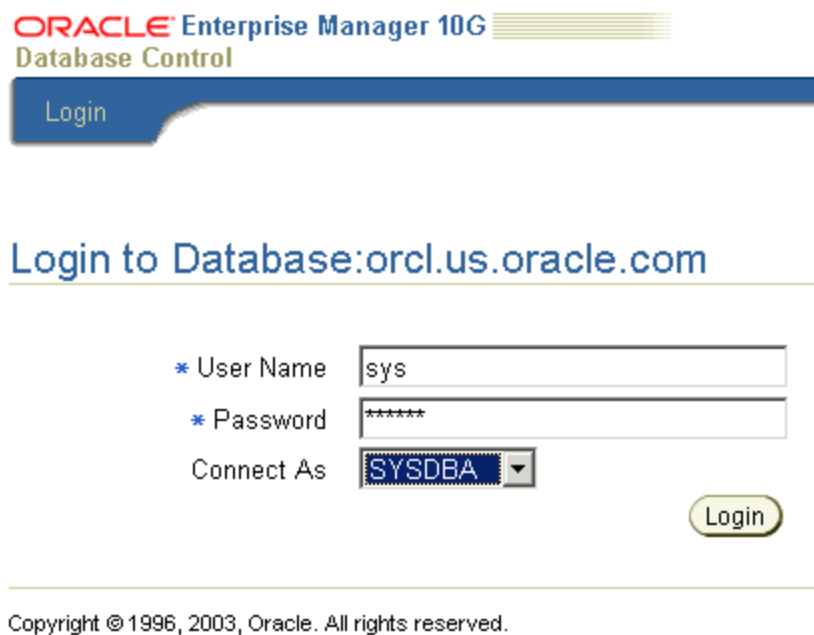
1.

打开 Web 浏览器, 输入以下 URL:

```
http://:5500/em
```

2.

如果进程启动，则将显示 Database Control Login 页面。输入一个获授权访问 Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control 的用户的用户名和口令。单击 Login。



ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10G  
Database Control

Login

Login to Database: orcl.us.oracle.com

\* User Name sys

\* Password \*\*\*\*\*

Connect As SYSDBA

Login

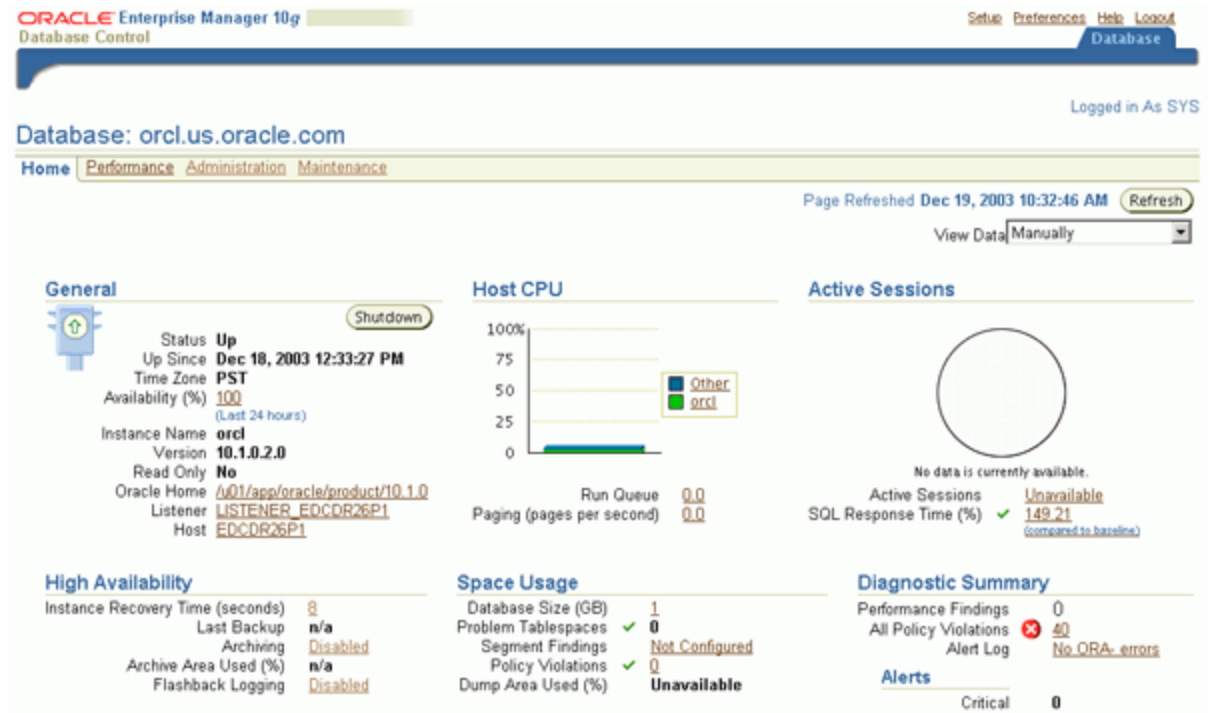
Copyright © 1996, 2003, Oracle. All rights reserved.

注意：如果这是您第一次访问 Enterprise Manager Database Control，那么您会看到一个关于许可的页面。仔细查看信息，并根据您的情况相应地进行回答。

关于启动例程和打开数据库的详细说明，请参考第 5 章。

3.

显示 Database Home 页面。您可以从 Database Home 页面访问 Performance、Administration 和 Maintenance 属性。



将 EM 管理权限授予其他用户

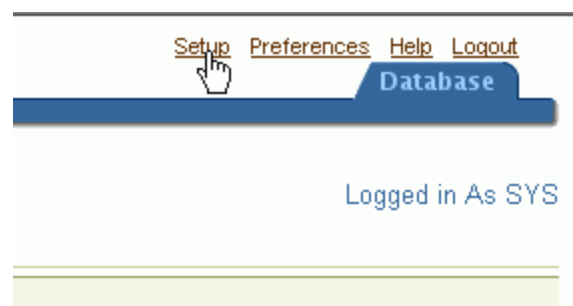
返回主题列表

在这一部分中，您将了解到如何将管理权限授予其它的数据库用户。管理员是在管理信息库中定义的、能够登录 Enterprise Manager 来执行管理任务的数据库用户。在 Enterprise Manager 中提供的管理任务的范围取决于分配给管理员的权限和角色。

执行下列步骤来将管理权限授予其他的数据库用户：

1.

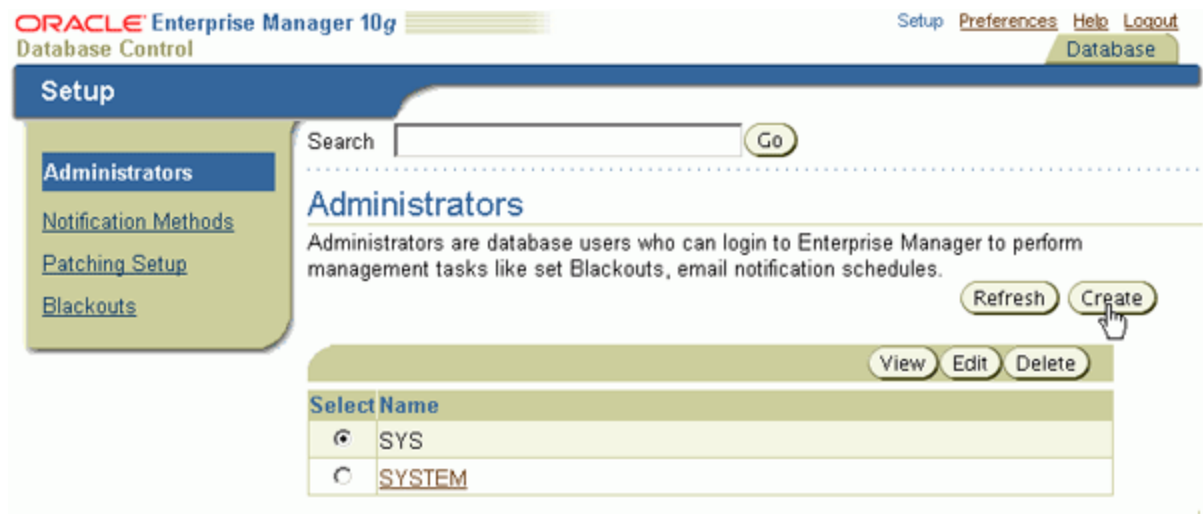
单击 Database Home 页面顶部的 Setup。



2.



显示 Administrators 列表。单击 Create，通过将管理权限分配给一个现有的数据库用户来创建一个新的 Enterprise Manager 用户。显示 Create Administrator:Properties 页面。



3.

在这个步骤中，您将把管理权限授予 HR 用户。输入下列值：

Name:HR

Password:HR

注意：您可以单击与 Name 字段相邻的手电图标来从弹出窗口中选择一个现有的数据库用户。

单击 Finish。



4.

显示 Create Administrator:Review 页面。单击 Finish。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

### Setup

## Create Administrator: Review

Cancel Finish

#### Properties

Name **HR**  
Email Address No Email address is defined for this administrator.  
Super Administrator privileges with access to all targets.  
Database system privilege: SELECT ANY DICTIONARY  
Database role: MGMT USER

Cancel Finish

5.

再次出现 Administrators 页面，新的管理员包括在了管理员列表中。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

### Setup

Administrators

Notification Methods

Patching Setup

Blackouts

Search  Go

## Administrators

Administrators are database users who can login to Enterprise Manager to perform management tasks like set Blackouts, email notification schedules.

Refresh Create

View Edit Delete

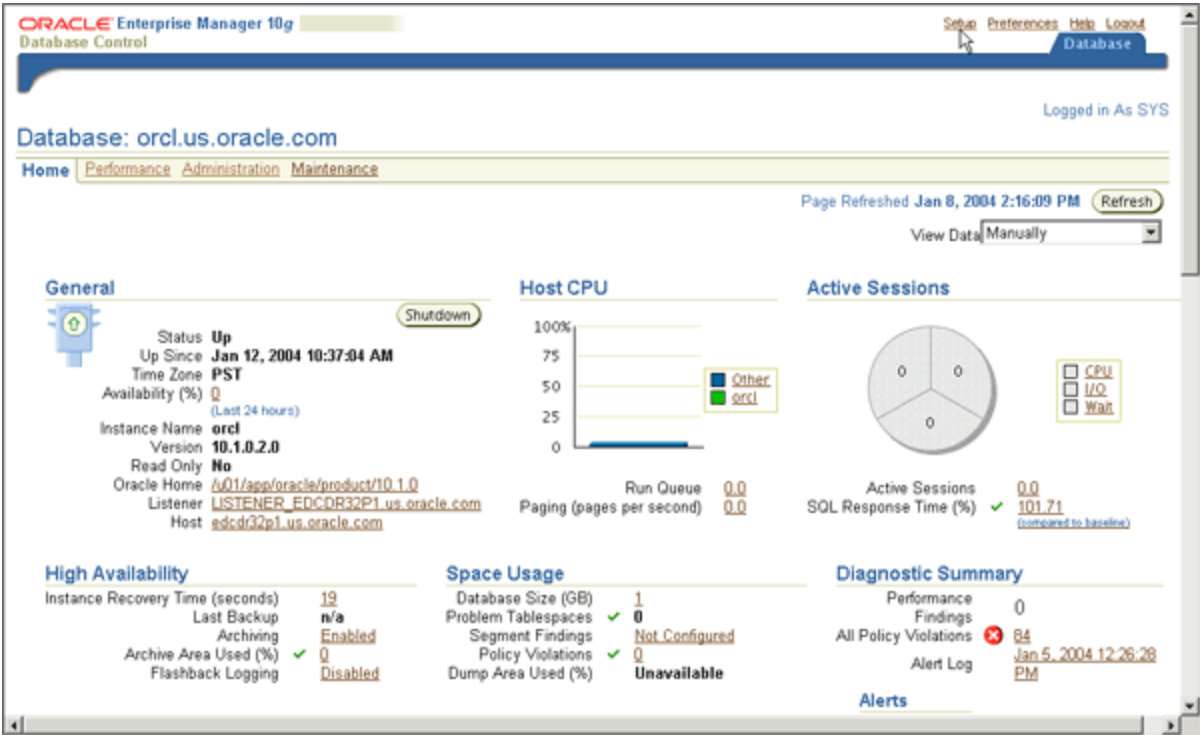
Select	Name
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HR
<input type="radio"/>	SYS
<input type="radio"/>	SYSTEM

定义中断周期

当您计划中断您的数据库，以进行维护时，您可以通过定义一个中断周期来指定您不希望接收警报通知。中断还允许您暂停监控，以便执行其它的维护操作。您可以通过执行以下步骤，在 Enterprise Manager Database Control 中定义一个中断时间周期：

1.

单击 Database Home 页面顶部的 Setup。



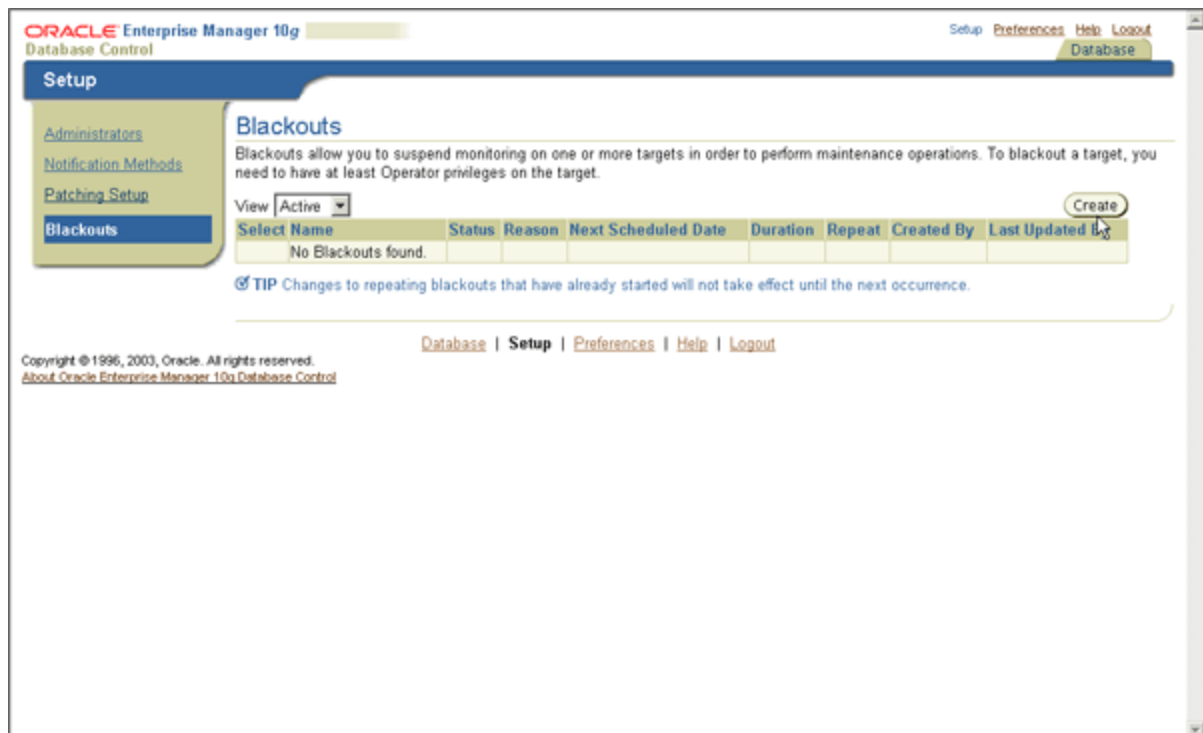
2.

出现 Setup 页面。单击左边窗格中的 Blackouts。



3.

出现 Blackouts 页面。单击 Create，启动 Create Blackout 向导。



4.

在 **Name** 字段中为中断输入一个名称。您还可以在 **Comments** 字段（虽然它不是一个必需的字段）中添加注释。选择 **Enter a new reason**，为中断输入一个原因。在 **Available Targets** 区域中的 **Type** 下拉菜单中选择 **Database**。选择数据库，然后单击 **Move**。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g  
Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout

Database

Setup

Properties Member Targets Targets on Host Schedule Review

Create Blackout: Properties

Cancel Step 1 of 5 Next

Name DBA\_shutdown

Comments DBA shutting down database.

Reason  Enter a new reason DBA\_shutdown

☒ Run jobs during the blackout

Targets

Select the targets to be blacked out. You only see the targets for which you have Operator privileges. Agents are not shown because they can only be blacked out as part of a full host blackout.

Available Targets

Type Database

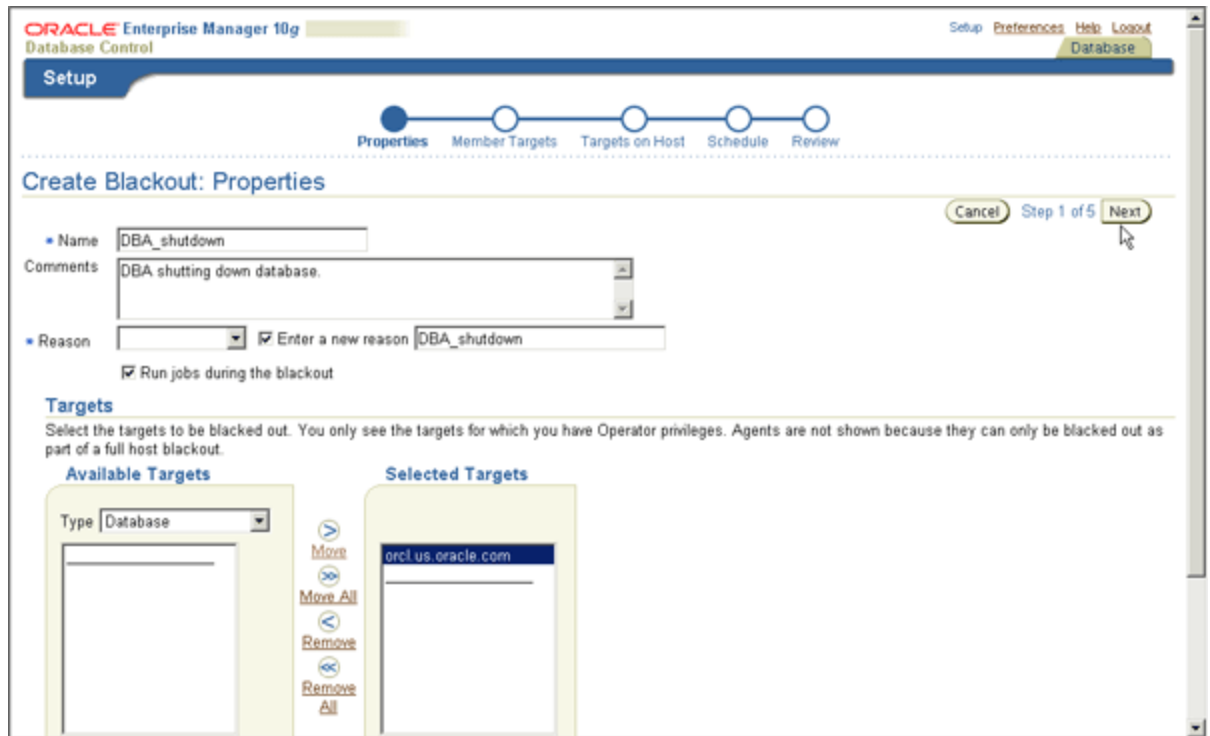
orcl.us.oracle.com

Move Move All Remove Remove All

Selected Targets

5.

您的数据库现在作为一个 **Selected Target** 列出。单击 **Next**。



6.

出现 Create Blackout:Schedule 页面。输入您计划的中断的开始时间，或者如果您要立即关闭数据库，则选择 immediately。选择中断的持续时间，可以是不确定、一段时间长度，或者为到将来的某个时间为止。接受默认的 "Do Not Repeat"，或在下拉菜单中选择一个重复频率。单击 Next。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Setup

Properties Member Targets Targets on Host **Schedule** Review

### Create Blackout: Schedule

Cancel Back Step 4 of 5 Next

Set up a schedule for the blackout using the targets timezone. If targets span multiple timezones, you can select the timezone for the schedule, but the blackout will occur simultaneously across all targets.

Time Zone **GMT -08:00**

**Start**

☐ Immediately

☒ Later

Date Jan 12, 2004  
(example: Jan 12, 2004)

Time 11:00 AM PM

**Duration**

☐ Indefinite

☒ Length 4 Hours 0 Minutes

☐ Until

Date Jan 12, 2004  
(example: Jan 12, 2004)

Time 12:15 AM PM

☒ TIP Duration should be in Hours and Minutes for repeating blackouts.

**Repeating**

Repeat Do Not Repeat

☒ TIP Once a blackout has started, the repeat type cannot be changed from repeating to non-repeating and vice versa.

Cancel Back Step 4 of 5 Next

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

7.

出现 Create Blackout:Review 页面。仔细查看您输入的信息，然后单击 Finish。如果您需要修改某个设置，可以单击 Back。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Setup

Properties Member Targets Targets on Host Schedule **Review**

### Create Blackout: Review

Cancel Back Step 5 of 5 Finish

**Properties**

Name **DBA\_shutdown**

Reason **DBA\_shutdown**

Comments **DBA shutting down database.**

Run jobs during the blackout **Yes**

**Schedule**

Time Zone **GMT -08:00**

Start Date **Jan 12, 2004 11:00:00 PM**

Duration **4 Hours**

**Repeating**

Repeat **Do Not Repeat**

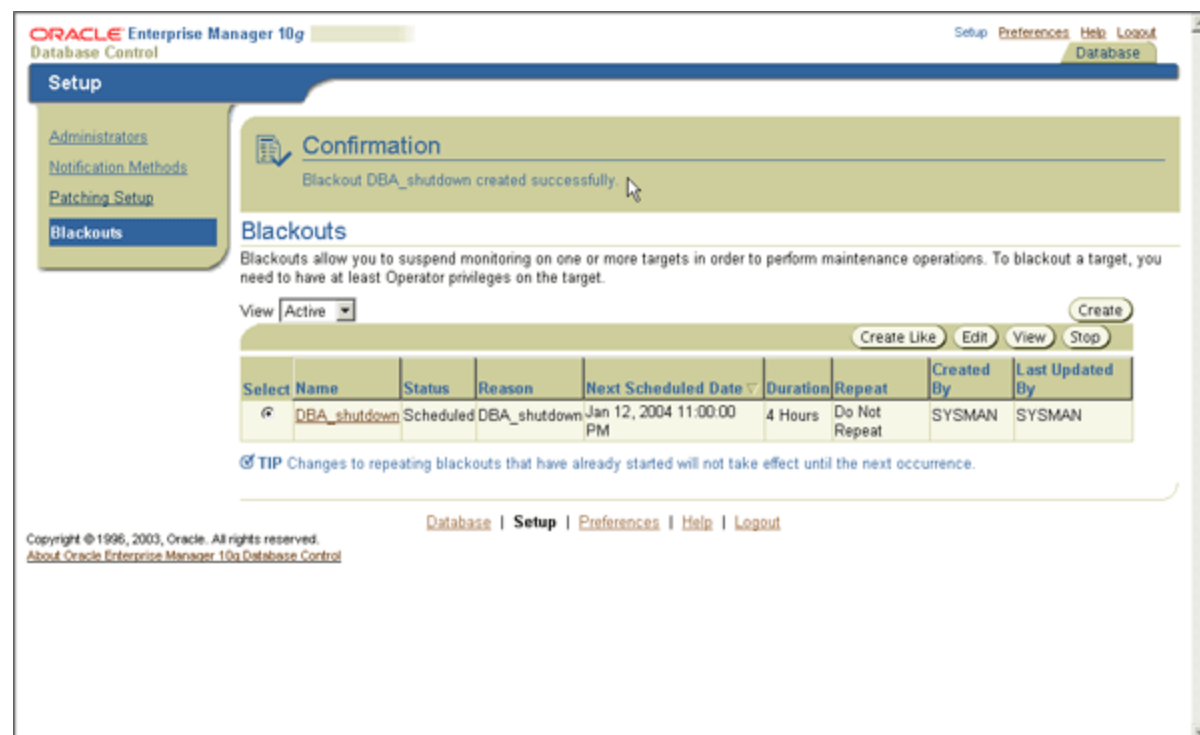
**Selected Targets**

Name	Type
orcl.us.oracle.com	Database

Cancel Back Step 5 of 5 Finish

8.

接收到一条确认消息。



## 设置首选证书

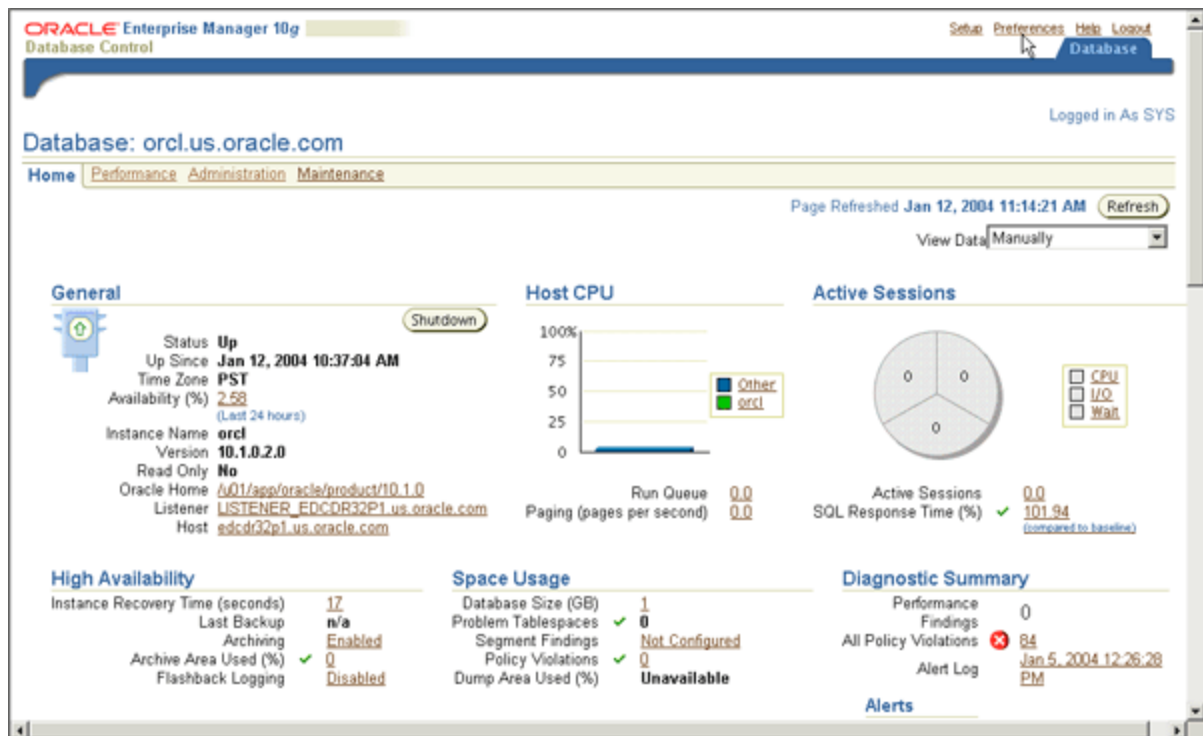
您可以设置首选证书，以便在您为执行管理操作（如备份和恢复）而安排作业和任务时，Enterprise Manager 能够为您自动提供主机和数据库登录证书。出于安全性的考虑，Oracle 以加密模式存储首选证书。

您可以通过执行以下步骤来在 Enterprise Manager Database Control 中设置首选证书：

1.

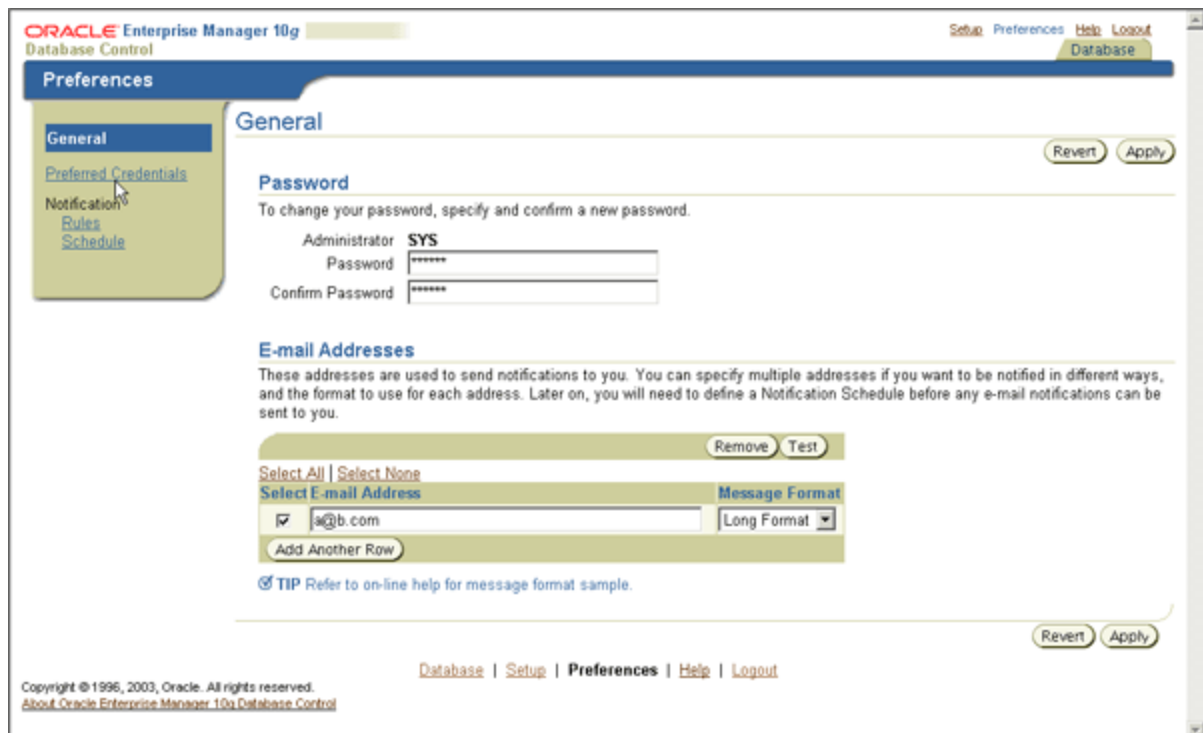
单击 Database Home 页面顶部的 Preferences。





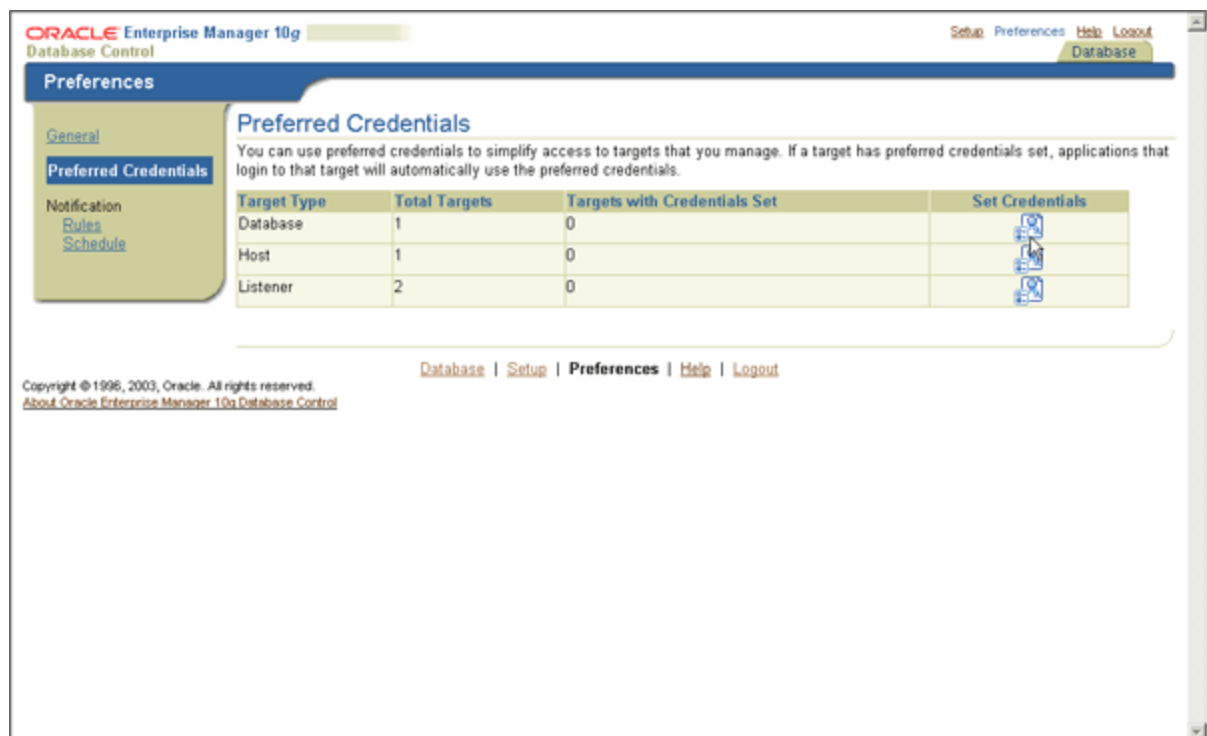
2.

出现 Preferences 页面。单击左边窗格中的 Preferred Credentials。



3.

出现 Preferred Credentials 页面。单击数据库 Target Type 的 Set Credentials 下的图标。



4.

出现 Database Preferred Credentials 页面。以用户名和口令的形式为普通、SYSDBA 和主机连接输入证书。单击 Test。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

## Preferences

Preferred Credentials > Database Preferred Credentials

### Database Preferred Credentials

Revert Apply

To set preferred credentials for Database targets, update the appropriate fields in one of the tables below. To delete credentials, clear the appropriate fields. Press Apply after making any changes.

**TIP** Normal database credentials are used by Enterprise Manager functions that do not require database administrator privileges. SYSDBA database credentials are used by privileged functions that access non-open databases or perform database startup/shutdown operations. Host credentials are used by remote operations and jobs to run applications that access a database (e.g., SQLPLUS).

#### Target Credentials

Target credentials can be specified for each Database target.

Name	Host	Normal Username	Normal Password	SYSDBA Username	SYSDBA Password	Host Username	Host Password	Test
orcl.us.oracle.com	edcd32p1.us.oracle.com	system	*****	sys	*****	oracle	*****	Test

Revert Apply

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

5.

收到一条消息，确认证书验证完成。单击 Apply，保存首选证书。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

## Preferences

Preferred Credentials > Database Preferred Credentials

**i** Information

Credentials successfully verified for database orcl.us.oracle.com.

### Database Preferred Credentials

Revert Apply

To set preferred credentials for Database targets, update the appropriate fields in one of the tables below. To delete credentials, clear the appropriate fields. Press Apply after making any changes.

**TIP** Normal database credentials are used by Enterprise Manager functions that do not require database administrator privileges. SYSDBA database credentials are used by privileged functions that access non-open databases or perform database startup/shutdown operations. Host credentials are used by remote operations and jobs to run applications that access a database (e.g., SQLPLUS).

#### Target Credentials

Target credentials can be specified for each Database target.

Name	Host	Normal Username	Normal Password	SYSDBA Username	SYSDBA Password	Host Username	Host Password	Test
orcl.us.oracle.com	edcd32p1.us.oracle.com	system	*****	sys	*****	oracle	*****	Test

Revert Apply

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout



## 官方资料: Oracle 10g DBA 学习手册(三)

### 第 4 章: 配置网络环境

#### 目的

本章帮助您配置和管理网络环境, 以使用户能够访问数据库。

#### 主题

使用 [Enterprise Manager Net Services Administration](#) 页面

Net Services Administration 页面可用于管理 Oracle 网络服务。

按照以下步骤访问 Net Services Administration 页面:

1.

打开浏览器, 指定 SYS 用户名和口令, 登录 Enterprise Manager Database Console。

单击 Login。

2.

单击 Database Home 页面的 General 部分中的 Listener 链接。



3.

显示 Listener Home 页面。向下滚动至页面底部。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control


Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Listener: LISTENER\_EDCDR26P1

Home [Serviced Databases](#)

Page Refreshed Dec 19, 2003 10:56:59 AM

**General**



Status **Up**  
Availability (%) **100**  
(Last 24 Hours)

Alias **LISTENER**  
Version **10.1.0.2.0**  
Oracle Home [/u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0](#)  
Net Address **(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=EDCDR26P1)(PORT=1521))**  
LISTENER.ORA Location [/u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/network/admin](#)  
Start Time **Dec 18, 2003 12:27:33 AM**  
Host [EDCDR26P1](#)

**State**

TNS Ping (ms) **✓ 10**  
Established Connections per minute **33**  
Refused Connections per minute **0**

[Edit](#) [Stop](#)

**Related Alerts**

Metric Collection Errors **1**

Severity	Target Name	Target Type	Category	Name	Message	Alert Triggered	Last Value	Time
<b>x</b>	<a href="#">EDCDR26P1</a>	host	Disk Activity	Disk Utilization (%)	<a href="#">Disk Utilization for hda is 99.14%</a>	Dec 18, 2003 1:56:39 PM	99.67	Dec 19, 2003 10:41:39 AM

Home [Serviced Databases](#)

- 4.
- 单击 [Related Links](#) 部分中的 [Net Services Administration](#)。

**Related Links**

<a href="#">All Metrics</a>	<a href="#">Manage Metrics</a>	<a href="#">Alert History</a>
<a href="#">Blackouts</a>	<a href="#">Monitoring Configuration</a>	<a href="#">Metric Collection Errors</a>
<a href="#">Net Services Administration</a>		

- 5.
- 显示 [Net Services Administration](#) 页面。本页面提供了管理监听器、目录命名、本地命名和指定文件位置的一种方式。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control


Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Host: [EDCDR26P1](#) > [Net Services Administration](#)

**Net Services Administration**

The table below contains configuration file locations used for network administration. Use this to access functions such as adding a listener or adding net service name. Choose the configuration file, then select the category that you want to administer and click Go.

Administrator [Listeners](#) [Go](#)

Select Configuration File Location	Oracle Home
 <a href="#">/u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/network/admin</a>	<a href="#">/u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0</a>

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

Copyright ©1996, 2003, Oracle. All rights reserved.  
About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

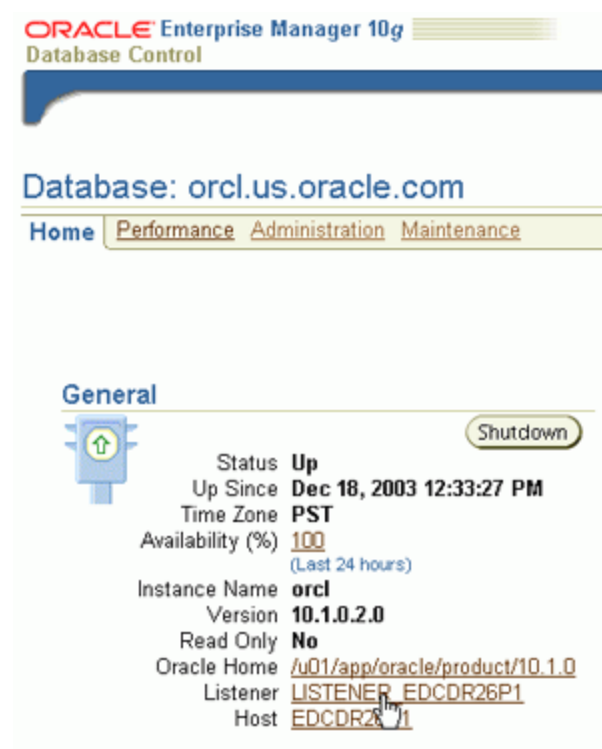
## 利用 Enterprise Manager 启动监听器

在这一部分中，您将了解到如何利用 Enterprise Manager 启动监听器。注意：如果监听器关闭，您将不能在浏览器中访问 Enterprise Manager Database Control。只有在您打开了 Enterprise Manager Database Control 窗口时，在本部分中列出的步骤才适用。如果您没有打开 Enterprise Manager Database Control 窗口，那么请参考下一部分，了解关于利用监听器控制实用工具来启动监听器的详细信息。

执行下列步骤，利用 Enterprise Manager 来启动监听器：

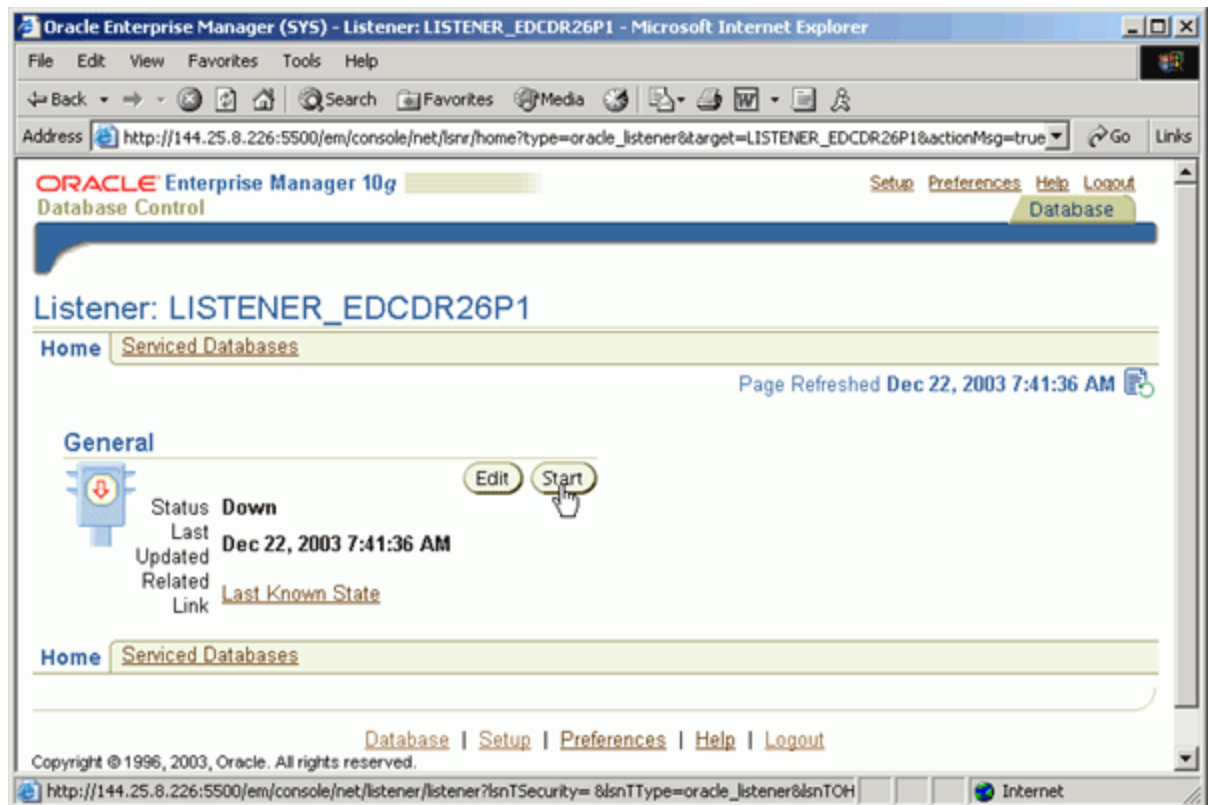
1.

单击 Database Home 页面的 General 部分中的 Listener 链接。



2.

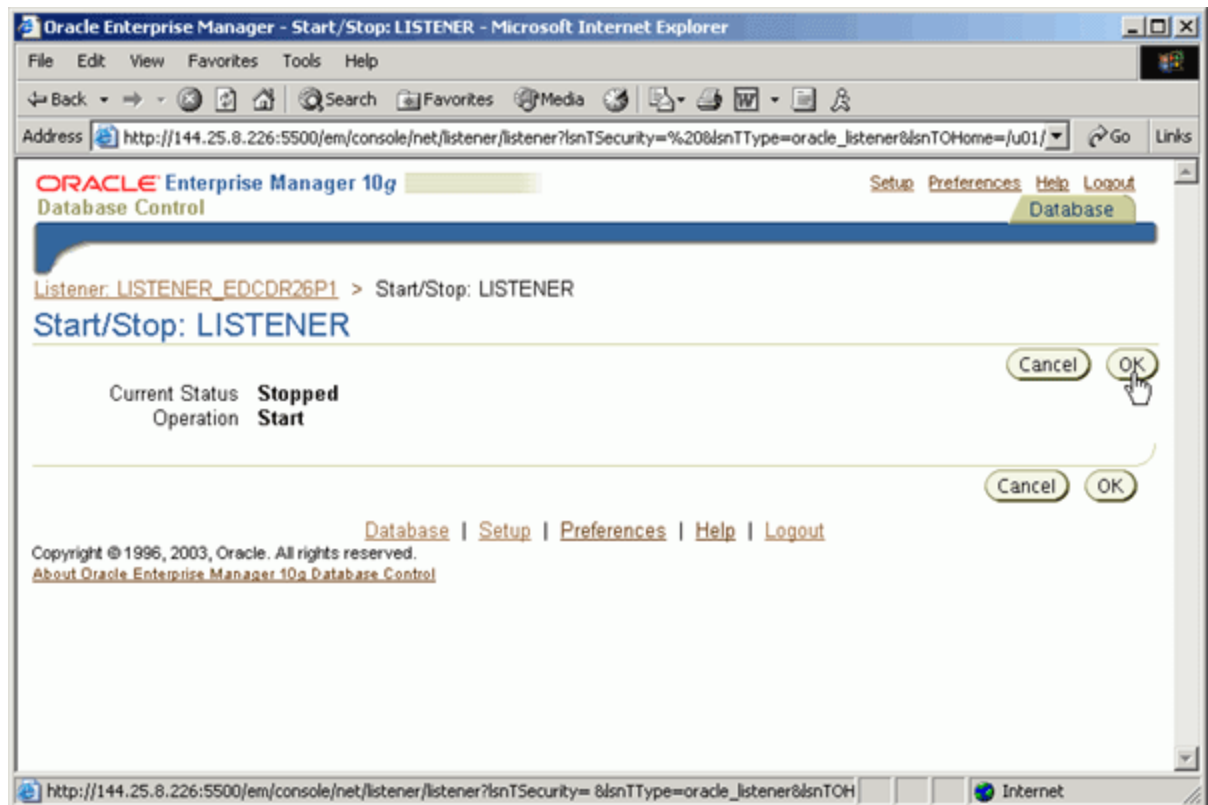
显示 Listener Home 页面。单击 Start，启动监听器。



3.

显示 Start/Stop:LISTENER 页面。单击 OK。

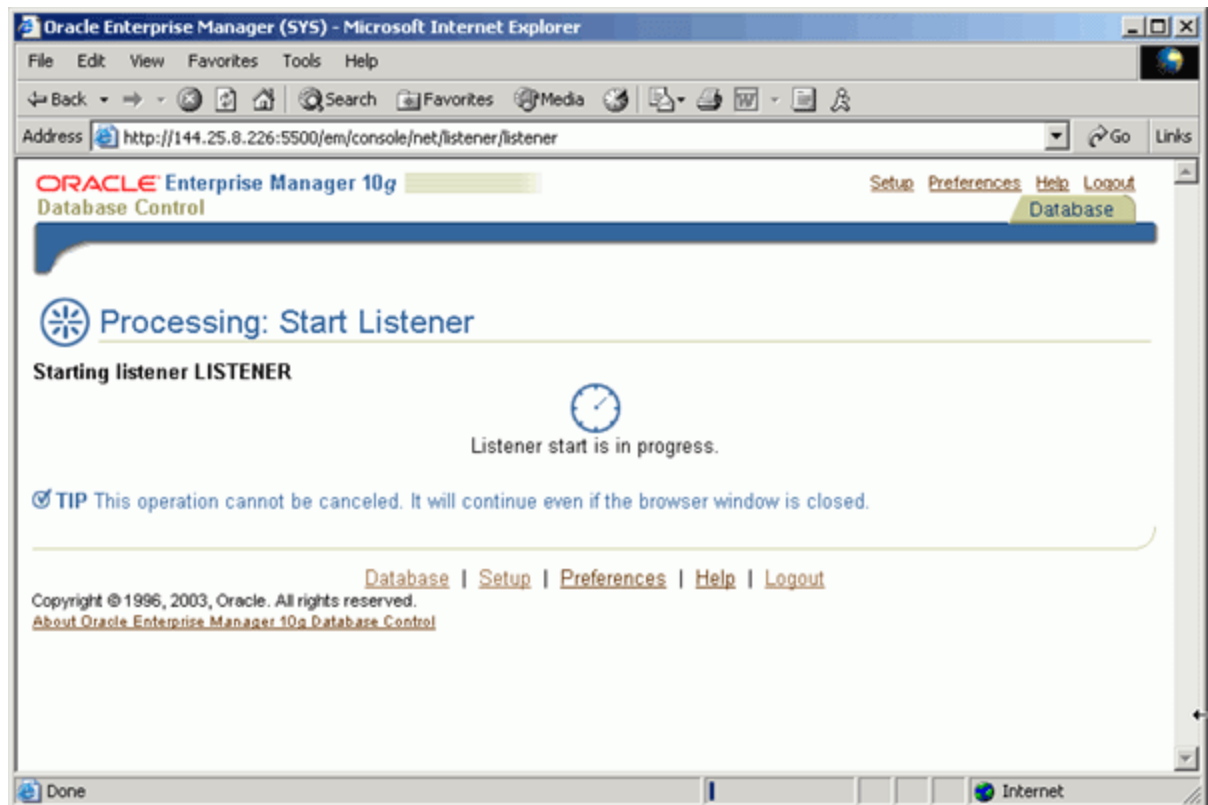




4.

显示 Processing:Start Listener 页面。在监听器启动后显示 Listener 主页。

[url=javascript::]



[/url]

利用监听器控制实用程序启动监听器

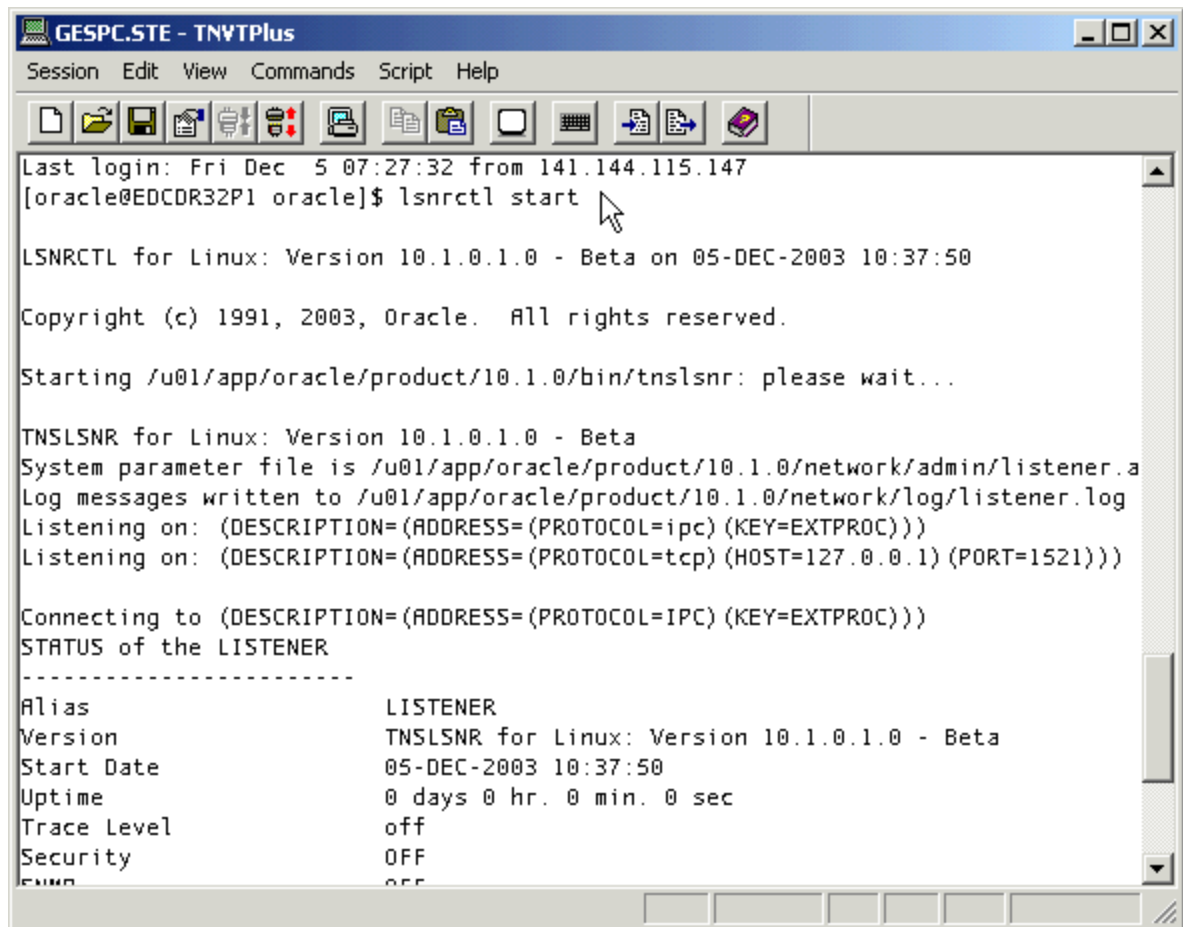
在这一部分中，您将了解到如何利用监听器控制实用程序来启动监听器。这些步骤适用于您不能访问 Enterprise Manager Database Control 来启动监听器的情况。

执行下列步骤，利用监听器控制实用工具来启动监听器：

1.

作为 oracle 用户登录到操作系统上。执行以下命令来启动监听器：

lsnrctl start



```
GESPC.STE - TNVTplus
Session Edit View Commands Script Help

Last login: Fri Dec 5 07:27:32 from 141.144.115.147
[oracle@EDCDR32P1 oracle]$ lsnrctl start

LSNRCTL for Linux: Version 10.1.0.1.0 - Beta on 05-DEC-2003 10:37:50

Copyright (c) 1991, 2003, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Starting /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/bin/tnslsnr: please wait...

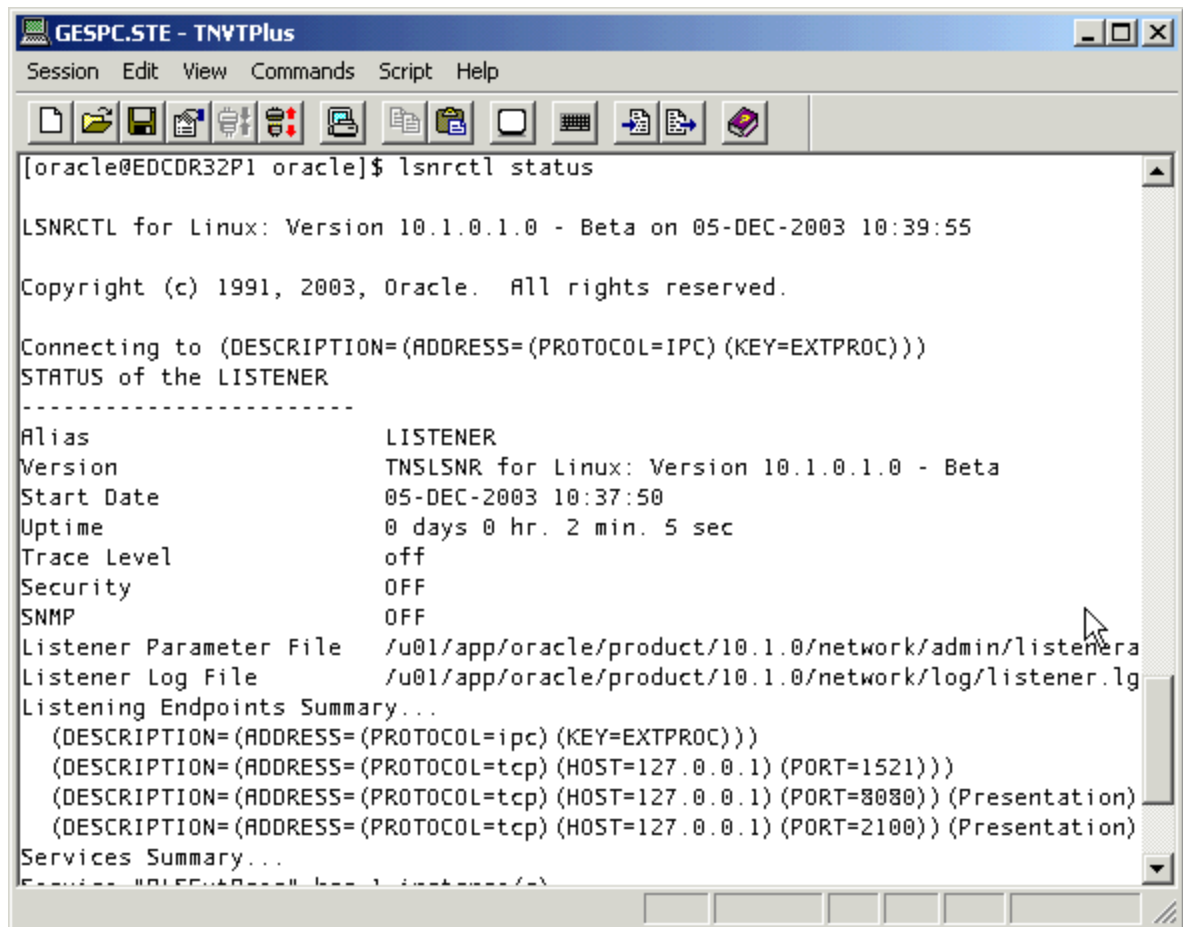
TNSLSNR for Linux: Version 10.1.0.1.0 - Beta
System parameter file is /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/network/admin/listener.ora
Log messages written to /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/network/log/listener.log
Listening on: (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc) (KEY=EXTPROC)))
Listening on: (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=127.0.0.1) (PORT=1521)))

Connecting to (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=IPC) (KEY=EXTPROC)))
STATUS of the LISTENER
-----
Alias                     LISTENER
Version                   TNSLSNR for Linux: Version 10.1.0.1.0 - Beta
Start Date                05-DEC-2003 10:37:50
Uptime                    0 days 0 hr. 0 min. 0 sec
Trace Level               off
Security                  OFF
SUMMARY
```

2.

您可以通过执行以下命令来检查监听器的状态：

lsnrctl status



```
[oracle@EDCDR32P1 oracle]$ lsnrctl status

LSNRCTL for Linux: Version 10.1.0.1.0 - Beta on 05-DEC-2003 10:39:55

Copyright (c) 1991, 2003, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Connecting to (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=IPC) (KEY=EXTPROC)))
STATUS of the LISTENER
-----
Alias                     LISTENER
Version                   TNSLSNR for Linux: Version 10.1.0.1.0 - Beta
Start Date                05-DEC-2003 10:37:50
Uptime                    0 days 0 hr. 2 min. 5 sec
Trace Level               off
Security                  OFF
SNMP                      OFF
Listener Parameter File   /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/network/admin/listenera
Listener Log File         /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/network/log/listener.lg
Listening Endpoints Summary...
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc) (KEY=EXTPROC)))
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=127.0.0.1) (PORT=1521)))
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=127.0.0.1) (PORT=8080)) (Presentation))
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=127.0.0.1) (PORT=2100)) (Presentation))
Services Summary...
Service "PL/SQLPlus" has 1 instance(s)
```

配置本地命名，以便与其它数据库连接

在这一部分中，您将配置本地命名来与另一个数据库连接。您可以利用客户端 PC 上的 Net Manager，或利用 Enterprise Manager 来配置本地命名

利用 Net Manager 配置本地命名

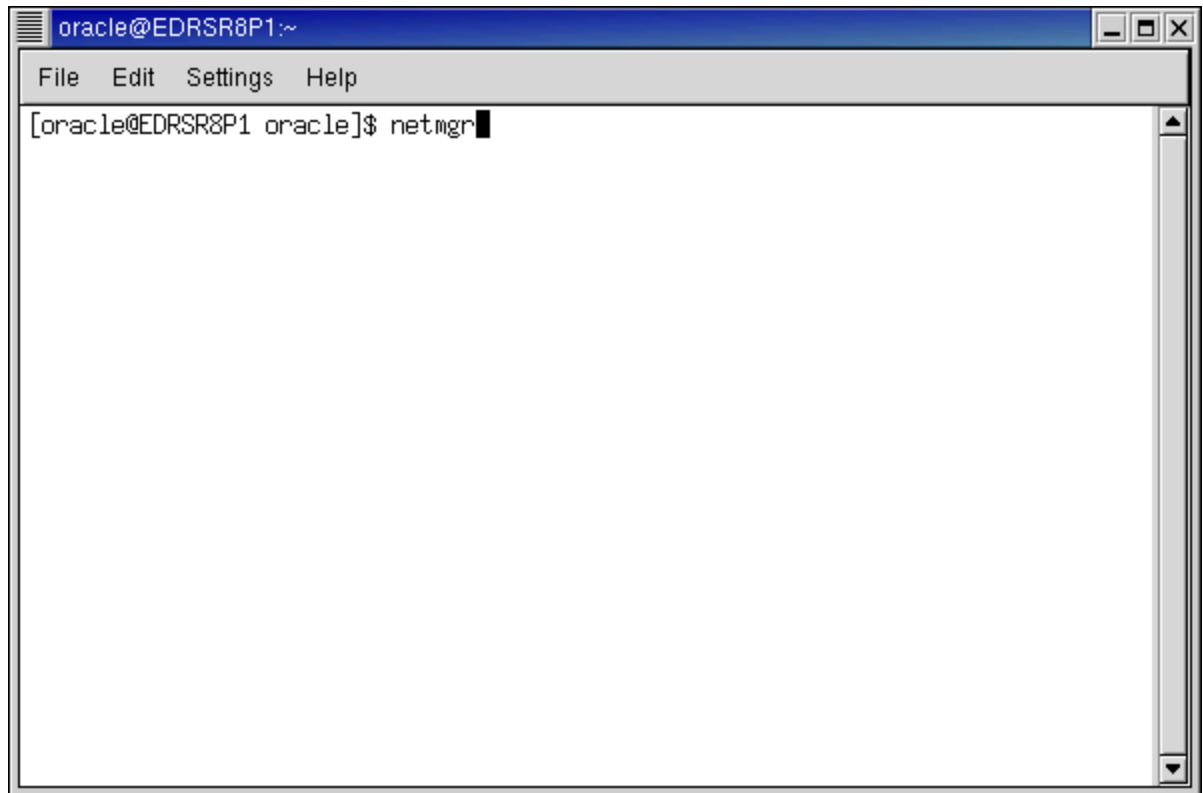
您必须配置客户端计算机，以便它能够与 Oracle 数据库连接。您首先必须安装 Oracle Database 客户端软件，其中包括 Oracle Net 软件。一旦您安装了 Oracle Net，您就可以使用 Oracle Net Manager 通过本地命名方法来配置网络服务名称（如下）：

1.

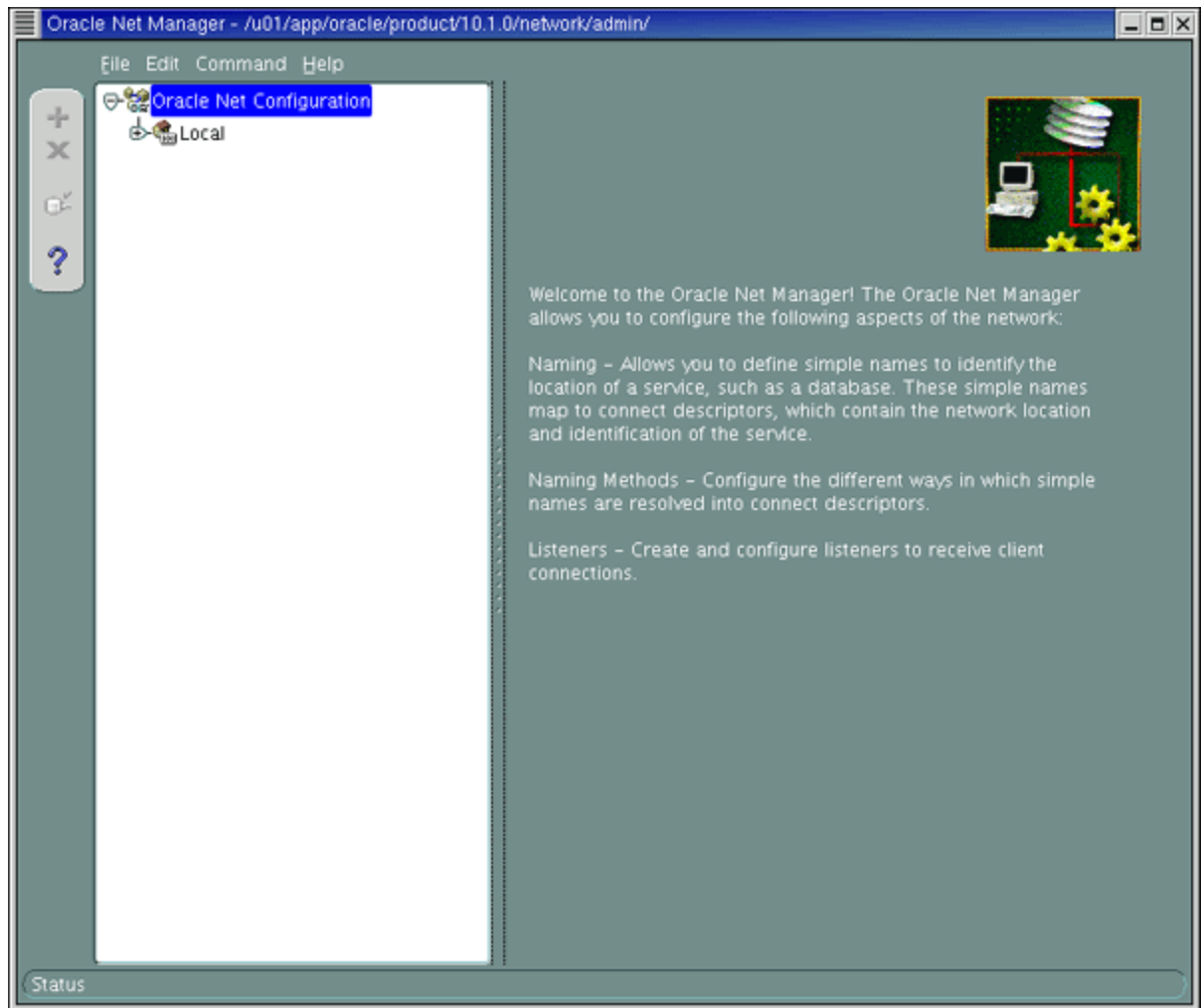
在 Windows 上，通过单击以下菜单启动 Oracle Net Manager：

Start->Programs->Oracle->Configuration and Migration Tools->Net Manager

在 UNIX 或 Linux 上，在命令行下输入 netmgr，调用 Oracle Net Manager。

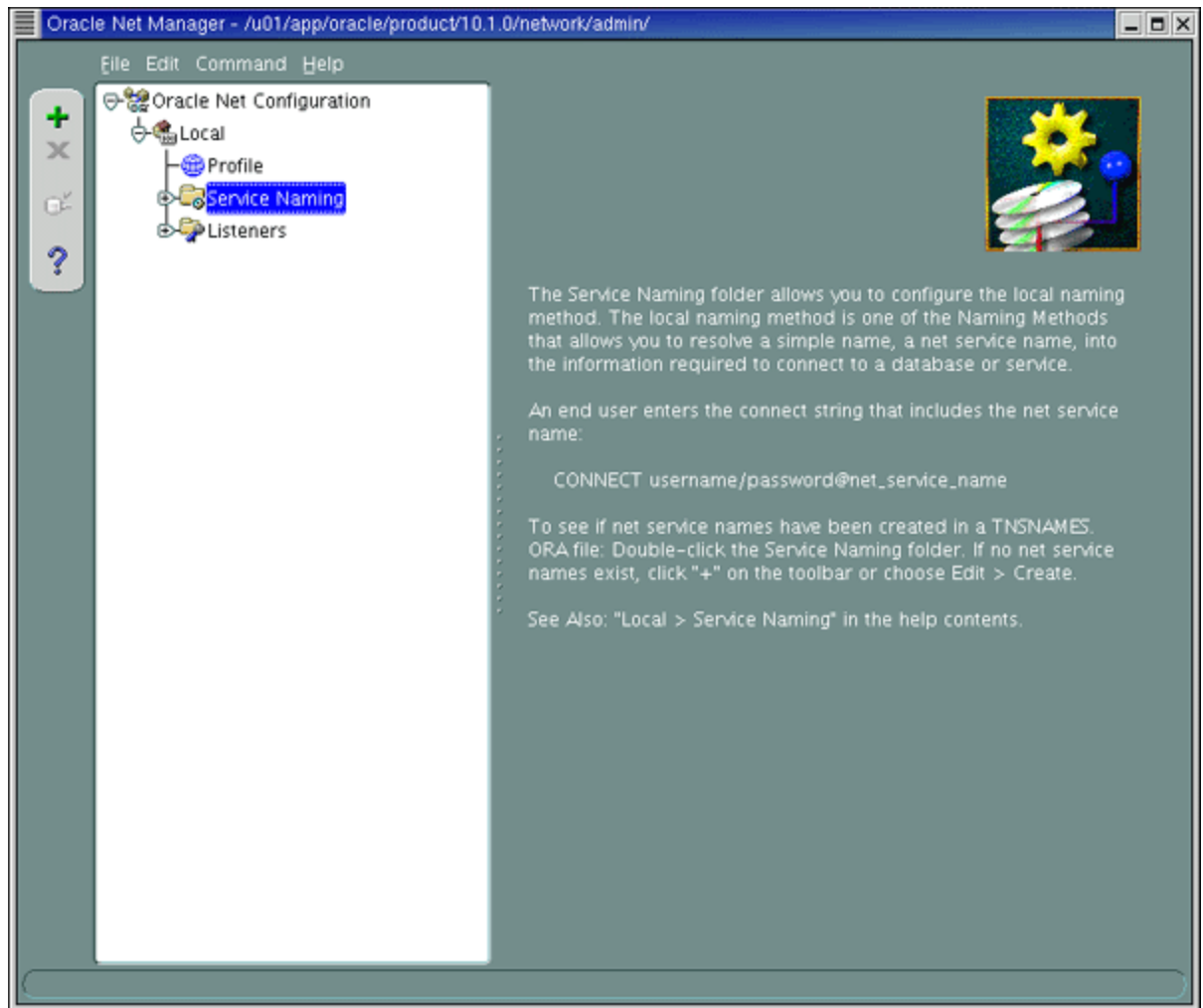


出现 Welcome 页面。



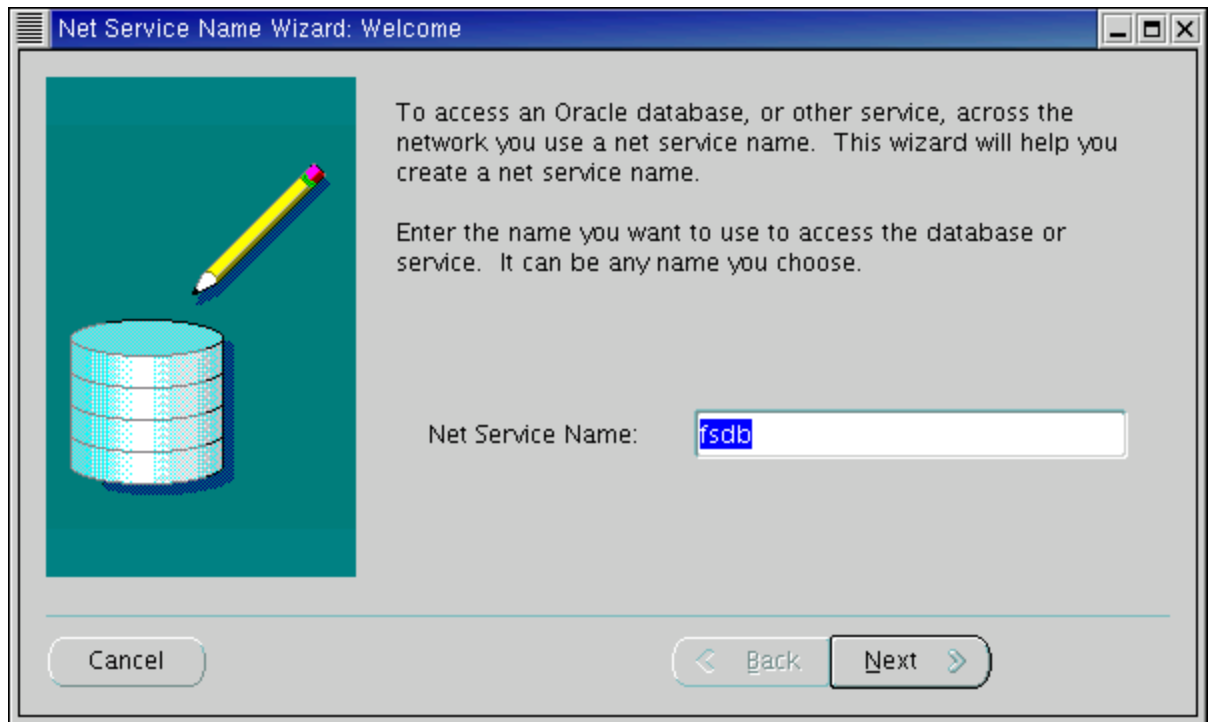
2.

展开 Local，选择 Service Naming。单击页面左边的加号 +。



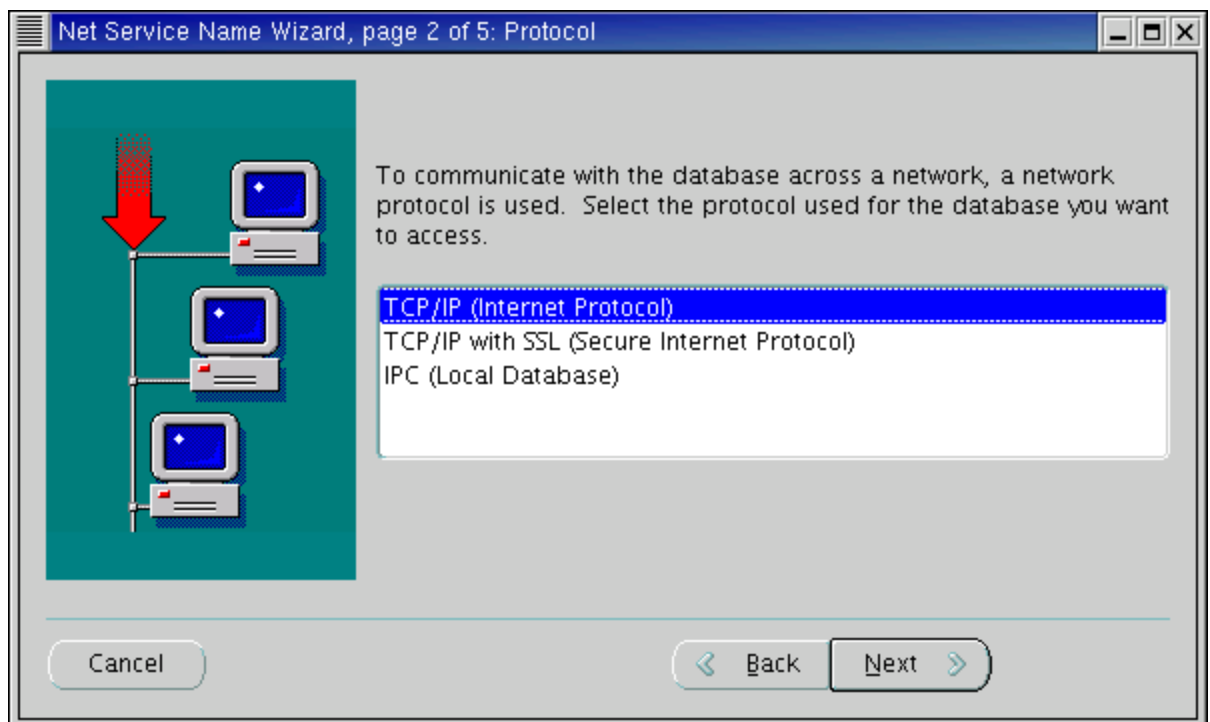
3.

出现 Net Service Name 向导。输入一个网络服务名称。单击 Next。



4.

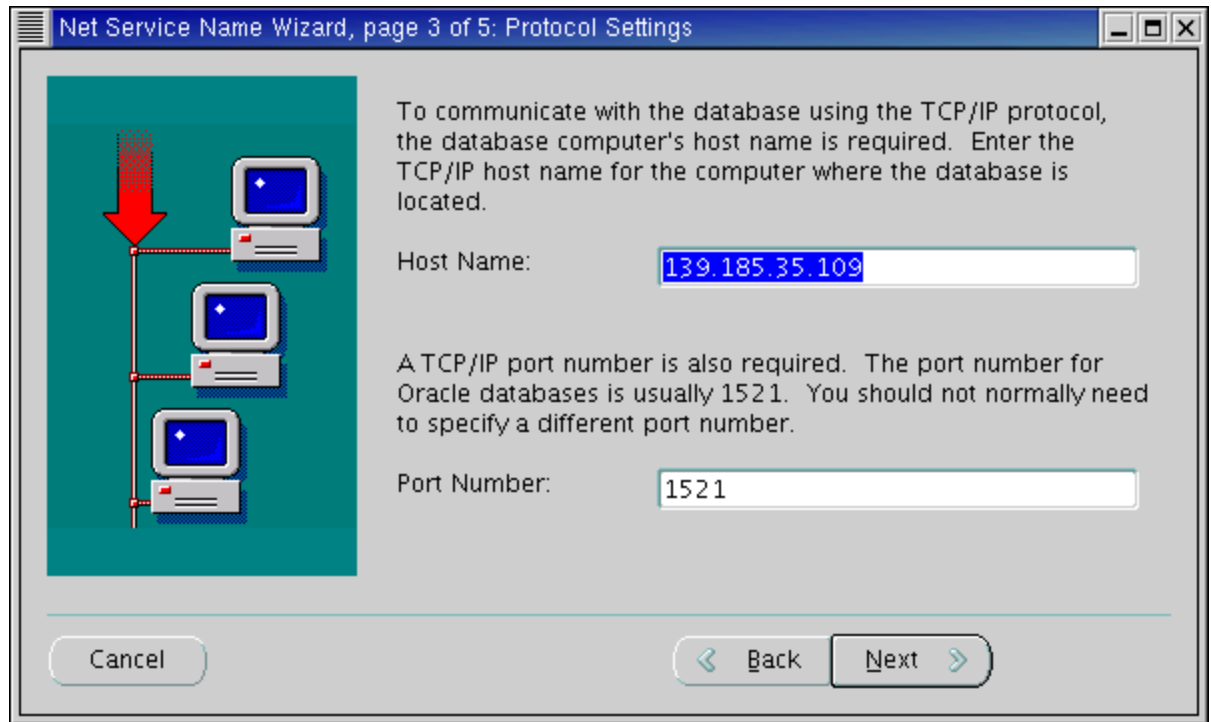
选择协议，用于连接数据库。您可以接受默认的 TCP/IP（网络协议）。必须配置数据库监听器使用相同的网络协议。单击 Next。





5.

输入数据库计算机的主机名。单击 Next。



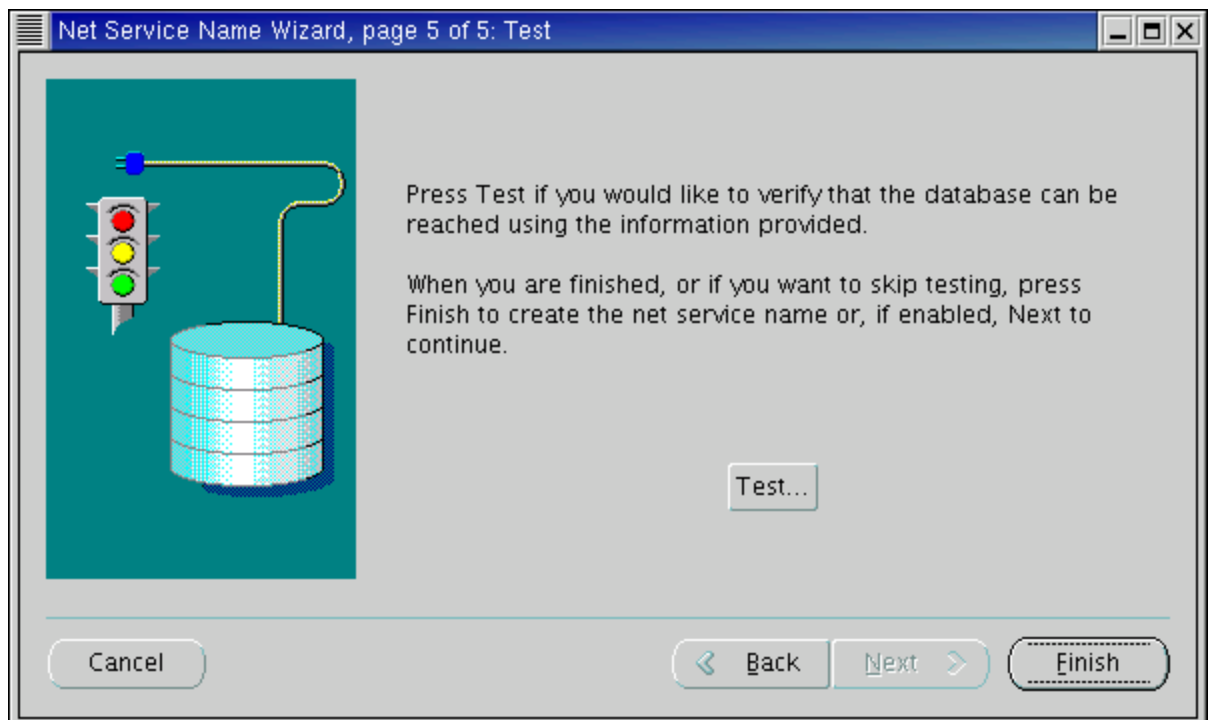
6.

输入数据库服务名。此外，选择 Connection Type, Shared 或 Dedicated。如果您不确定或希望使用默认的数据库连接类型，请选择 Database Default。单击 Next。



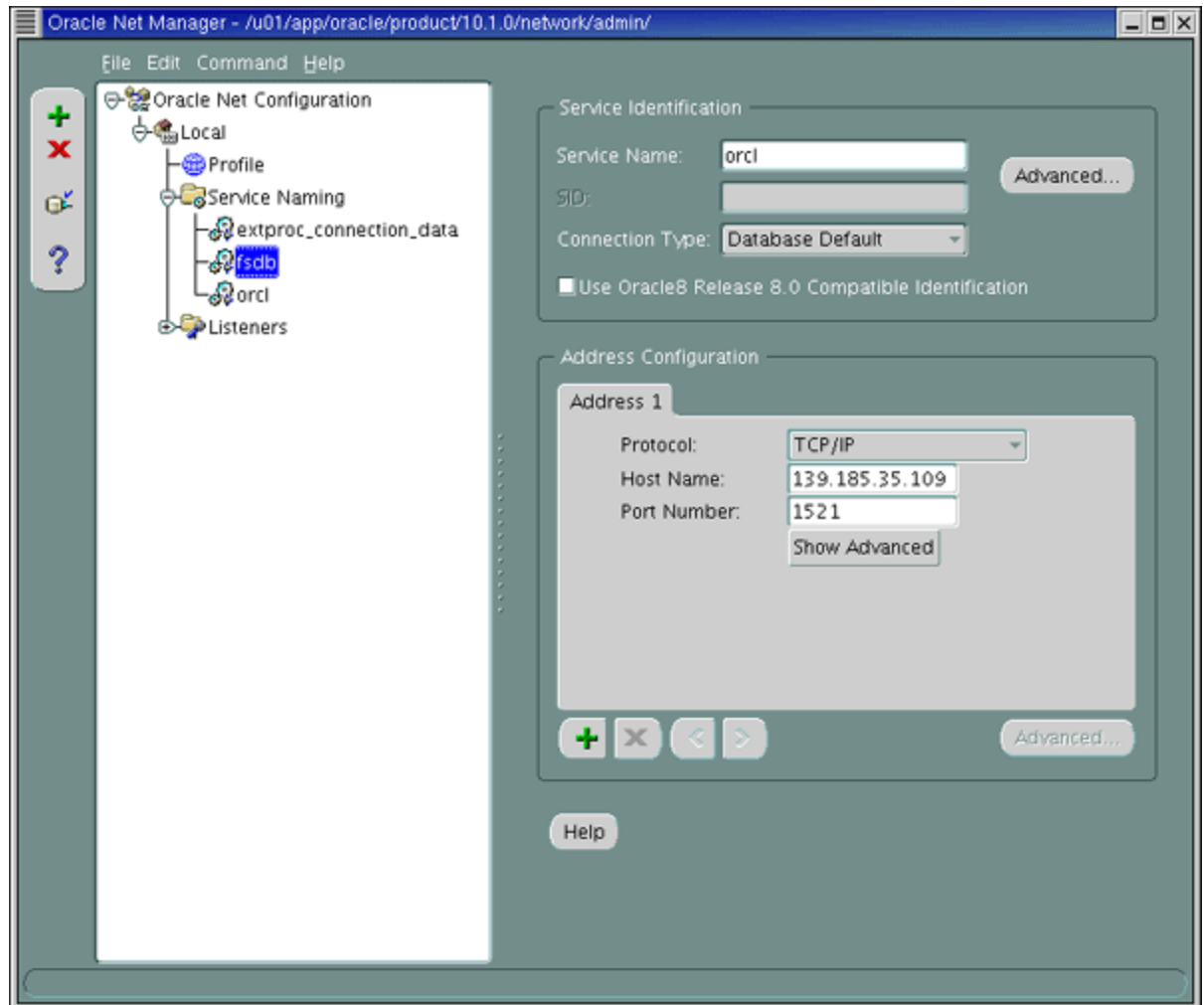
7.

向导的最后一页使您能够利用您输入的信息测试连接。



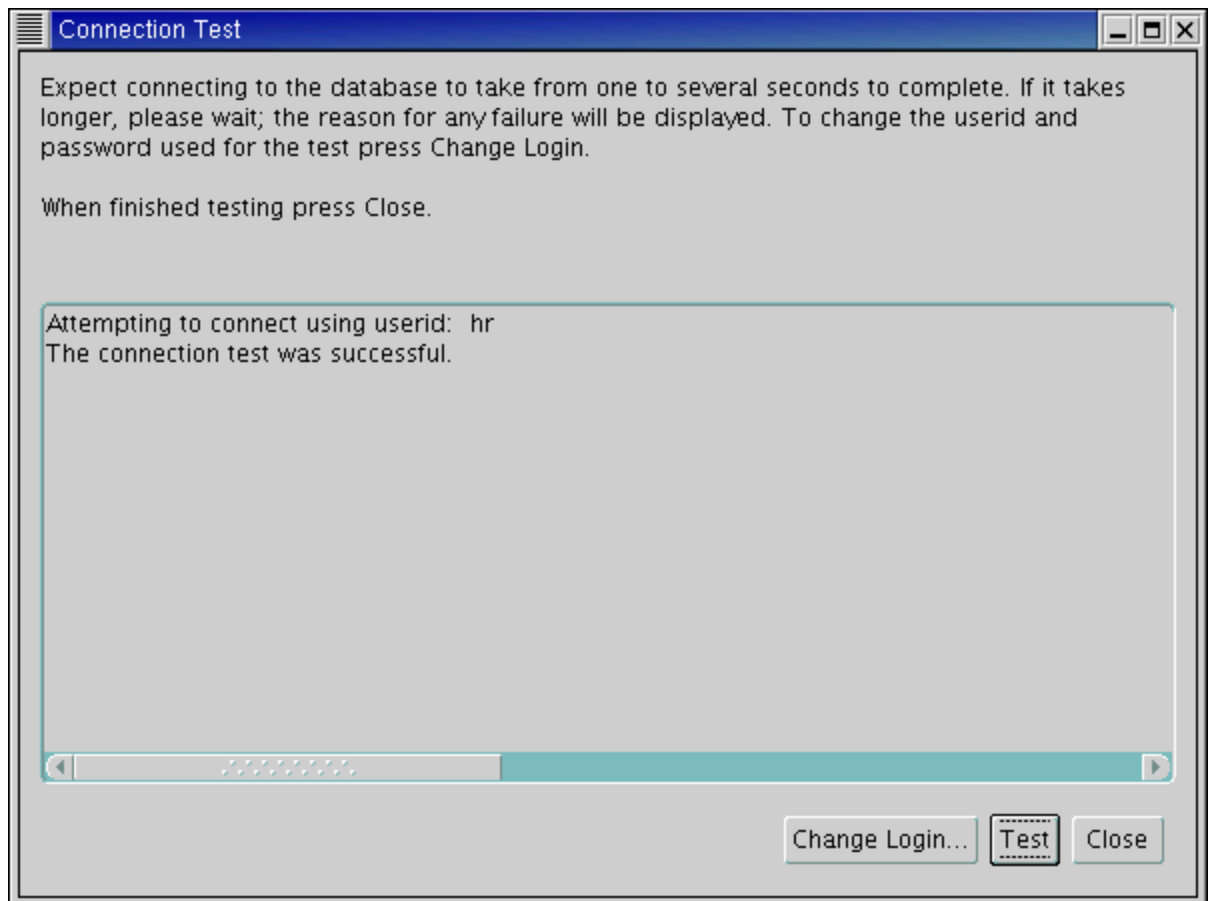
8.

您可以单击 **Change login**，并输入用户名和口令来修改默认登录。单击 **Test**。向导将告诉您连接测试是否成功。单击 **Close**，然后单击 **Finish**。



9.

新的服务出现在 **Service Naming** 文件夹下。您可以查看或修改 **Service Identification** 和 **Address Configuration** 下的高亮服务的配置。

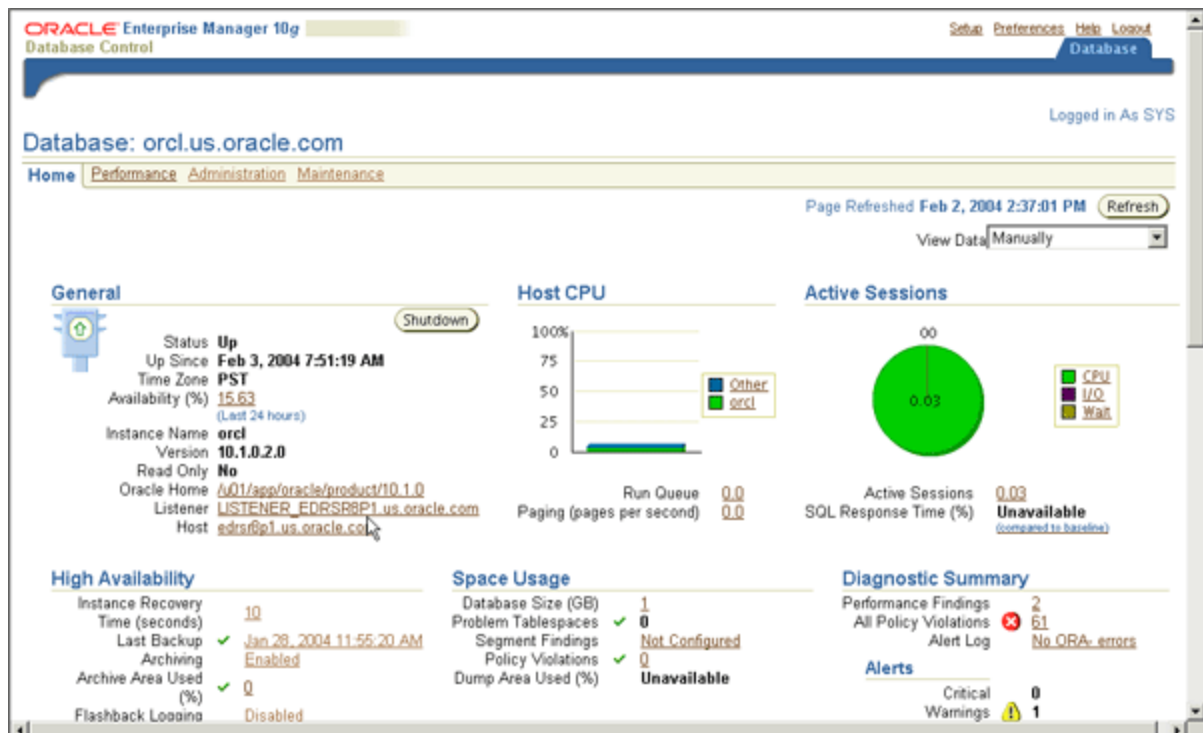


利用 Enterprise Manager 配置本地命名

执行下列步骤，利用 Enterprise Manager 配置网络服务名：

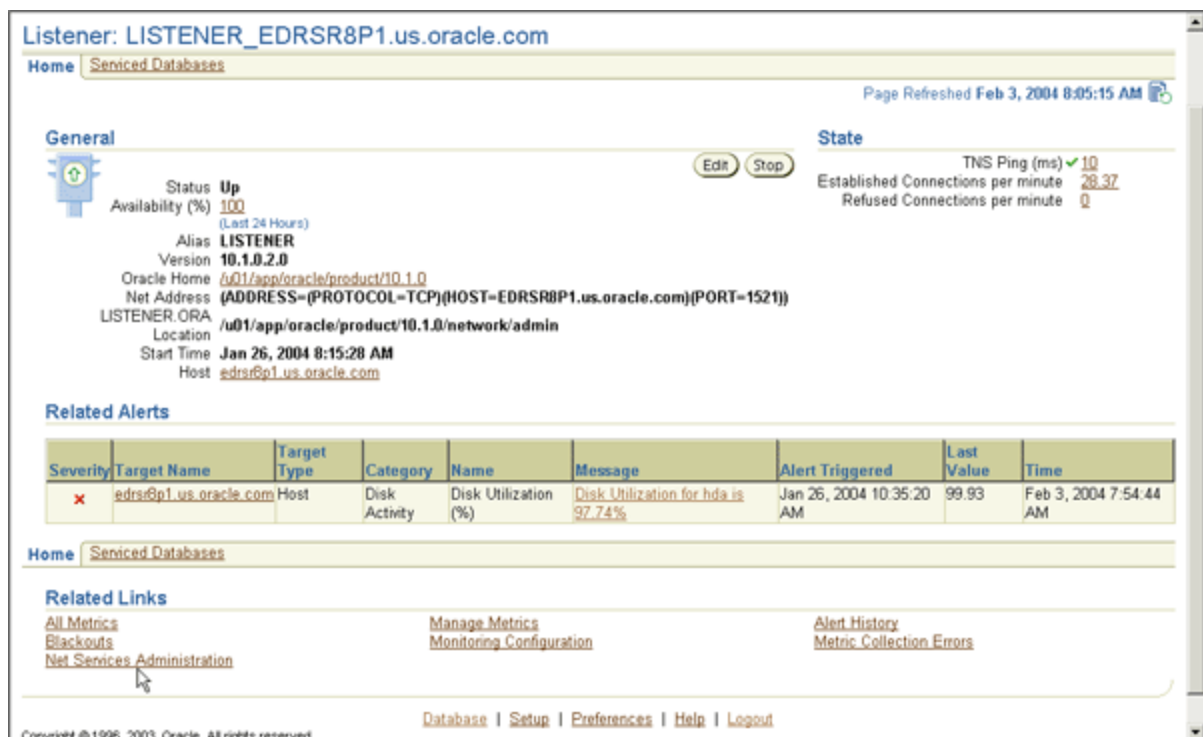
1.

单击 Database Home 页面的 General 部分中的 Listener 页面。



2.

显示 Listener Home 页面。向下滚动至页面底部。单击 Related Links 部分中的 Net Services Administration。



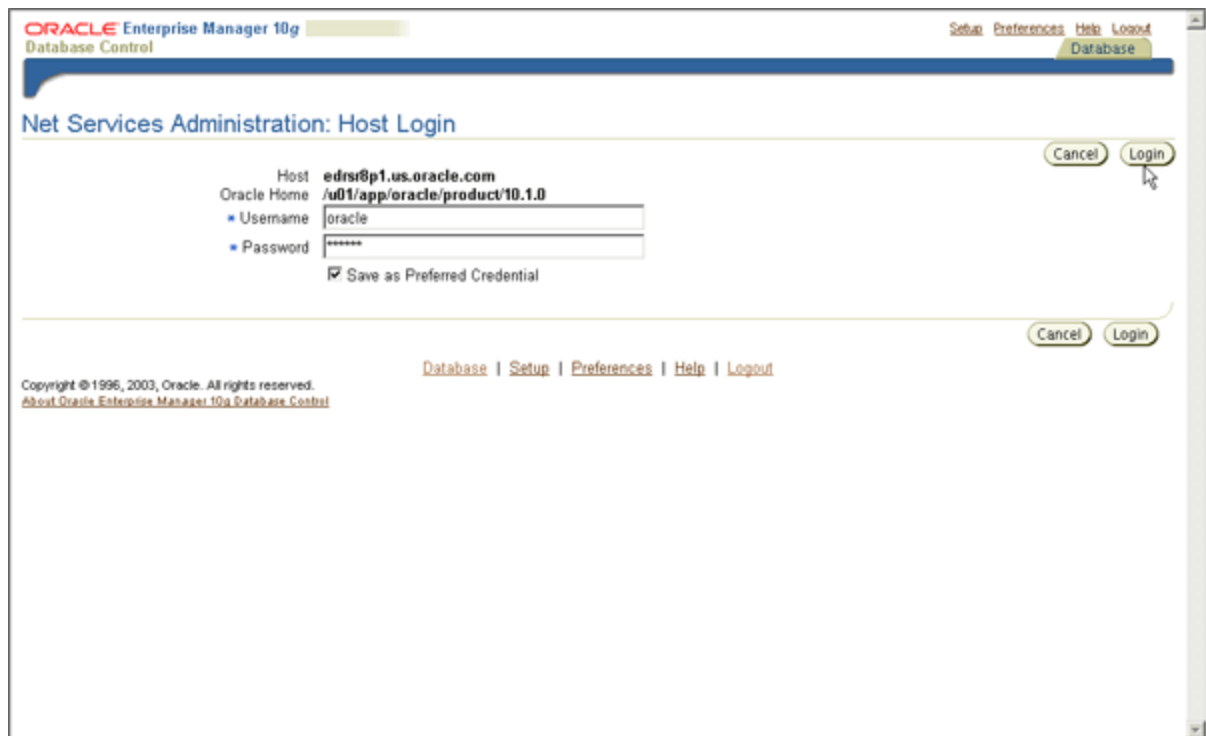
3.

显示 Net Services Administration 页面。选择合适的 Configuration File Location。从 Administer 下拉菜单中选择 Local Naming。单击 Go。

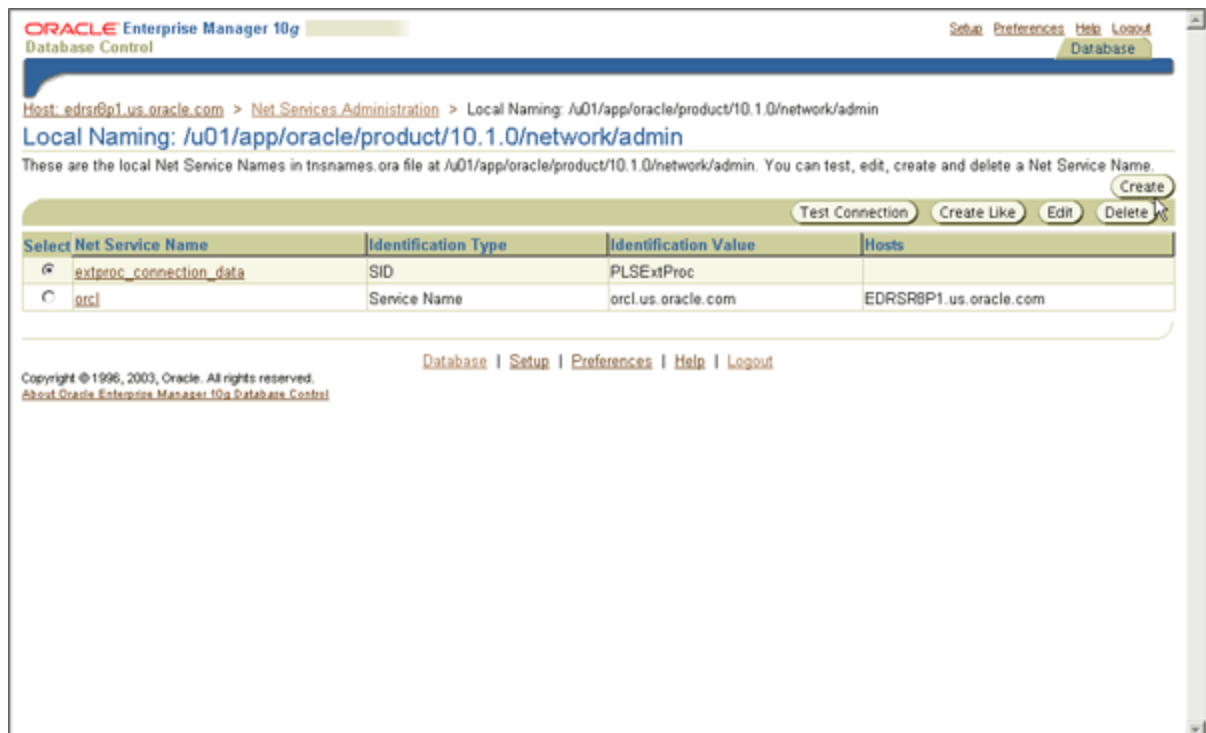


4.

输入主机用户名和口令，然后单击 Login。



- 5.
- 显示 Local Naming 页面。单击 Create 按钮或选择一个现有的网络服务名称，然后单击 Create Like。



6.

显示 Create Net Service Name 通用页面。在 Net Service Name 域中输入一个名称。在 Database Information 部分中，输入一个目标服务并选择一种数据库连接类型来配置服务支持。如果目标服务是 Oracle8i 或更高版本的数据库，那么选择 Use Service Name，然后在 Service Name 域中输入一个服务名称。如果目标服务是 Oracle 8.0 版数据库，那么选择 Use SID，然后为 SID 域中的一个例程输入一个 Oracle 系统标识符。然后向下滚动至页面底部。在 Addresses 部分中，配置协议支持。单击 Add。

注意：如果您执行该任务的计算机与您利用 Net Manager 配置本地命名的计算机相同，那么请务必在 Net Service Name 域中输入一个不同的名称。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g  
Database Control  
Host: edrsfp1.us.oracle.com > Net Services Administration > Local Naming > A01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/network/admin > Create Net Service Name  
Create Net Service Name  
Cancel OK  
General Advanced  
Net Service Name fsdb  
Database Information  
To identify the database or service, you must provide either its service name (recommended) or the Oracle System Identifier (SID). The service name is normally its global database name, a name comprising the database name and domain name.  
Use Service Name  
Service Name orcl.us.oracle.com  
Use SID  
SID  
Choose if you want a shared or dedicated server database connection.  
Database Default  
Requests will be served by whatever database default is.  
Dedicated Server  
Requests will be served by dedicated server.  
Shared Server  
Request will be served by shared server.  
Addresses  
Add  
Select Protocol Protocol Details  
(No items found.)

7.

显示 Add Address 页面。从 Protocol 列表中，选择监听器配置监听的协议。输入 Port 和 Host 域。这些域必须和监听地址匹配。单击 OK。



ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Host: edrsr8p1.us.oracle.com > Net Services Administration > Local Naming: /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/network/admin > Create Net Service Name > Add Address

### Add Address

Protocol: TCP/IP

Port: 1521

Host: 139.185.35.109  
The host name or IP address of the computer.

Cancel OK

### Advanced Parameters

The following parameters are introduced in Oracle version 10i.

Total Send Buffer Size (Bytes):   
Cumulative size for all send operations.

Total Receive Buffer Size (Bytes):   
Cumulative size for all receive operations.

Cancel OK

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

- 8.
- 再次显示 Create Net Service Name 页面。单击 OK。在 Local Naming 页面上显示了一条创建成功消息。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Host: edrsr8p1.us.oracle.com > Net Services Administration > Local Naming: /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/network/admin

### Local Naming: /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/network/admin

**Creation Message**  
Net Service "fsdb" created successfully.

These are the local Net Service Names in tnsnames.ora file at /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/network/admin. You can test, edit, create and delete a Net Service Name.

Test Connection Create Like Edit Delete

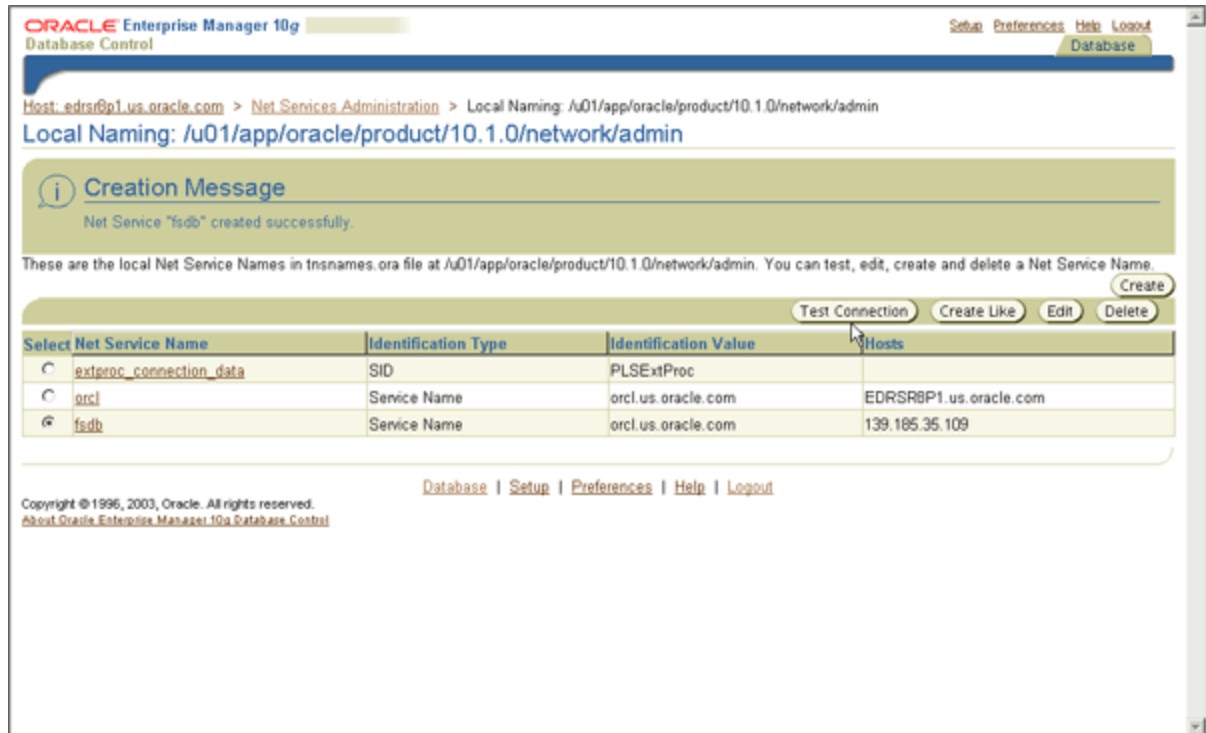
Select	Net Service Name	Identification Type	Identification Value	Hosts
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	extproc_connection_data	SID	PLSExtProc	
<input type="radio"/>	orcl	Service Name	orcl.us.oracle.com	EDRSR8P1.us.oracle.com
<input type="radio"/>	fsdb	Service Name	orcl.us.oracle.com	139.185.35.109

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

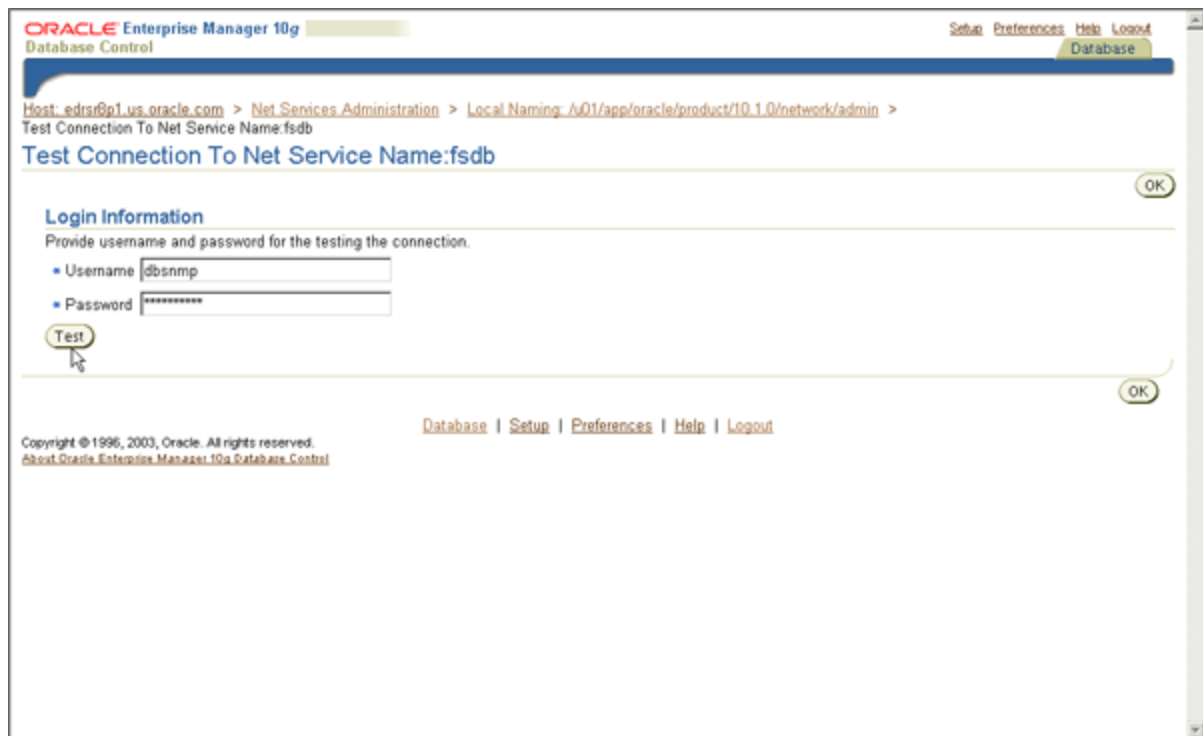
9.

选择您刚刚创建的网络服务名称。单击 **Test Connection**。



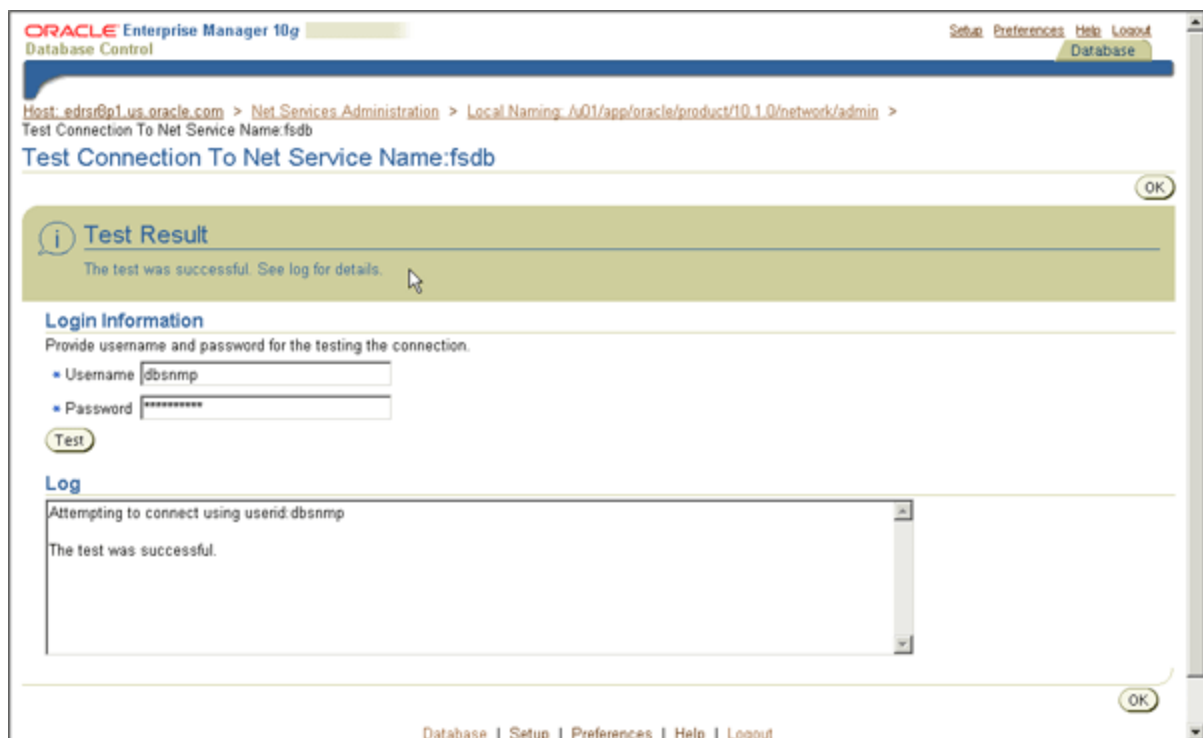
10.

输入 `dbsnmp` 的口令，然后单击 **Test**。



11.

显示 Test Result 页面。单击 OK。



## 官方资料：Oracle 10g DBA 学习手册(四)

### 第 5 章：管理 Oracle 例程

#### 目的

本章重点讲述了管理例程所涉及到的任务。在本章中，您将了解到如何使用 Enterprise Manager 的 Administration 页面的 Instance 区域中的属性页面。

#### 使用 Enterprise Manager 来启动和关闭例程

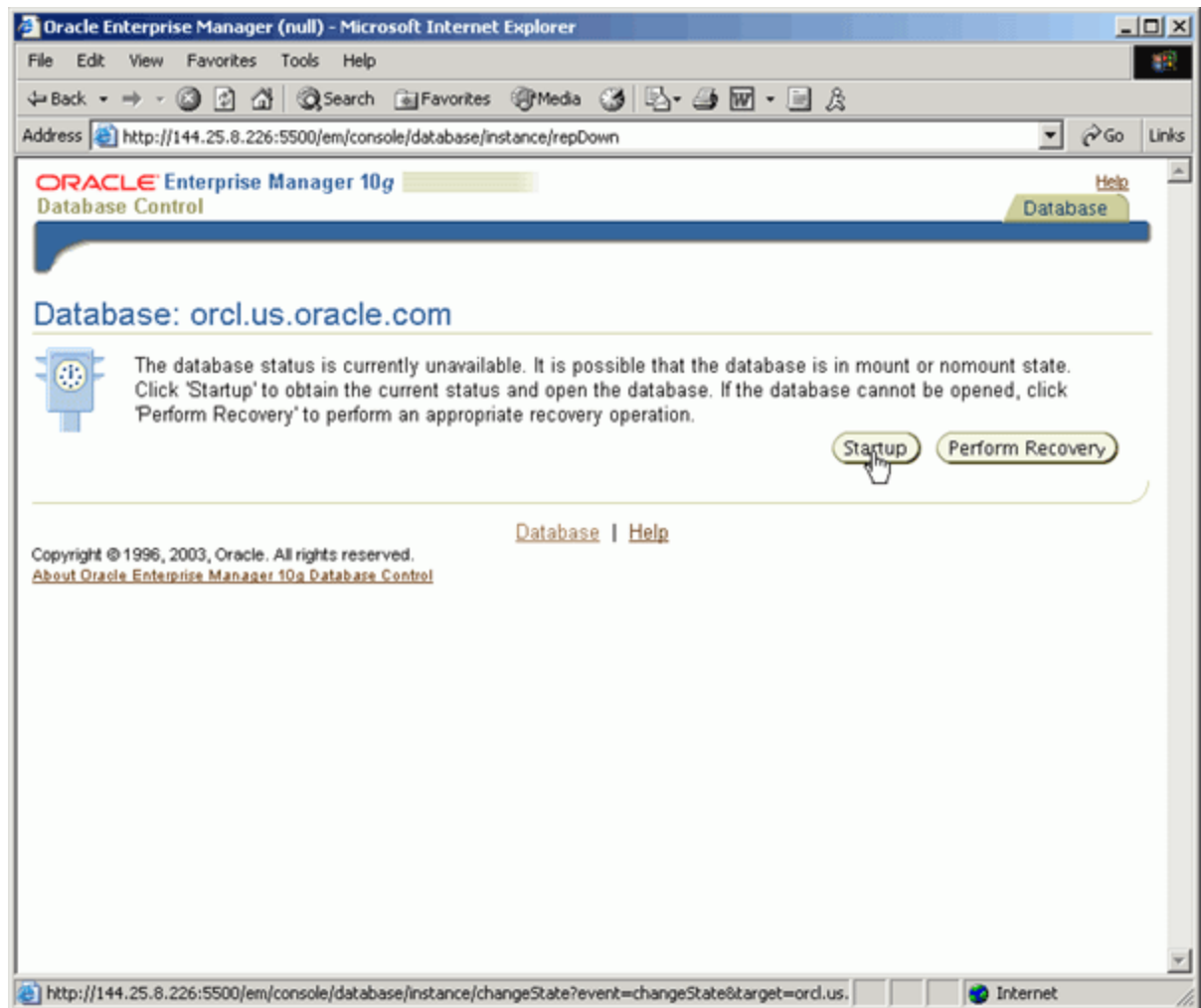
在启动之前，例程处于空闲状态。当例程启动时，将读取一个初始化参数文件，并相应地配置例程。在启动例程和打开数据库之后，用户可以访问数据库。

#### 启动例程

您可以执行以下步骤，使用 Enterprise Manager 来启动例程和打开数据库：

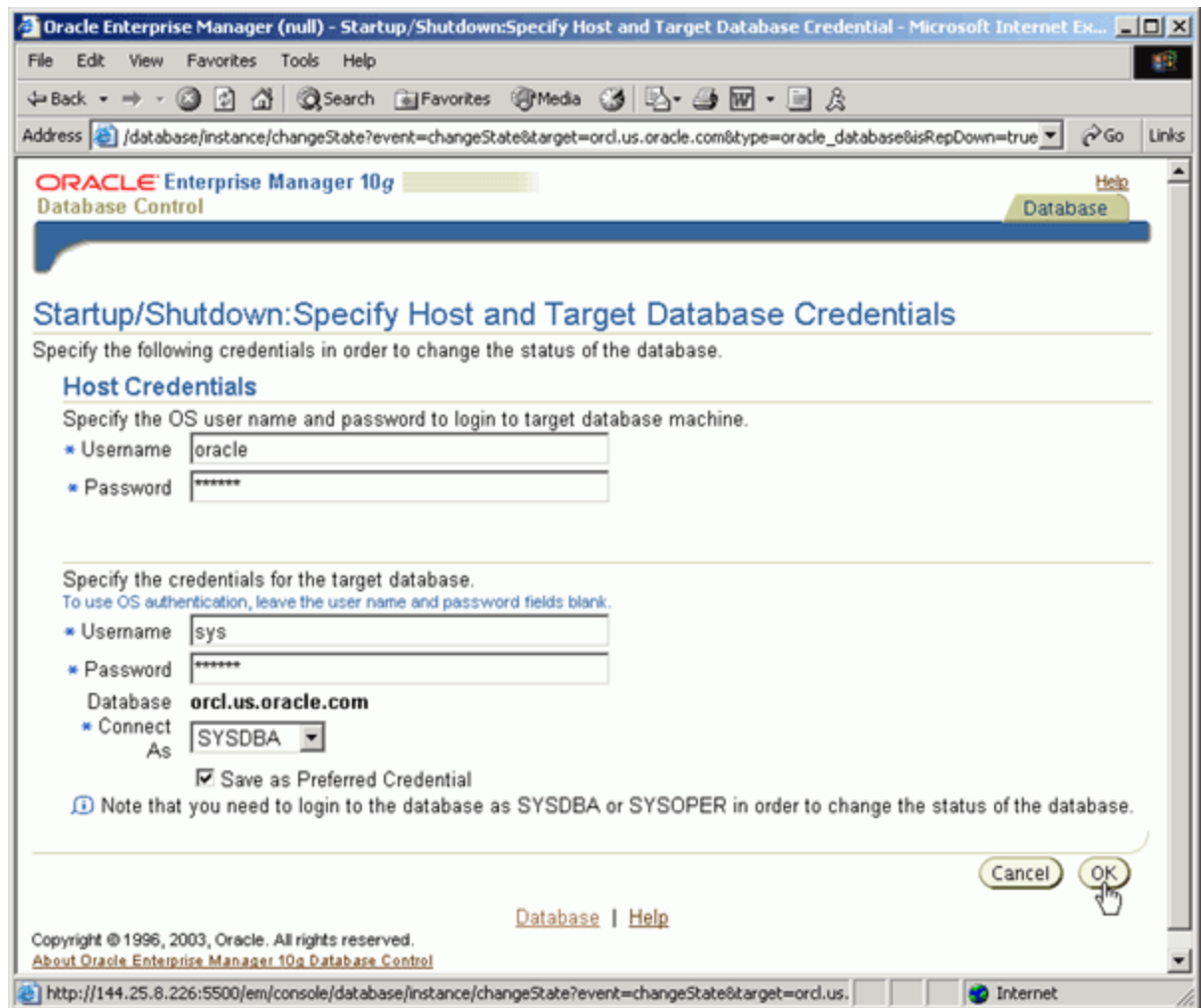
- 1.

从浏览器调用 Enterprise Manager。显示 Database 页面，指示例程关闭。单击 **Startup**，启动例程。



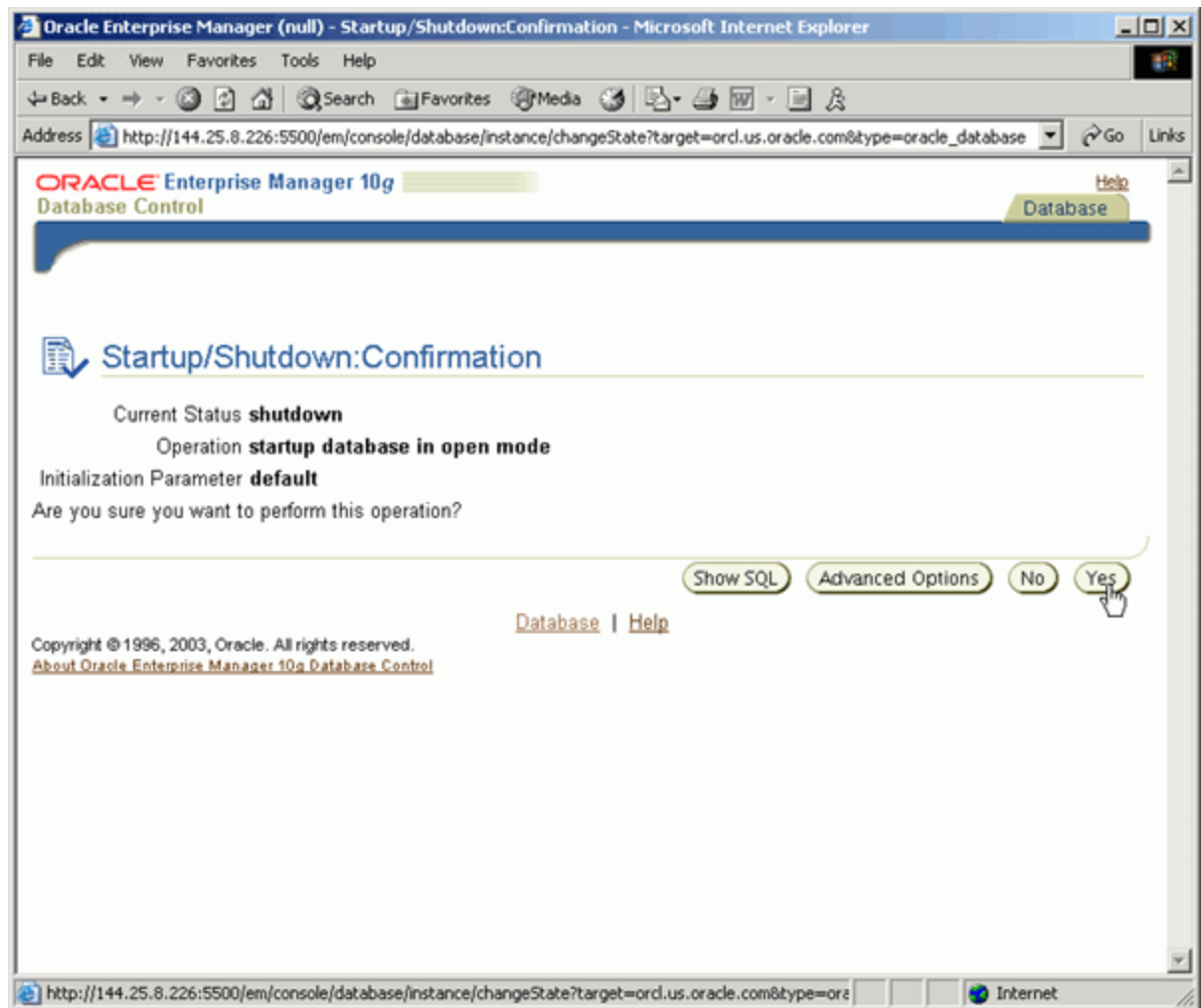
2.

显示 Startup/Shutdown:Specify Host and Target Database Credentials 页面。输入主机证书和数据库证书。单击 OK。



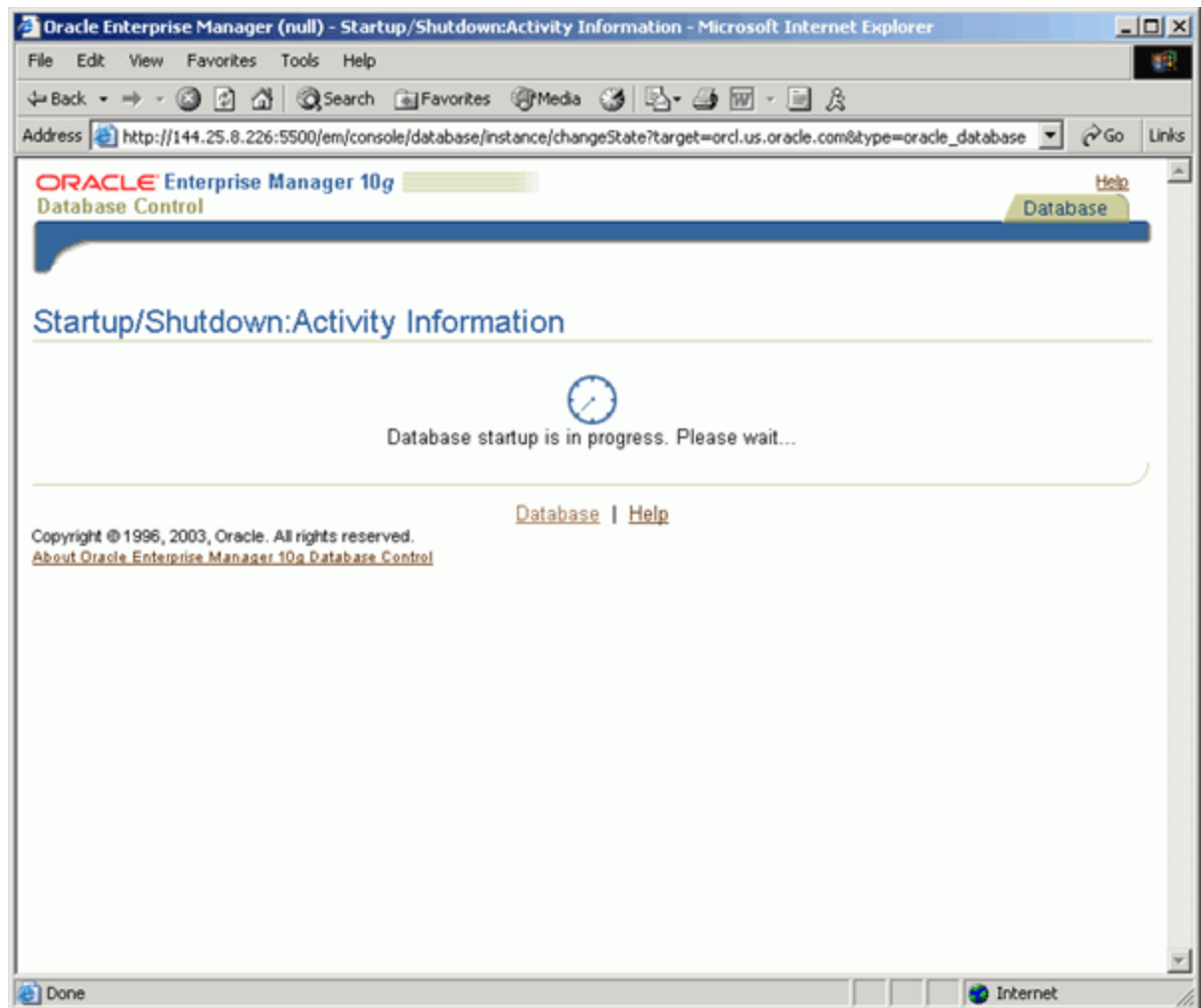
3.

显示 Startup/Shutdown:Confirmation 页面。单击 Yes，启动例程并打开数据库。



4.

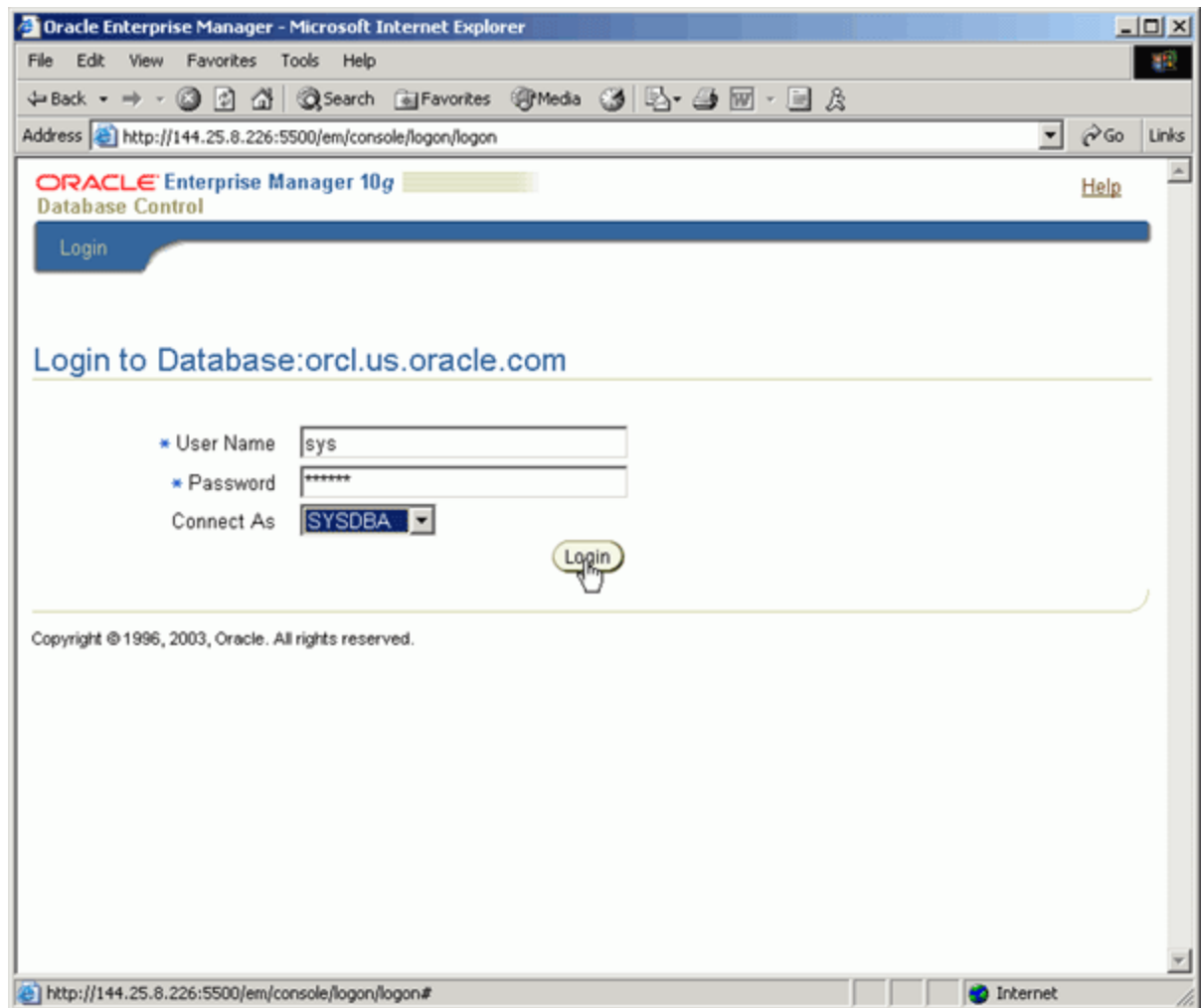
显示 Startup/Shutdown:Activity 页面。



5.

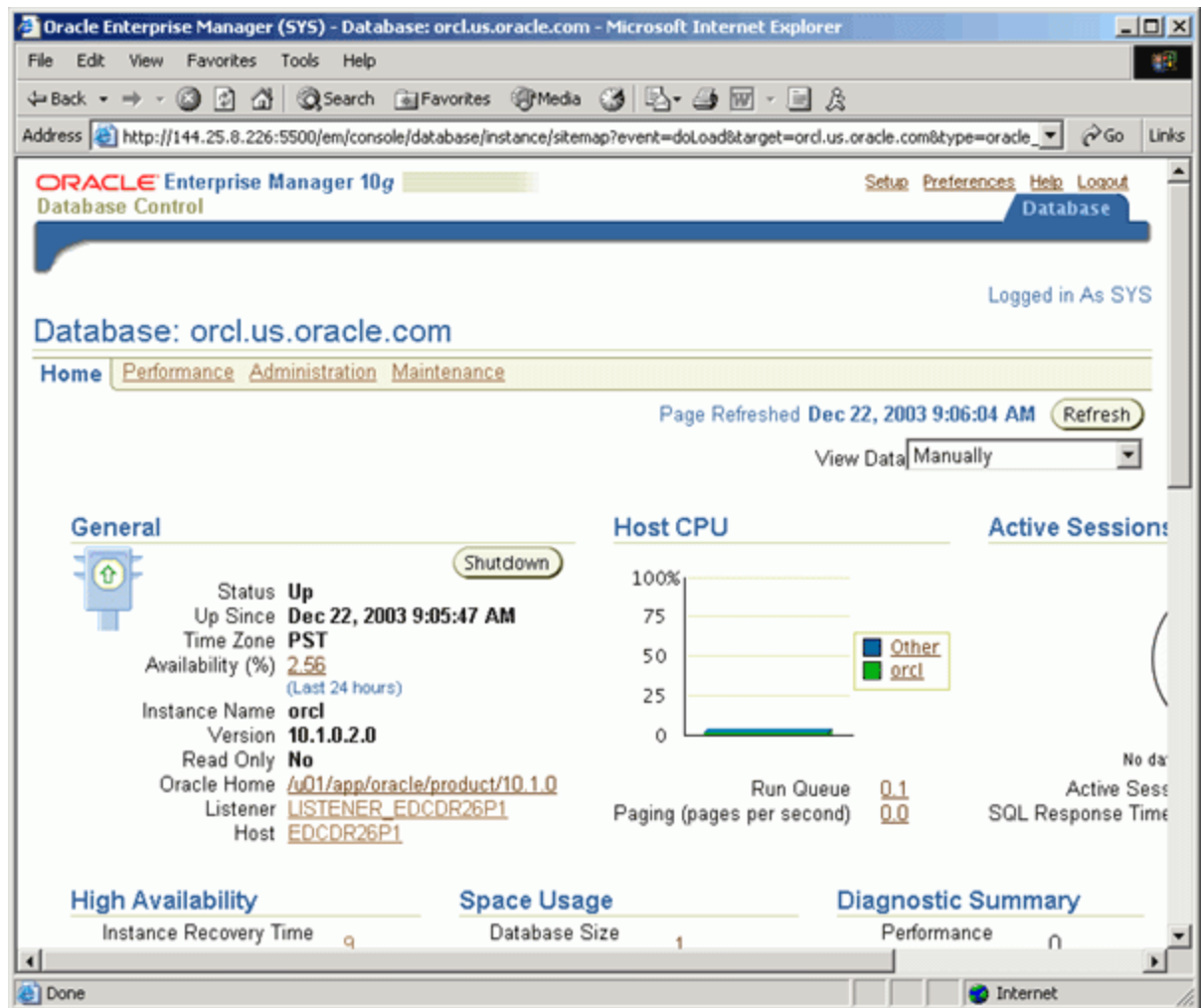
在例程启动和数据库打开之后，显示 Login 页面。输入用户名和口令，登录到 Enterprise Manager Database Control。单击 Login。





6.

显示 Database 主页。



关闭例程

您可以执行以下步骤，使用 Enterprise Manager 来关闭例程和关闭数据库：

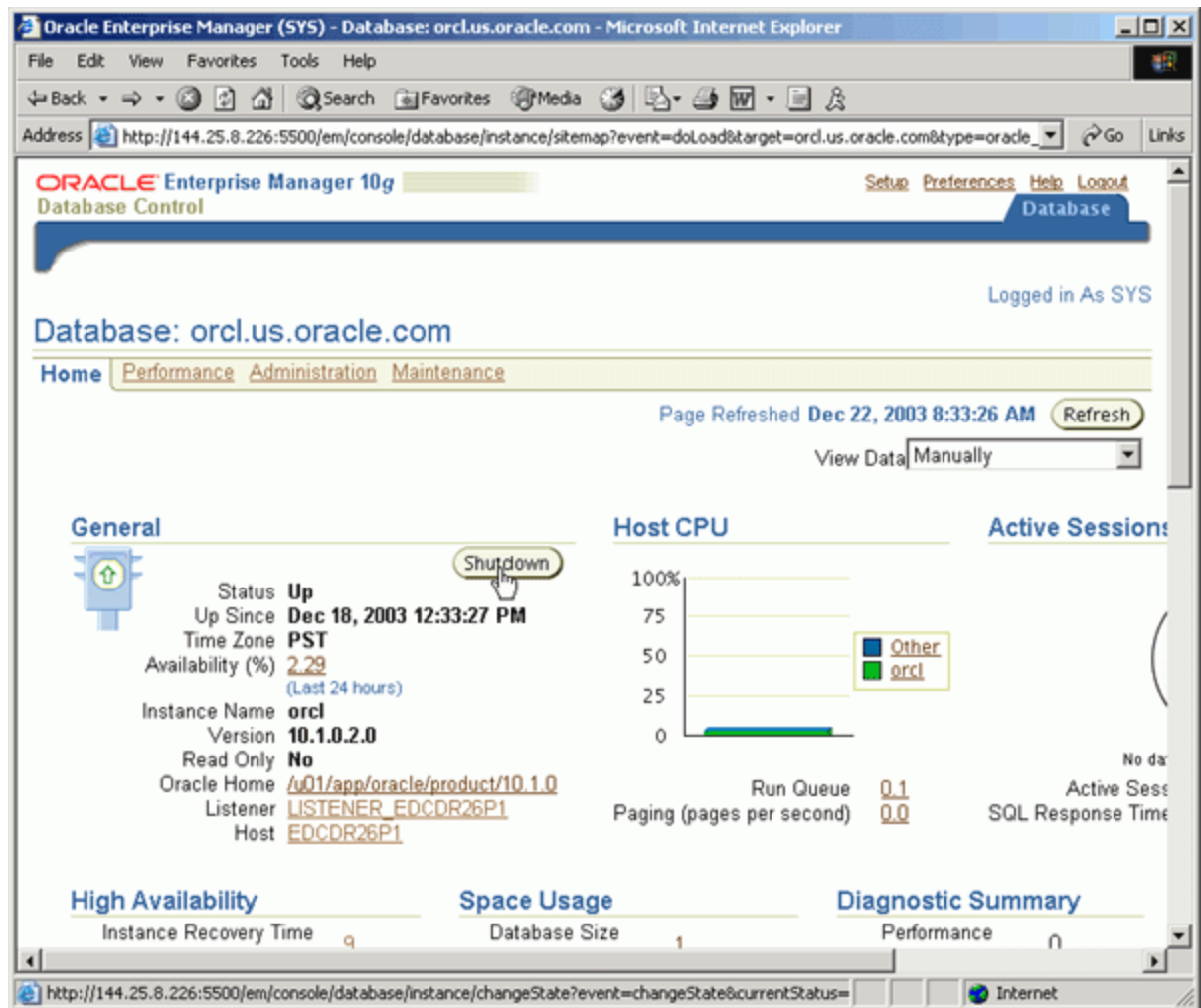
1.

打开浏览器，指定 SYS 用户名和口令，登录 Enterprise Manager Database Console。

单击 Login。

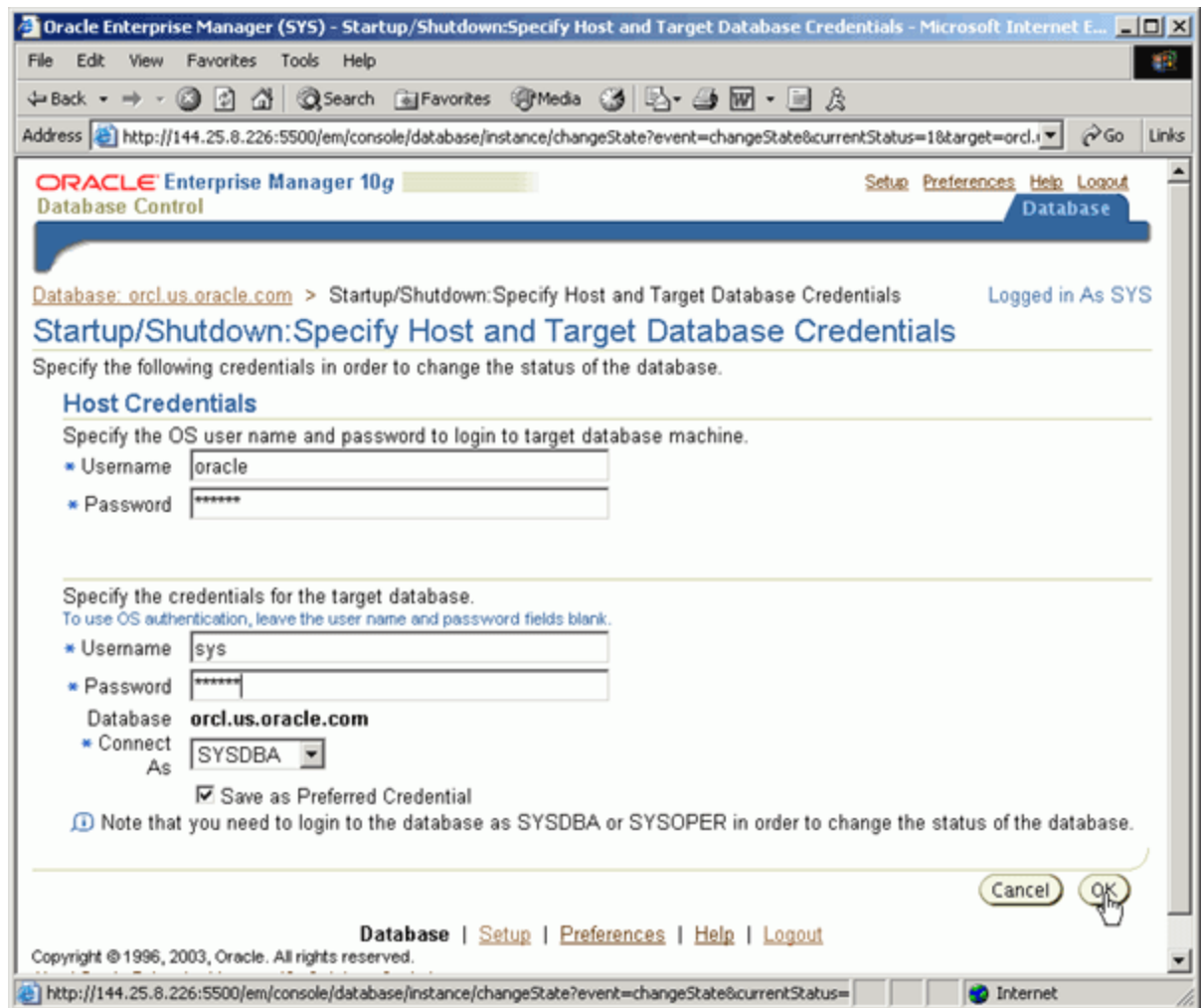
2.

单击 Database Home 页面的 Shutdown。



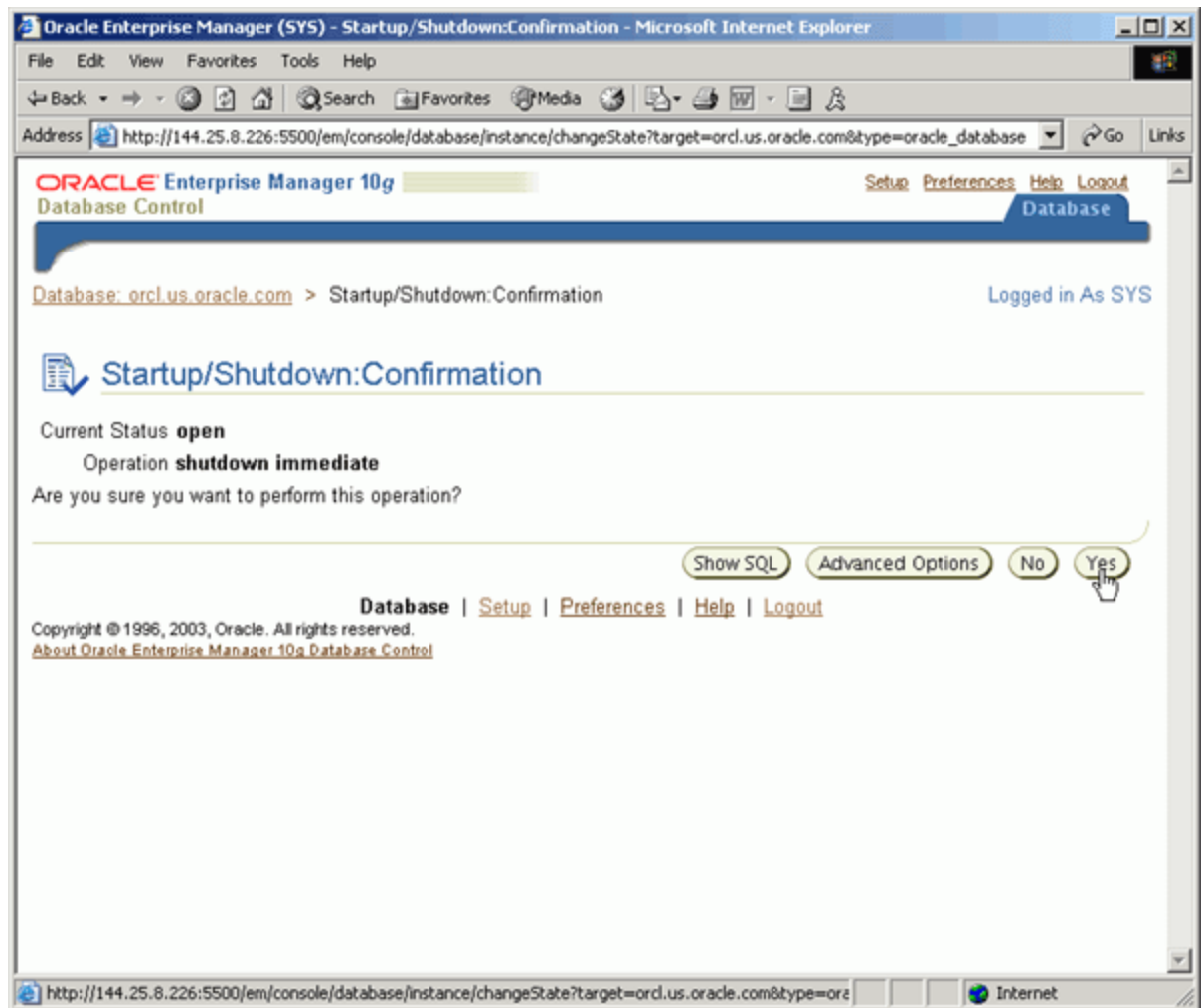
3.

出现 Startup/Shutdown:Specify Host and Target Database Credentials 页面。输入主机证书和数据库证书。单击 OK。



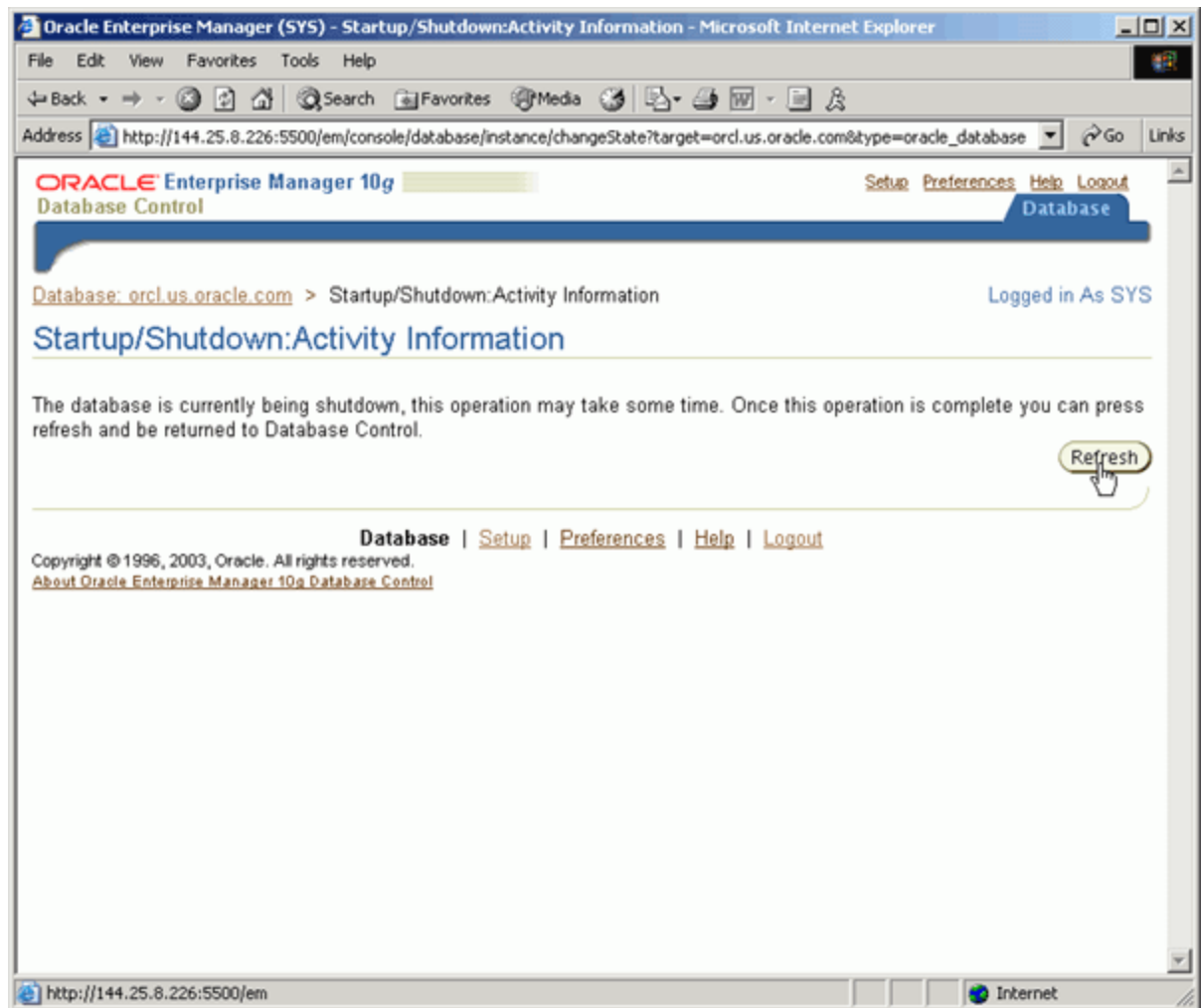
4.

出现 Startup/Shutdown:Confirmation 页面。单击 Yes，执行关闭操作。



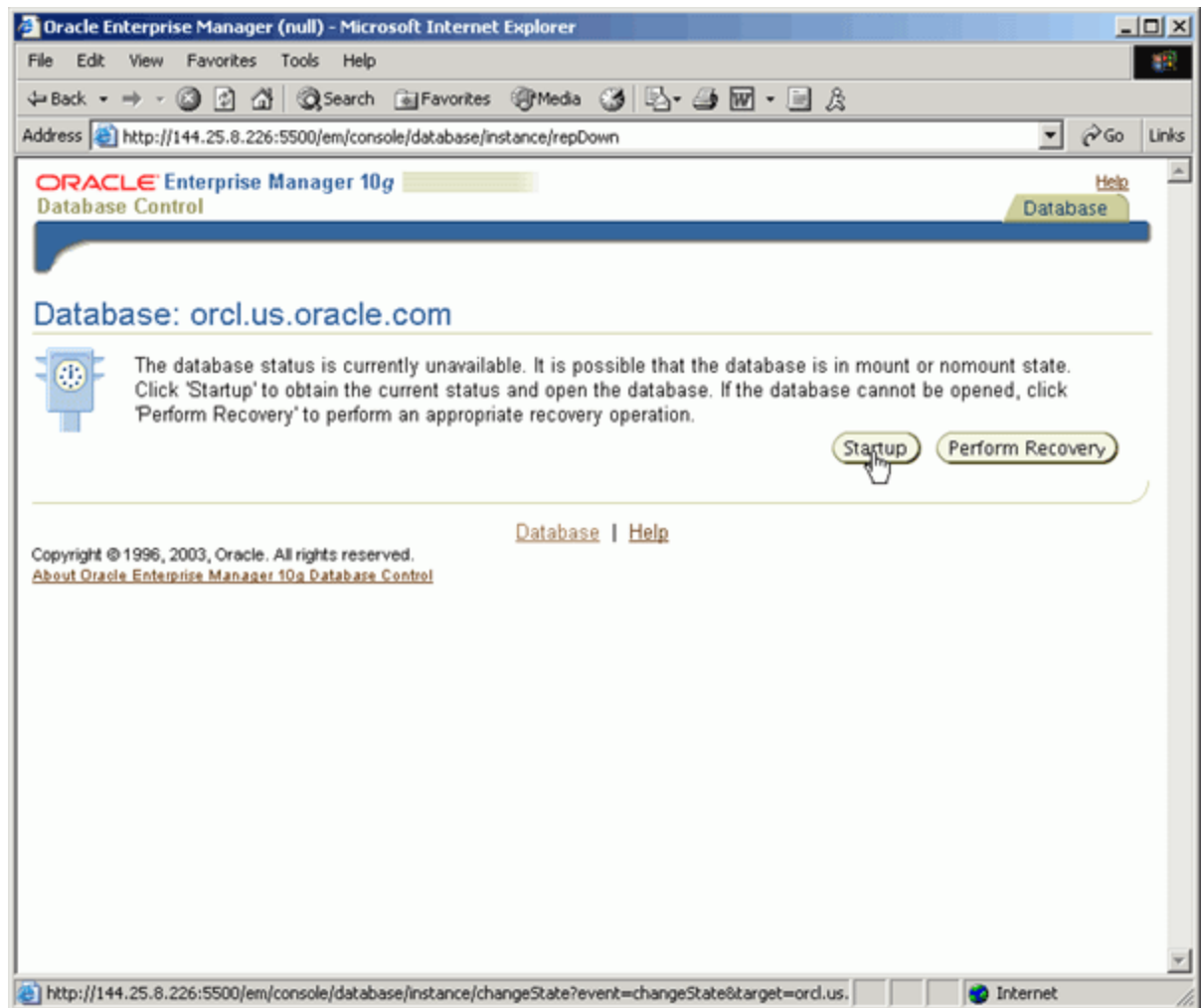
5.

出现 Startup/Shutdown:Activity Information 页面。单击 Refresh。



6.

您现在可以重新启动例程或执行恢复。



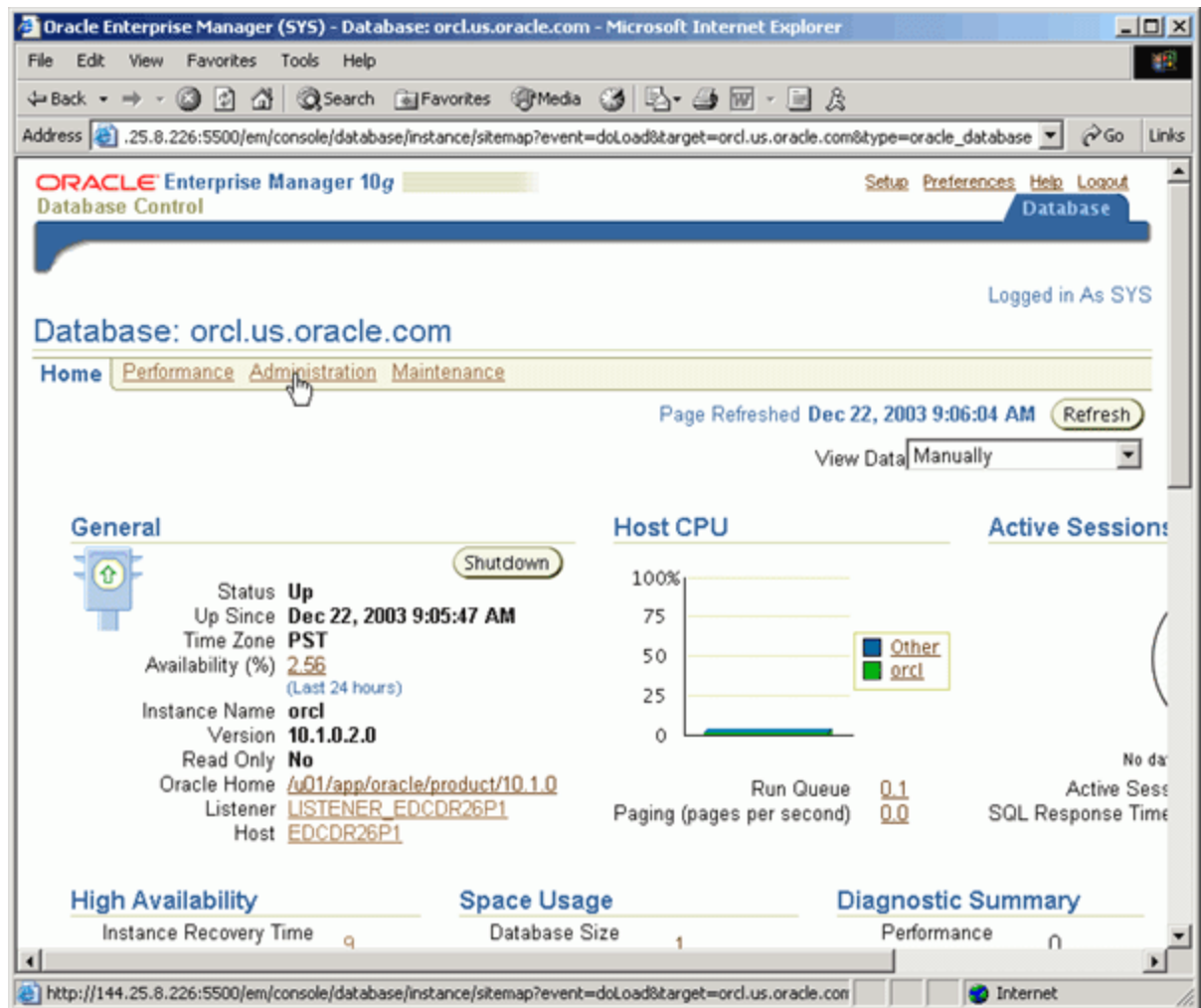
## 查看初始化参数

初始化参数文件包含了为例程和数据库提供的配置参数的一个列表。Oracle 数据库服务器在数据库启动时读取这些参数，并在数据库运行时监控它们。参数的值存储在内存中，其中许多参数的值可以动态地改变。

按照以下步骤查看数据库的初始化参数的值：

1.

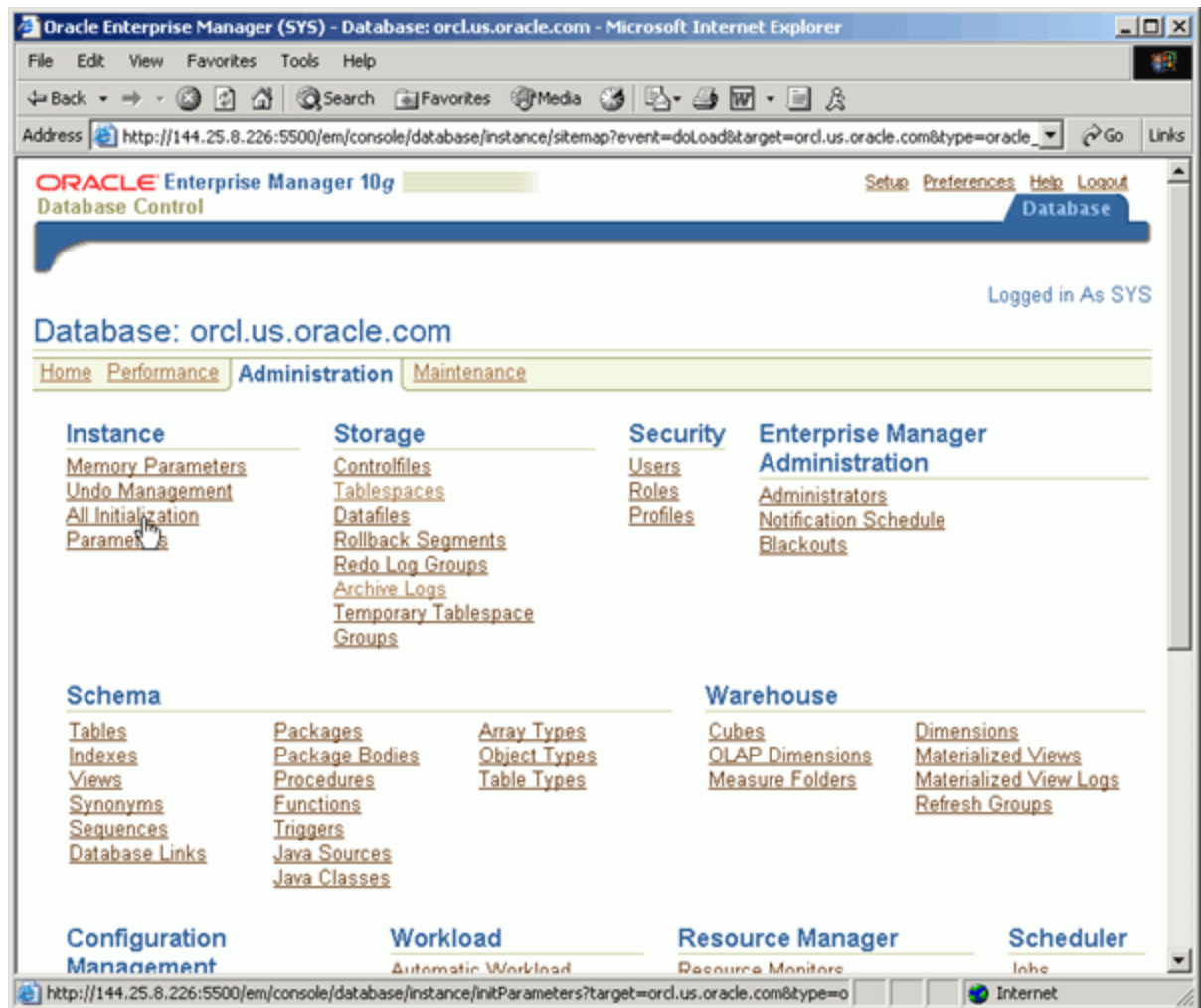
单击 **Database Home** 页面上的 **Administration**，访问 **Administration** 属性页面。



2.

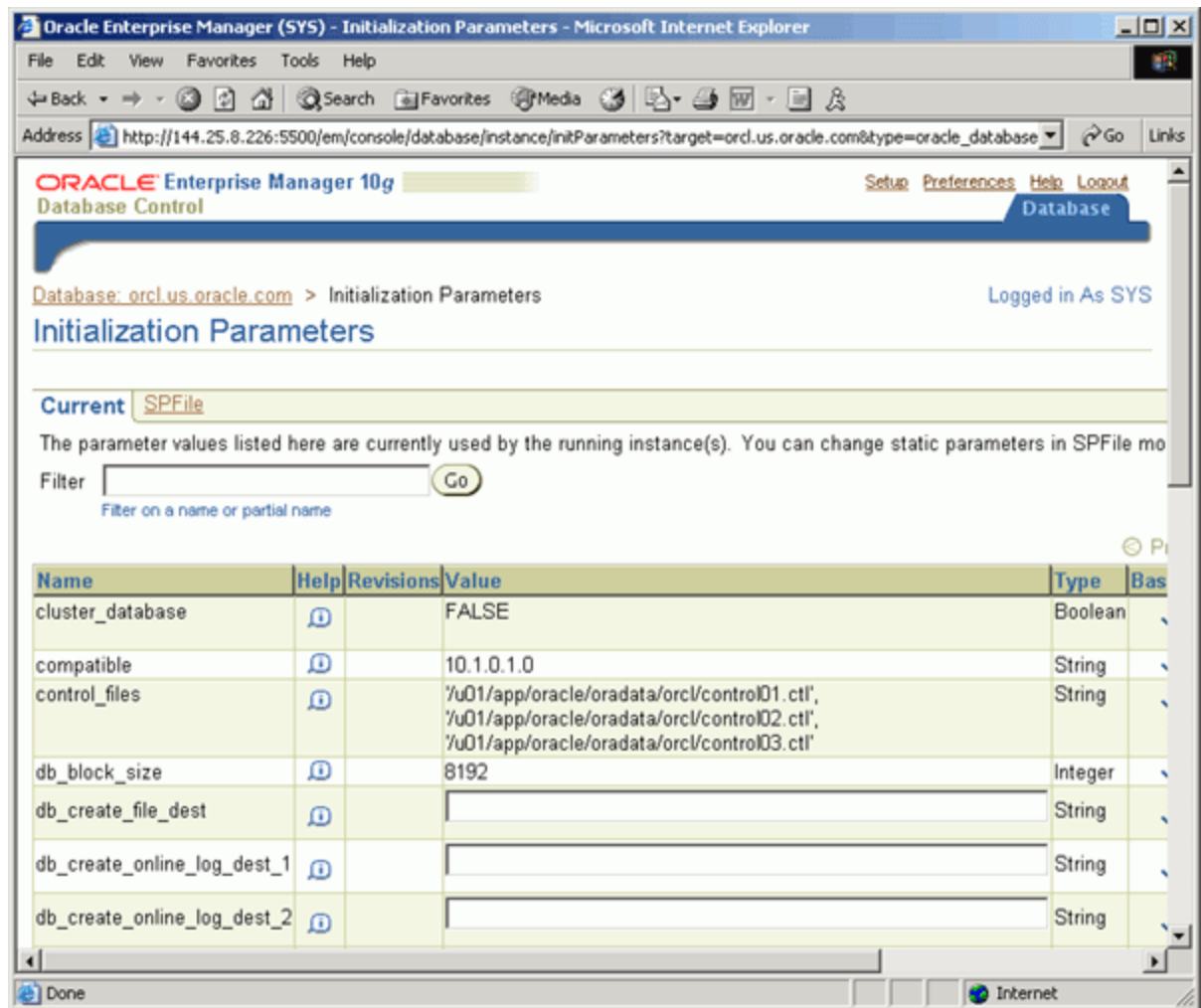
单击 Instance 部分中的 All Initialization Parameters。





3.

出现 Initialization Parameters 页面。



## 管理内存参数

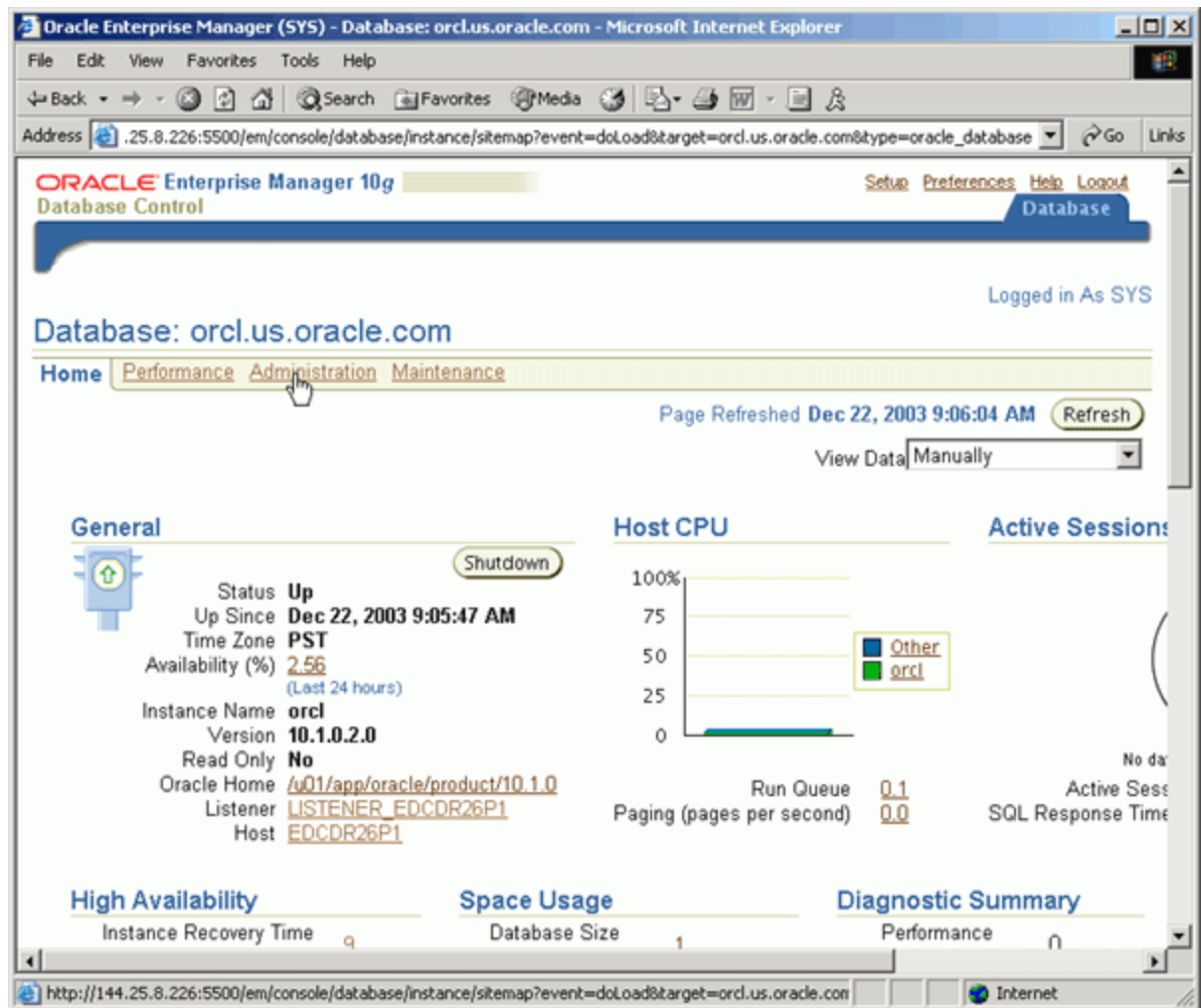
在这一部分中，您将了解如何查看数据库中的内存参数的值。内存参数是确定系统全局区 (SGA) 和其子部分，以及程序全局区 (PGA) 的总体大小的初始化参数。内存参数的值可能影响数据库的性能。

如果 Oracle 服务器通知您有一个与 SGA 或 PGA 大小相关的性能问题，那么您可以利用内存顾问程序帮助您确定合适的新设置。内存顾问程序可以对参数变化的效果建模。关于使用内存顾问程序的信息，请参考第 10 章。

执行下列步骤，查看内存参数的值：

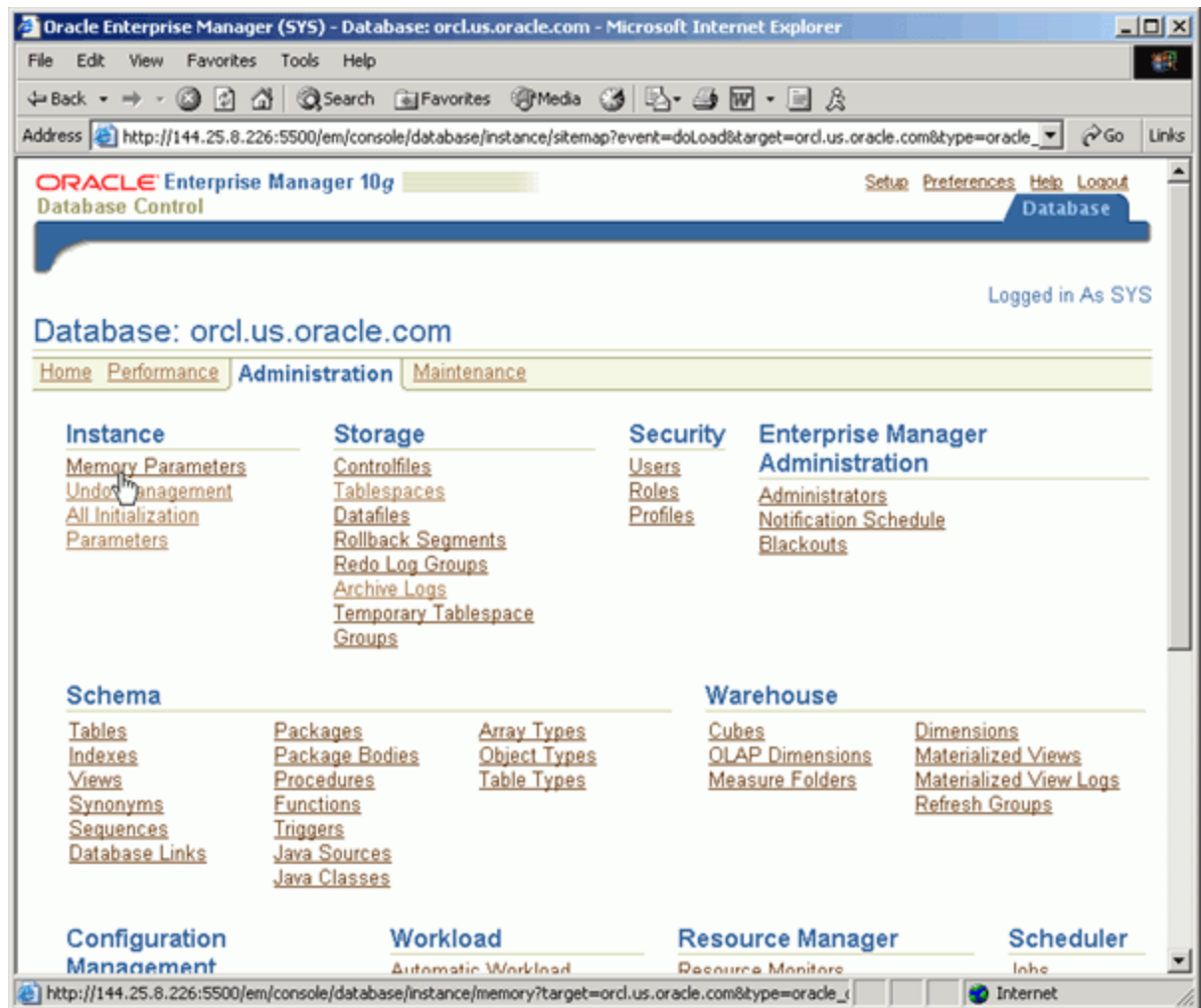
1.

单击 **Database Home** 页面上的 **Administration**，访问 **Administration** 属性页面。



2.

单击 Instance 部分中的 Memory Parameters。



3.

出现 Memory Parameters 页面。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Memory Parameters - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address [http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/instance/memory?target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\\_database](http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/instance/memory?target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=oracle_database) Go Links

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Memory Parameters

Memory Parameters

Page Refreshed Dec 22, 2003 10:01:00 AM Refresh

SGA PGA

The System Global Area (SGA) is a group of shared memory structures that contains data and control information for one Oracle database system. The SGA is allocated in memory when an Oracle database instance is started.

Automatic Shared Memory Management Disabled Enable

Shared Pool 80 MB Advice  
Buffer Cache 24 MB Advice  
Large Pool 8 MB  
Java Pool 48 MB  
Other (MB) 1  
Total SGA (MB) 161

SGA

Component	Percentage
Shared Pool	49.6%
Buffer Cache	14.9%
Large Pool	5%
Java Pool	29.8%
Other	0.8%

Maximum SGA Size

The Maximum SGA Size specifies how much memory is allocated when the database starts up. If you specify the Maximum SGA Size, you can later dynamically change SGA component sizes (provided the total SGA size does not exceed the Maximum SGA Size).

Maximum SGA Size (MB) 164

## 官方资料：Oracle 10g DBA 学习手册(五)

### 第 6 章：管理数据库存储结构

#### 目的

在本章，您将了解如何使用 **Enterprise Manager** 来查看您的数据库结构。此外，您还将了解如何对您的数据库存储结构做出一些更改。

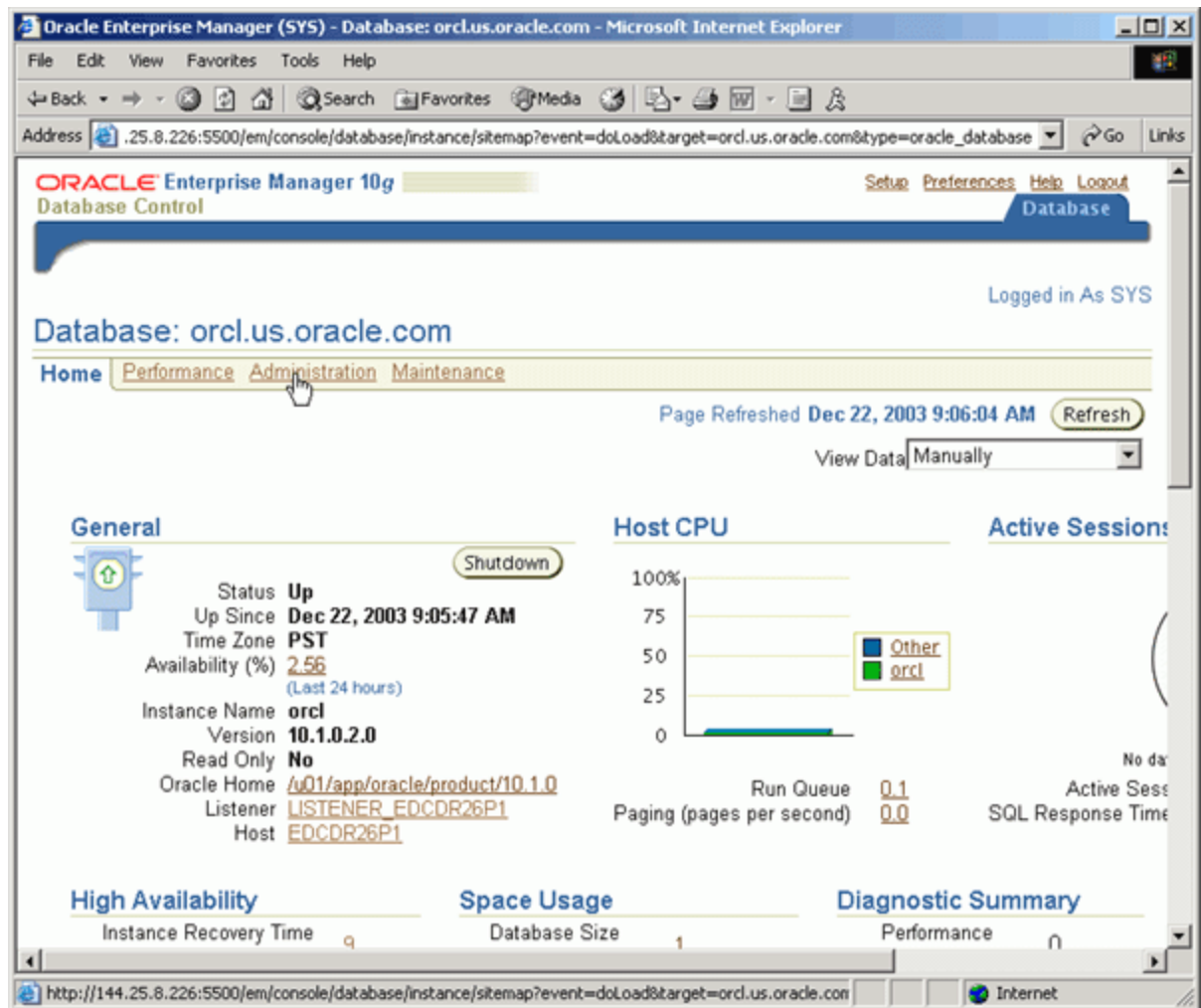
#### 查看数据库的存储结构

您可以使用 **Enterprise Manager** 来管理您数据库中的存储结构。在本节，您将访问不同存储结构的页面，以熟悉它们的内容。在随后部分，您将使用这些页面来管理您数据库中的存储结构。

执行下面的步骤使用 **Enterprise Manager** 来查看您的数据库存储结构：

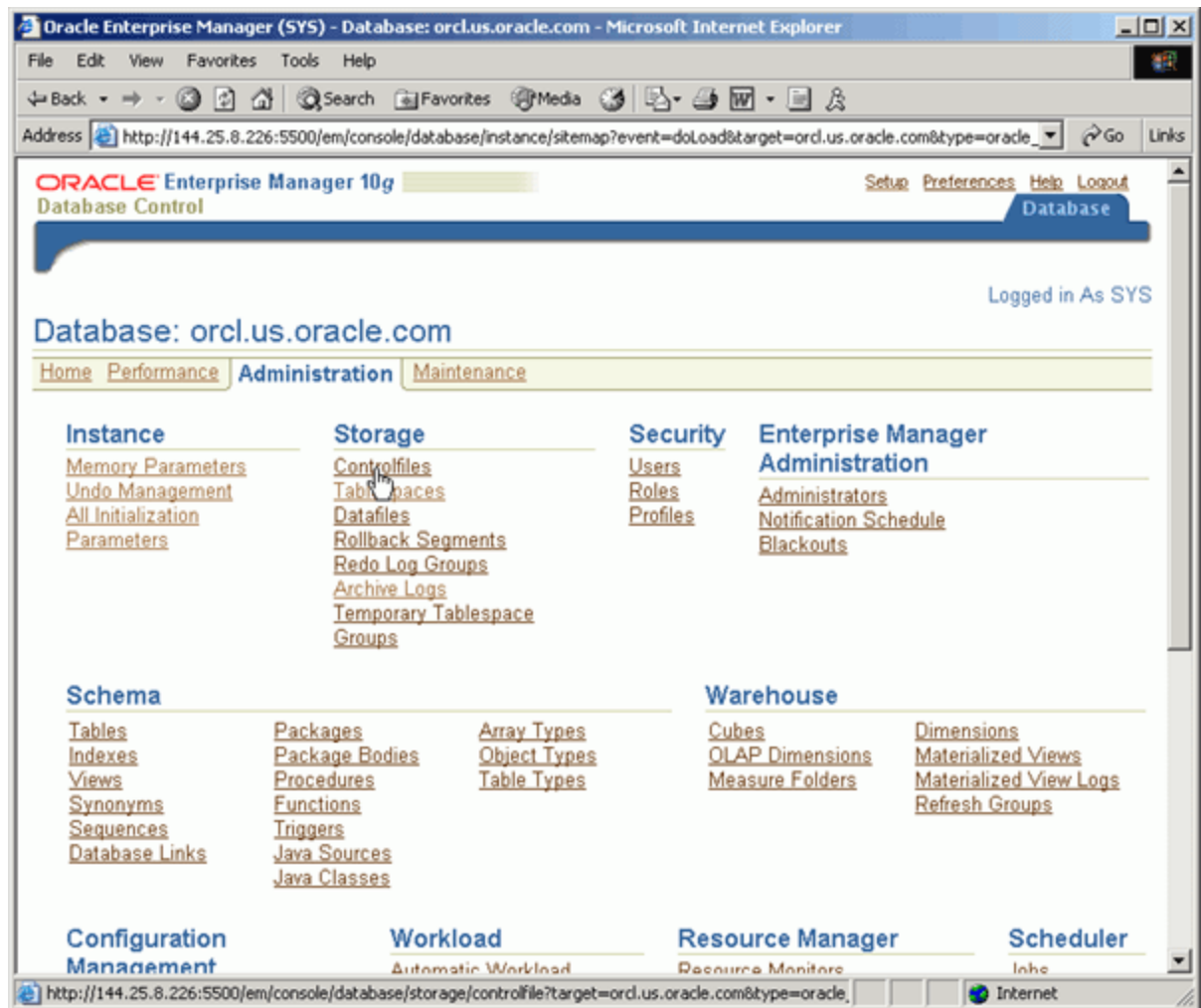
- 1.

在 **Database Home** 页上单击 **Administration** 以访问 **Administration** 属性页。



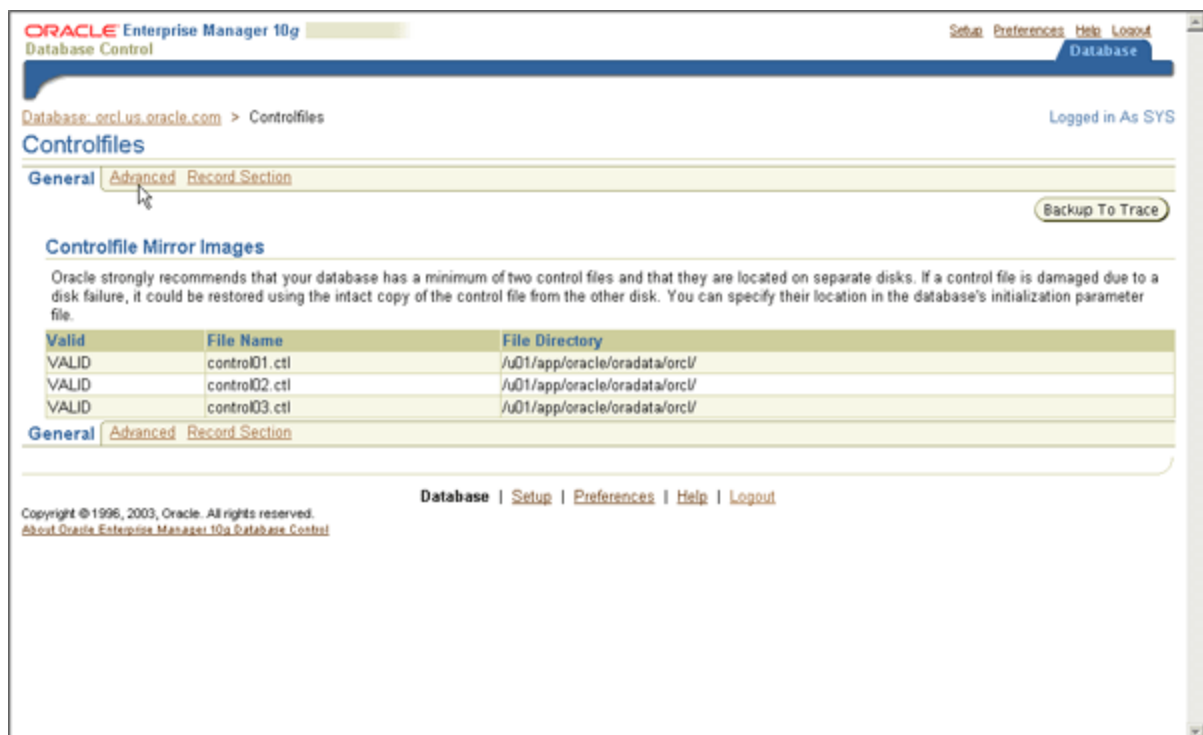
2.

在 Storage 部分中单击 Controlfiles 以访问 Controlfiles 页。在 Controlfiles General 页上显示了控制文件及它们的状态。

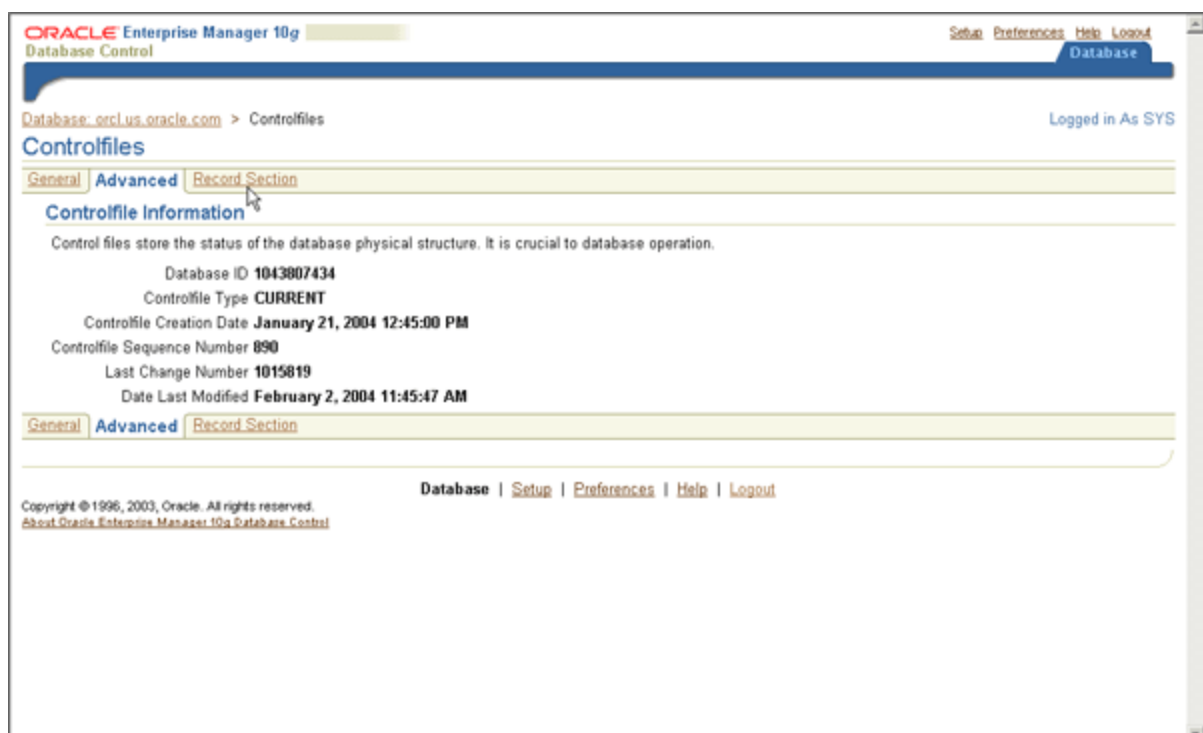


除了 General 页外，还有两个其他的属性页，用于查看控制文件信息。单击 Advanced 以查看关于控制文件的额外信息。

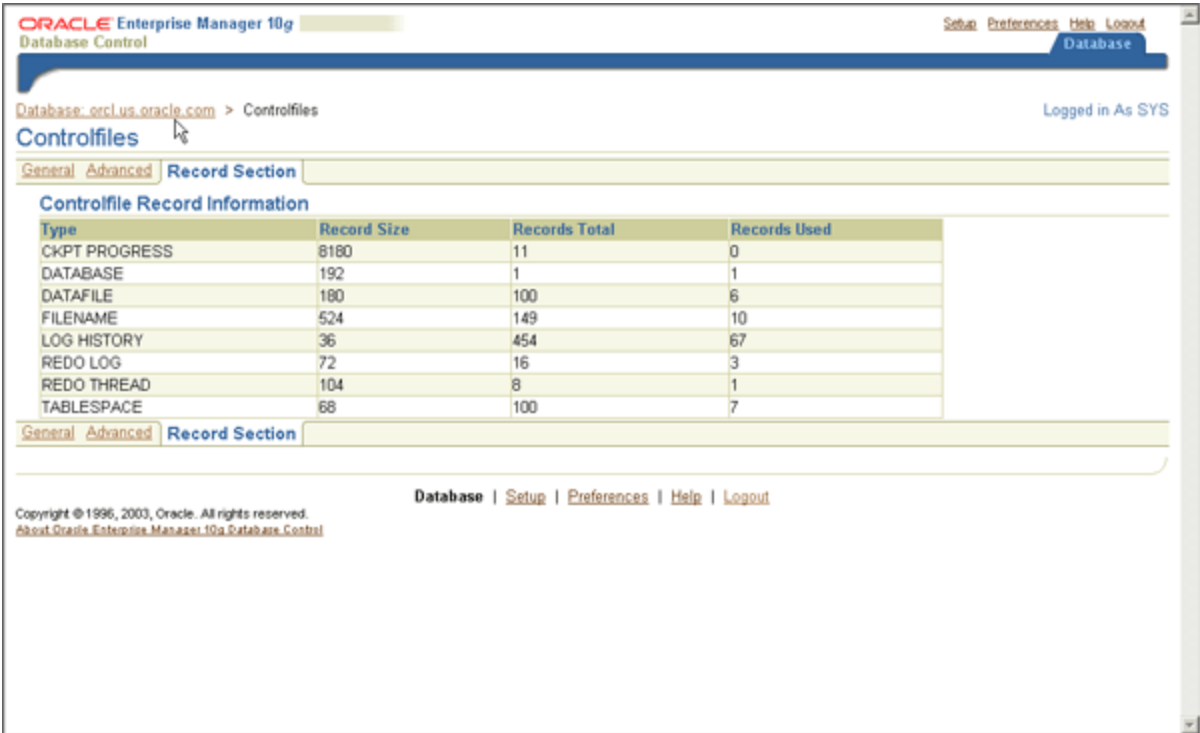




Advanced 页详细说明了存储在控制文件中的关于数据库的信息。单击 Record Section 以查看存储在控制文件中的信息。

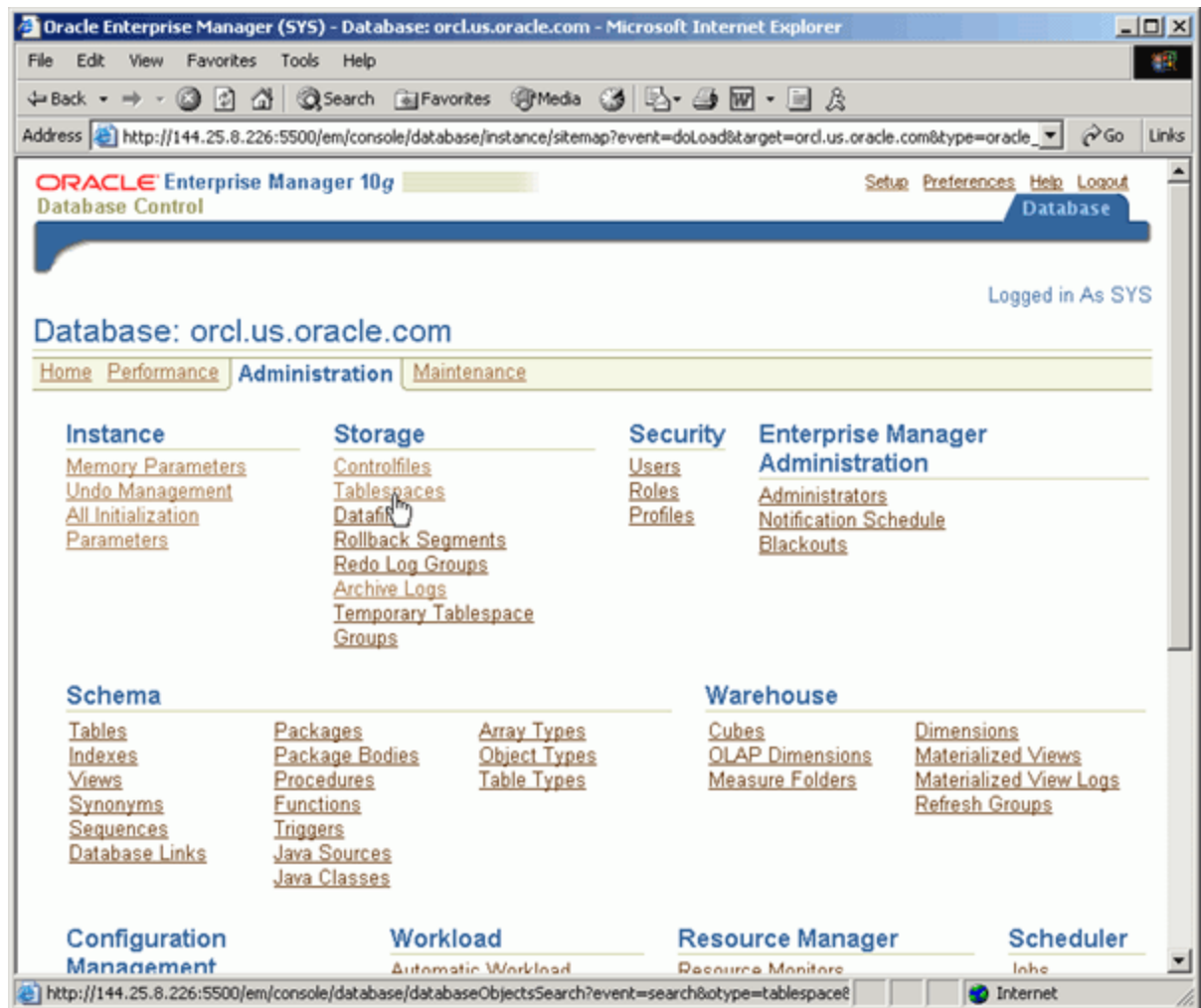


Record Section 页显示了关于控制文件记录区的详细信息。单击页面顶部的数据库链接返回 Administration 页。



3.

在 Administration 页上单击 Tablespaces 以访问 Tablespaces 属性页。Tablespaces 页提供了关于表空间结构和空间利用率的高级信息。您可以看到为表空间分配了多少空间以及它使用了哪些部分。



选择 Example 表空间并单击 View 以显示关于表空间的更多信息。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Tablespaces - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites Media Print W Go Links

Address http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=tablespace&target=orcl.us.oracle.com Go

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Tablespaces Logged in As SYS

## Tablespaces

**Search**

Name  Go

To run an exact match search or to run a case sensitive search, double quote the search criteria. The wildcard (%) symbol can still be used in a double quoted search string.

**Results**

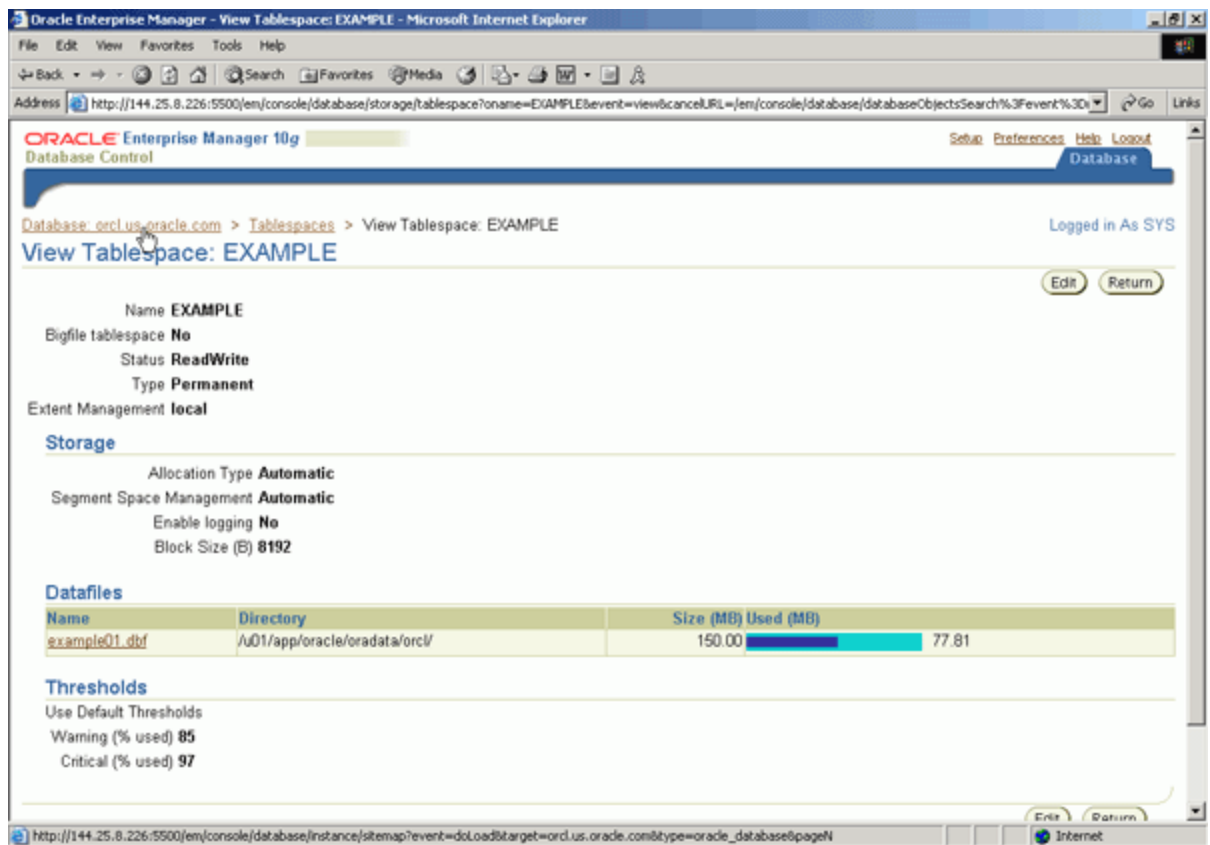
Create Edit View Delete Actions Add Datafile Go

Select	Name	Type	Extent Management	Segment Management	Status	Size (MB)	Used (MB)	Used (%)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	EXAMPLE	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	150.000	77.813	51.88
<input type="radio"/>	SYSAUX	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	280.000	278.938	99.62
<input type="radio"/>	SYSTEM	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	440.000	431.688	98.11
<input type="radio"/>	TEMP	TEMPORARY	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	35.000	34.000	97.14
<input type="radio"/>	UNDOTBS1	UNDO	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	45.000	14.625	32.50
<input type="radio"/>	USERS	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	5.000	2.750	55.00

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

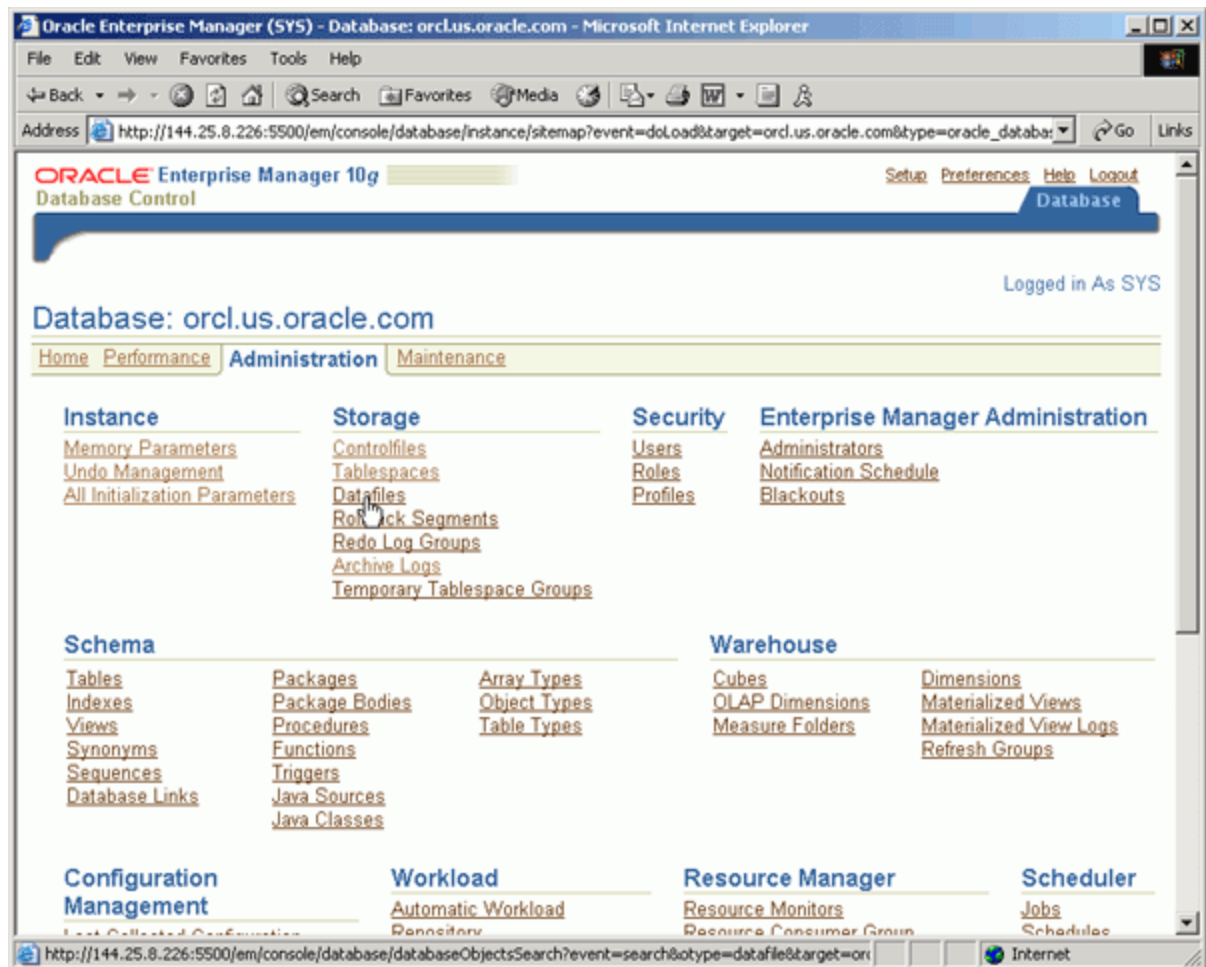
http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=tablespace&target= Internet

您会看到关于表空间的更多信息。单击页面顶部的数据库链接返回 Administration 页。



4.

在 **Administration** 页上单击 **Datafiles** 以访问 **Datafiles** 属性页。**Datafiles** 页提供了一个组成您数据库的数据文件列表。



选择 example01.dbf 数据文件并单击 View。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Datafiles - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address [http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=datafile&target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\\_database](http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=datafile&target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=oracle_database) Go Links

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Database: [ord.us.oracle.com](http://ord.us.oracle.com) > Datafiles

Logged in As SYS

### Datafiles

Search

Name  Go

To run an exact match search or to run a case sensitive search, double quote the search criteria. The wildcard (%) symbol can still be used in a double quoted search string.

### Results

Create Edit View Actions Create Like Go

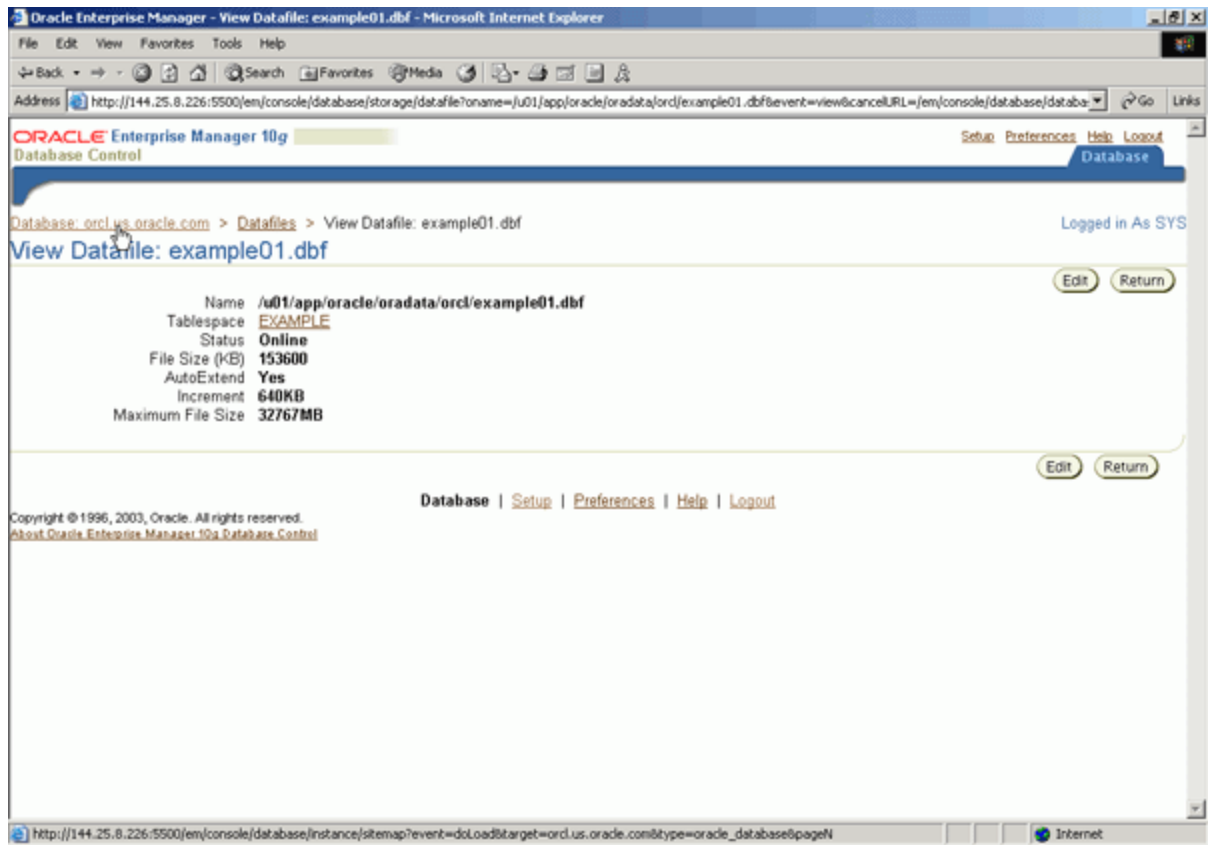
Select	File Name ^	Tablespace	Status	Size (MB)	Used (MB)	Used (%)
<input type="radio"/>	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/ord/system01.dbf	SYSTEM	SYSTEM	440.000	431.688	98.11
<input type="radio"/>	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/ord/undotbs01.dbf	UNDOTBS1	ONLINE	45.000	14.625	32.50
<input type="radio"/>	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/ord/sysaux01.dbf	SYSAUX	ONLINE	280.000	278.938	99.62
<input type="radio"/>	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/ord/users01.dbf	USERS	ONLINE	5.000	2.750	55.00
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/ord/example01.dbf	EXAMPLE	ONLINE	150.000	77.813	51.88
<input type="radio"/>	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/ord/temp01.dbf	TEMP	ONLINE	35.000	34.000	97.14

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

<http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=datafile&target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=o> Internet

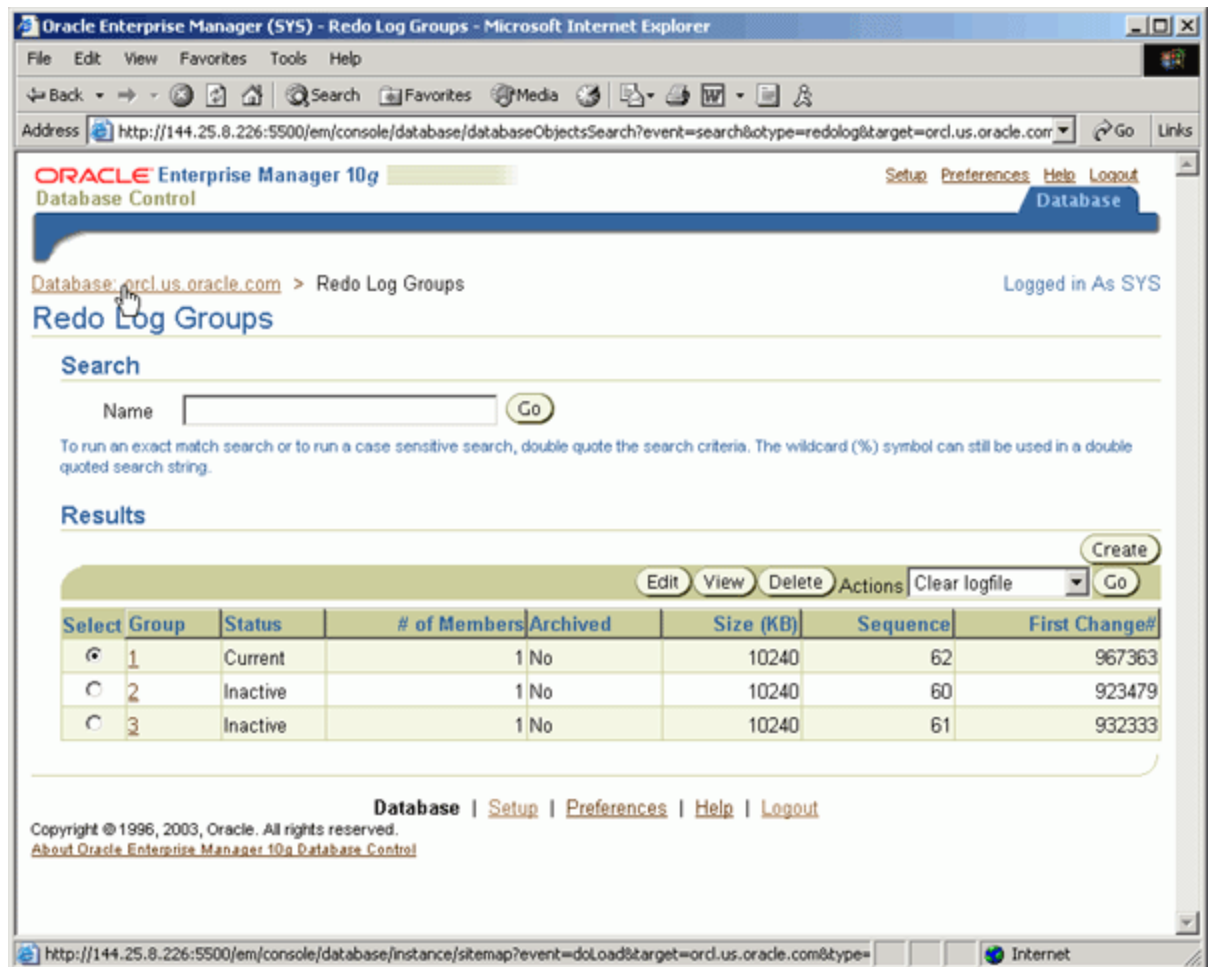
您会看到关于该数据文件的更多信息。单击页面顶部的数据库链接返回 Administration 页。



5.

在 Administration 页上单击 Redo Log Groups 以访问 Redo Log Groups 属性页。Redo Log Groups 页显示了您数据库的重做日志组的属性。

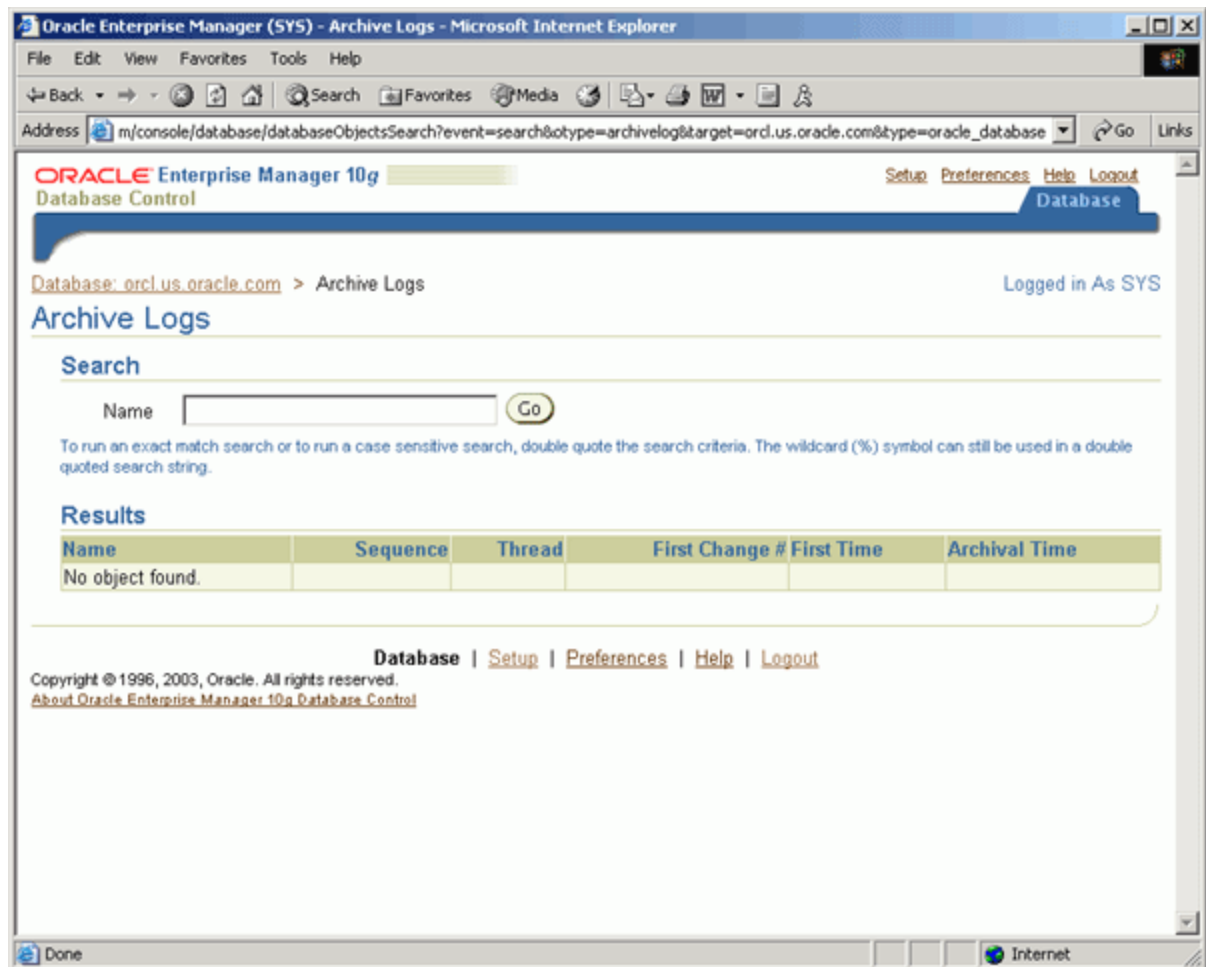




单击页面顶部的数据库链接返回 Administration 页。

6.

在 Administration 页上单击 Archive Logs 以访问 Archive Logs 属性页。Archive Logs 页显示了您数据库的重做日志组的属性。



单击页面顶部的数据库链接返回 Administration 页。

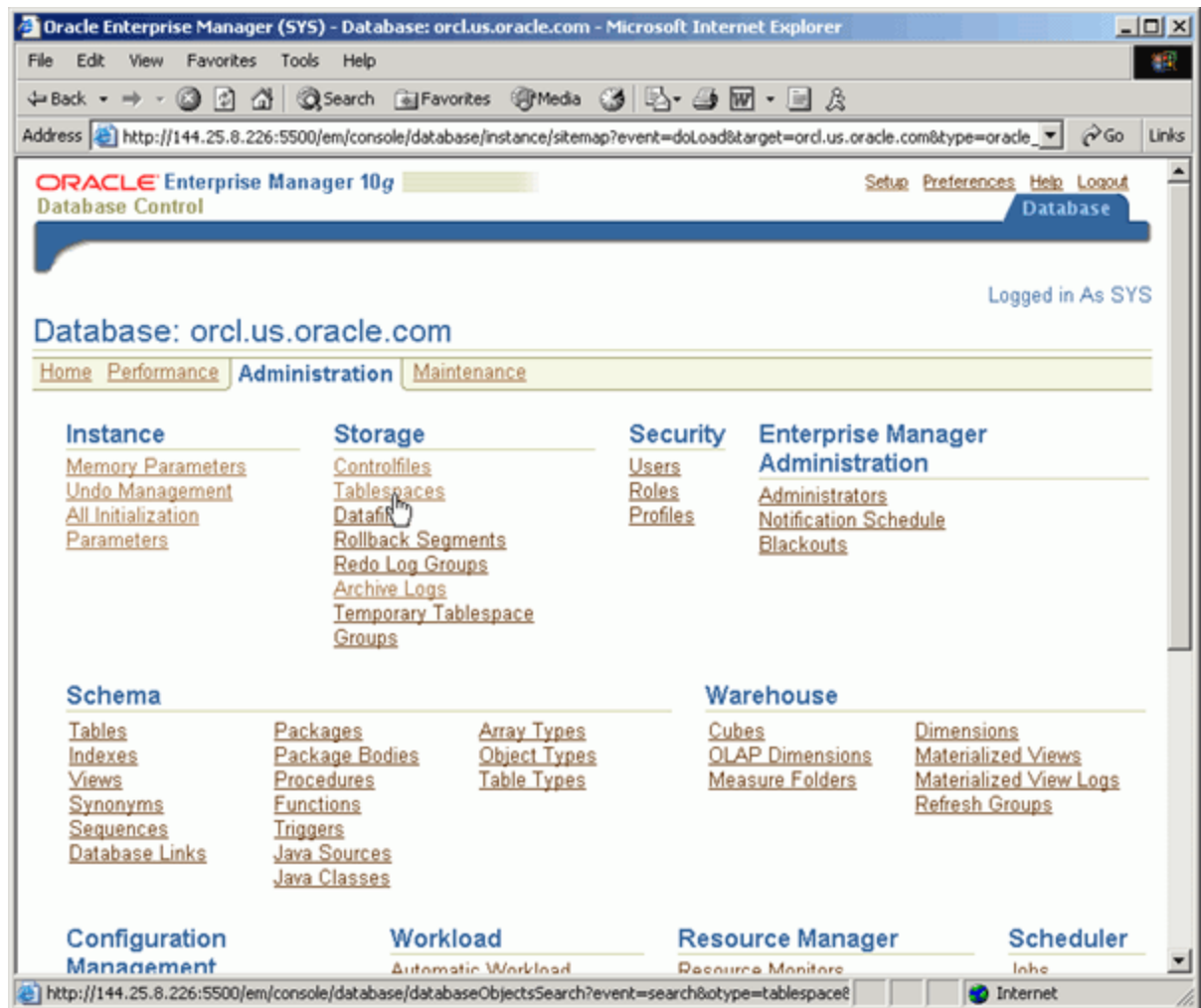
## 创建新的表空间

在本节，您将了解如何为您的数据库创建新的表空间。

执行下面列出的步骤以创建 FSDATA 表空间。该表空间将用于存储您数据库中的表。重复这些步骤以创建 FSINDEX 表空间，它将用于存储您数据库中的索引。

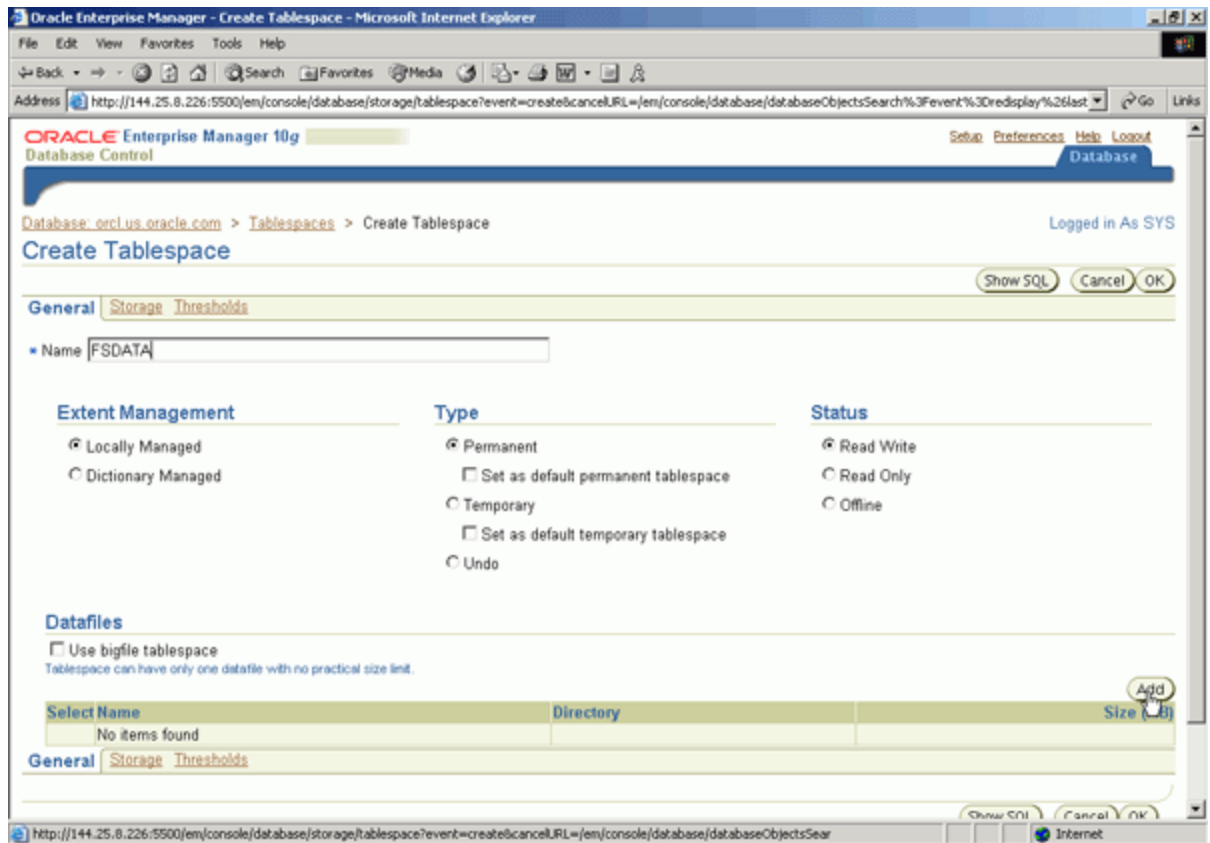
1.

在 Administration 页上单击 Tablespaces 以访问 Tablespaces 属性页。单击 Create。



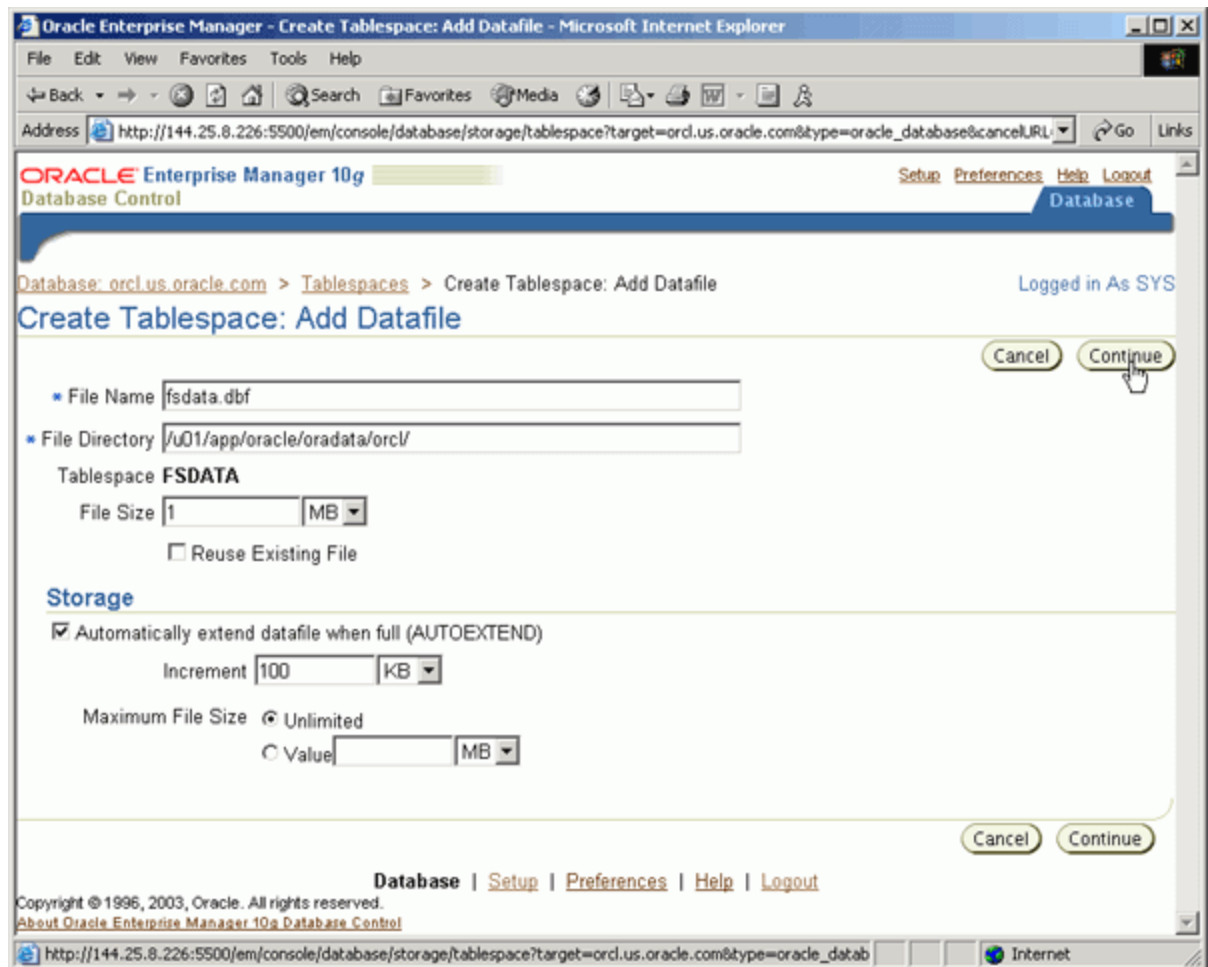
2.

出现 Create Tablespaces 页。在 Name 域中输入 FSDATA。在 Extent Management 标题下选择 Locally Managed。在 Type 标题下选择 Permanent。在 Status 标题下选择 Read Write。在页上的 Datafiles 区单击 Add。



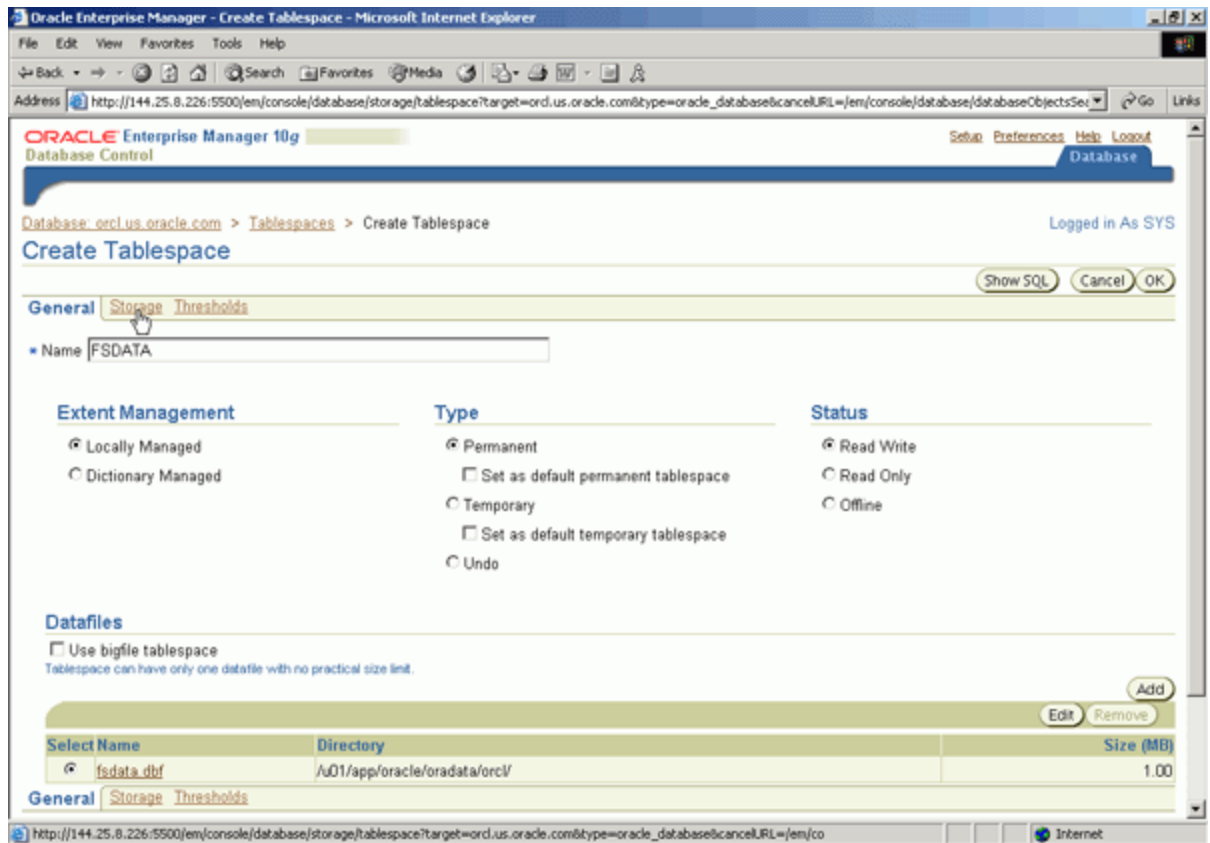
3.

出现 Create Tablespace: Add Datafile 页。在 Add Datafiles 页上的 File Name 域中输入一个文件名。接受默认的 File Directory 和 File Size 值或输入新值。选择 Automatically extend datafile when full (AUTOEXTEND), 并在 Increment 域中指定一个数量, 在每一次填充数据文件时, 您想通过该数量来扩展数据文件。单击 Continue。



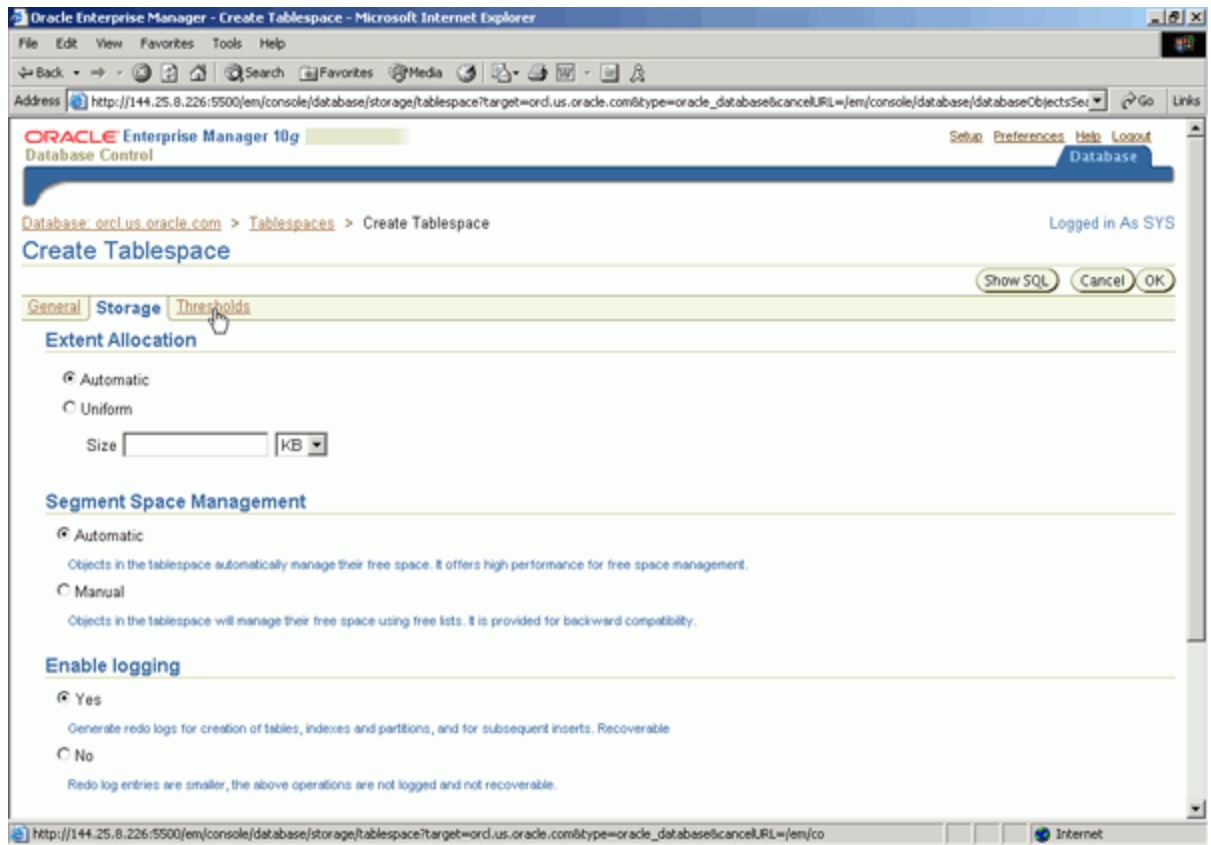
4.

您将返回到 Create Tablespace General 页。单击 Storage 选项卡。



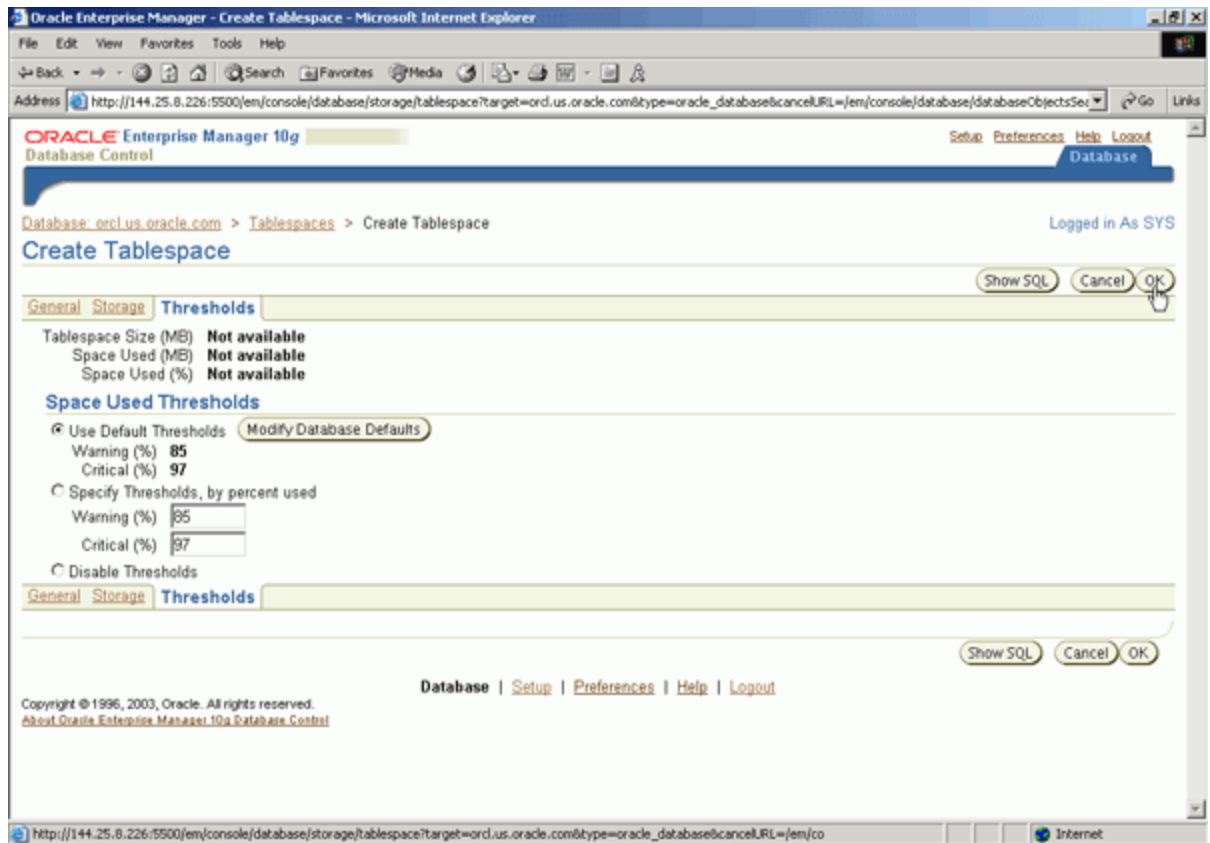
5.

出现 Storage 页。在 Storage 页上接受所有的默认值。单击 Thresholds 选项卡。



6.

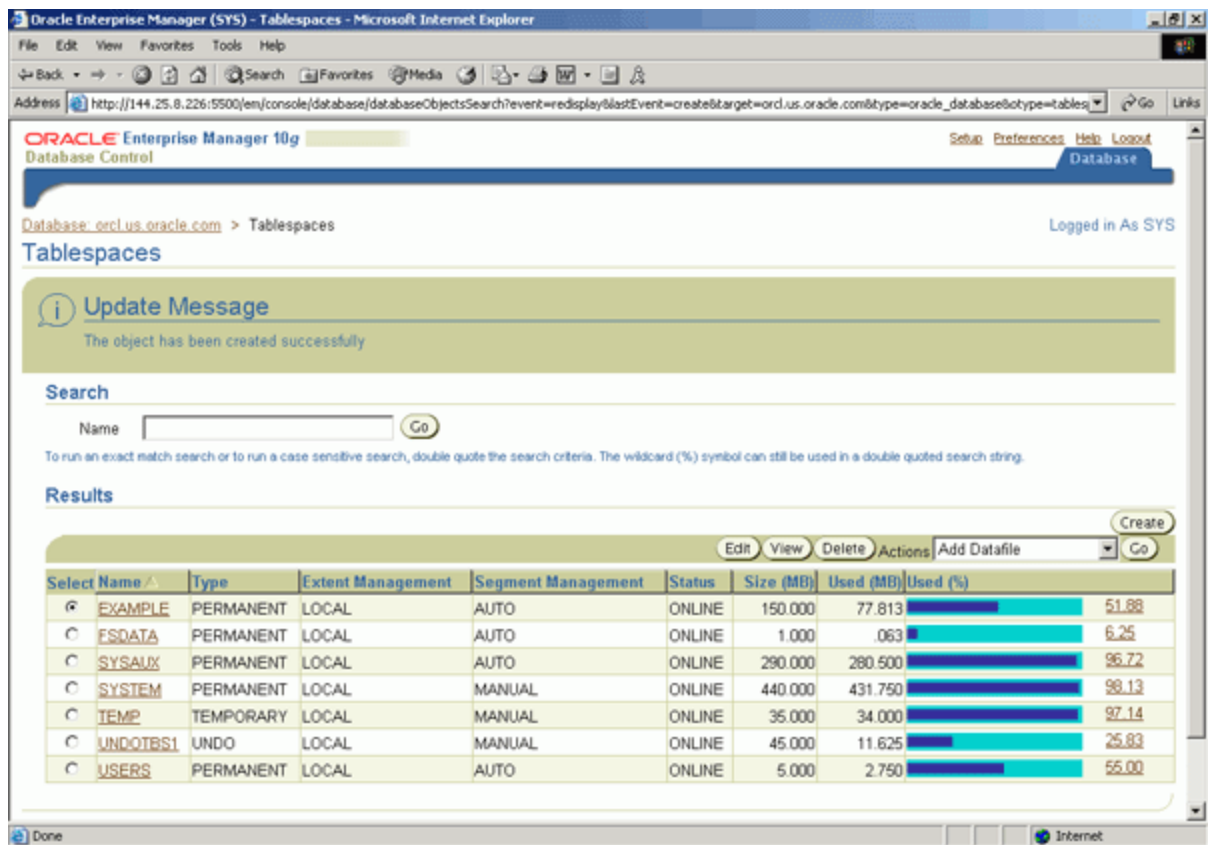
出现 Thresholds 页。接受默认的值或输入新值。单击 OK 创建表空间。



7.

您将返回到 Tablespaces 页，在该页上您将收到一个创建表空间的确认。您可以在 Results 区中查看您的新表空间。





8.

重复步骤 2 到 7 以创建 FSINDEX 表空间。该表空间将用于存储您数据库中的索引。

### 修改 表空间

您可以使用 **Enterprise Manager** 修改表空间。您可以通过添加数据文件或扩展现有的数据文件来为表空间添加额外的空间。此外，您可以启用自动扩展，以在表空间填满时能自动进行扩展。您还可以进行其他许多更改，包括更改空间阈值和更改表空间的状态为脱机状态。在本例中，您将为 UNDOTBS1 表空间更改自动扩展的增量，并为属于该表空间的数据文件指定一个上限。

按照下面的步骤来修改 UNDOTBS1 表空间：

1.

在 **Administration** 页上单击 **Tablespaces** 以访问 **Tablespaces** 属性页。选择 UNDOTBS1 并单击 **Edit**。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Tablespaces - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address [http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=tablespace&target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\\_database](http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=tablespace&target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=oracle_database) Go Links

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Tablespaces Logged in As SYS

### Tablespaces

Search

Name  Go

To run an exact match search or to run a case sensitive search, double quote the search criteria. The wildcard (%) symbol can still be used in a double quoted search string.

### Results

Create Edit View Delete Actions Add Datafile Go

Select	Name ^	Type	Extent Management	Segment Management	Status	Size (MB)	Used (MB)	Used (%)
<input type="radio"/>	EXAMPLE	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	150.000	77.813	51.88
<input type="radio"/>	FSDATA	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	1.000	.063	6.25
<input type="radio"/>	FSINDEX	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	1.000	.063	6.25
<input type="radio"/>	SYS_AUX	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	290.000	280.500	96.72
<input type="radio"/>	SYSTEM	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	440.000	431.750	98.13
<input type="radio"/>	TEMP	TEMPORARY	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	35.000	34.000	97.14
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	UNDOTBS1	UNDO	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	45.000	11.625	25.83
<input type="radio"/>	USERS	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	5.000	2.750	55.00

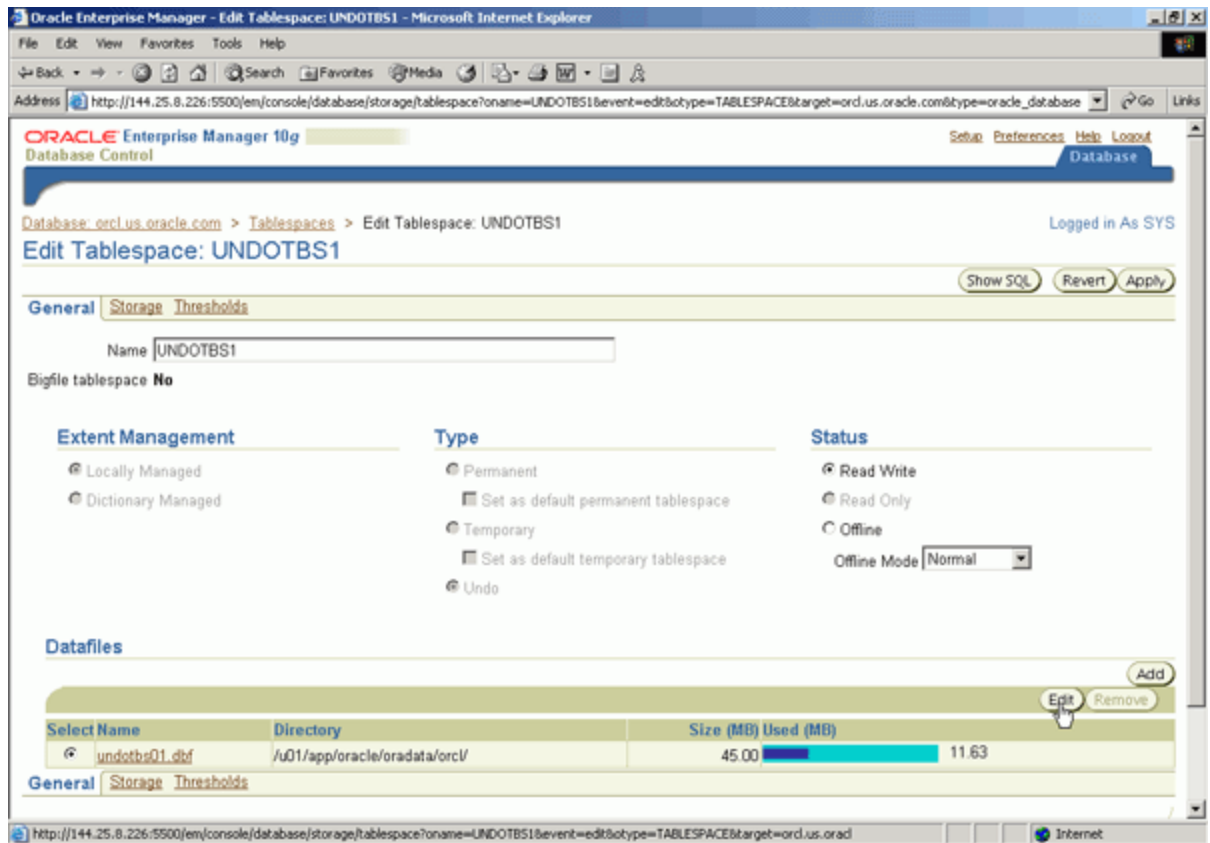
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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

[http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=tablespace&target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\\_database](http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=tablespace&target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=oracle_database) Internet

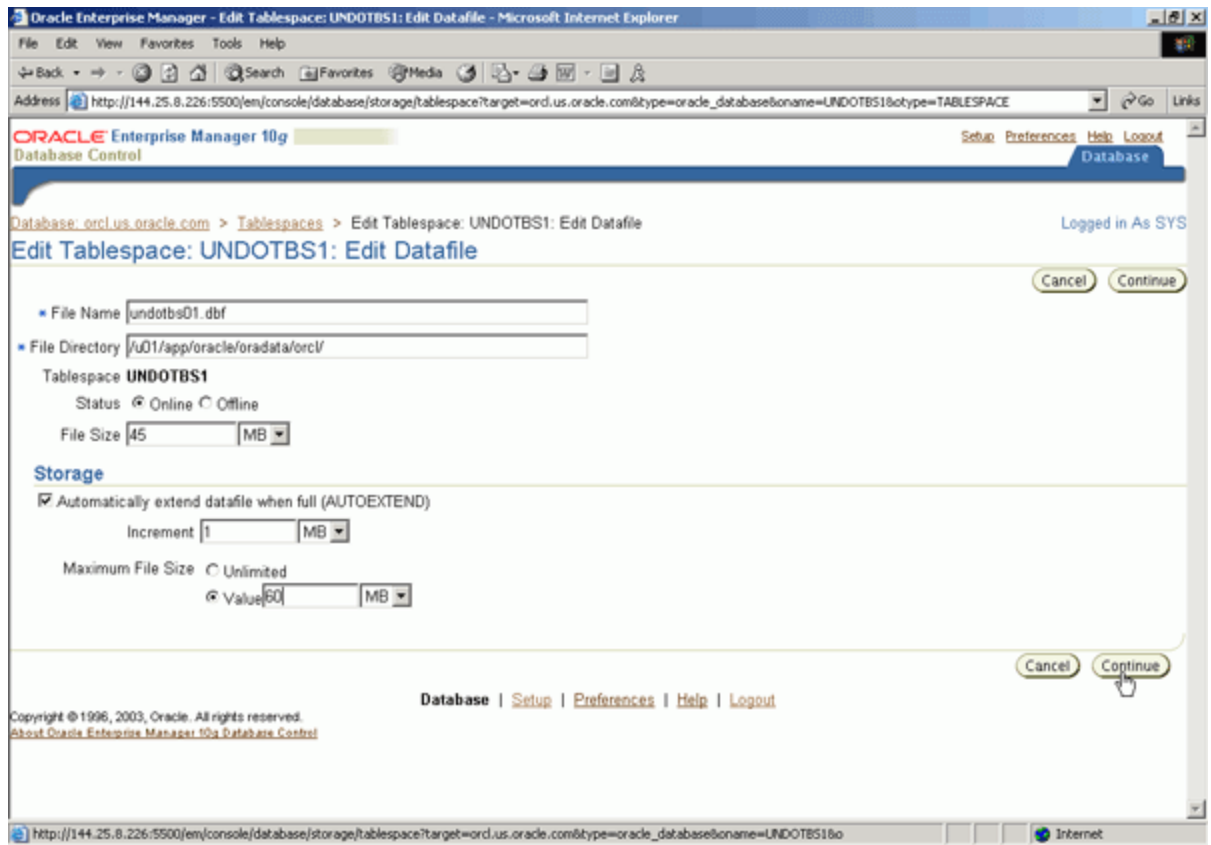
2.

出现 Edit Tablespace 页。选择与该表空间关联的数据文件并单击 Edit。



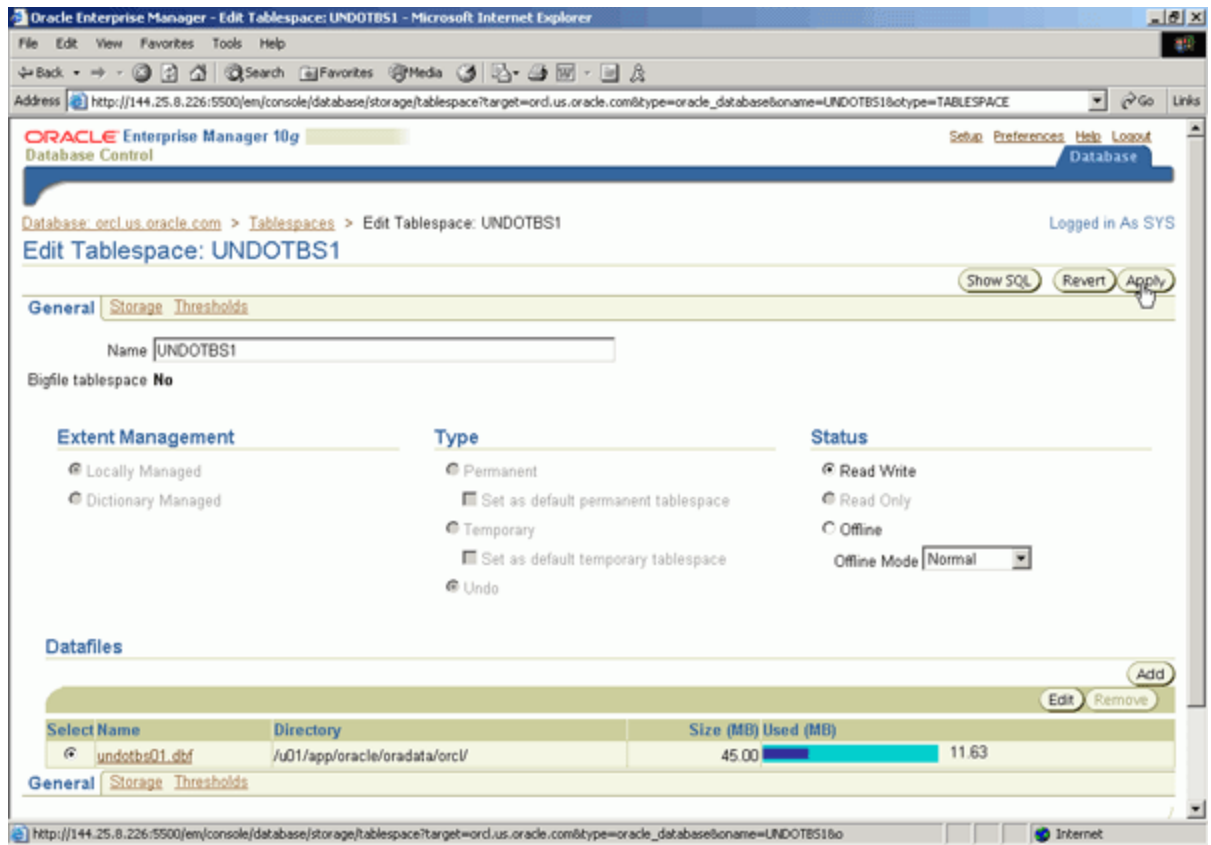
3.

出现 Edit Datafile 页。选择 Automatically extend datafile when full (AUTOEXTEND)。指定增量值为 1 MB 并指定最大文件尺寸为 60 MB。单击 Continue。



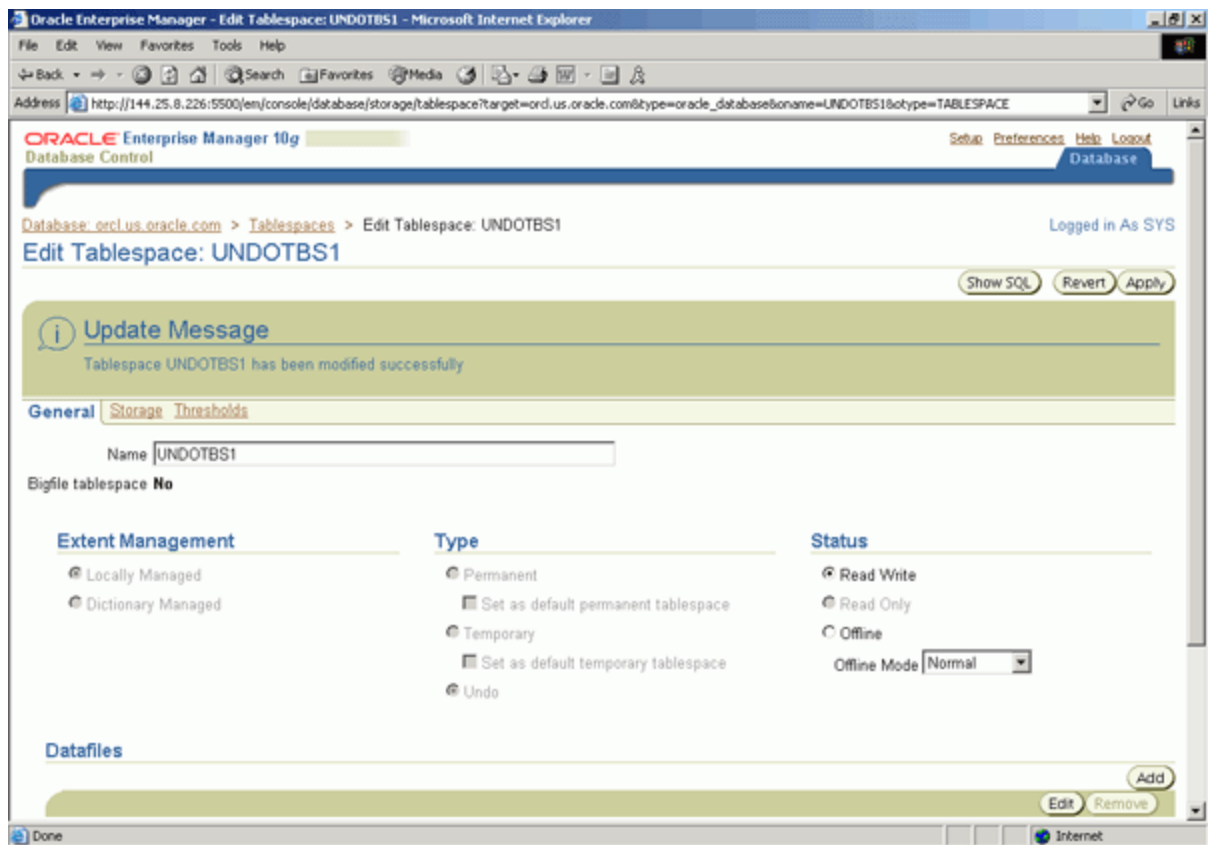
4.

出现 Edit Tablespace 页。单击 Apply。



5.

显示一条更新消息确认您的更改。



回收您表空间中的空间

您可以使用 **segment advisor** 来获取有关哪些对象适合于收缩操作的建议。然后您可以遵照建议根据需要来收缩对象。您可以在表空间级或对象级运行顾问程序。

使用 **segment advisor**

执行以下步骤在表空间级调用段分析工具：

1.

在 **Database Home** 页上的 **Related Links** 区中单击 **Advisor Central** 。

Last Backup

Archiving

Archive Area Used (%)

Flashback Logging

Not

Enabled

46

Disabled

Problem tablespaces

Segment Findings

Policy Violations

Dump Area Used (%)

0

Not Configured

0

46

All Policy Violations

Alert Log

No ORA errors

Alerts

Critical

Warnings

0

1

Alerts

Severity	Category	Name	Message	Alert Triggered	Last Value	Time
	User Audit	Audited User	User SYS logged on from EDRSR8P1	Feb 11, 2004 6:39:34 AM	0	Feb 11, 2004 6:39:34 AM

Related Alerts

Severity	Target Name	Target Type	Category	Name	Message	Alert Triggered	Last Value	Time
(No alerts)								

Job Activity

Jobs scheduled to start no more than 7 days ago

Scheduled Executions

Running Executions

Suspended Executions

Problem Executions

0

0

0

4

Critical Patch Advisories

Patch Advisories

Patch Advisory information may be stale. Oracle MetaLink credentials are not configured.

Oracle MetaLink Credentials

Not Configured

Home

Performance

Administration

Maintenance

Related Links

Advisor Central

All Metrics

Jobs

Monitoring Configuration

Alert History

Blackouts

Manage Metrics

User-Defined Metrics

Alert Log Content

SQL\*Plus

Metric Collection Errors

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database

Setup

Preferences

Help

Logout

2.

出现 Advisor Central 页。单击 Segment Advisor 调用 segment advisor 。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g

Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout

Database

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Advisor Central

Logged in As SYS

Advisor Central

Page Refreshed Feb 11, 2004 7:35:17 AM

Refresh

Advisors

ADDM

SQL Tuning Advisor

SQL Access Advisor

Memory Advisor

MTTR Advisor

Segment Advisor

Undo Management

Advisor Tasks

Change Default Expiration

Search

Select an advisory type and optionally enter a task name to filter the data that is displayed in your results set.

Advisory Type

Task Name

Advisor Runs

All Types

Last Run

Go

Results

View Result

Delete

Actions

Re-schedule

Go

Select	Advisory Type	Name	Description	User	Status	Start Time	End Time	Expires In (days)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	ADDM	ADDM:1044443119_1_30	ADDM auto run: snapshots [29, 30], instance 1, database id 1044443119	SYS	COMPLETED	Feb 11, 2004 7:00:26 AM	Feb 11, 2004 7:00:26 AM	30
<input type="radio"/>	Segment Advisor	SHRINK_8333343	Get shrink advice based on object growth trend	SYS	COMPLETED	Feb 6, 2004 11:37:23 AM	Feb 6, 2004 11:37:49 AM	25

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database

Setup

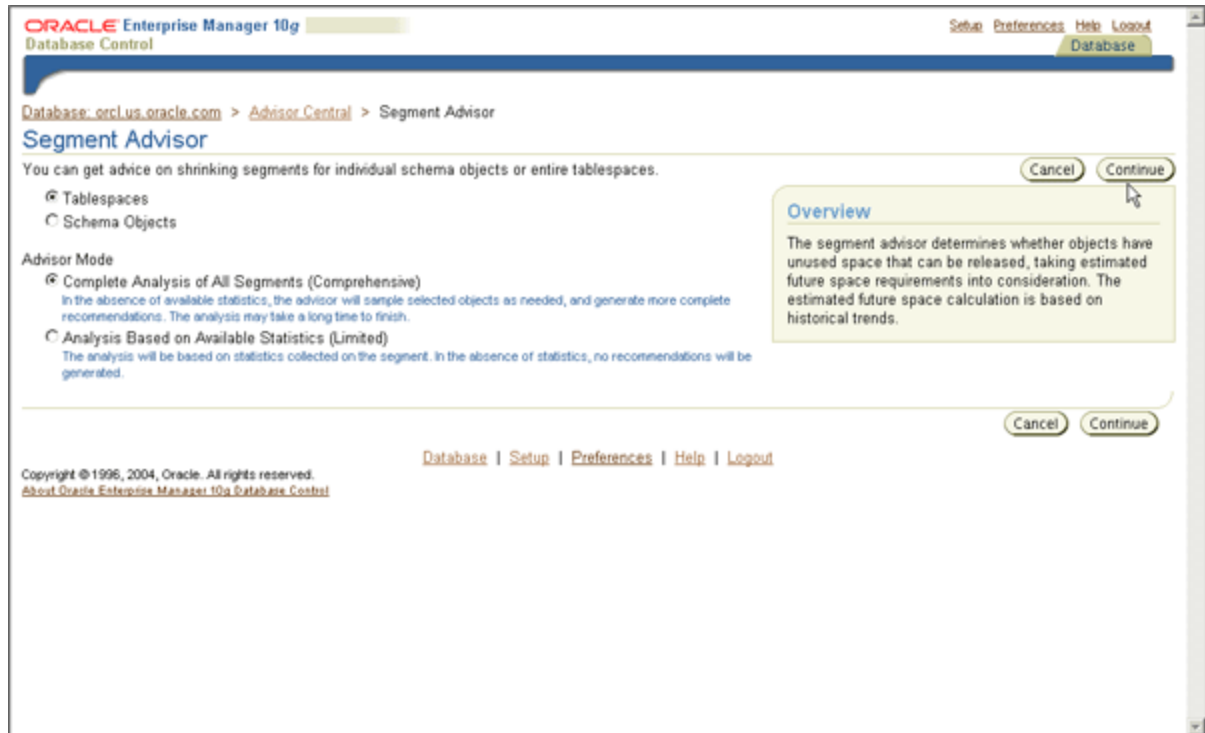
Preferences

Help

Logout

3.

出现 Segment Advisor 属性页。选择 Tablespaces 并单击 Continue。



4.

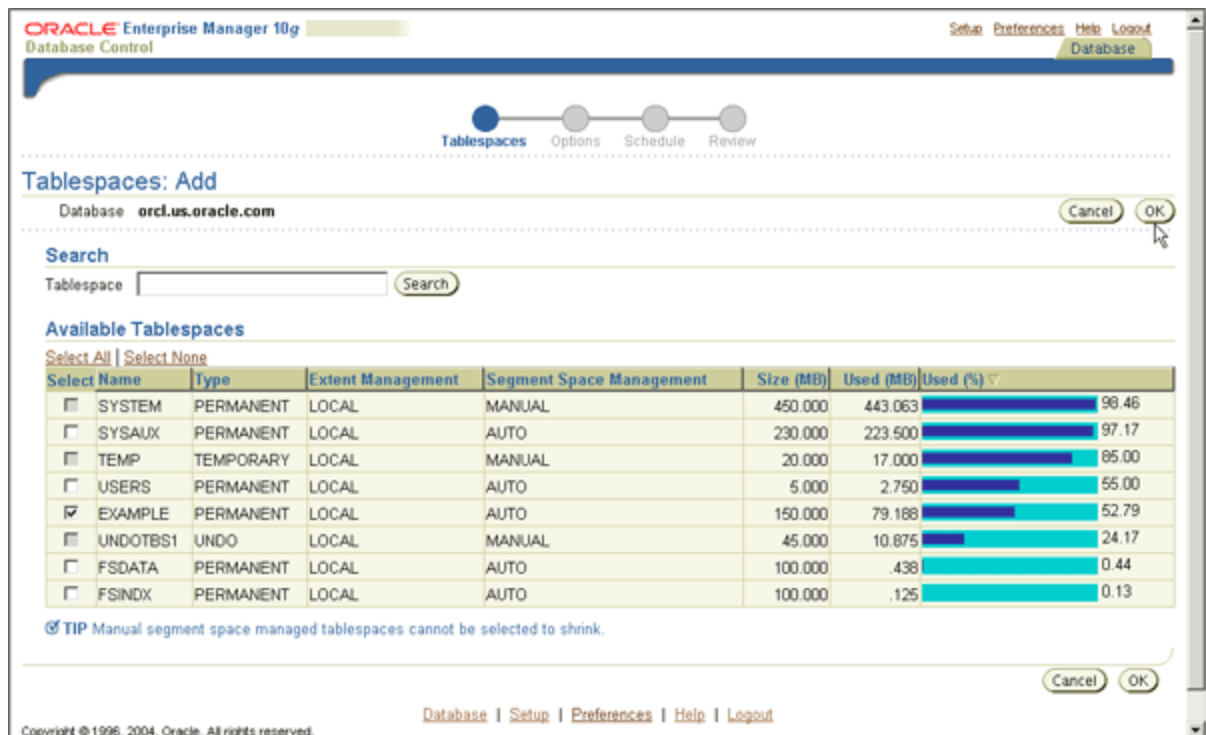
出现 Segment Advisor: Tablespaces 页。单击 Add。





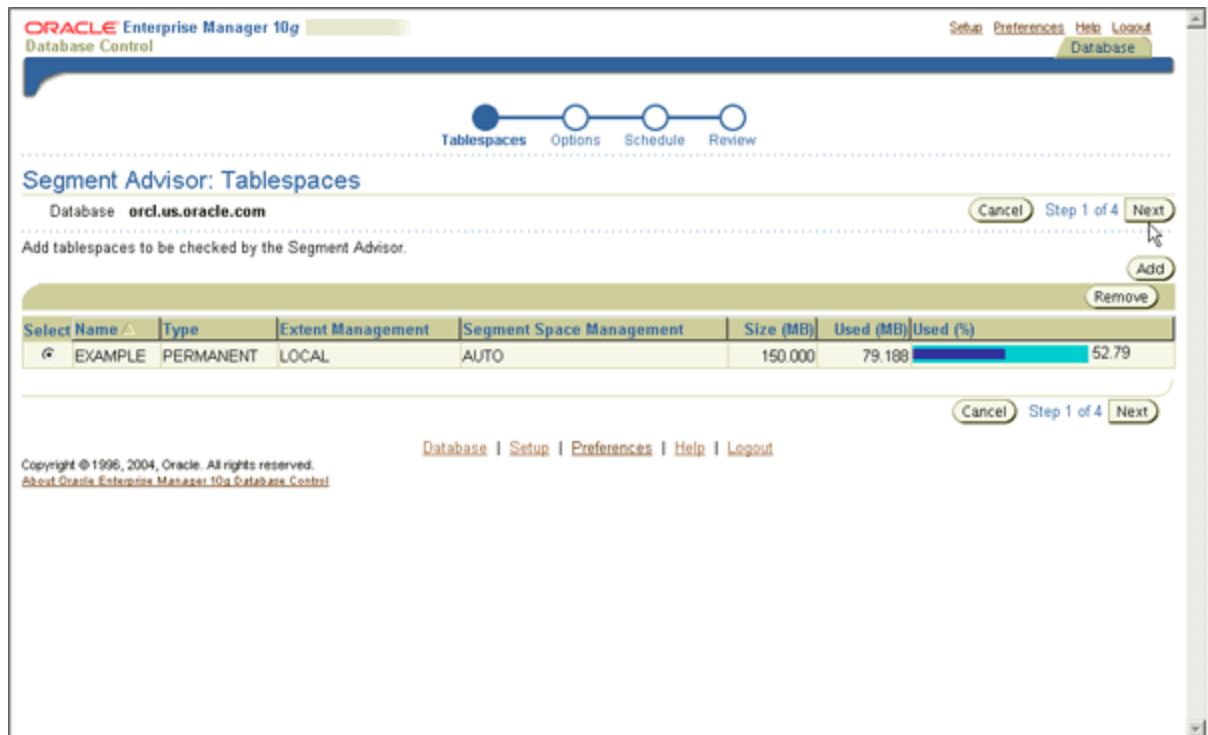
5.

出现 Tablespaces: Add 页。选择 EXAMPLE 表空间并单击 OK。



6.

出现 Segment Advisor: Tablespaces 属性页，其中列出了 EXAMPLE 表空间。单击 Next。



7.

出现 Segment Advisor: Options 页。选择 Unlimited 并单击 Next。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Tablesspaces Options Schedule Review

### Segment Advisor: Options

Database **orcl.us.oracle.com** Cancel Back Step 2 of 4 Next

Time Limit for Analysis

☒ Unlimited

☐ Limited

Time Limit (secs)

Advisory Results Retention (days)

Cancel Back Step 2 of 4 Next

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

8.

出现 Segment Advisor: Schedule 页。从 Schedule Type 下拉菜单中选择 Standard 并单击 Next。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Tablesspaces Options Schedule Review

### Segment Advisor: Schedule

Database **orcl.us.oracle.com** Cancel Back Step 3 of 4 Next

☒ TIP This operation may be resource-intensive and should be scheduled during off-peak hours.

**Task Information**

Task Name

Task Description

**Schedule**

Schedule Type

**Repeating**

Repeat

**Start**

☒ Immediately

☐ Later

Date   
(example: Feb 11, 2004)

Time  ☒ AM ☐ PM

9.

出现 Segment Advisor: Review 页。选择 Submit 提交作业。



10.

出现 Advisor Central 页, 其中列出了与运行的任务相关的 advisor 。选择您提交的 Segment Advisor 任务并单击 View Result。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Advisor Central

Logged in As SYS

### Advisor Central

*i* Confirmation
 

Advisor task created successfully: SHRINK\_8831306

Page Refreshed Feb 11, 2004 7:50:44 AM Refresh

#### Advisors

[ADDM](#)
[Memory Advisor](#)
[Segment Advisor](#)  
[SQL Tuning Advisor](#)
[MTTR Advisor](#)
[Undo Management](#)  
[SQL Access Advisor](#)

#### Advisor Tasks

Change Default Expiration

#### Search

Select an advisory type and optionally enter a task name to filter the data that is displayed in your results set.

Advisory Type: 
 Task Name: 
 Advisor Runs:

#### Results

Select	Advisory Type	Name	Description	User	Status	Start Time	End Time	Expires In (days)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Segment Advisor	SHRINK_8831306	Get shrink advice based on object growth trend	SYS	RUNNING	Feb 11, 2004 7:50:44 AM		30
<input type="radio"/>	ADDM	ADDM-1044443119_1_30	ADDM auto run: snapshots [29, 30].	SYS	COMPLETED	Feb 11, 2004	Feb 11, 2004	30

View Result Delete Actions Re-schedule Go

11.

出现 Segment Advisor Task 页，其中提供了针对您所选的表空间的建议。要执行一个或多个建议，可选择 recommendation。执行

### Shrinking Database Objects

部分中的步骤来收缩对象。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Advisor Central > Segment Advisor Task: SHRINK\_8831306

### Segment Advisor Task: SHRINK\_8831306

The advisor has determined that the following objects have wasted space. Oracle recommends shrinking these segments to release wasted space. Select the objects to shrink and click Schedule Implementation to schedule the shrink.

Task Name: **SHRINK\_8831306**  
 Status: **COMPLETED**  
 Advisor Mode: **COMPREHENSIVE**

Started: **Feb 11, 2004 7:50:44 AM**  
 Ended: **Feb 11, 2004 7:51:08 AM**  
 Running Time (seconds): **24**  
 Time Limit (seconds): **UNLIMITED**

#### Recommendations

☒ View Segments Recommended to Shrink  
☐ View other Segments

[Select All](#) | [Select None](#)

[Show SQL](#) [Schedule Implementation](#)

Previous 1-10 of 11 Next

Select	Tablespace	Schema	Segment	Partition	Segment Type	Allocated Space (MB)	Used Space (MB)	Reclaimable Space (MB)	Recommendation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXAMPLE	SH	SUPPLEMENTARY_DEMOGRAPHICS		TABLE	4.0	1.193	2.794	Enable row movement of the table SH.SUPPLEMENTARY_DEMOGRAPHICS and perform shrink, estimated saving 2930470 bytes.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXAMPLE	SH	PROMOTIONS		TABLE	0.5	0.112	0.386	Enable row movement of the table SH.PROMOTIONS and perform shrink, estimated savings is 405347 bytes.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXAMPLE	SH	TIMES_PK		INDEX	0.125	0.055	0.068	Perform shrink, estimated savings is bytes.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXAMPLE	SH	SALES_TIME_BIX	SALES_Q3_2001	INDEX PARTITION	0.125	0.049	0.074	Perform shrink, estimated savings is bytes.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXAMPLE	SH	SALES_TIME_BIX	SALES_Q1_2001	INDEX PARTITION	0.125	0.051	0.073	Perform shrink, estimated savings is bytes.

## 收缩数据库对象

您可以执行以下步骤来收缩表空间中的对象：

1.

在页面底部选择 **Shrink Options**。您可以选择 **Compact Segments and Release Space** 来释放自由空间到表空间中，也可以只选择 **Compact Segments**。单击 **Schedule Implementation** 运行收缩操作。

Oracle Enterprise Manager - Segment Advisor Task: SHRINK\_2582290 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address [dv/shrinkAdv?task\\_id=188&event=view\\_result&advisoryCentralURL=/em/console/database/instance/advisorTasks%3FdbPageNum%3D1%26event%3Dreload&dbPageNum=1](http://dv/shrinkAdv?task_id=188&event=view_result&advisoryCentralURL=/em/console/database/instance/advisorTasks%3FdbPageNum%3D1%26event%3Dreload&dbPageNum=1) Go Links

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Advisor Central > Segment Advisor Task: SHRINK\_2582290

### Segment Advisor Task: SHRINK\_2582290

The advisor has determined that the following objects have wasted space. Oracle recommends shrinking these segments to release wasted space. Select the objects to shrink and click Schedule Implementation to schedule the shrink.

Task Name: **SHRINK\_2582290** Started: **Dec 22, 2003 11:27:46 AM**  
 Status: **COMPLETED** Ended: **Dec 22, 2003 11:28:08 AM**  
 Advisor Mode: **COMPREHENSIVE** Running Time (seconds): **22**  
 Time Limit (seconds): **UNLIMITED**

#### Recommendations

☒ View Segments Recommended to Shrink  
☐ View other Segments

[Select All](#) | [Select None](#) Previous 1-10 of 11

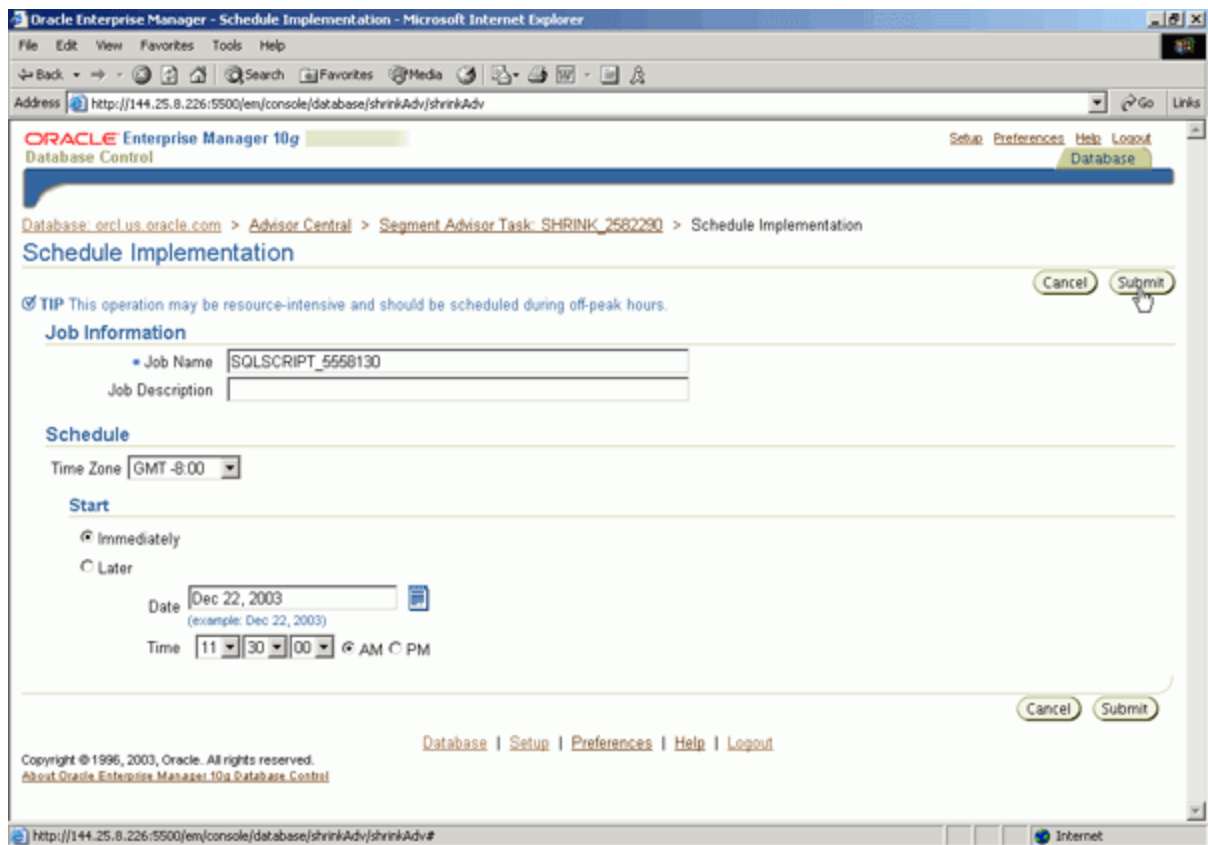
Select	Tablespace	Schema	Segment	Partition	Segment Type	Allocated Space (MB)	Used Space (MB)	Reclaimable Space (MB)	Recommendation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXAMPLE	SH	SUPPLEMENTARY_DEMOGRAPHICS		TABLE	4.0	1.131	2.857	Enable row movement of the table SH.SUPPLEMENTARY_DEMOGRAPHICS and perform shrink, estimated savings is 2995829 bytes.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXAMPLE	SH	PROMOTIONS		TABLE	0.5	0.106	0.392	Enable row movement of the table SH.PROMOTIONS and perform shrink, estimated savings is 411257 bytes.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXAMPLE	SH	TIMES_PK		INDEX	0.125	0.055	0.068	Perform shrink, estimated savings bytes.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXAMPLE	SH	SALES_TIME_BIX	SALES_Q3_2001	INDEX PARTITION	0.125	0.048	0.075	Perform shrink, estimated savings bytes.

[Show SQL](#) [Schedule Implementation](#)

[http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/shrinkAdv/shrinkAdv?task\\_id=188&event=view\\_result&advisoryCentralURL=/em/console/d](http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/shrinkAdv/shrinkAdv?task_id=188&event=view_result&advisoryCentralURL=/em/console/d) Internet

2.

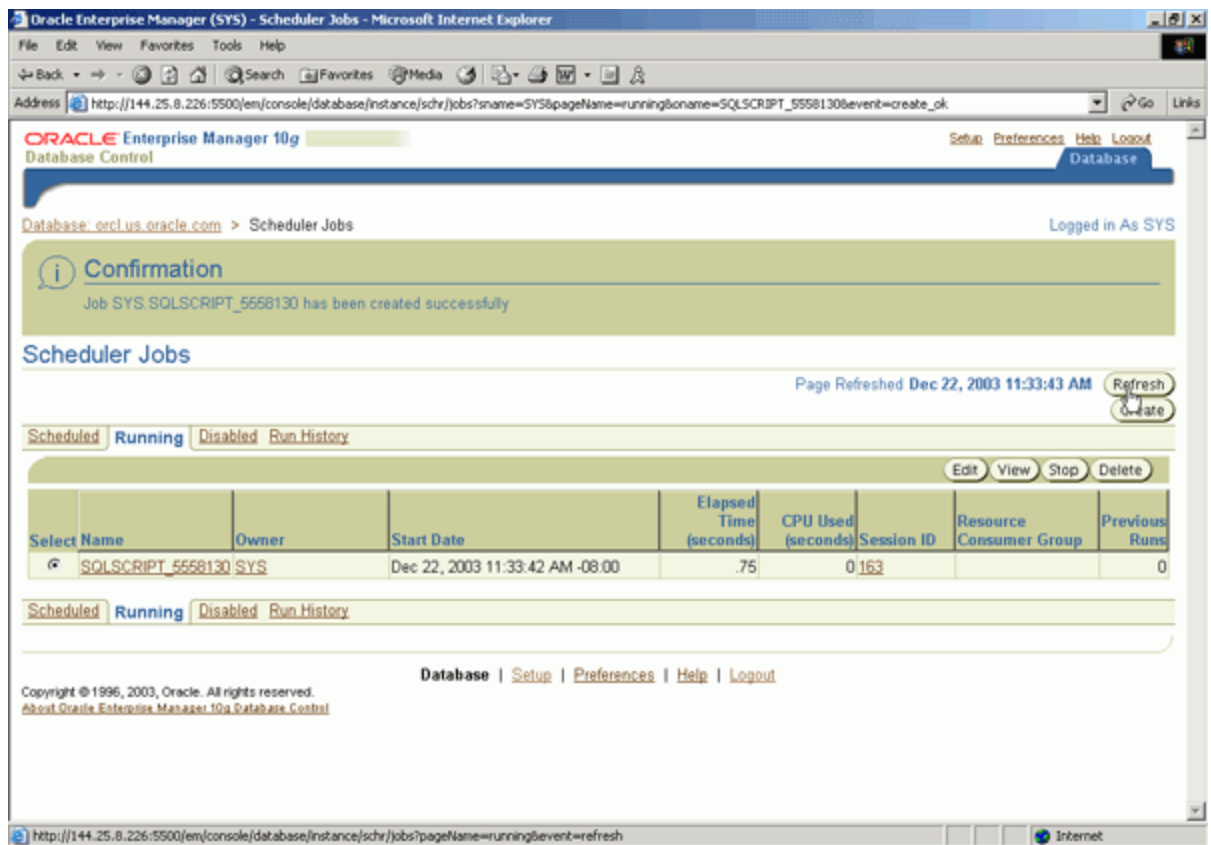
出现 Schedule Implementation 页。接受 Immediately 的开始时间并单击 Submit。



3.

出现 Scheduler Jobs 页，其中显示了作业的状态。您可以单击 Refresh 来进行更新，直至作业完成的状态页面出现。成功完成后，您可以转回到 Tablespace 页，并将当前的使用空间与先前的使用空间进行比较。





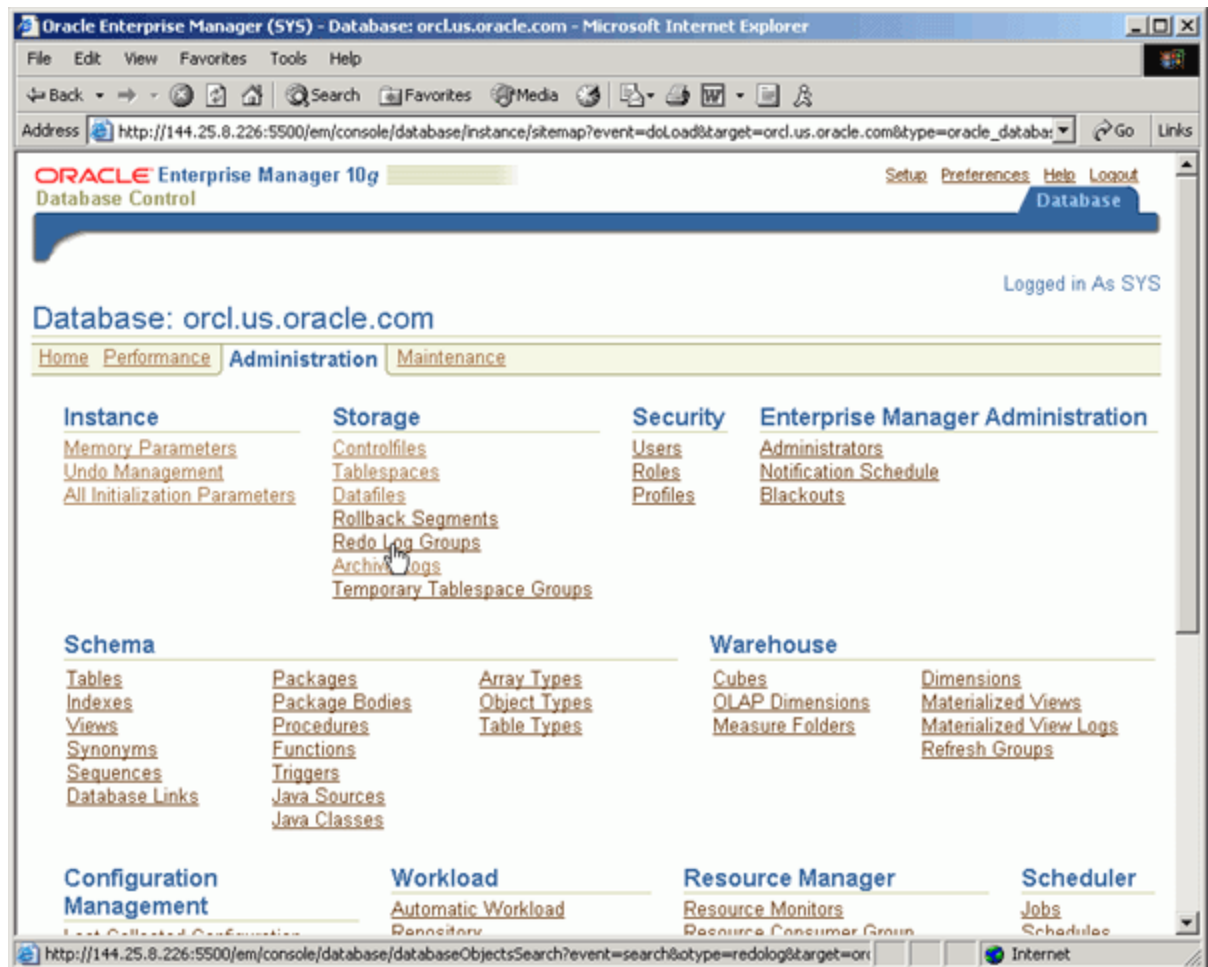
## 复用重做日志

您可以通过添加额外的成员到每一个重做日志组来复用您的重做日志。

执行下面的步骤，添加新成员到您的每一个重做日志组中：

1.

在 Administration 页上单击 Redo Log Groups 以访问 Redo Log Groups 属性页。



2.

选择一个组并单击 **Edit**，或单击组成员链接。出现 **Edit Redo Log Group** 页。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Redo Log Groups - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=redoLog&target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\_database

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Database: ord.us.oracle.com > Redo Log Groups

Logged in As SYS

### Redo Log Groups

Search

Name  Go

To run an exact match search or to run a case sensitive search, double quote the search criteria. The wildcard (%) symbol can still be used in a double quoted search string.

### Results

Create

Edit View Delete Actions Clear logfile Go

Select	Group	Status	# of Members	Archived	Size (KB)	Sequence	First Change#
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1	Inactive	1	No	10240	62	967363
<input type="radio"/>	2	Current	1	No	10240	63	1014741
<input type="radio"/>	3	Inactive	1	No	10240	61	932333

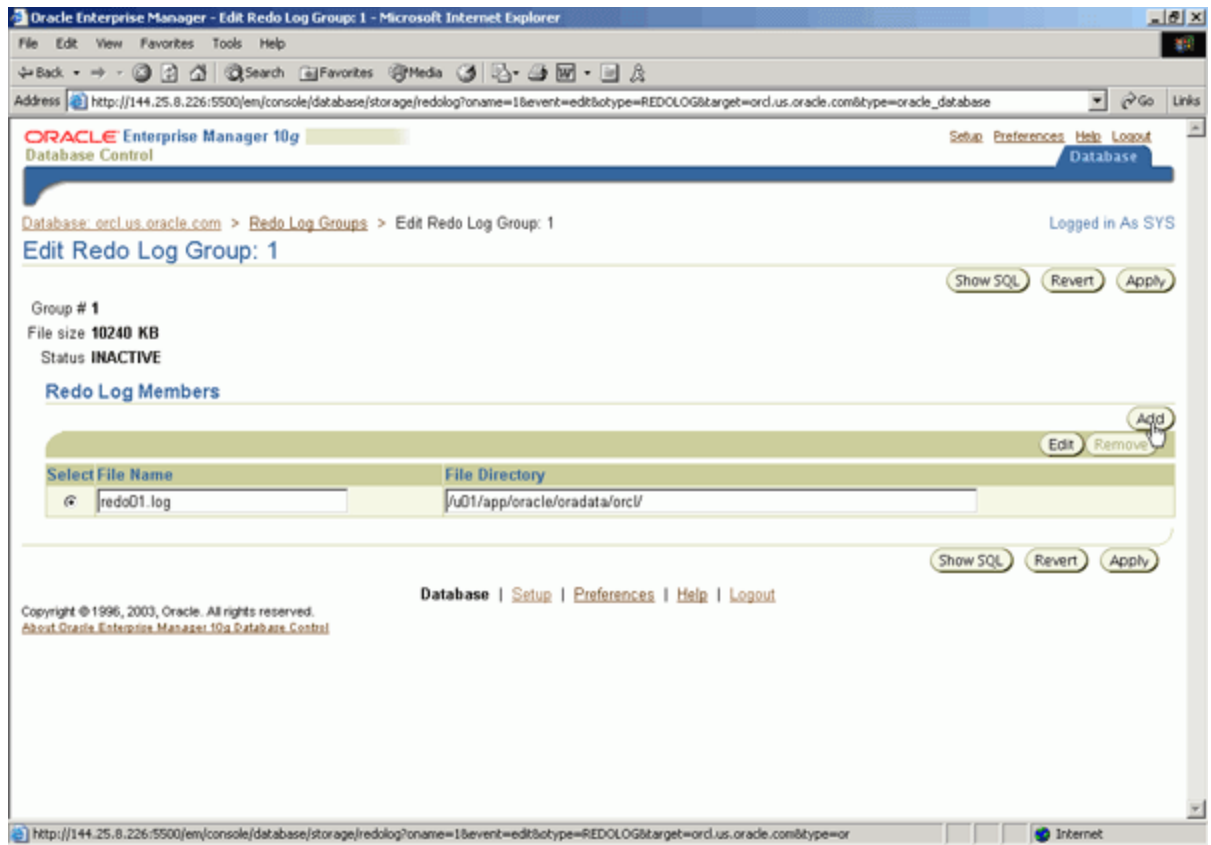
Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=redoLog&target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=or Internet

3.

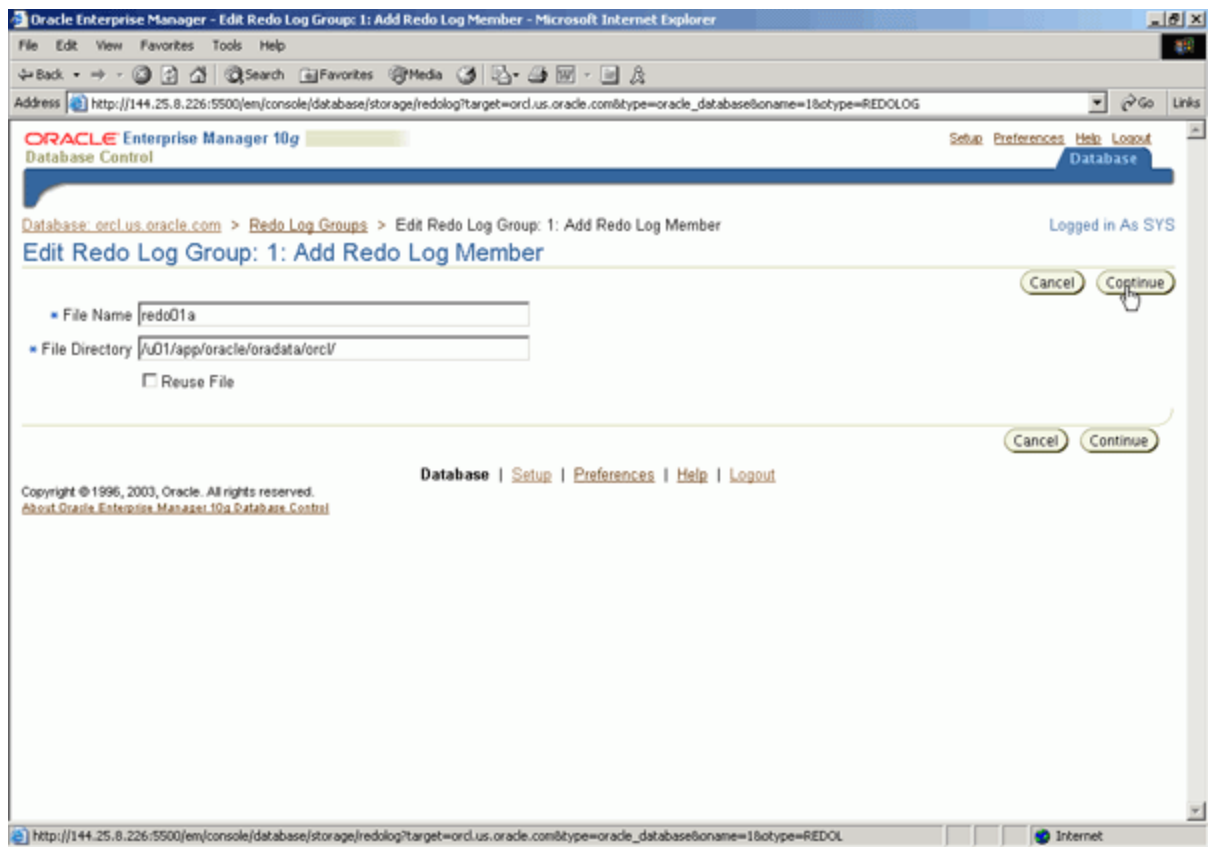
在 Redo Log Members 区中单击 Add。出现 Add Redo Log Member 页。



4.

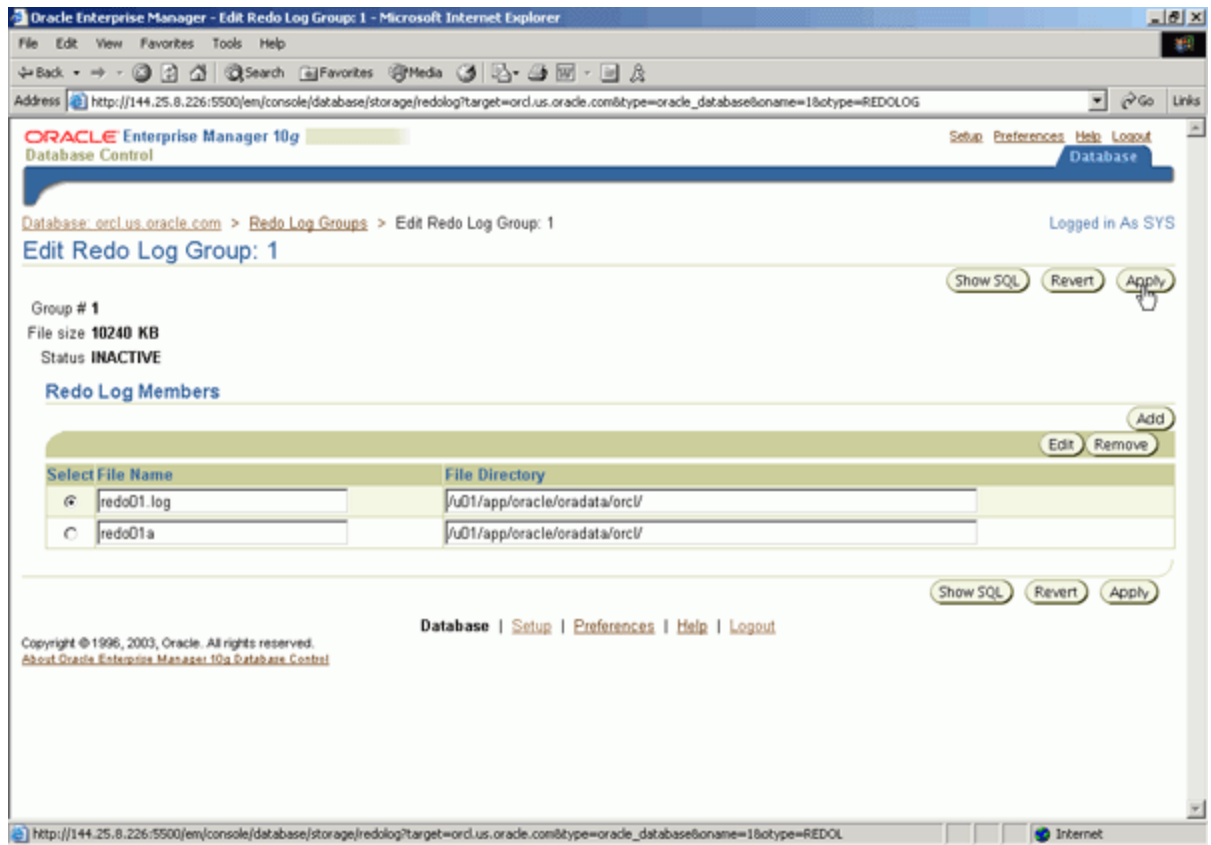
为 Name 输入 redo01a.log 并输入文件目录。单击 Continue。

注意：您可以在同一目录中创建您的新成员，但是建议您把成员存储在单独的驱动器上。如果某个驱动器发生故障，您仍然可以提供一个成员供日志编写器使用。



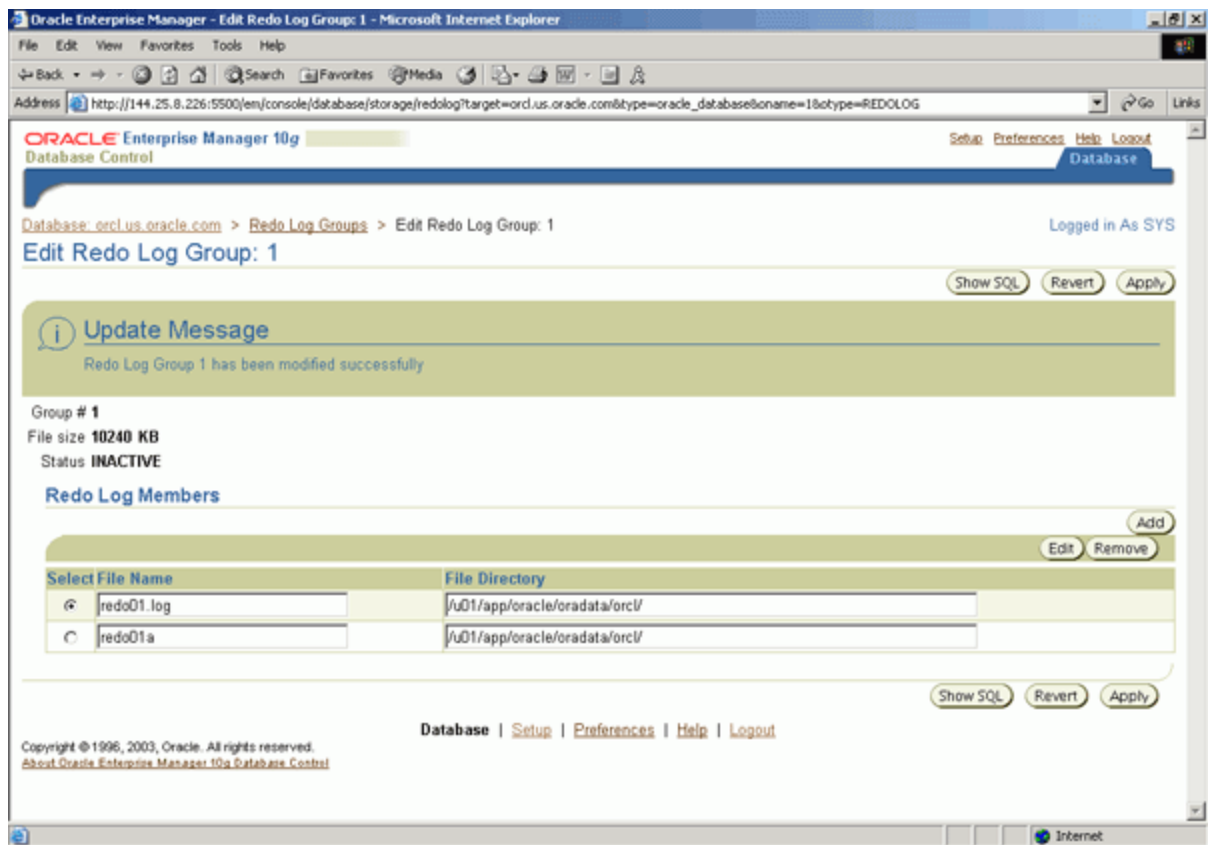
5.

再次显示 Edit Redo Log Group 页。检查您的输入并单击 Apply 添加您的新成员。



6.

您将收到一个指示新成员已添加到您的日志组中的确认。



7.

返回 Redo Log Groups 属性页，并对您的每一个日志组重复步骤 3 到 7。

### 管理您数据库中的撤消操作

撤消管理需要使数据库事务更改的存储时间足够长，以提供回滚、读取一致性和闪回功能。

在您创建您的数据库时，会启用撤消保留期限的自动调整功能。

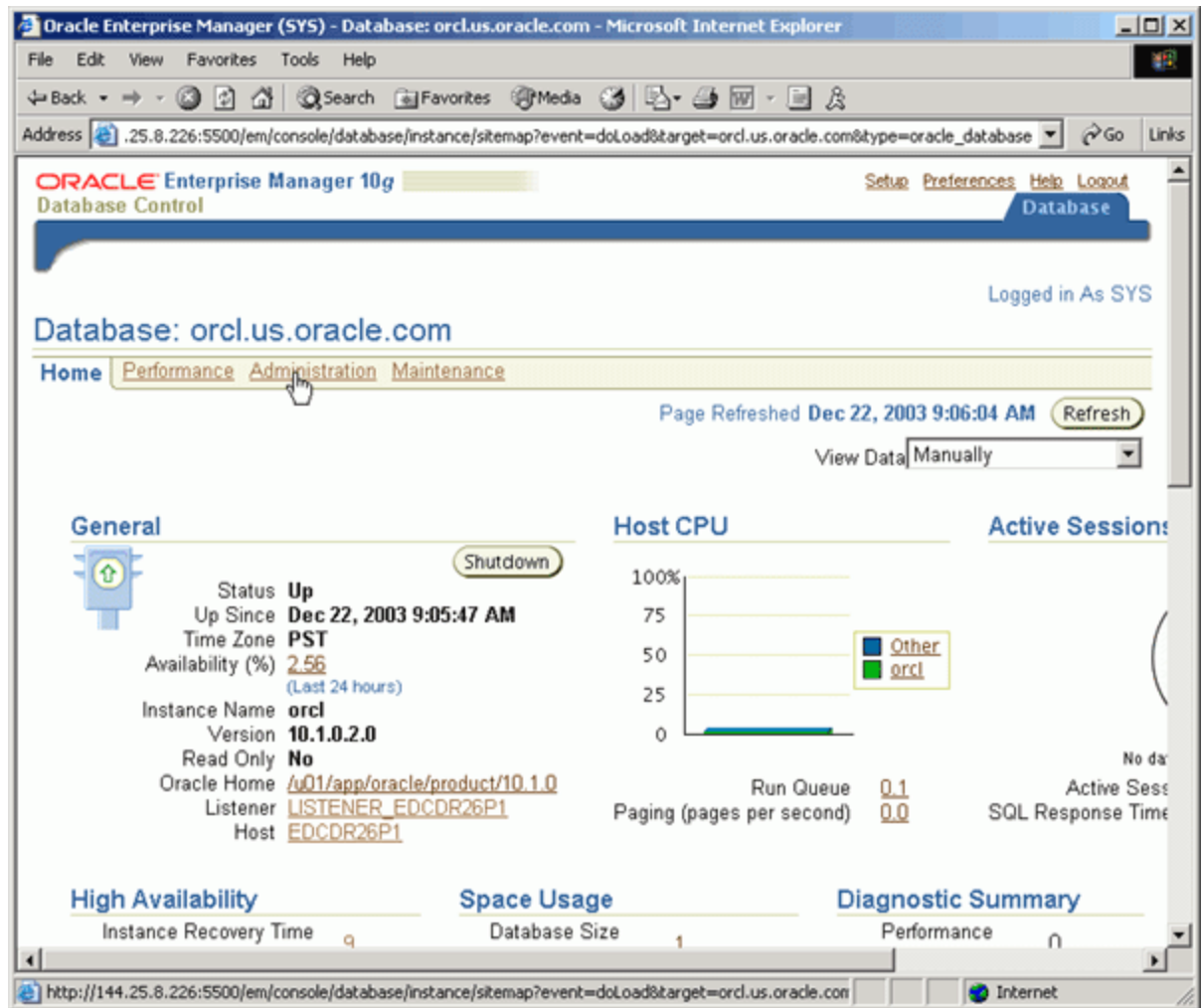
### 使用撤消管理页

您可以使用 **Undo Management** 页来查看撤消配置，包括自动调整的撤消保留期限、其保留期限的最低阈值、以及撤消表空间的名称和大小。不能禁用撤消保留的自动调整功能。您还可以使用该页来设置最低的保留阈值或扩展您的表空间。当您的数据库事务处理率增长或您需要创建一种闪回恢复策略时，这些功能可能是必要的。

您可以按如下方式访问 **Undo Management** 页：

1.

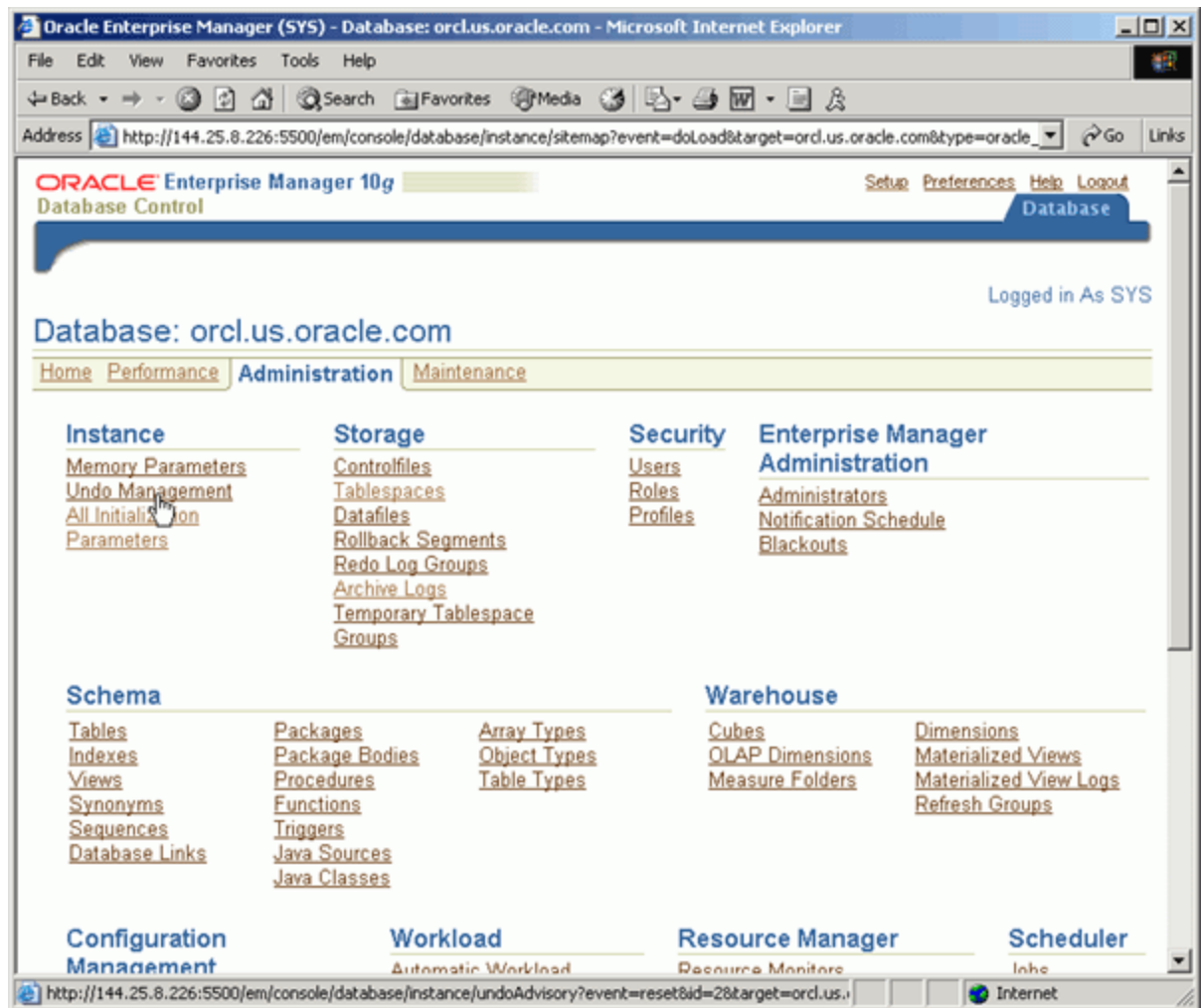
在 Database Home 页上单击 Administration 以访问 Administration 属性页。



2.

在 Instance 区中单击 Undo Management 以访问 Undo Management 页。





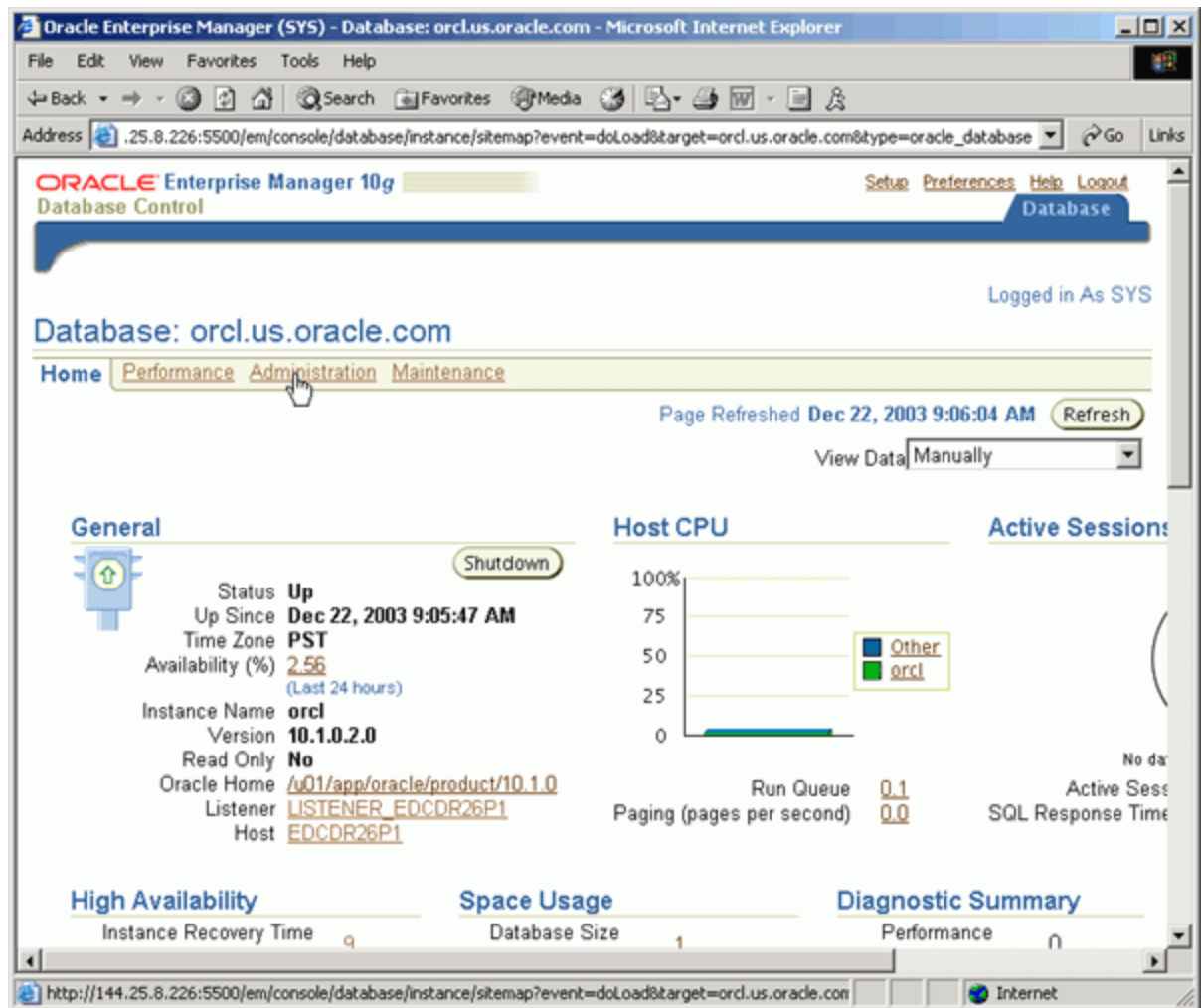
## 使用用于管理撤消的 Oracle 建议

当前针对您的撤消配置的建议都汇总在 **Undo Management** 页的 **Recommendations** 区中。

要更新分析，您可以为 Oracle 指定一个过去的时间段，以按如下方式分析系统行为：

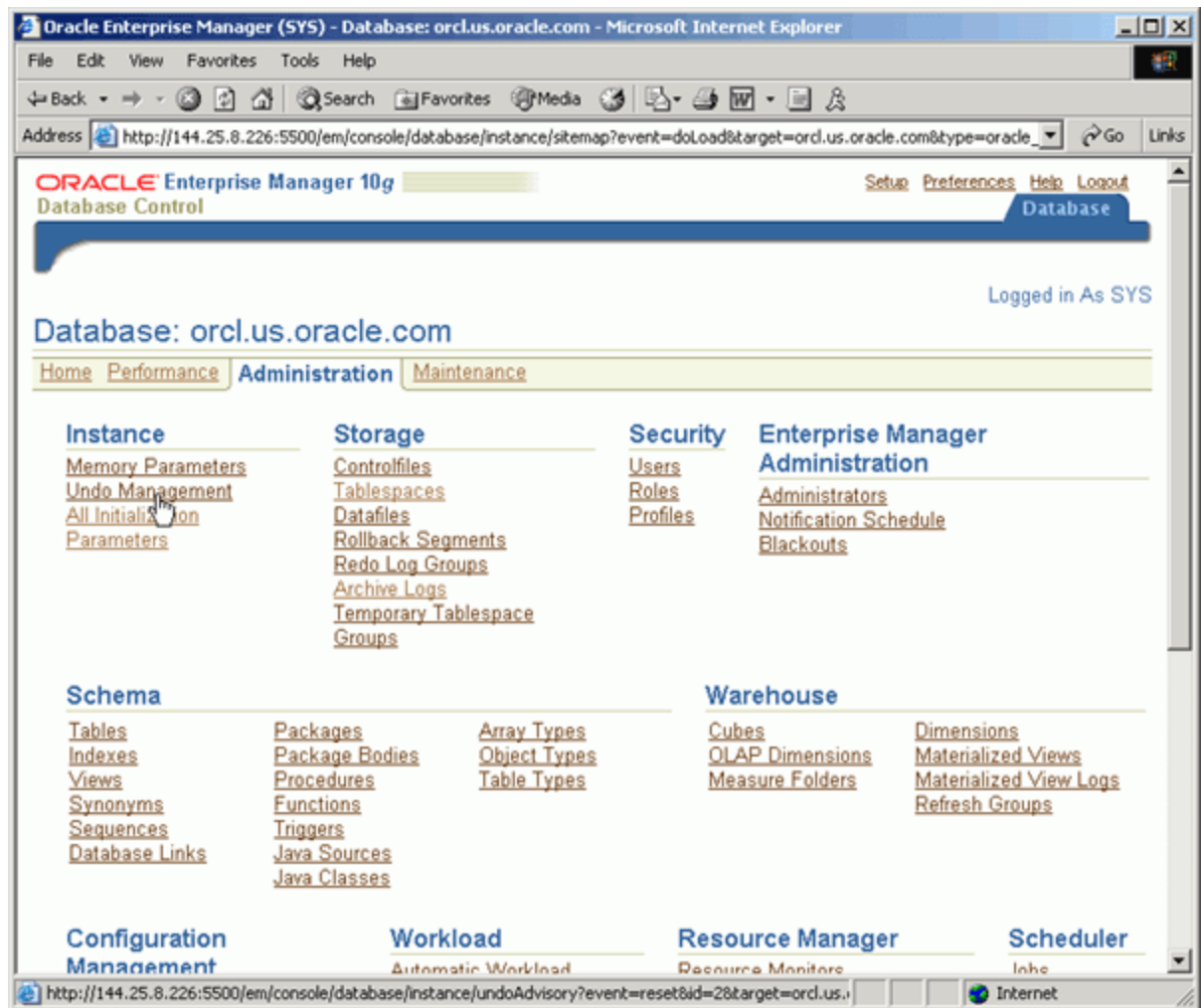
### 1.

在 **Database Home** 页上单击 **Administration** 以访问 **Administration** 属性页。



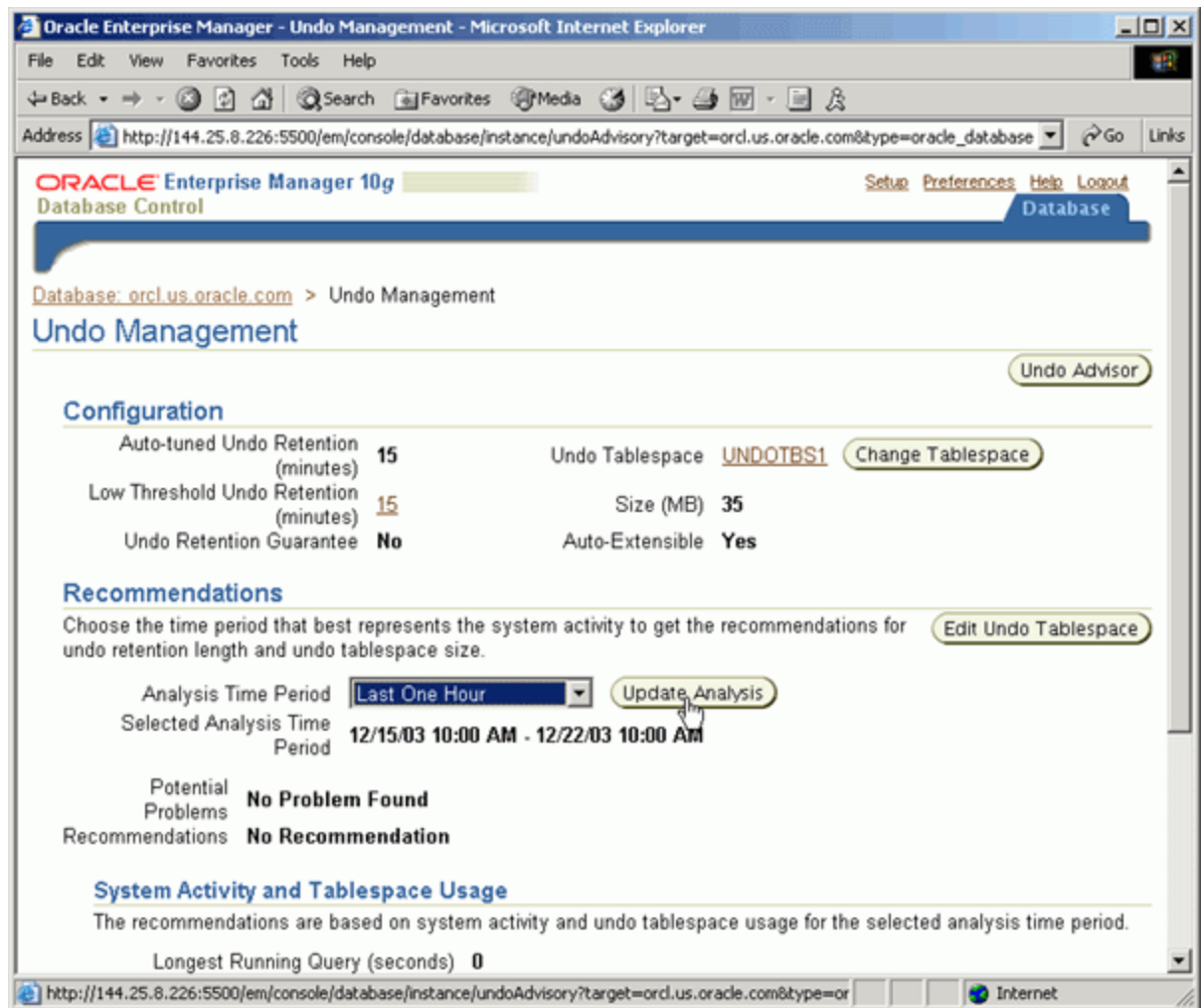
2.

在 Instance 区中单击 Undo Management 以访问 Undo Management 页。



3.

输入一个时间段并单击 Update Analysis。



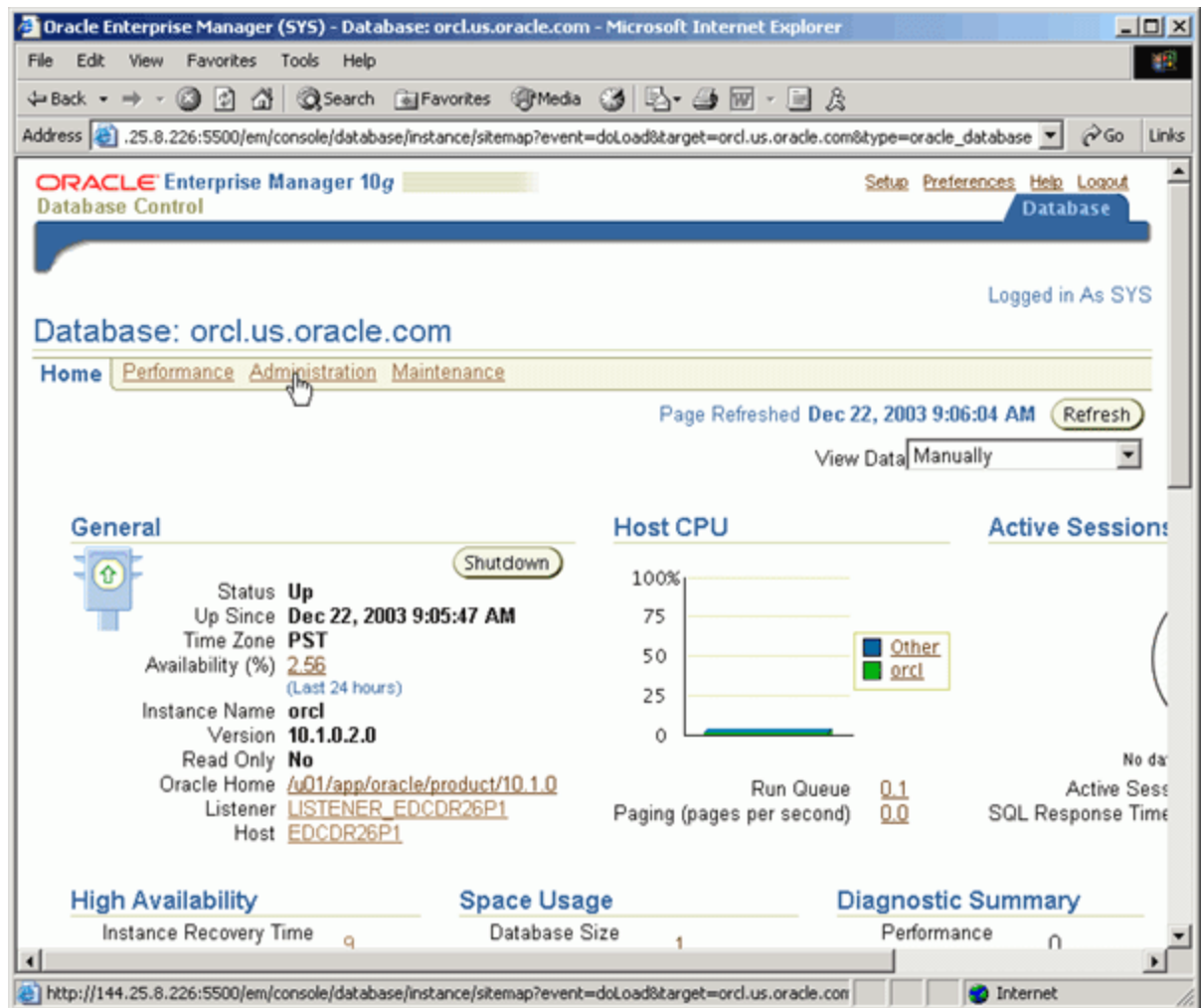
## 扩展撤消表空间

当需要空间时，如果启用了该表空间的 **AUTOEXTEND** 功能，Oracle 服务器将会自动扩展撤消表空间。当禁用了 **AUTOEXTEND** 表空间功能时，您可能需要人工扩展撤消表空间。在由 undo advisor 提供的主动计划中，您可能发现了这一点。当您收到一个撤消表空间警报（警告或严重警报）时，或当您收到一个长的查询警报或“快照过于陈旧”的错误时，您可能也需要扩展撤消表空间。

您可以按如下方式扩展撤消表空间：

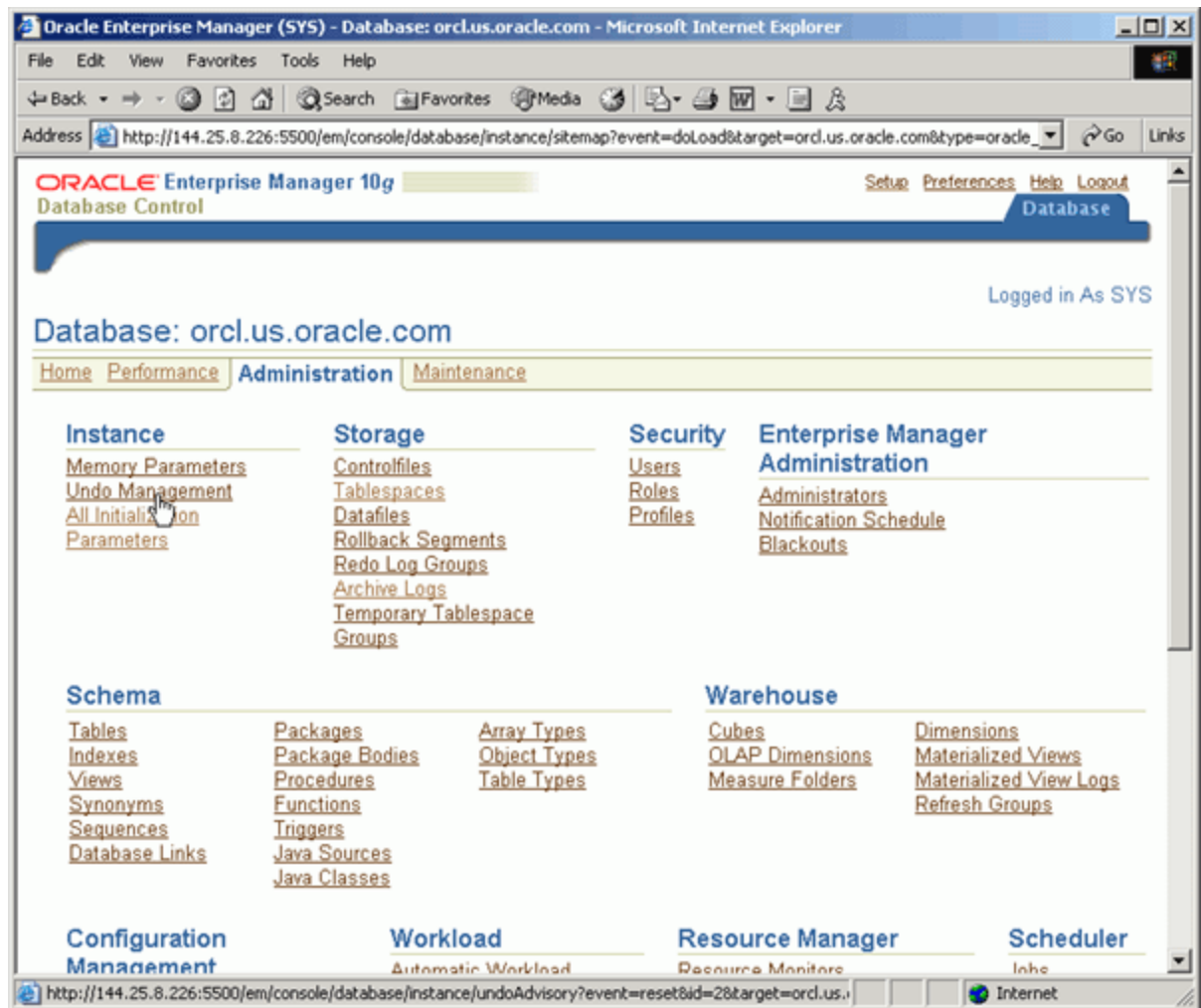
### 1.

在 Database Home 页上单击 Administration 以访问 Administration 属性页。



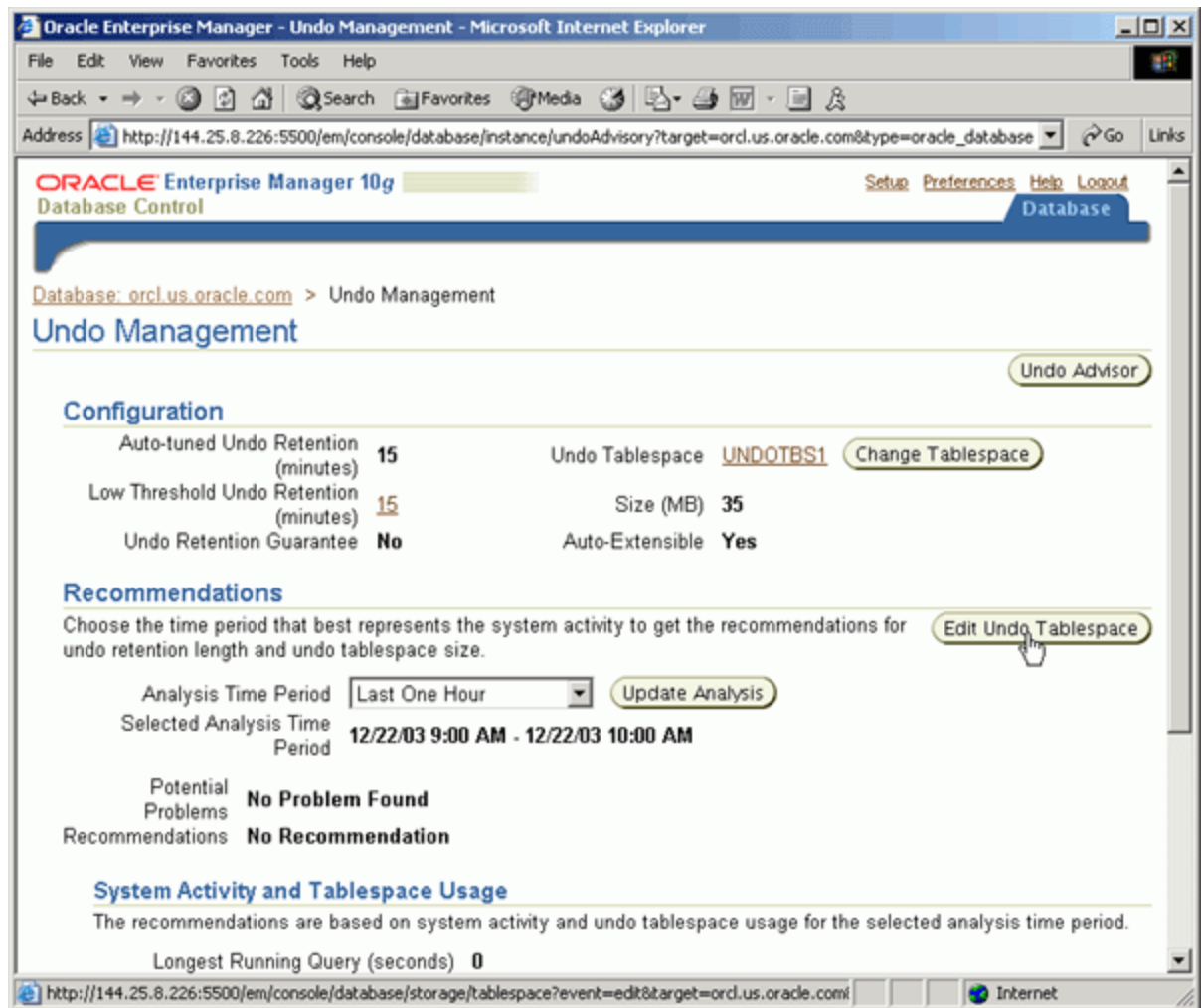
2.

在 Instance 区中单击 Undo Management 以访问 Undo Management 页。



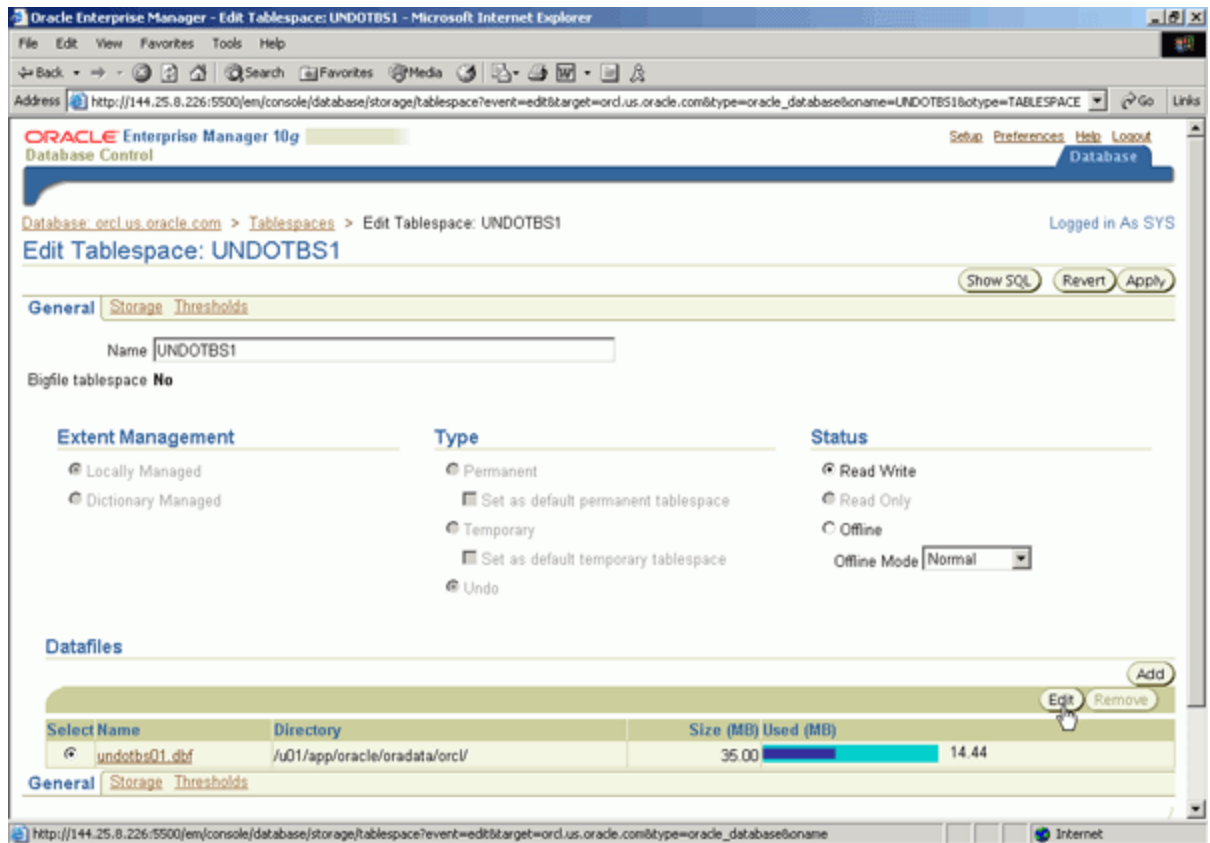
3.

在 Recommendations 区中单击 Edit Undo Tablespace。



4.

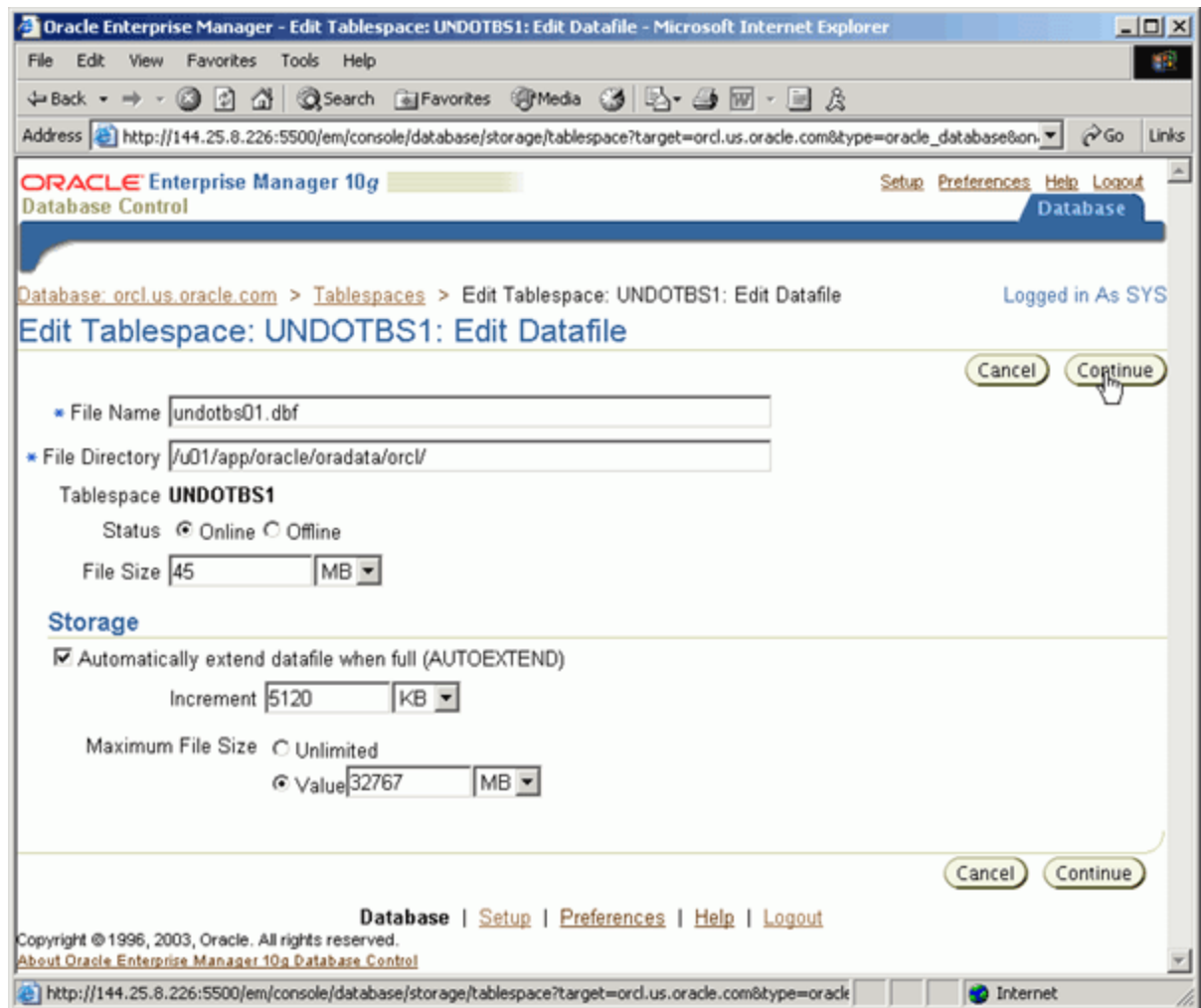
出现 Edit Tablespace 页。选择一个数据文件并单击 Edit 以扩展表空间。



5.

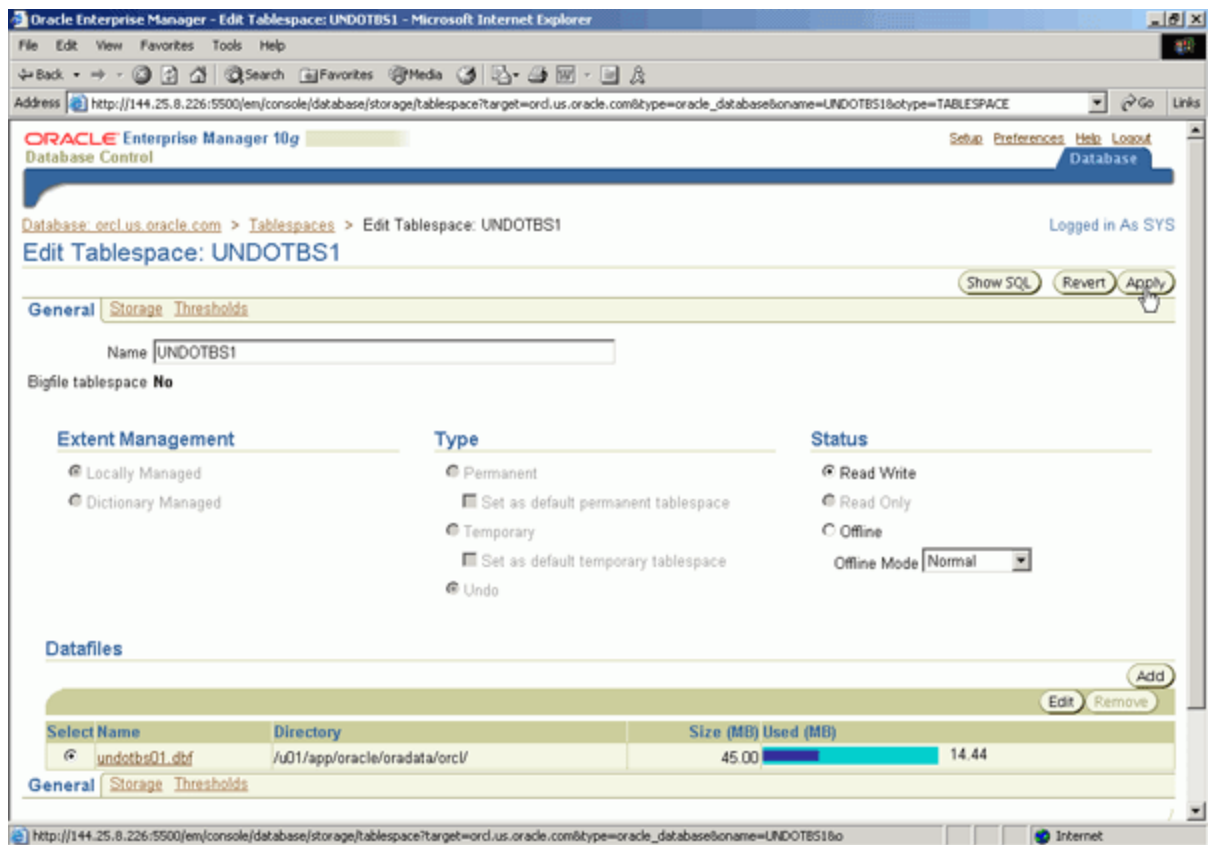
出现 Edit Datafile 页。在 File Size 域中输入新的大小。注意：在本例中，其大小将增加到 45 MB。单击 Continue。





6.

重新显示带有您的新值的 Edit Tablespace 页。单击 Apply。



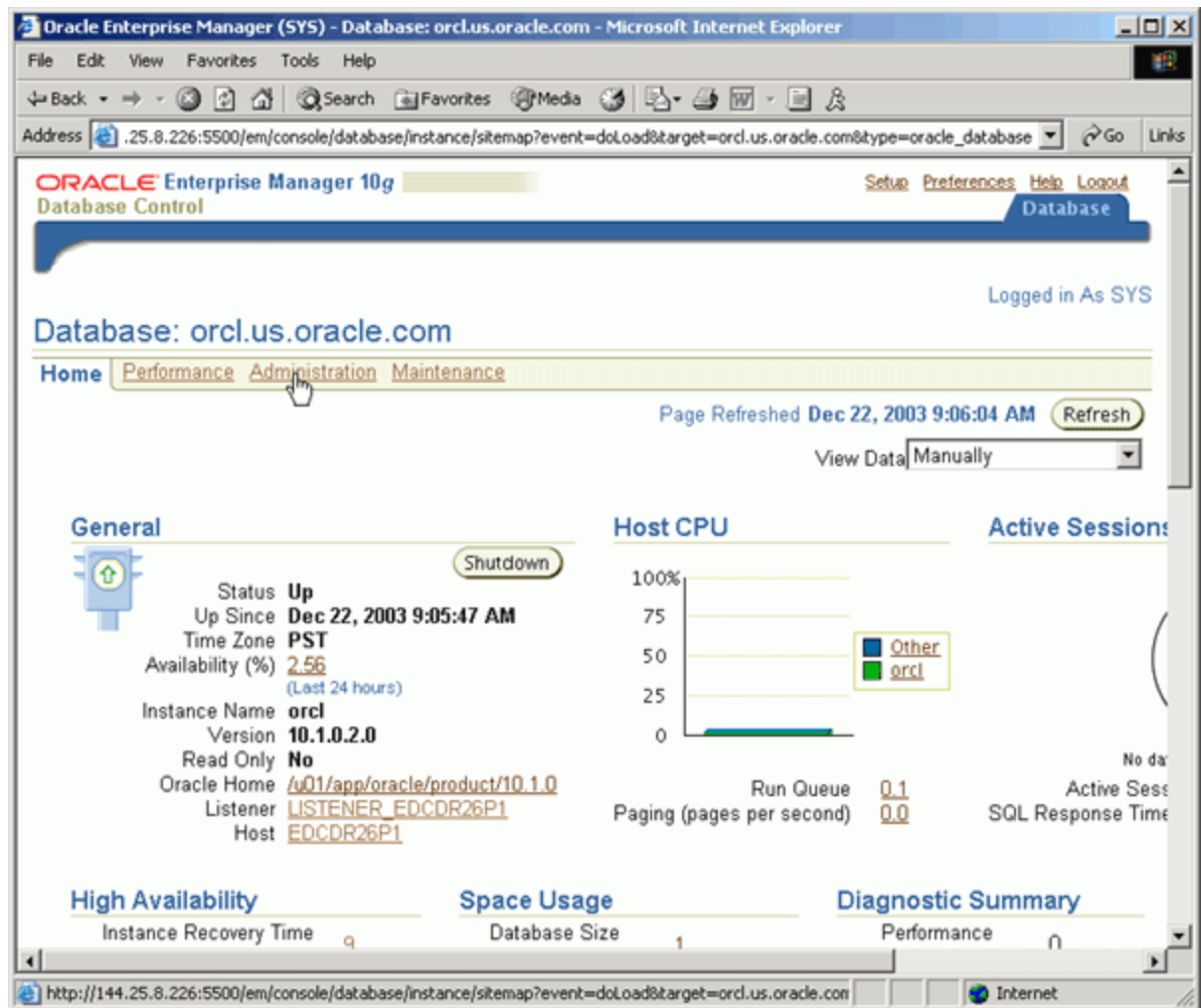
## 使用 Undo Advisor

您可以使用 undo advisor 来获取有关表空间大小和撤消保留设置的最低阈值的建议。页面上部显示了当前自动调整的撤消保留时间和撤消表空间大小。

您可以按如下方式访问 undo advisor ：

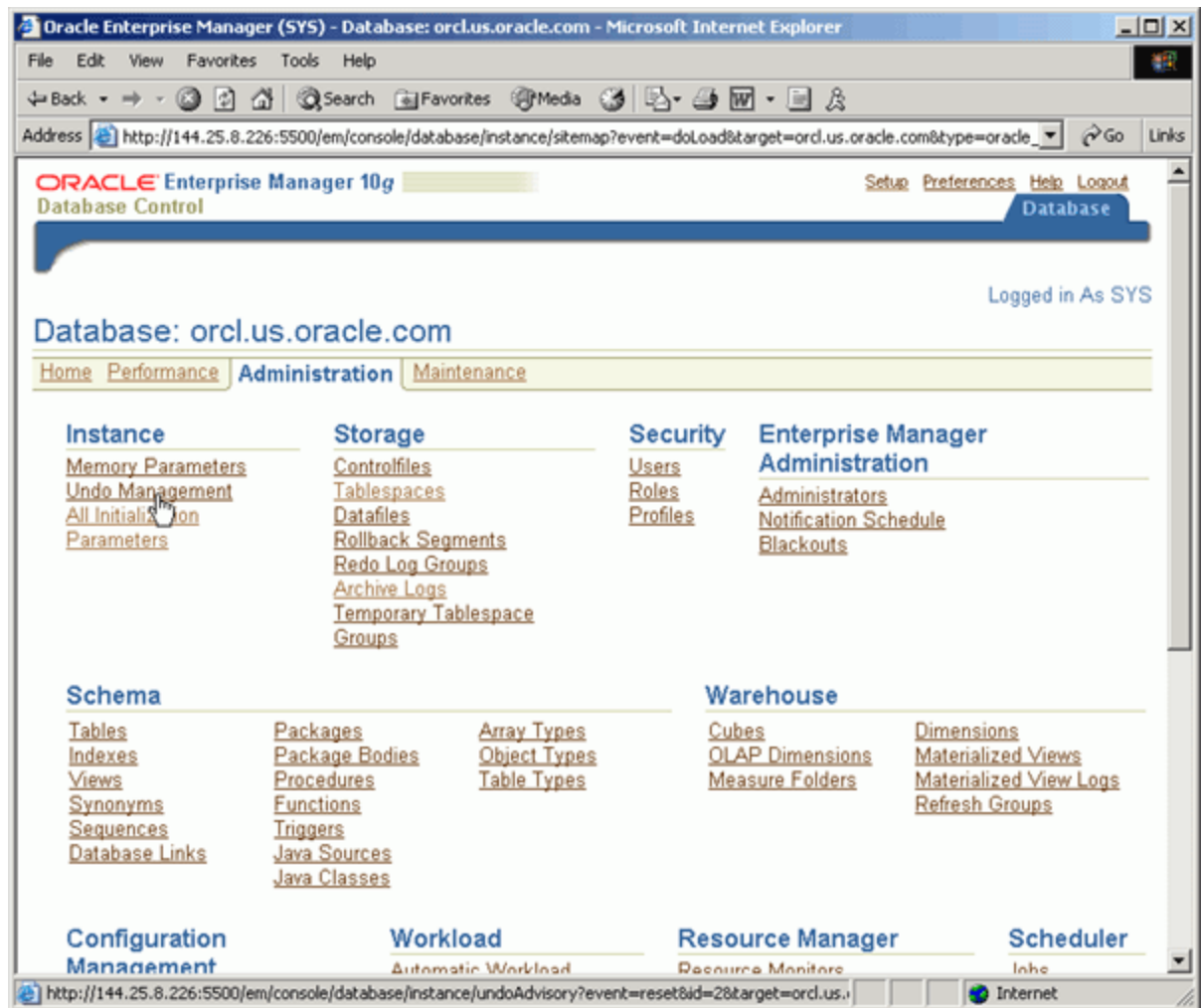
1.

在 Database Home 页上单击 Administration 以访问 Administration 属性页。



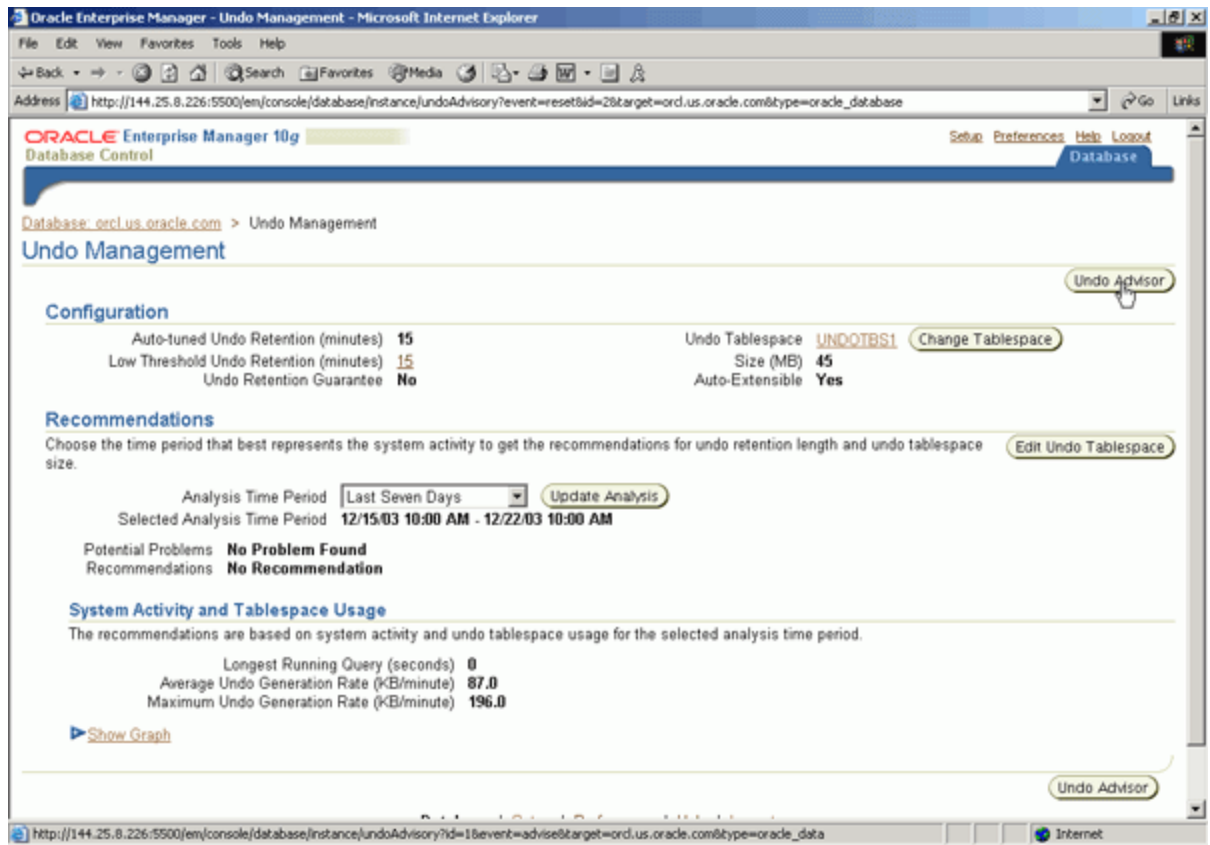
2.

在 Instance 区中单击 Undo Management 以访问 Undo Management 页。



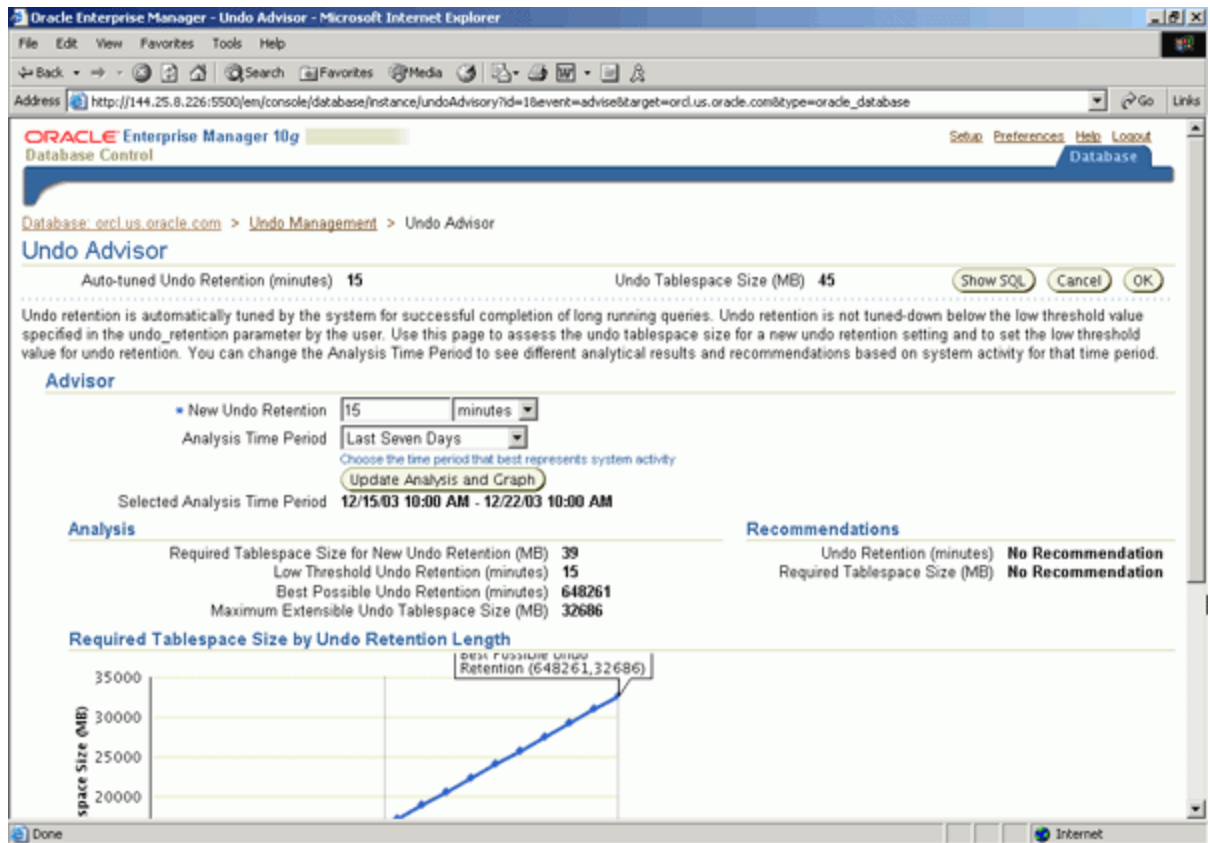
3.

单击 Undo Advisor。



4.

显示 Undo Advisory 页。



## 官方资料：Oracle 10g DBA 学习手册(六)

### 第 7 章：管理用户和安全性

#### 目的

您必须创建用户帐户并授予那些帐户相应的数据库访问权限，以使用户能够访问您的数据库。某些用户帐户自动包括在预先配置的数据库中，但是出于安全性的原因，这些帐户中的大多数都是被锁定的或过期的。在本章，您将学到如何创建和管理用户帐户。您将使用 Enterprise Manager 在您的数据库中创建一个角色和两个用户。您还将解除对 HR 用户帐户的锁定。

#### 管理数据库用户

用户使用您在数据库中创建的用户帐户连接到数据库。用户帐户是通过用户名来标识的，它定义了用户的属性。在本节，您将创建一个新用户，并赋予该用户连接到数据库和在数据库中创建对象的权限。

#### 创建新用户

执行以下步骤以创建 FSOWNER 用户：

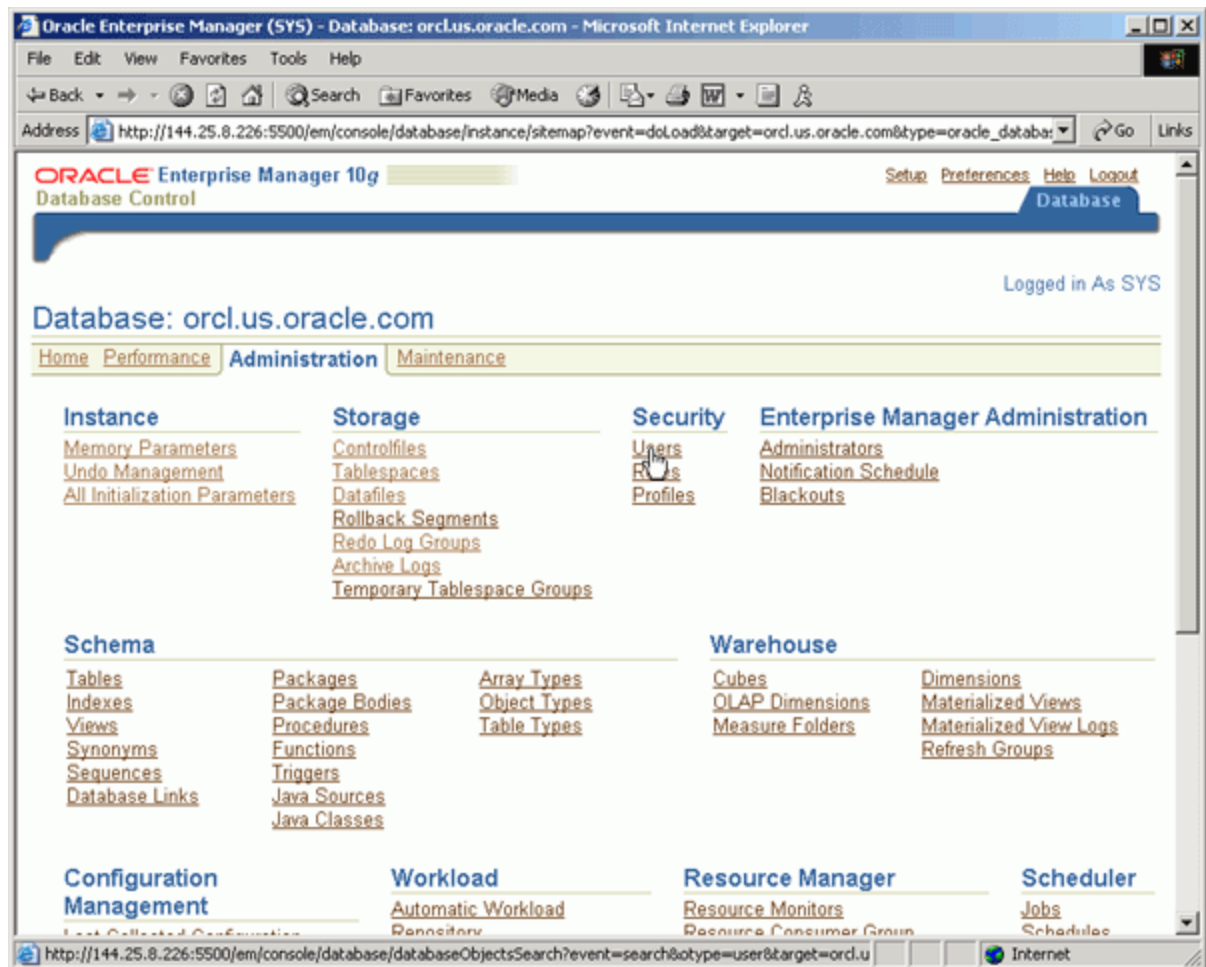
1.

打开您的浏览器并将用户名和密码指定为 SYS，登录到 Enterprise Manager Database Console。

单击 Login。

2.

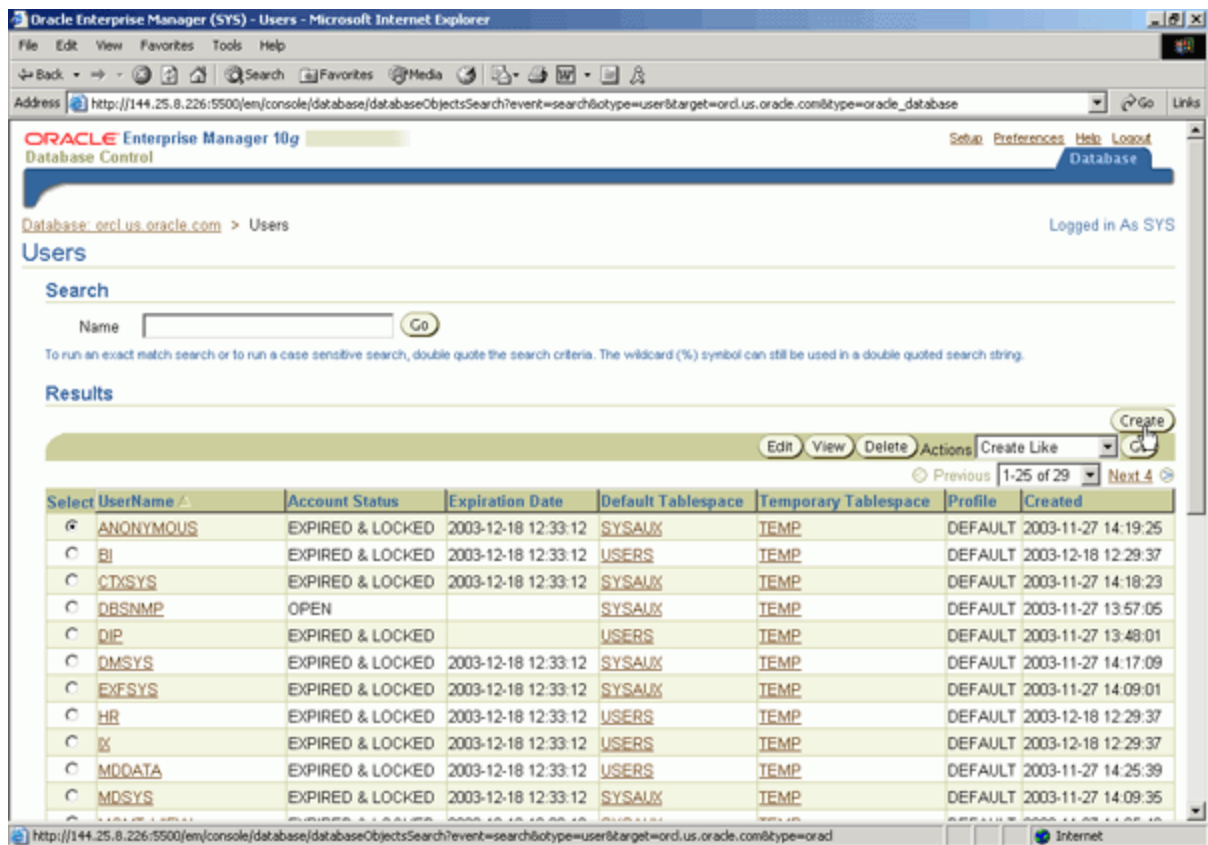
在 Administration 页上的 Security 区中单击 Users。



3.

显示 Users 属性页。单击 Create。





4.

显示 Create Users General 页。在域中输入以下值：

Username:FSOWNER

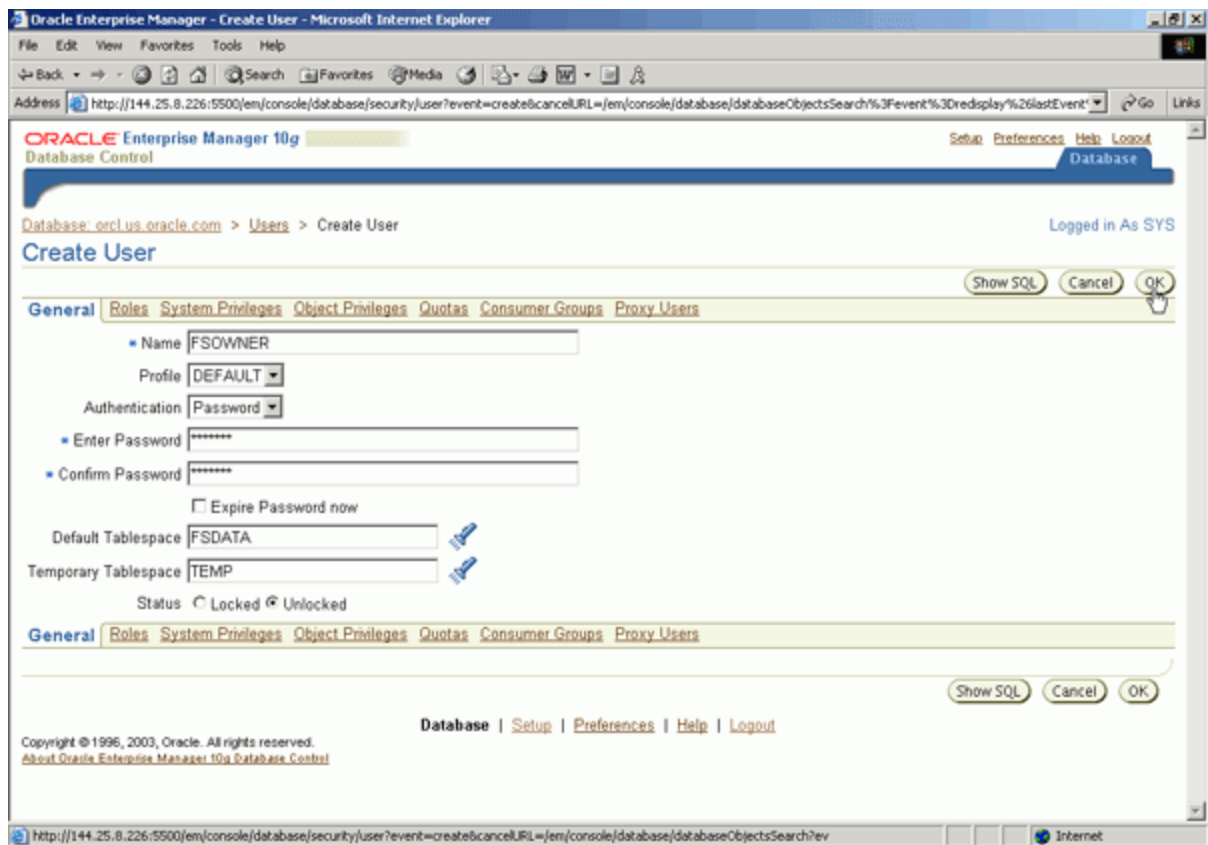
Password:FSOWNER

Default tablespace:FSDATA

Temporary tablespace:TEMP

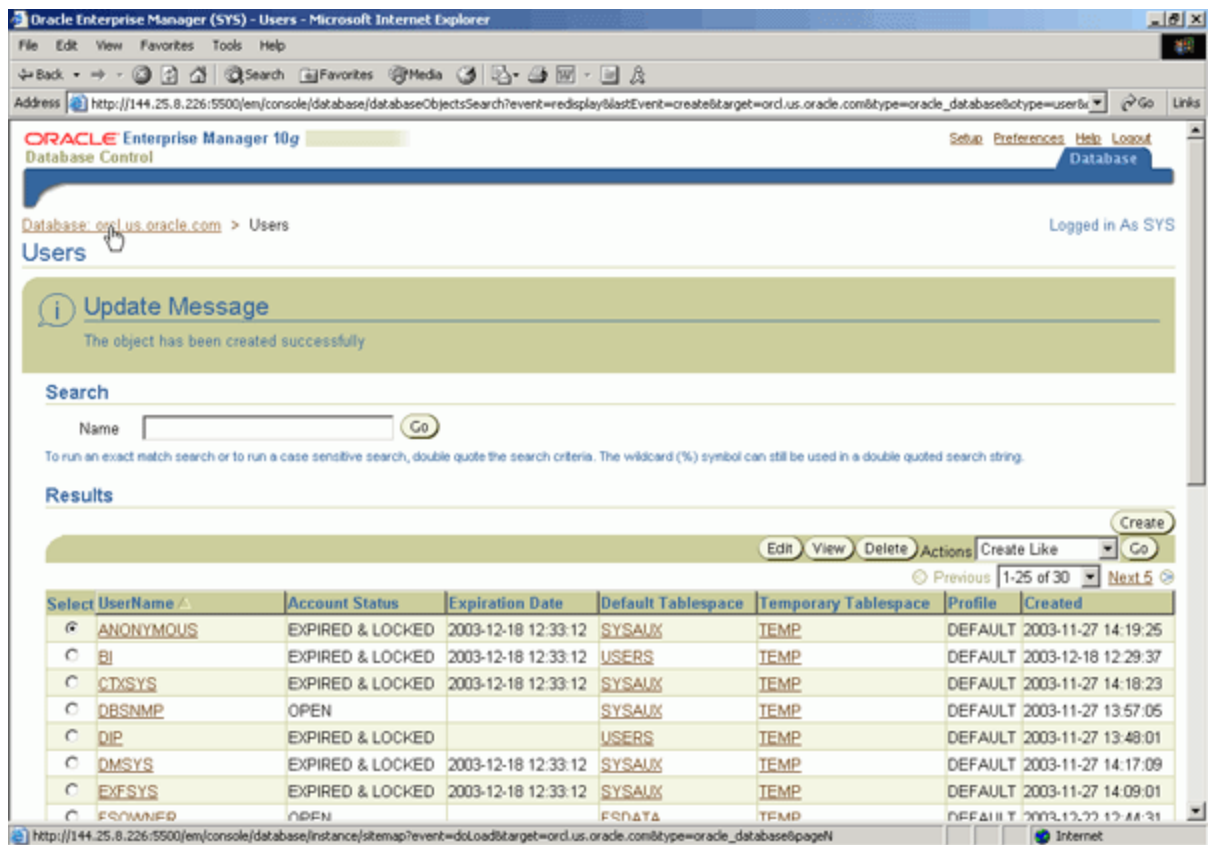
Status:Unlocked

单击 OK。



5.

显示 Users 属性页，其中带有一条 Update 消息，用于确认您的用户已创建。您还可以看到在该页上列出了新用户。



单击 **Database** 链接返回 **Administration** 页。

### 更改用户属性

在本节，您将学到如何更改用户属性。FOWNER 用户将在数据库中创建对象，并需要具有 FSDATA 表空间上的限额以在其中创建对象。

执行下面列出的步骤，以支持 FOWNER 用户在 FSDATA 表空间中创建对象：

#### 1.

在 **Administration** 页上的 **Security** 区中单击 **Users** 以访问 **Users** 属性页。在结果列表中选择 **FOWNER** 并单击 **Edit**。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Users - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=user&target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\_database

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: ord.us.oracle.com > Users

Logged in As SYS

Search

Name  Go

To run an exact match search or to run a case sensitive search, double quote the search criteria. The wildcard (%) symbol can still be used in a double quoted search string.

Results

Create Edit View Delete Actions Create Like Go

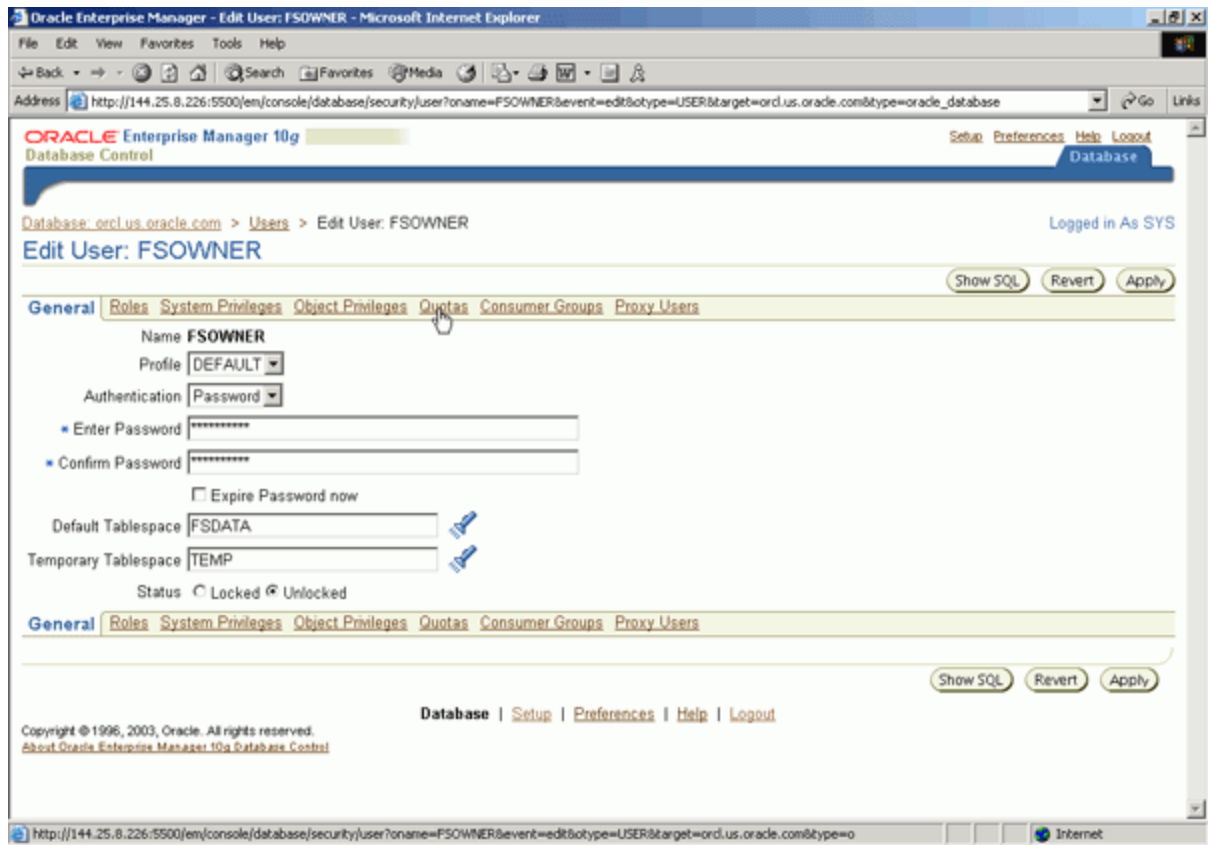
Previous 1-25 of 30 Next 5

Select	UserName	Account Status	Expiration Date	Default Tablespace	Temporary Tablespace	Profile	Created
<input type="radio"/>	ANONYMOUS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:19:25
<input type="radio"/>	BI	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-18 12:29:37
<input type="radio"/>	CTXSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:18:23
<input type="radio"/>	DBSNMP	OPEN		SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 13:57:05
<input type="radio"/>	DIP	EXPIRED & LOCKED		USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 13:48:01
<input type="radio"/>	QMSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:17:09
<input type="radio"/>	EXFSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:09:01
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	FSOWNER	OPEN		FSDATA	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-22 12:44:31
<input type="radio"/>	HR	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-18 12:29:37
<input type="radio"/>	IX	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-18 12:29:37
<input type="radio"/>	MDDATA	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:25:39

http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=user&target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=oracle

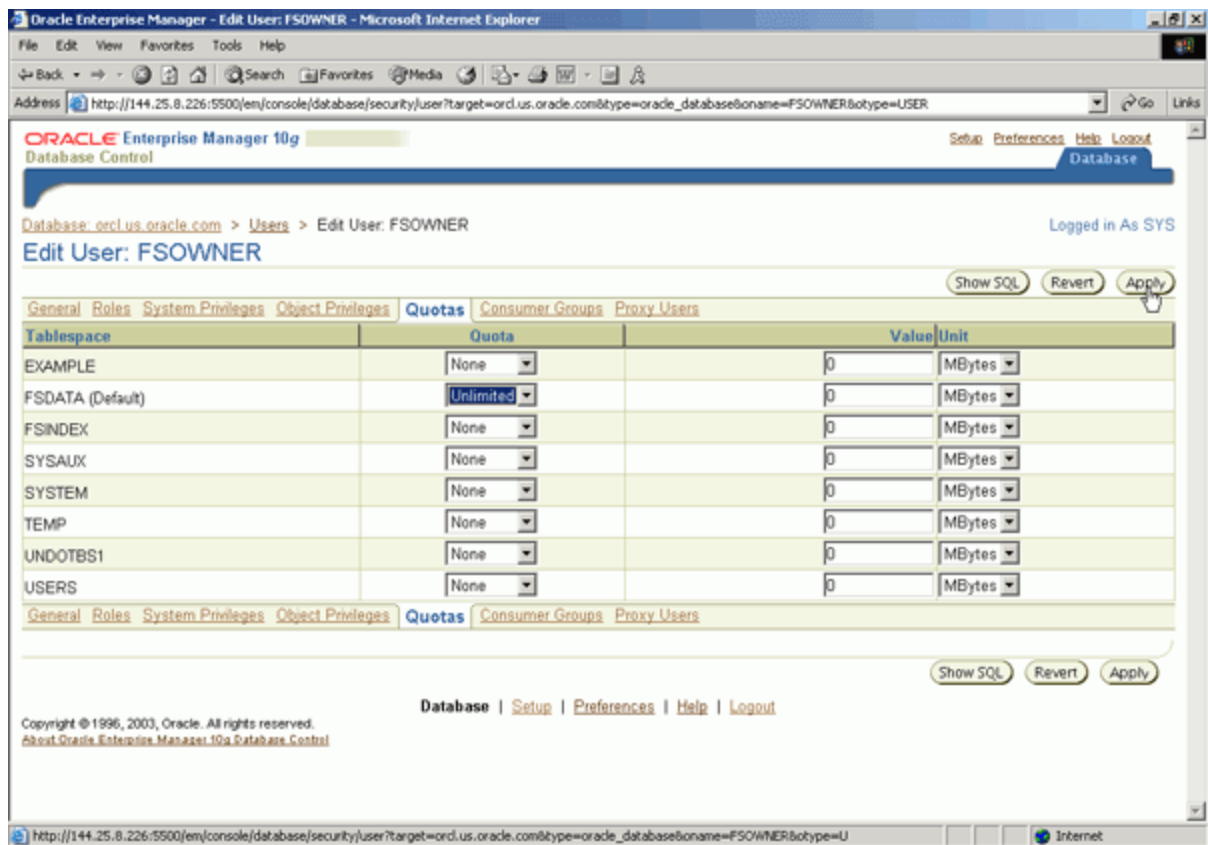
2.

显示 Edit User General 页。单击 Quotas 显示 Quotas 页。



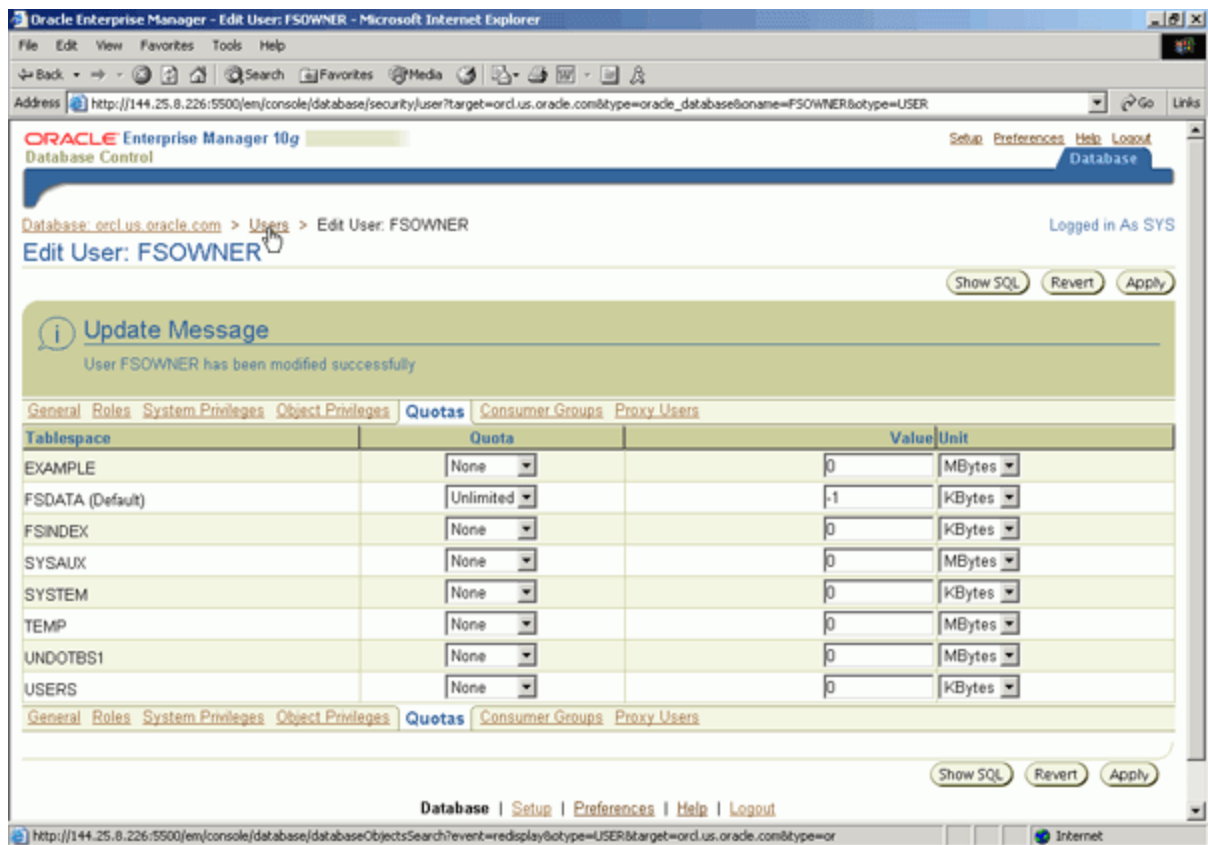
3.

从 Quota 下拉菜单中为 F\$DATA 表空间选择 Unlimited。单击 Apply。



4.

The Edit User page appears with an Update message confirming your change. 注意限额值为 -1 表示 Unlimited（无限制）。



选择 Users 链接以返回到 Users 属性页。

### 解除帐户锁定和重置密码

如果帐户被锁定，用户就不能登录到数据库。在安装过程中，会给您提供一个选项，以解决锁定或重置 Oracle 提供的用户帐户。如果您在那时没有选择解除那些帐户的锁定，您可以遵循以下步骤来执行该操作。在本例中，您将解除对 HR 用户帐户的锁定并重置密码。您可以为每一个您想解除锁定和/或需要重置密码的帐户执行相同的步骤。

#### 1.

在 Administration 页上的 Security 区中单击 Users 以访问 Users 属性页。在结果列表中选择 HR 并在 Actions 框的下拉菜单中选择 Unlock User 。单击 Go。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Users - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address [http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=redisplay&otYPE=USER&target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\\_database](http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=redisplay&otYPE=USER&target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=oracle_database) Go Links

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Users Logged in As SYS

Users

Search

Name  Go

To run an exact match search or to run a case sensitive search, double quote the search criteria. The wildcard (%) symbol can still be used in a double quoted search string.

Results

Create Edit View Delete Actions Unlock User Go

Previous 1-25 of 30 Next

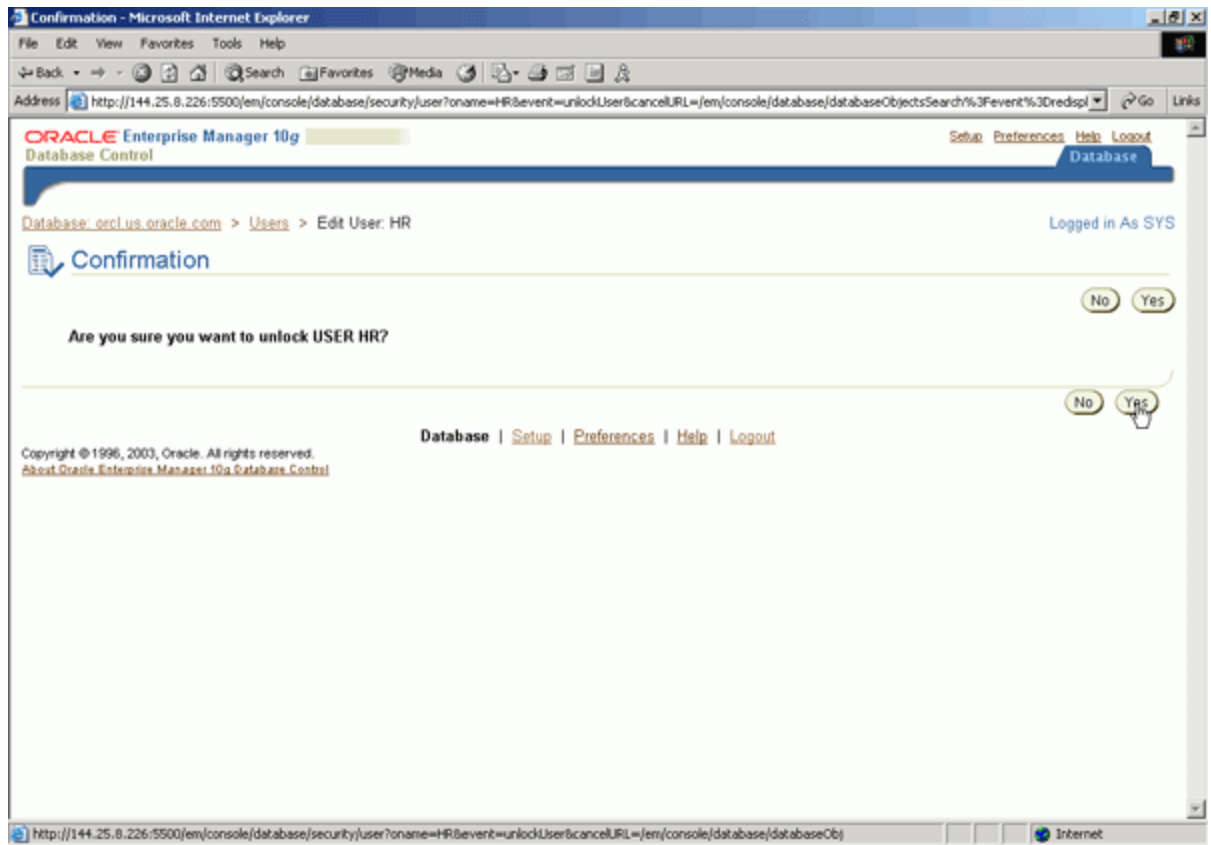
Select	UserName	Account Status	Expiration Date	Default Tablespace	Temporary Tablespace	Profile	Created
<input type="radio"/>	ANONYMOUS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:19:25
<input type="radio"/>	BI	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-18 12:29:37
<input type="radio"/>	CTXSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:18:23
<input type="radio"/>	DBSNMP	OPEN		SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 13:57:05
<input type="radio"/>	DIP	EXPIRED & LOCKED		USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 13:48:01
<input type="radio"/>	DMSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:17:09
<input type="radio"/>	EXFSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:09:01
<input type="radio"/>	FSOWNER	OPEN		FSDATA	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-22 12:44:31
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HR	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-18 12:29:37
<input type="radio"/>	IX	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-18 12:29:37
<input type="radio"/>	MDDATA	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:25:39

http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=redisplay&otYPE=USER&target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=or Internet

2.

单击 Yes 以确认解除锁定的操作。





3.

显示 Users 属性页，其中带有一条 Update 消息，用于确认您的用户已解除锁定。您可以在 Results 区中看到 HR 用户的 EXPIRED（过期）状态。在结果列表中选择 HR 并单击 Edit。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Users - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?operation\_successful=User%20HR%20has%20been%20Unlocked%20successfully&event=redisplayb

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Users Logged in As SYS

## Users

**Update Message**  
 User HR has been Unlocked successfully

**Search**

Name

To run an exact match search or to run a case sensitive search, double quote the search criteria. The wildcard (%) symbol can still be used in a double quoted search string.

**Results**

Previous 1-25 of 30 Next 5

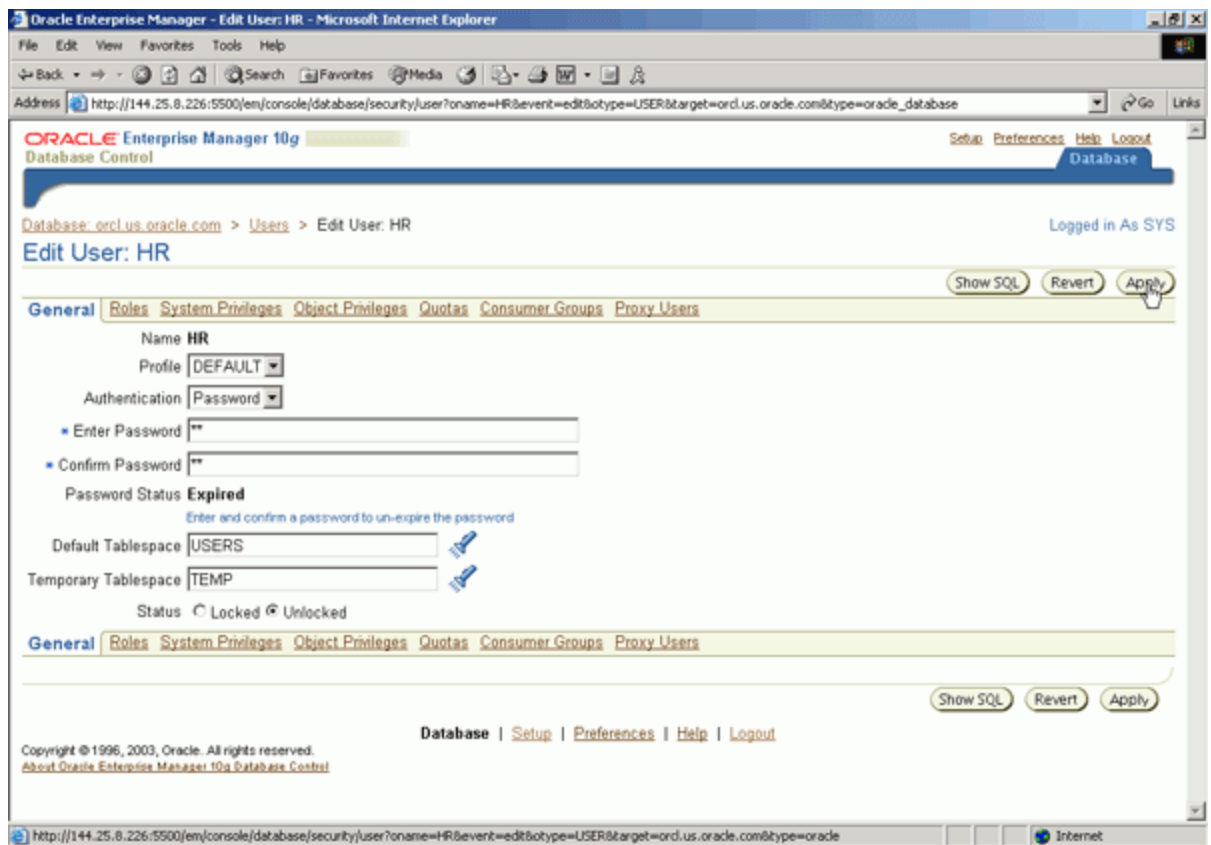
Select	UserName	Account Status	Expiration Date	Default Tablespace	Temporary Tablespace	Profile	Created
<input type="radio"/>	ANONYMOUS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:19:25
<input type="radio"/>	BI	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-18 12:29:37
<input type="radio"/>	CTXSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:18:23
<input type="radio"/>	DBSNMP	OPEN		SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 13:57:05
<input type="radio"/>	DIP	EXPIRED & LOCKED		USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 13:48:01
<input type="radio"/>	DMSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:17:09
<input type="radio"/>	EXFSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:09:01
<input type="radio"/>	FSOWNER	OPEN		FSDATA	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-22 12:44:31
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HR	EXPIRED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-18 12:29:37

http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?operation\_successful=User HR has been Unlocked successfully

Internet

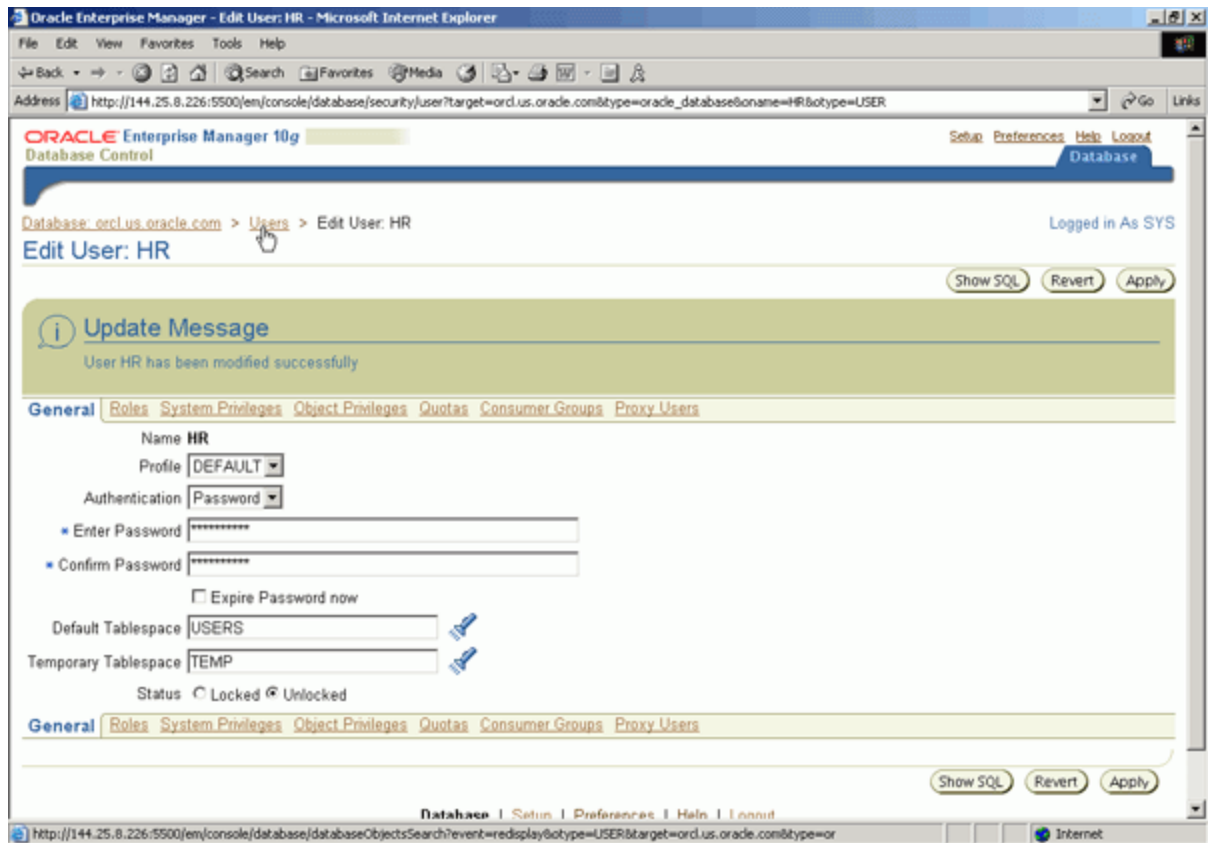
4.

显示 Edit User General 页。输入新密码并单击 Apply。



5.

显示 Edit User 页，其中带有一条更新消息，用于确认对您的用户所作的更改。



选择 Users 返回 Users 属性页。

## 授予权限

在本节，您将了解如何授予权限。FSOWNER 用户将在数据库中创建对象，并且需要具有创建那些对象的权限。

执行下面列出的步骤以支持 FSOWNER 用户在数据库中创建对象：

1.

在 Administration 页上的 Security 区中单击 Users 以访问 Users 属性页。在结果列表中选择 FSOWNER 并单击 Edit。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Users - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=redisplay&otYPE=USER&target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\_database

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Users

Logged in As SYS

Search

Name  Go

To run an exact match search or to run a case sensitive search, double quote the search criteria. The wildcard (%) symbol can still be used in a double quoted search string.

Results

Create Edit View Delete Actions Unlock User Go

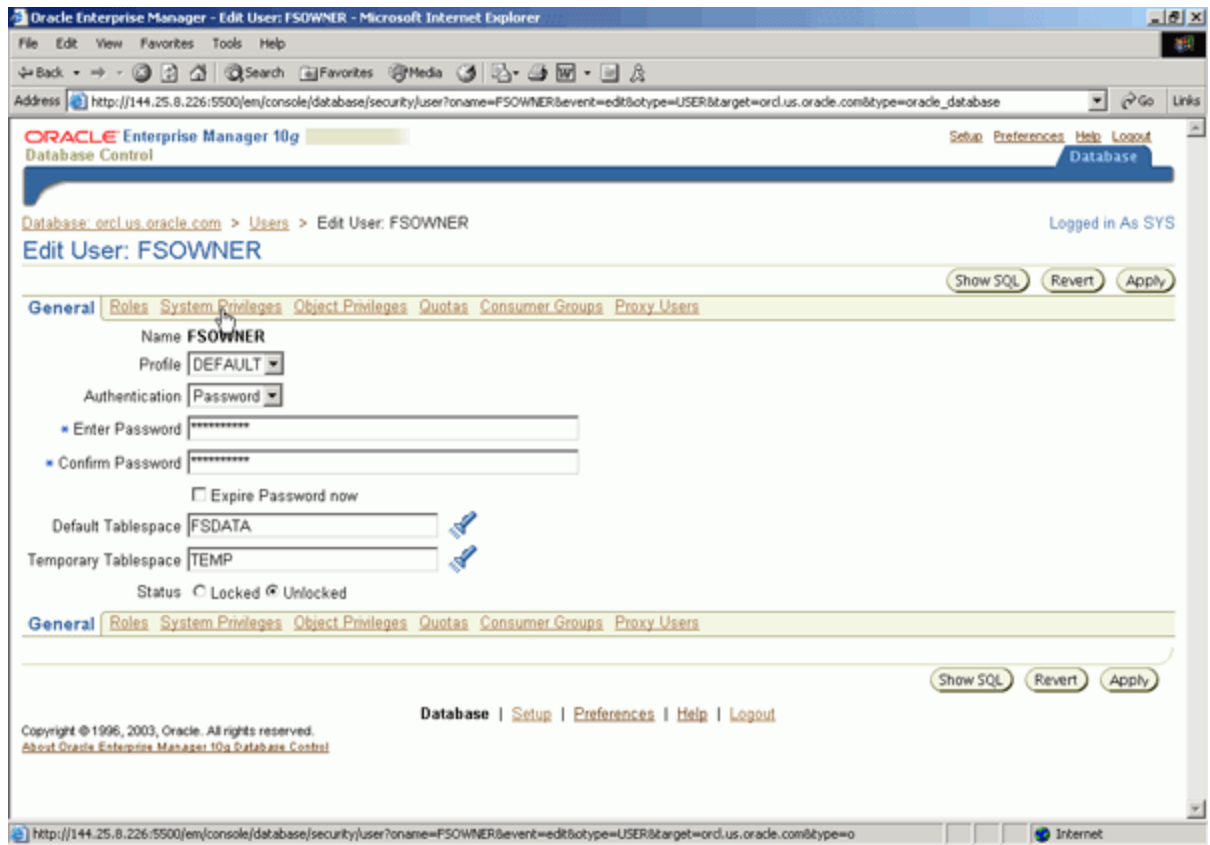
Select	UserName	Account Status	Expiration Date	Default Tablespace	Temporary Tablespace	Profile	Created
<input type="radio"/>	ANONYMOUS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:19:25
<input type="radio"/>	BI	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-18 12:29:37
<input type="radio"/>	CTXSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:18:23
<input type="radio"/>	DBSNMP	OPEN		SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 13:57:05
<input type="radio"/>	DIP	EXPIRED & LOCKED		USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 13:48:01
<input type="radio"/>	QMSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:17:09
<input type="radio"/>	EXFSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:09:01
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	FSOWNER	OPEN		FSDATA	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-22 12:44:31
<input type="radio"/>	HR	OPEN		USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-18 12:29:37
<input type="radio"/>	IX	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-18 12:29:37
<input type="radio"/>	MDDATA	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:25:39

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http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=redisplay&otYPE=USER&target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=or

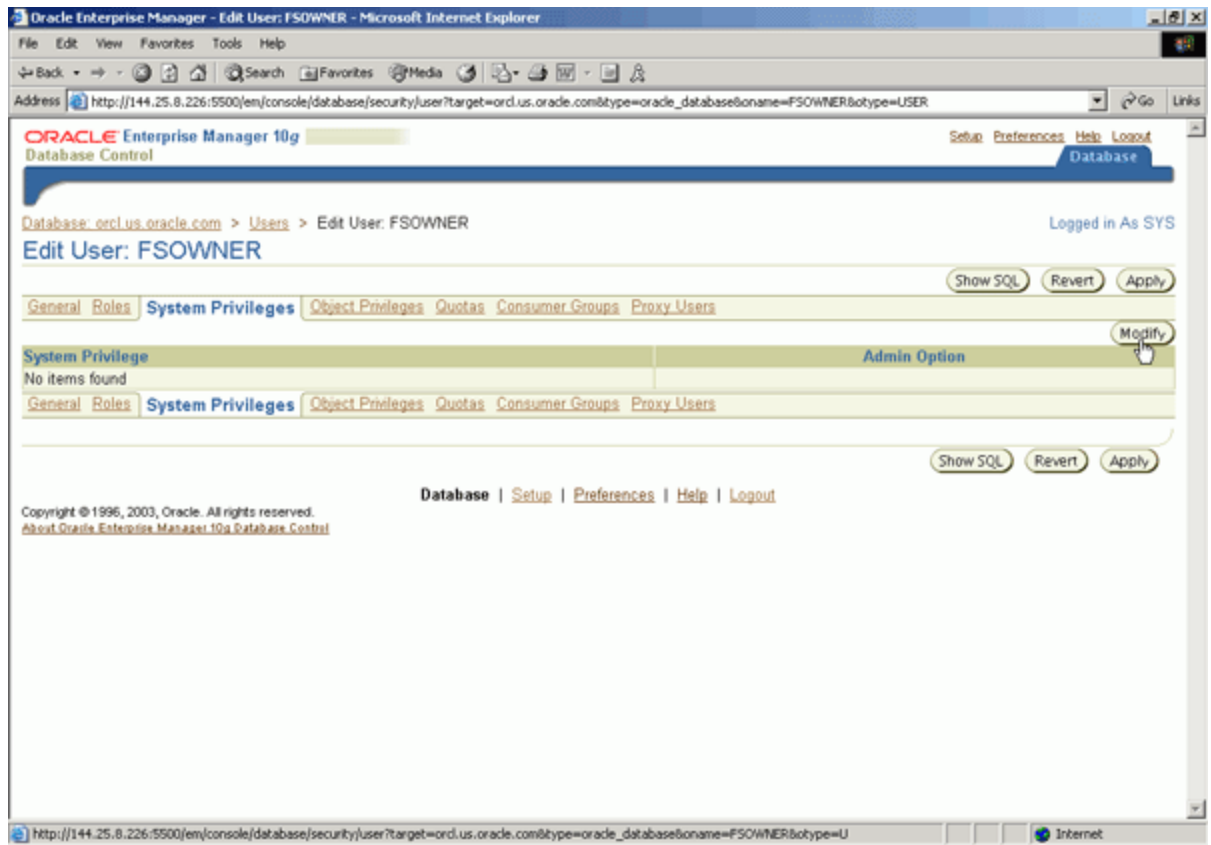
2.

显示 Edit User General 页。单击 System Privileges。



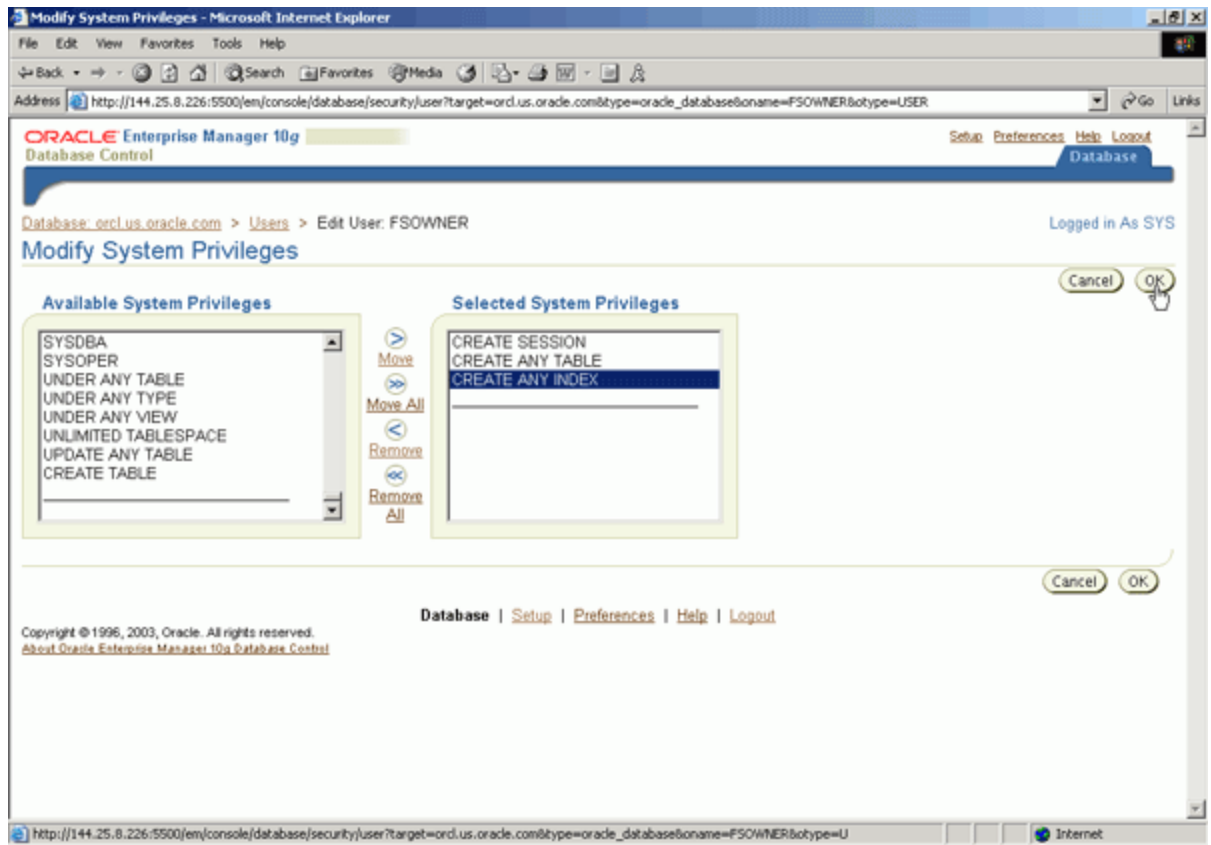
3.

显示 System Privileges 页。单击 Modify。



4.

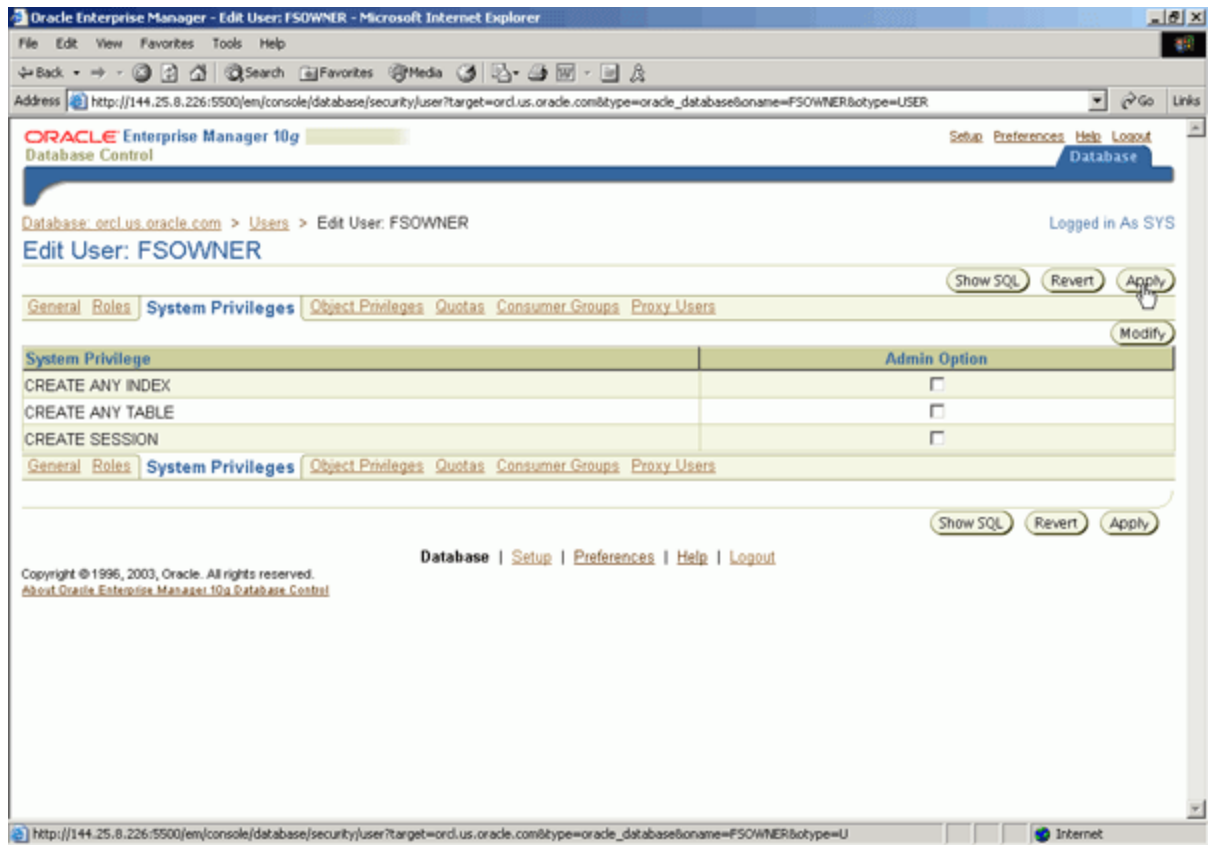
显示 Modify System Privileges 页。单击下列权限中的每一个并单击 Move 以将其选中：  
CREATE SESSION,CREATE ANY TABLE,CREATE ANY INDEX。单击 OK。



5.

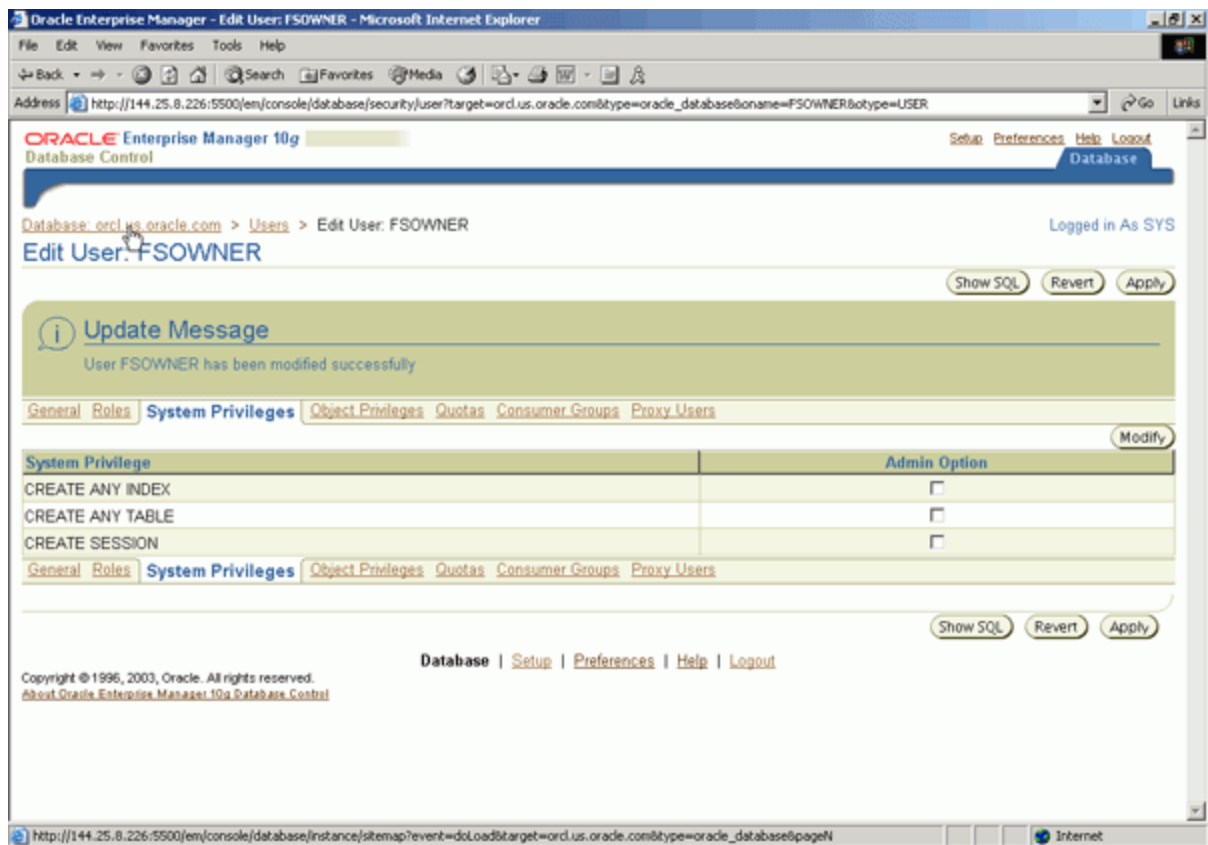
显示 Edit User 页，其中带有所选的系统权限。单击 Apply 授予权限。





6.

显示 Edit User 页，其中带有 Update 消息以确认更改。



单击 **Database** 链接返回 **Administration** 页。

## 管理角色

您可以使用角色将权限与其他角色组合起来，以便于为用户授予多个权限和角色。有许多预定义的角色。此外，您还可以创建适用于您的数据库中存在的操作和对象的角色。

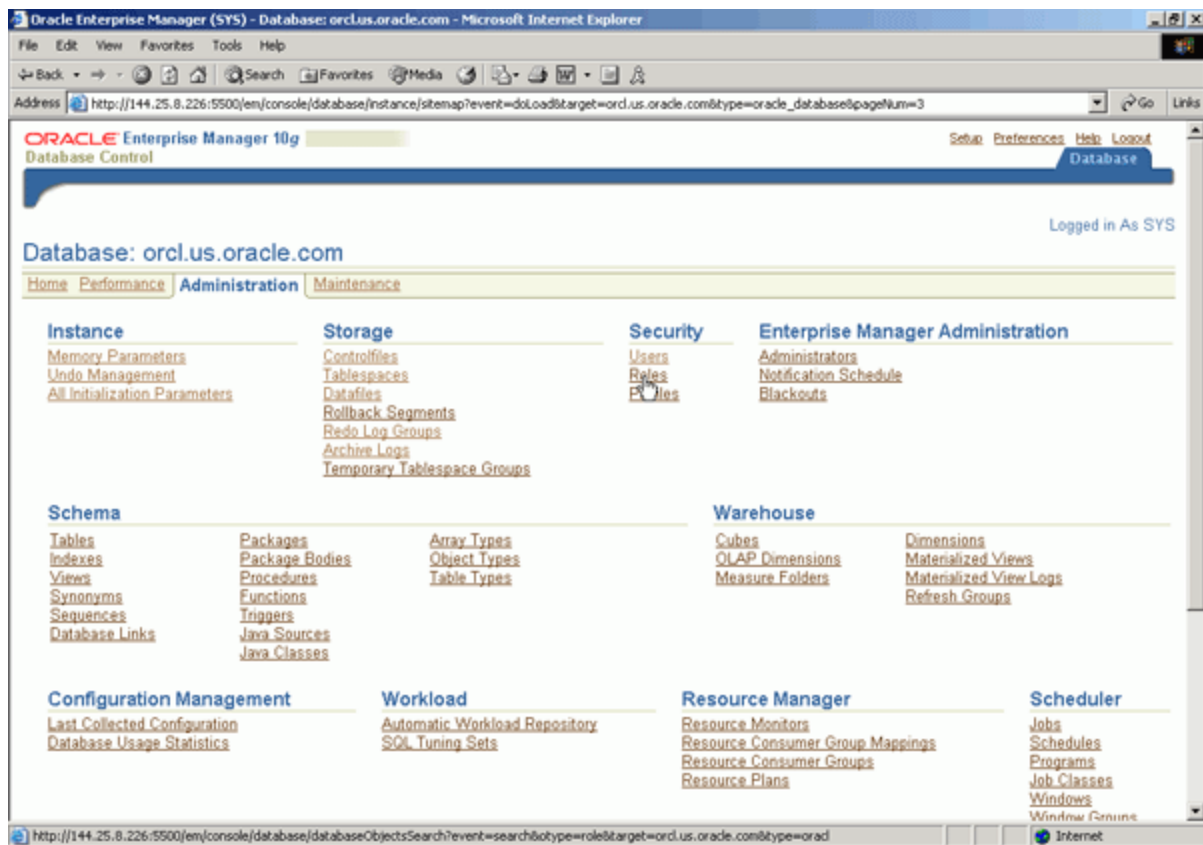
## 创建角色

在本节，您将创建一个角色以包含所需要的权限。在本章后面，您将对象权限授予该角色。

按照下面的步骤创建 **FSCLERK** 角色：

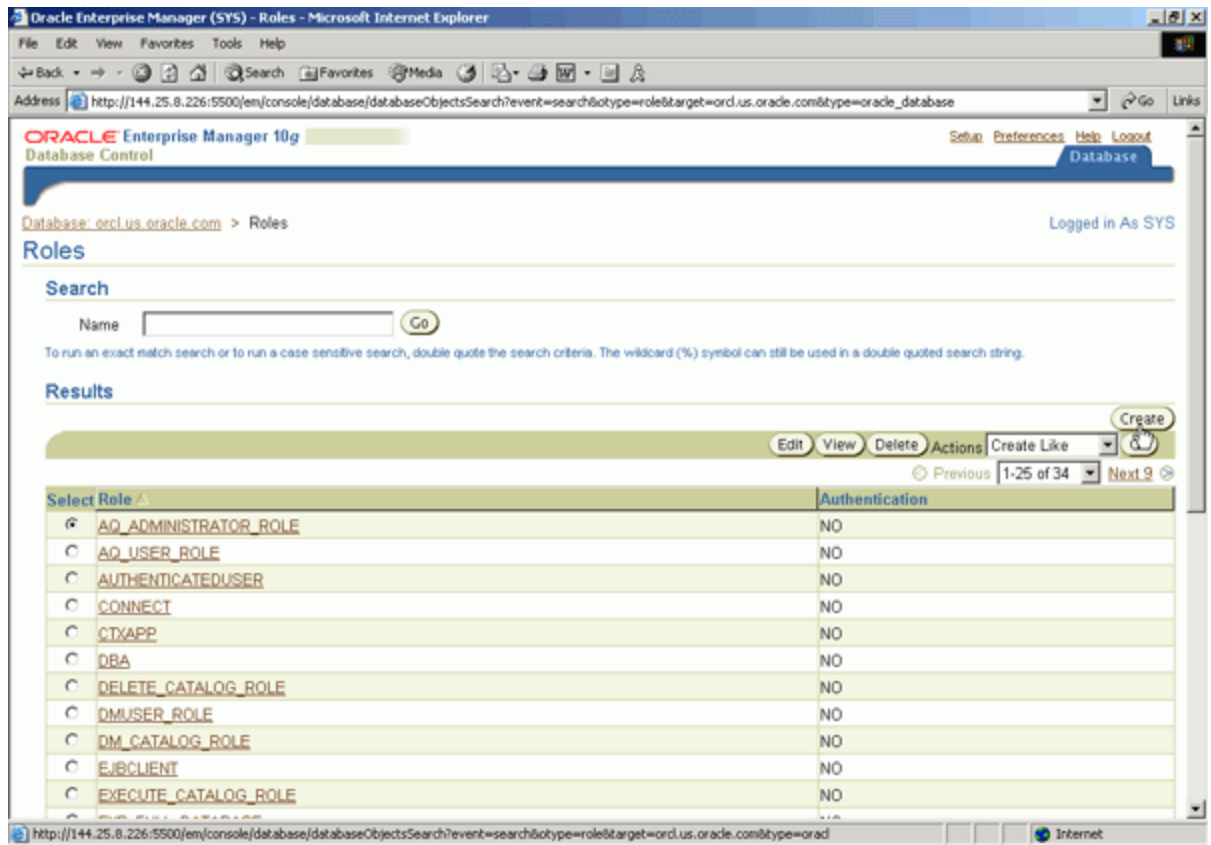
1.

在 **Administration** 页上的 **Security** 区中单击 **Roles**。



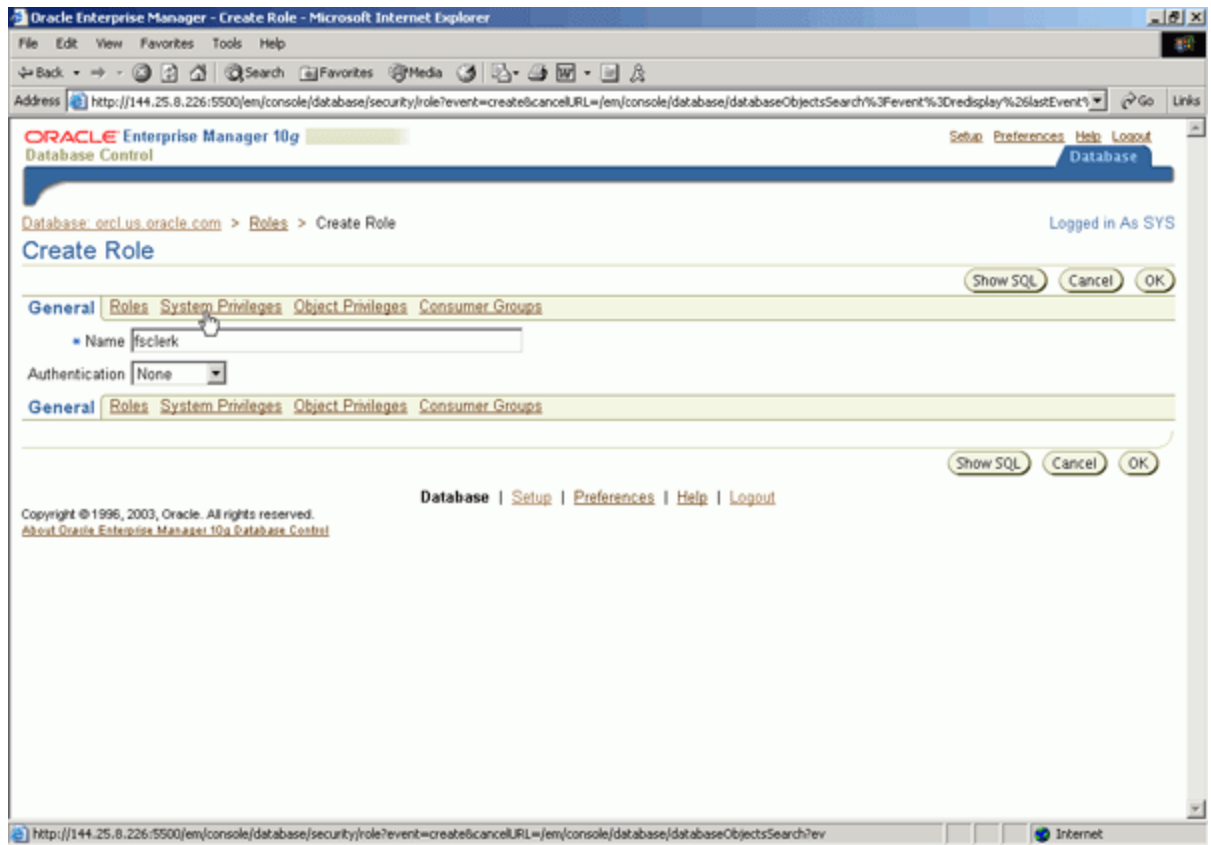
2.

出现 Roles 属性页。单击 Create。



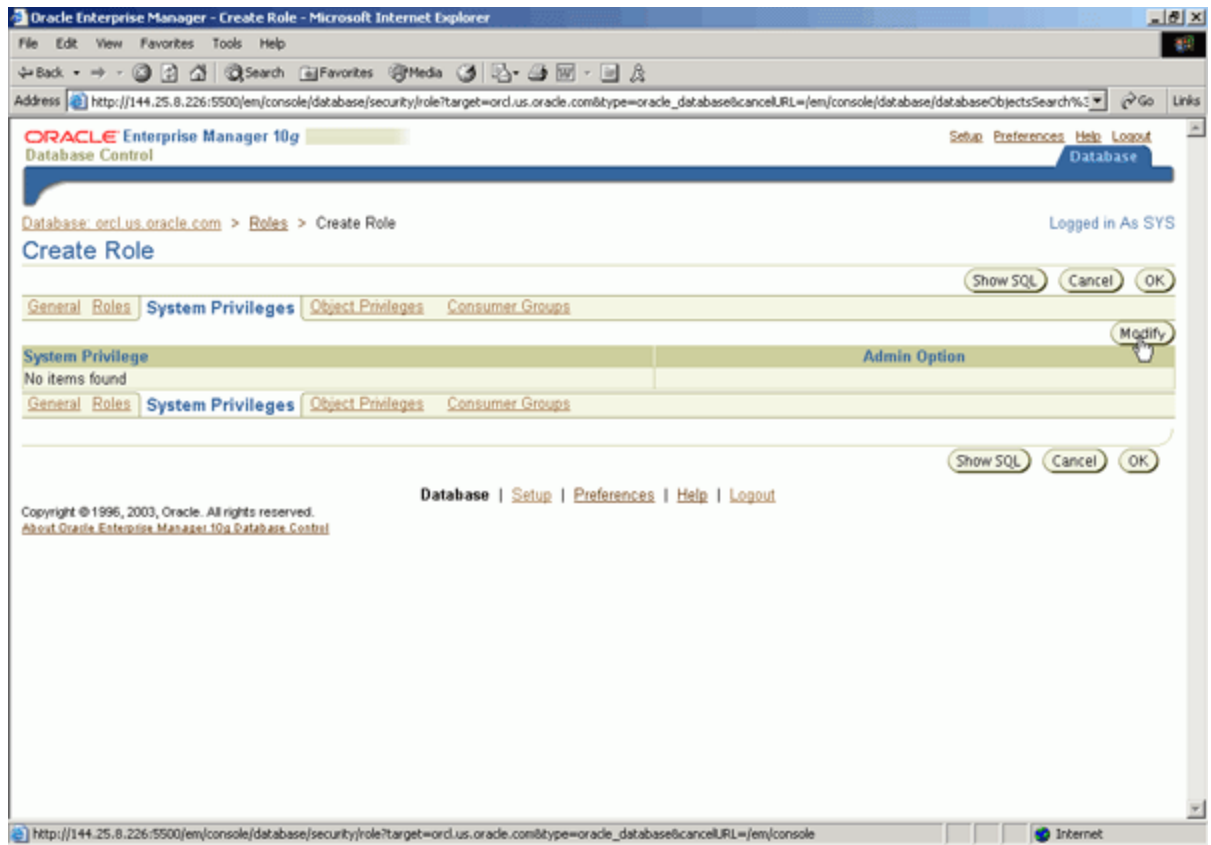
3.

出现 Create Role 页。在 Name 域中输入 fsclerk。单击 System Privileges。



4.

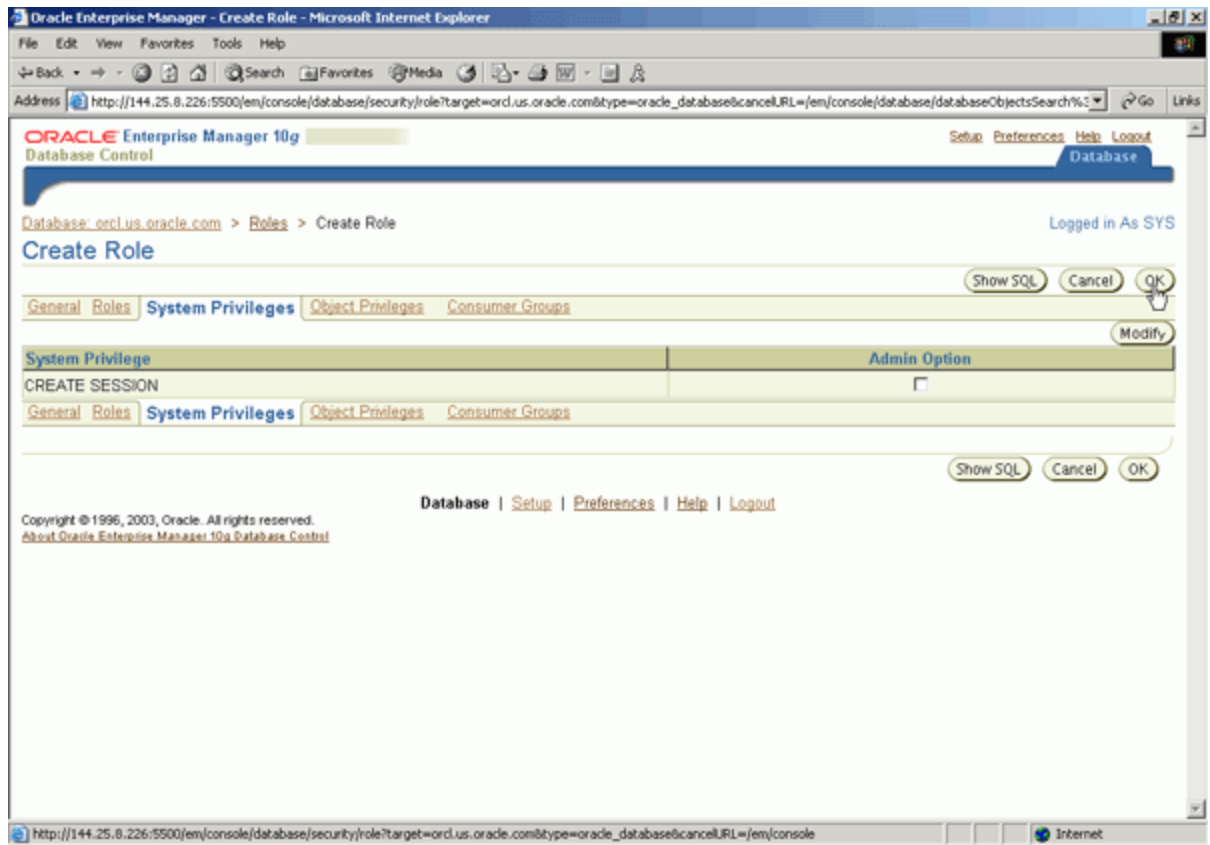
显示 System Privileges 页。单击 Modify 以选择要授予该角色的系统权限。



5.

从 Available System Privileges 中选择 Create Session 并单击 Move 以将其选中。单击 OK。

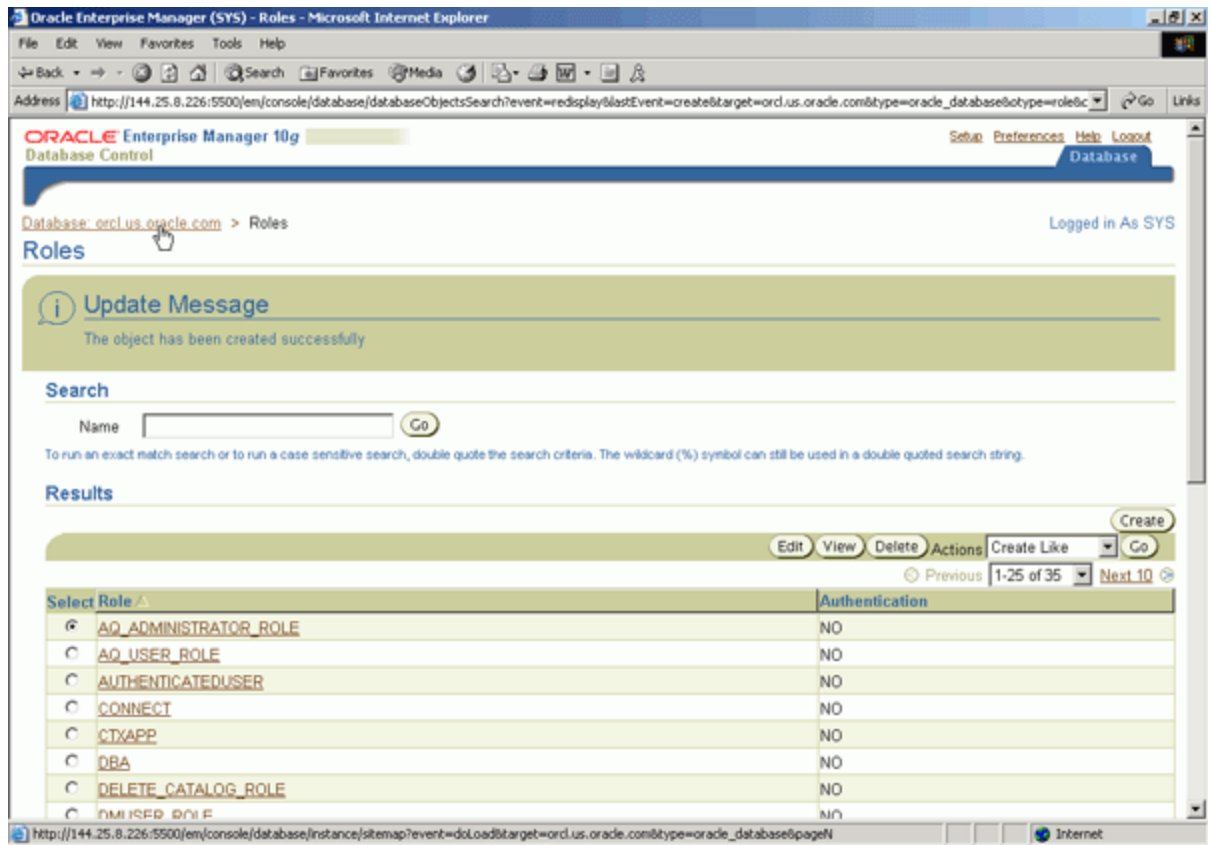




7.

再次显示 Roles 页，其中带有一条更新消息，用于确认 FSCLERK 角色已创建。您可以向下滚动来查看您刚才创建的角色。





## 授予角色

在本节，您将学到如何将角色授予用户。FSOWNER 用户需要 FSCLERK 角色中的权限。

执行下面列出的步骤，为 FSOWNER 提供 FSCLERK 角色中的权限：

1.

在 Administration 页上的 Security 区中单击 Users 以访问 Users 属性页。在结果列表中选择 FSOWNER 并单击 Edit。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Users - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=user&target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\_database

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: ord.us.oracle.com > Users

Logged in As SYS

Search

Name  Go

To run an exact match search or to run a case sensitive search, double quote the search criteria. The wildcard (%) symbol can still be used in a double quoted search string.

Results

Create Edit View Delete Actions Create Like Go

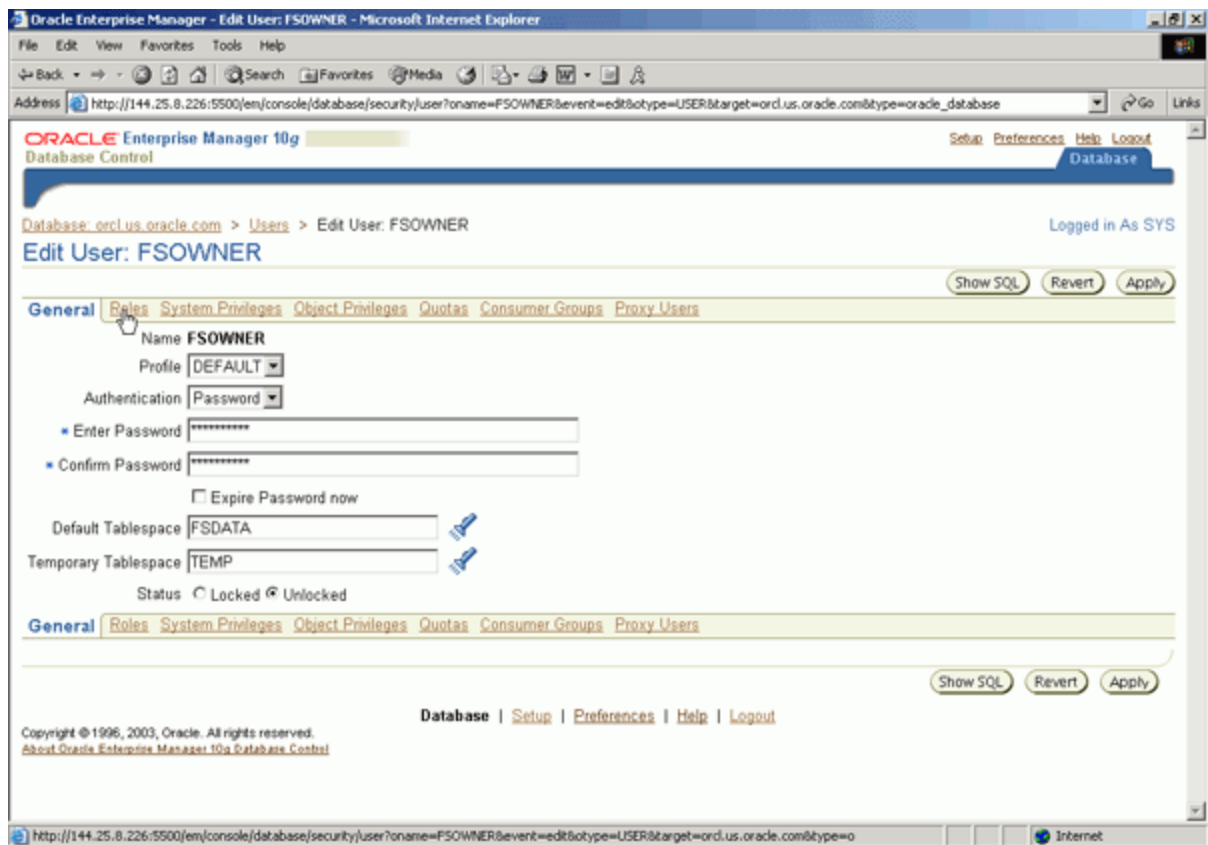
Select	UserName	Account Status	Expiration Date	Default Tablespace	Temporary Tablespace	Profile	Created
<input type="radio"/>	ANONYMOUS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:19:25
<input type="radio"/>	BI	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-18 12:29:37
<input type="radio"/>	CTXSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:18:23
<input type="radio"/>	DBSNMP	OPEN		SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 13:57:05
<input type="radio"/>	DIP	EXPIRED & LOCKED		USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 13:48:01
<input type="radio"/>	DMSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:17:09
<input type="radio"/>	EXFSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	SYSAUX	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:09:01
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	FSOWNER	OPEN		FSDATA	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-22 12:44:31
<input type="radio"/>	HR	OPEN		USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-18 12:29:37
<input type="radio"/>	IX	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-12-18 12:29:37
<input type="radio"/>	MDDATA	EXPIRED & LOCKED	2003-12-18 12:33:12	USERS	TEMP	DEFAULT	2003-11-27 14:25:39

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http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=user&target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=oracle

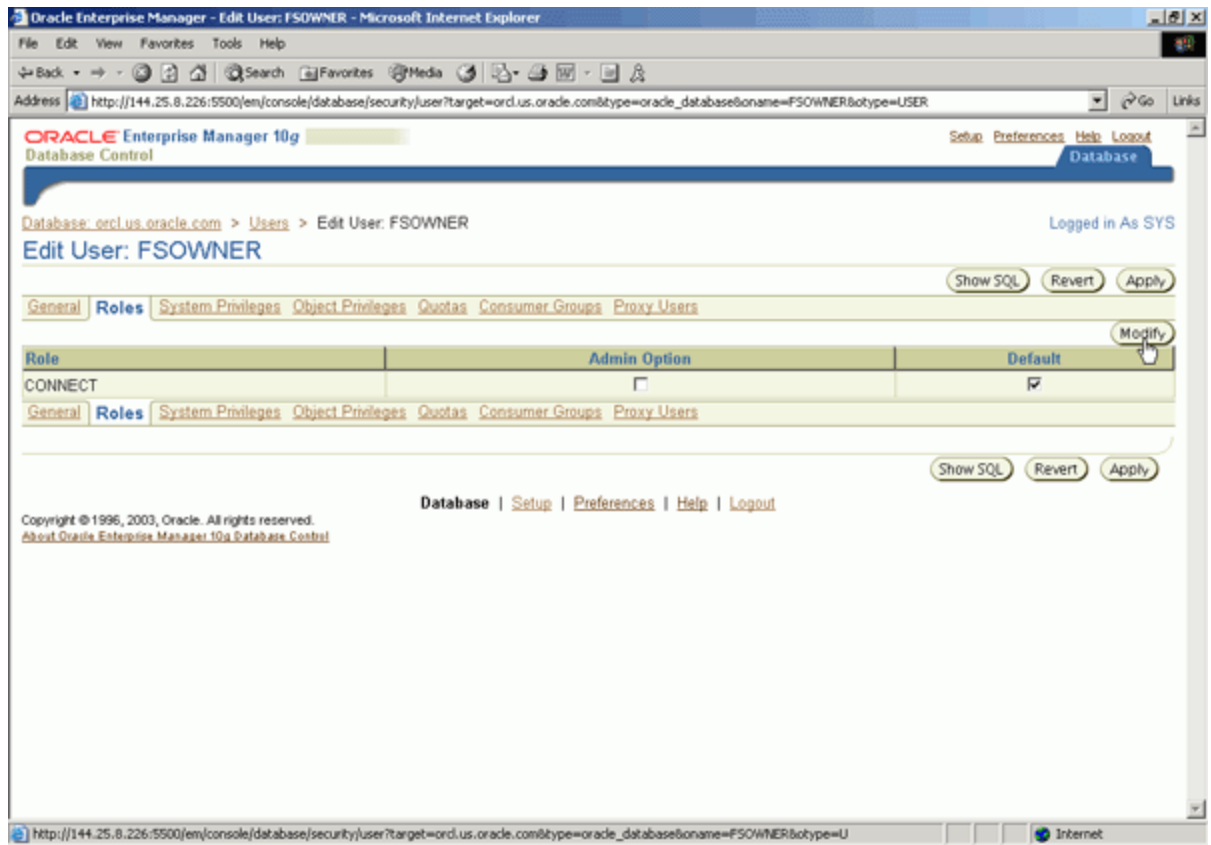
2.

显示 Edit User General 页。单击 Roles。



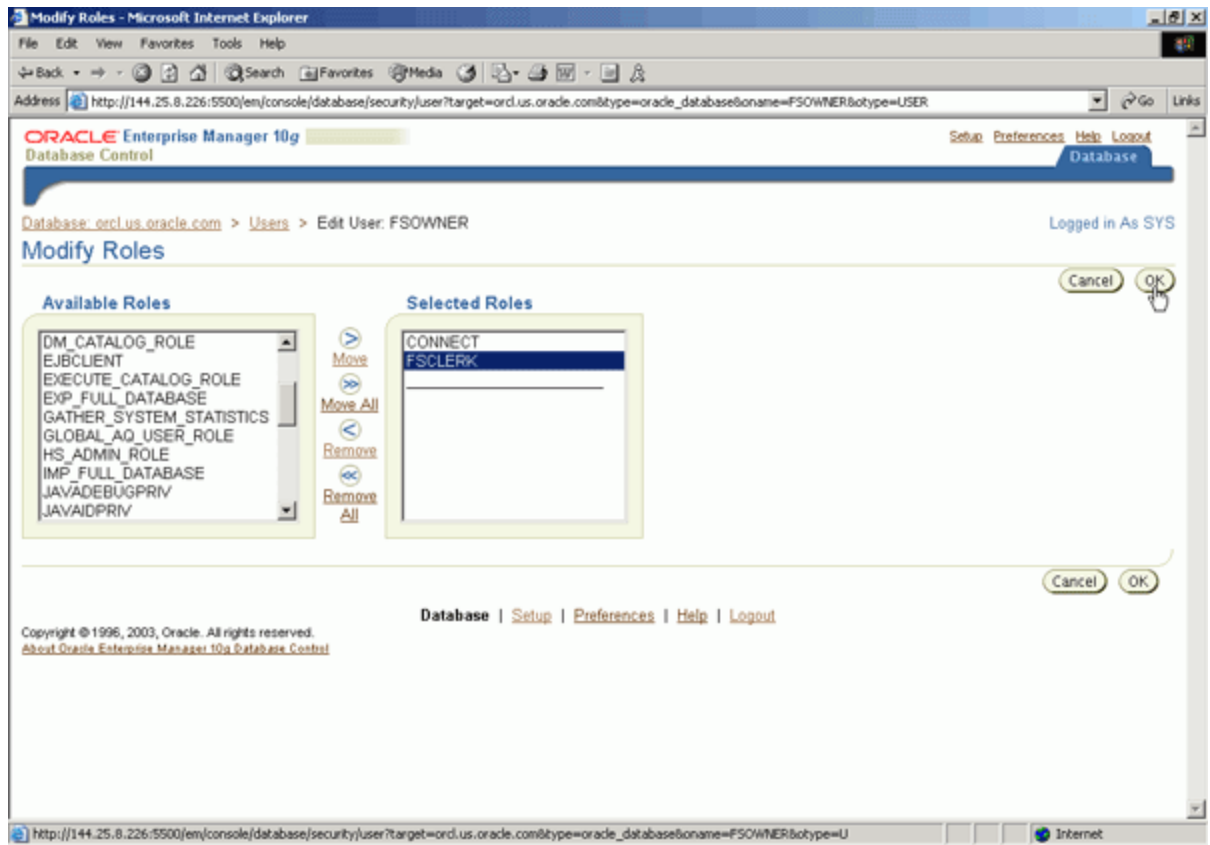
3.

出现 Roles 页。单击 Modify。



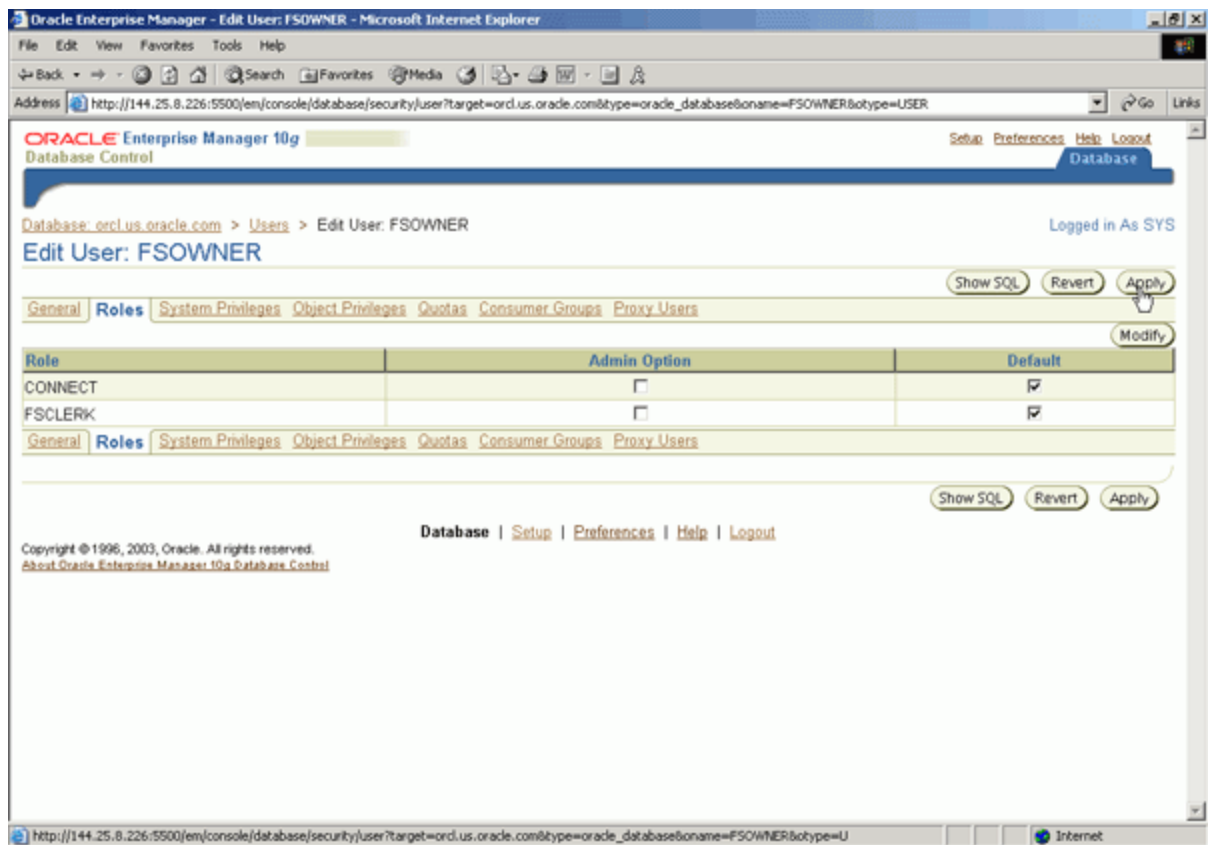
4.

显示 Modify Roles 页。从 Available Roles 中选择 FSCLERK 并单击 Move 以将其选中。  
单击 OK。



5.

显示 Edit User 页，其中带有所选的角色。单击 Apply 授予角色。



6.

显示 Edit User 页，其中带有确认更改的 Update 消息。

Oracle Enterprise Manager - Edit User: FSOWNER - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Search Favorites Media Print View Source

Address http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/security/user?target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\_database&name=FSOWNER&otype=USER Go Links

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Database: ord.us.oracle.com > Users > Edit User: FSOWNER Logged in As SYS

Edit User: FSOWNER Show SQL Revert Apply

**Update Message**  
User FSOWNER has been modified successfully

General Roles System Privileges Object Privileges Quotas Consumer Groups Proxy Users Modify

Role	Admin Option	Default
CONNECT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FSCLERK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

General Roles System Privileges Object Privileges Quotas Consumer Groups Proxy Users Show SQL Revert Apply

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/instance/sitemap?event=doLoad&target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\_database&pageN Internet

## 官方资料：Oracle 10g DBA 学习手册(七)

### 第 8 章：管理模式对象

#### 返回课程列表

#### 目的

模式是一个数据库对象的集合。模式为一个数据库用户所有，并具有与该用户相同的名称。模式对象是由用户创建的逻辑结构，用以包含或引用他们的数据。模式对象包含诸如表、视图和索引之类的结构。您可以使用 **Oracle Enterprise Manager** 来创建和操作模式对象。

#### 访问模式对象

执行下面的步骤，使用 **Enterprise Manager** 访问模式对象：

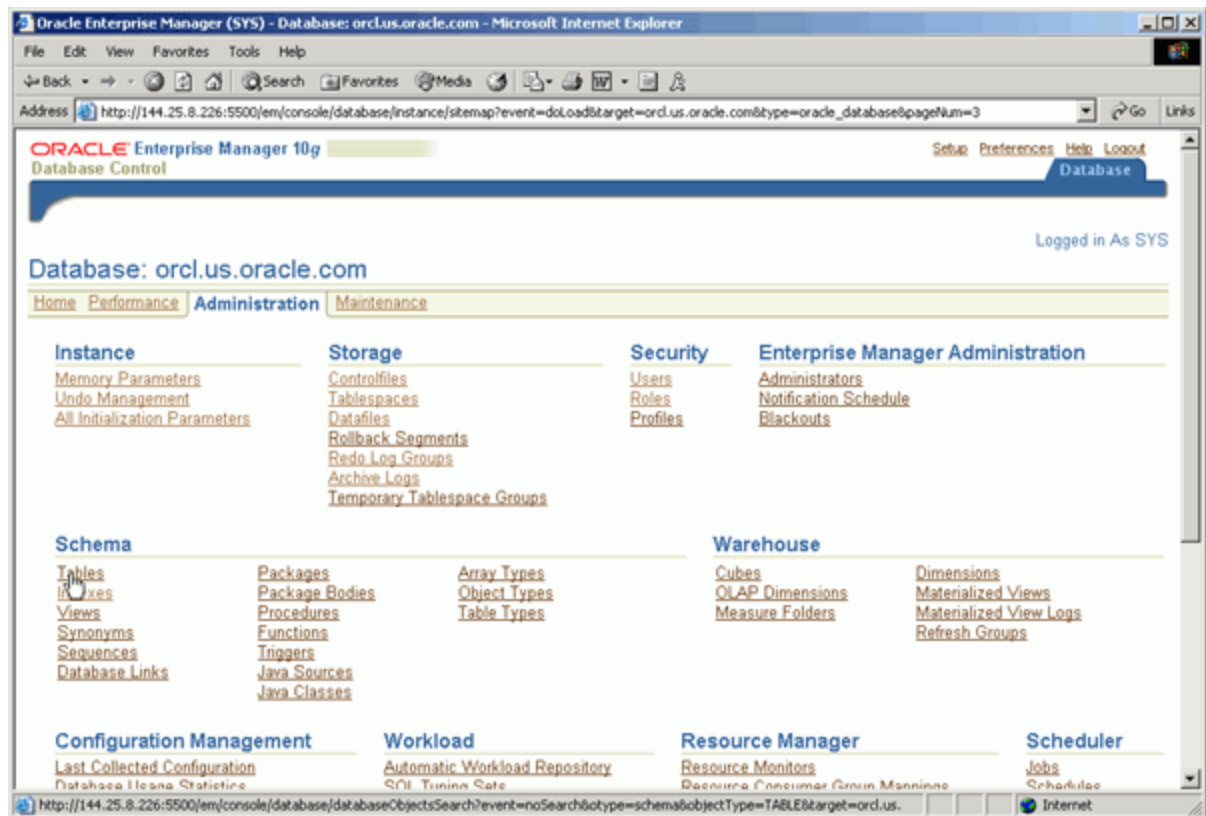
1.

打开浏览器,并指定用户名和密码为 **SYS** ，以登录到 **Enterprise Manager Database Console**。

单击 **Login**。

2.

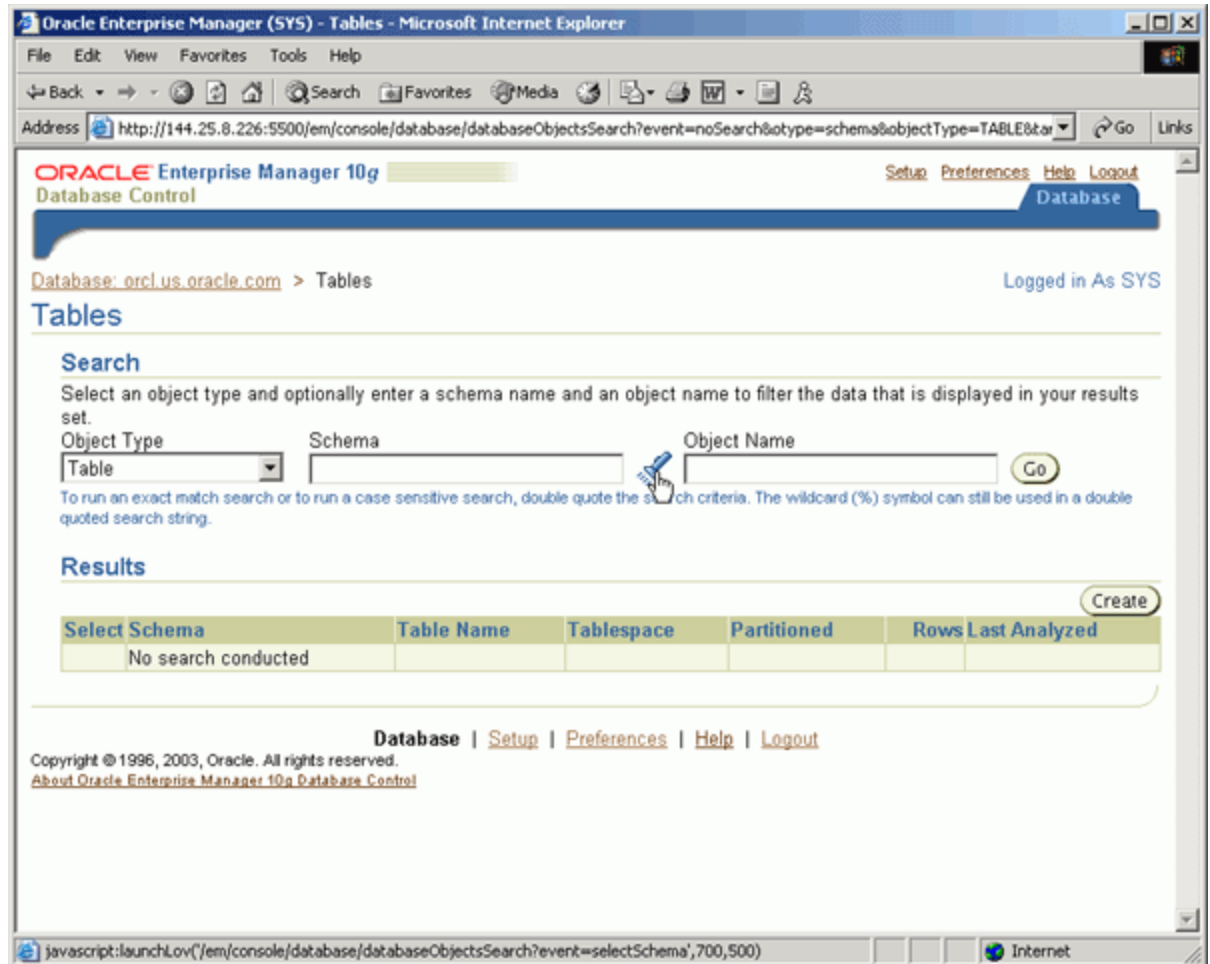
单击 **Administration** 并选择 **Tables** 链接。





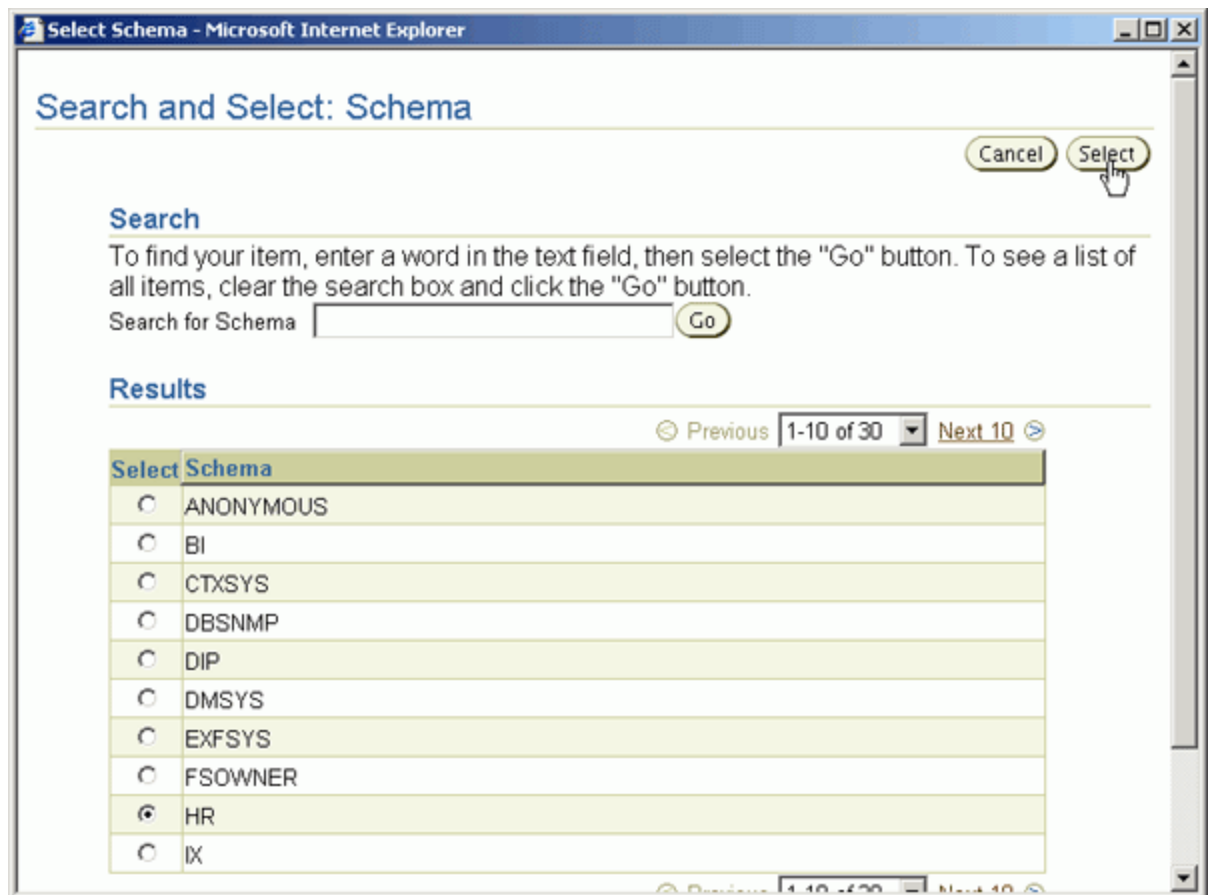
3.

选择 flashlight 图标以选择一种特定的模式。



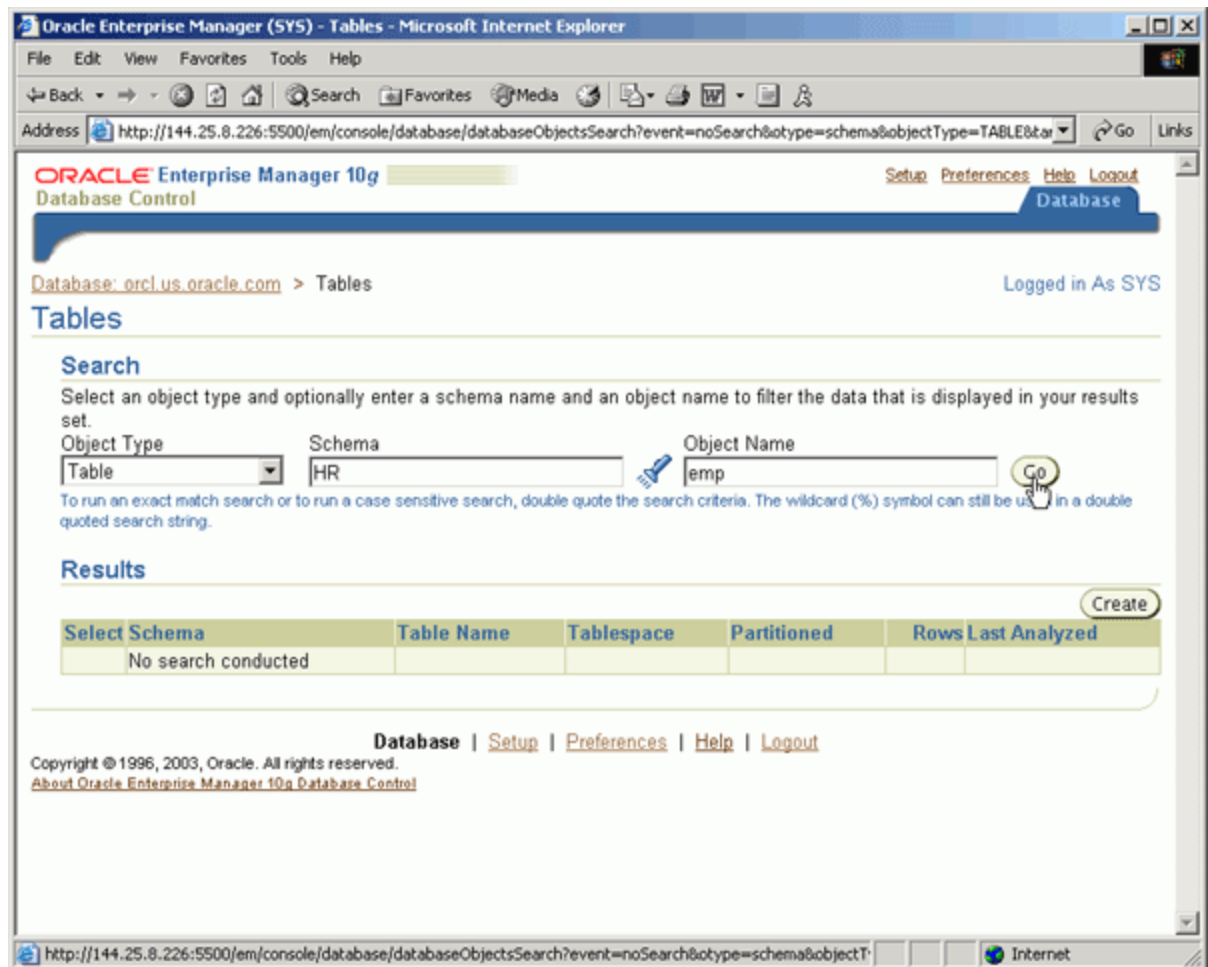
4.

选择 HR 并单击 Select。



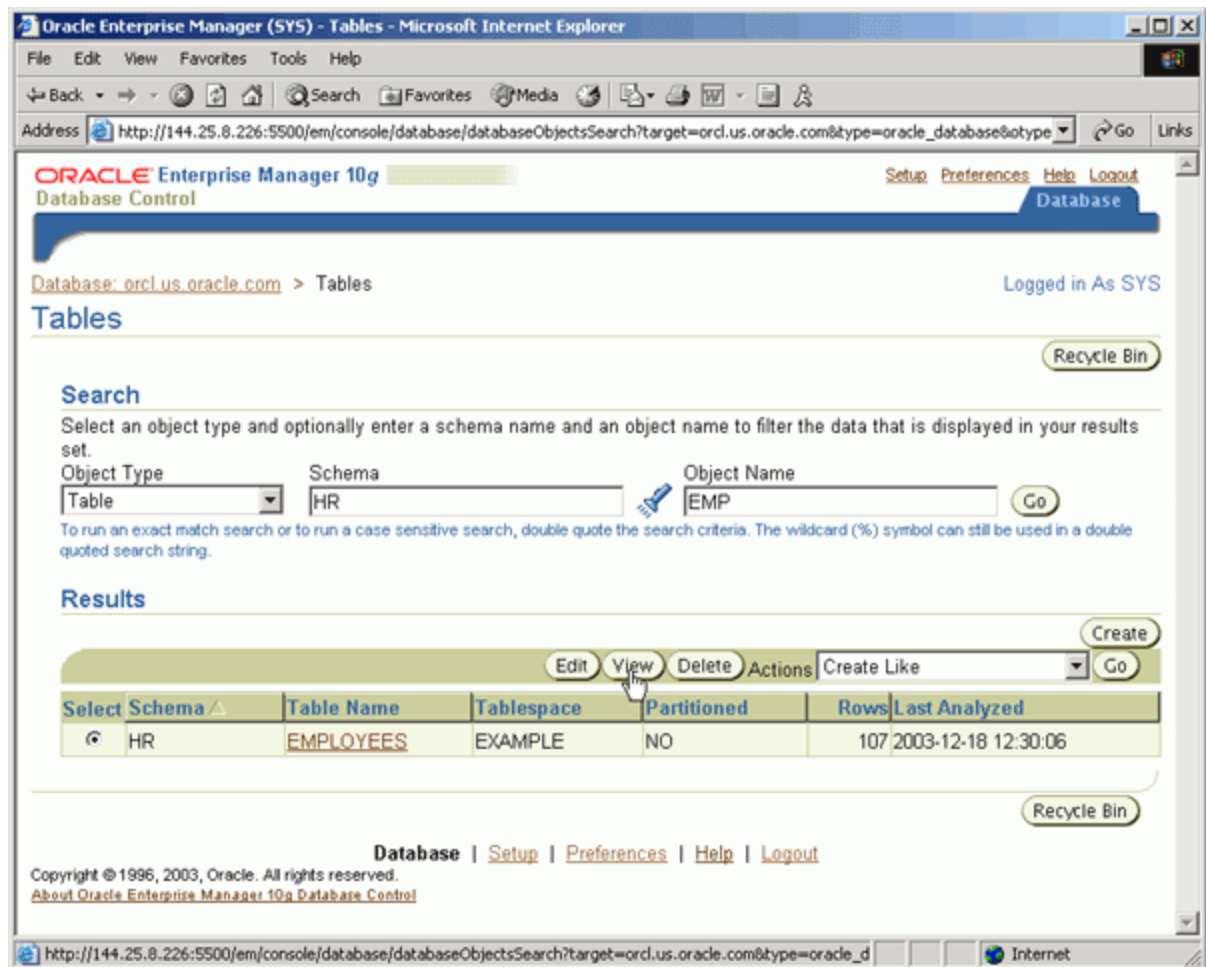
5.

在 Object Name 域中输入 emp 并单击 Go。



6.

显示出与您的搜索条件相匹配的对象。



## 管理表

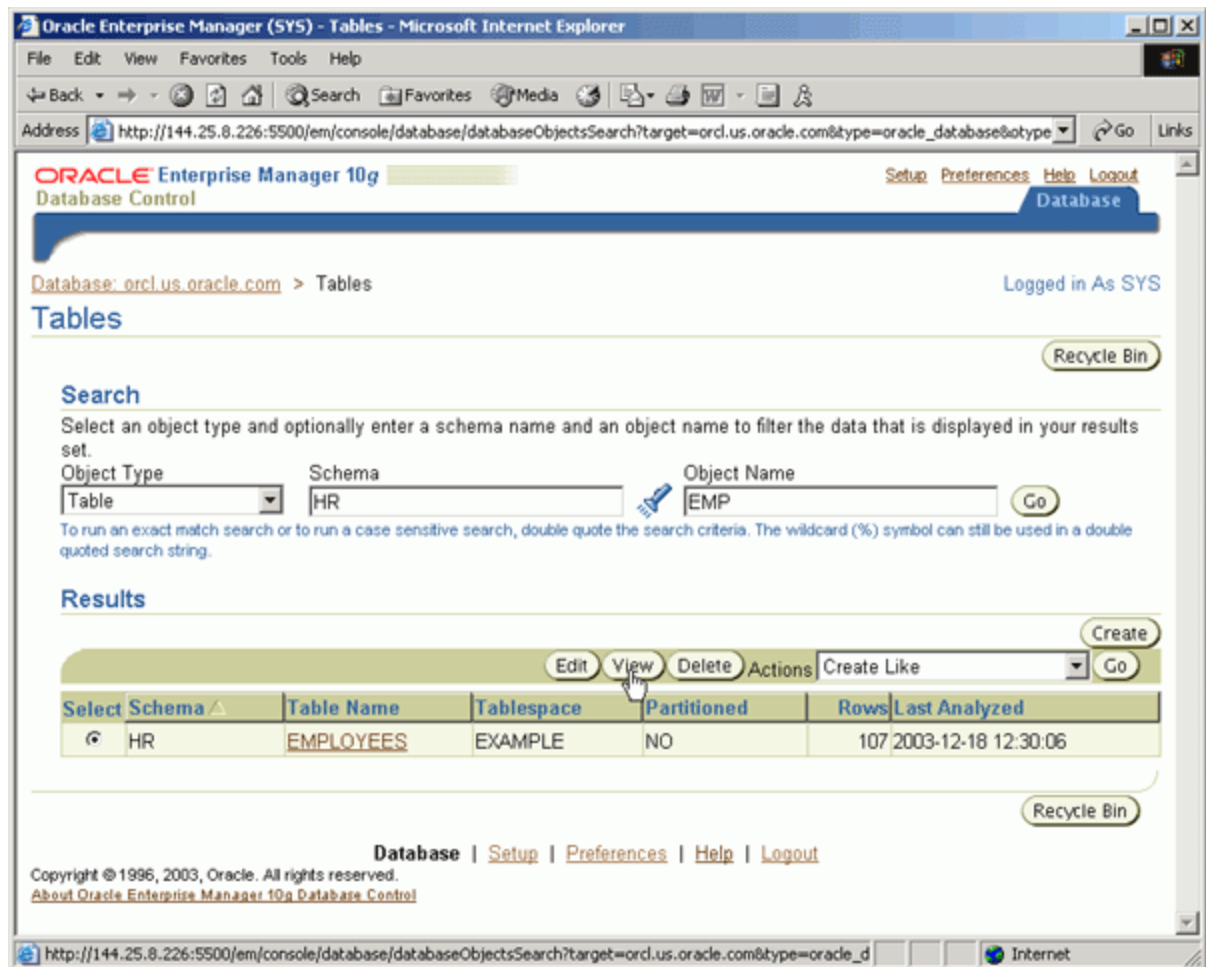
表是 Oracle 数据库中数据存储的基本单元。它们保存了所有用户可访问的数据。每一个表都包含列和行。

## 查看表的属性

执行下面的步骤，查看 HR.EMPLOYEES 表的属性：

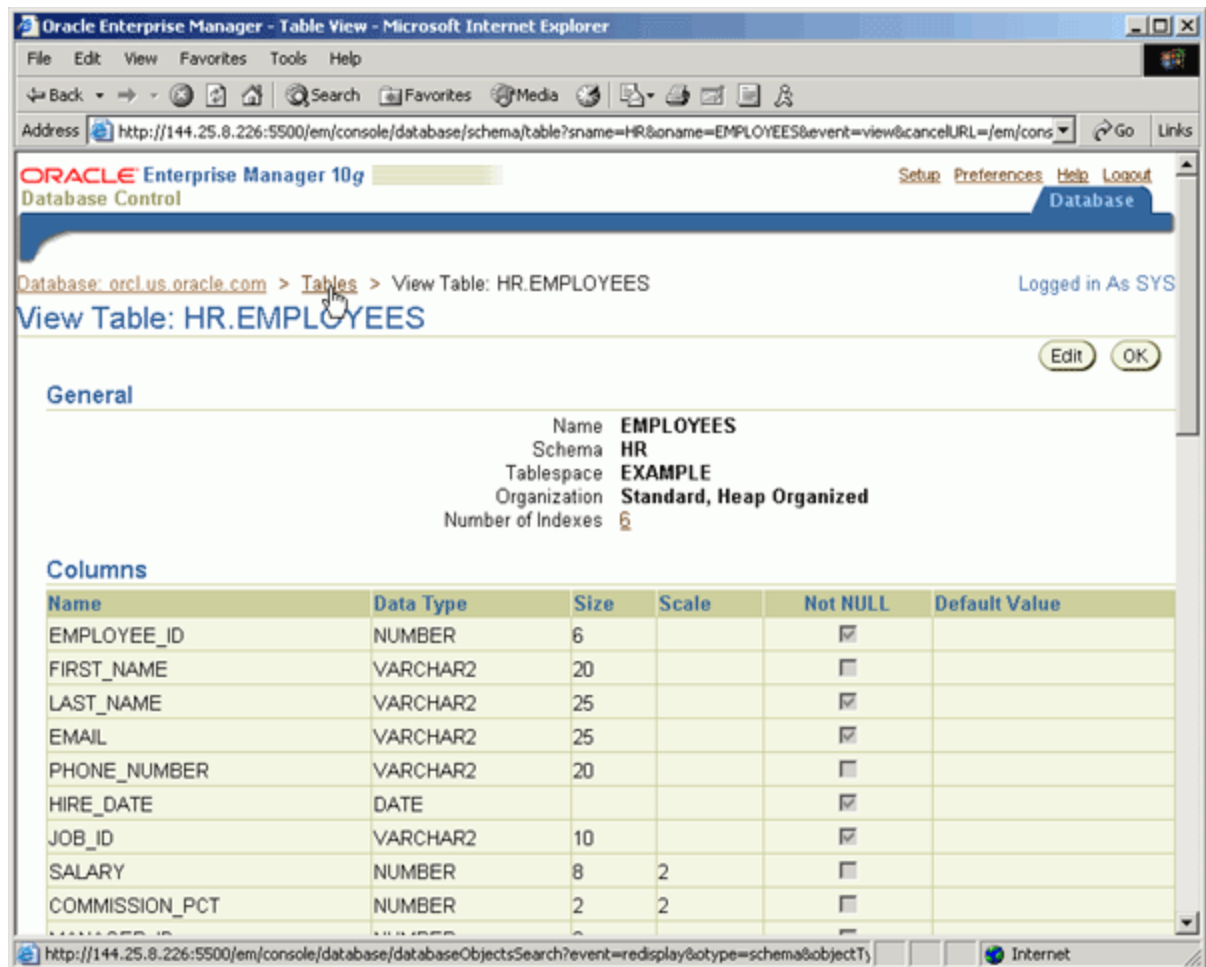
1.

选择 EMPLOYEES 表并单击 View。



2.

出现 Table View 页，其中显示了包含有列、约束和存储选项的表属性。



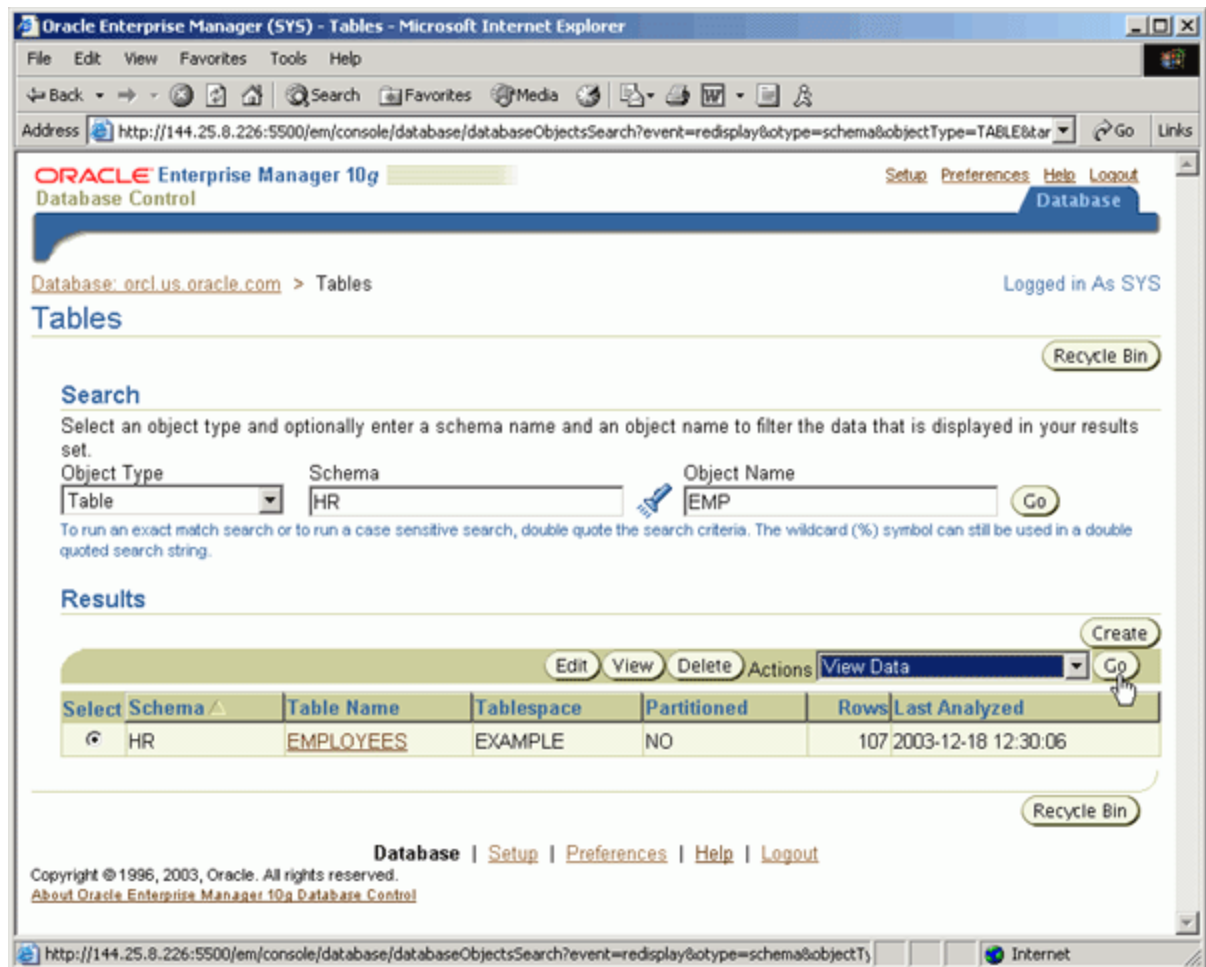
单击 Tables 链接，返回到 Tables 属性页。

查看表的内容

执行下面列出的步骤以查看 HR.EMPLOYEES 表的内容：

1.

选择 EMPLOYEES 表并从 Actions 下拉菜单中选择 View Data。单击 Go。



2.

出现 View Data For Table 页，其中显示了 Results 区中的行数据。

Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Tables > View Data for Table: HR.EMPLOYEES

View Data for Table: HR.EMPLOYEES

Query: SELECT "EMPLOYEE\_ID", "FIRST\_NAME", "LAST\_NAME", "EMAIL", "PHONE\_NUMBER", "HIRE\_DATE", "JOB\_ID", "SALARY", "COMMISSION\_PCT", "MANAGER\_ID", "DEPARTMENT\_ID" FROM "HR"."EMPLOYEES"

Result

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	1987-06-17 00:00:00.0	AD_PRES	24000	
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	1989-09-21 00:00:00.0	AD_VP	17000	
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	1993-01-13 00:00:00.0	AD_VP	17000	
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	1990-01-03 00:00:00.0	IT_PROG	9000	
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	1991-05-21 00:00:00.0	IT_PROG	6000	
105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	1997-06-25 00:00:00.0	IT_PROG	4800	
106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	1998-02-05 00:00:00.0	IT_PROG	4800	

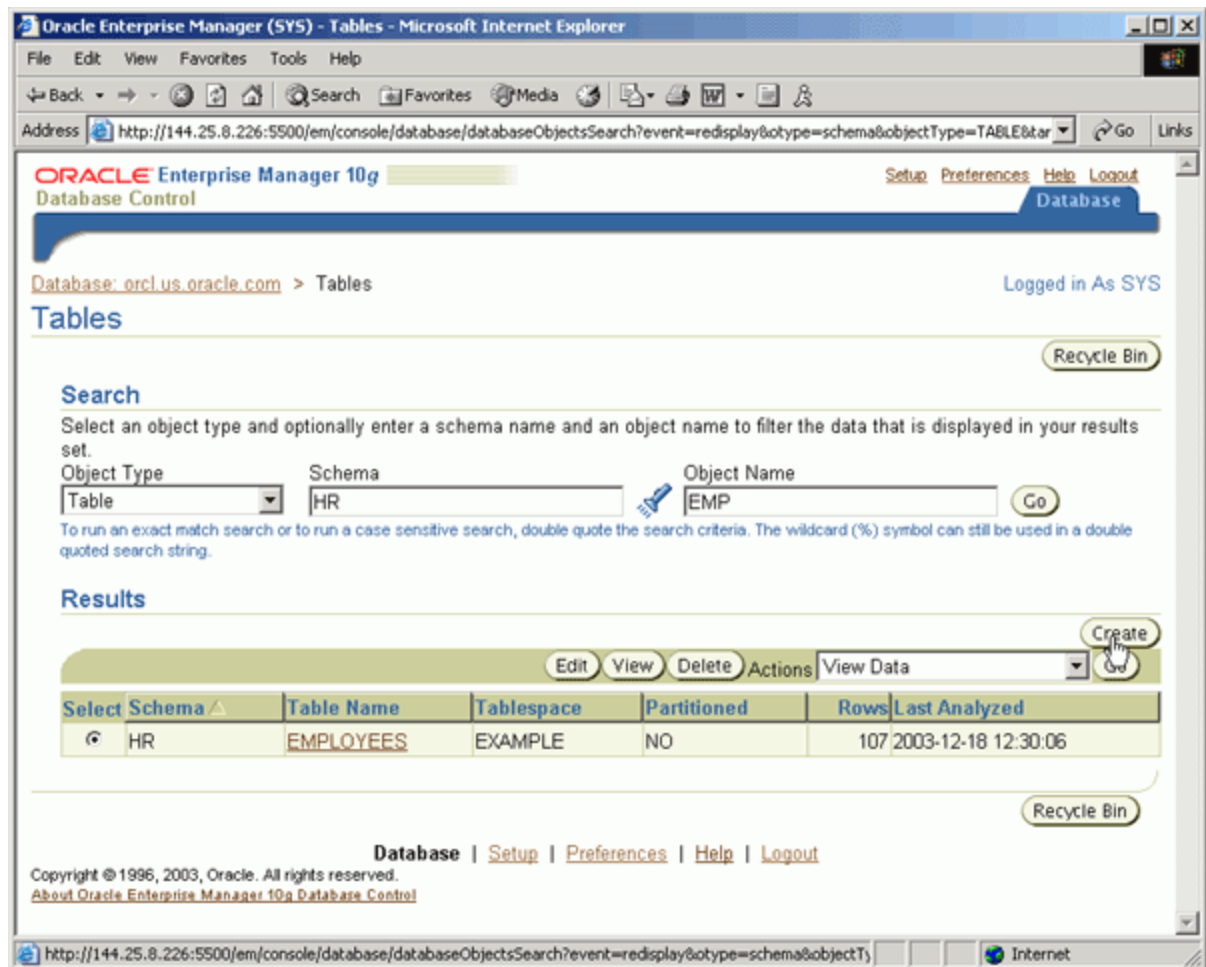
## 创建新表

在本节中，您将数据库创建三个新表：EMPLOYEES、CUSTOMERS 和 ORDERS。

1.

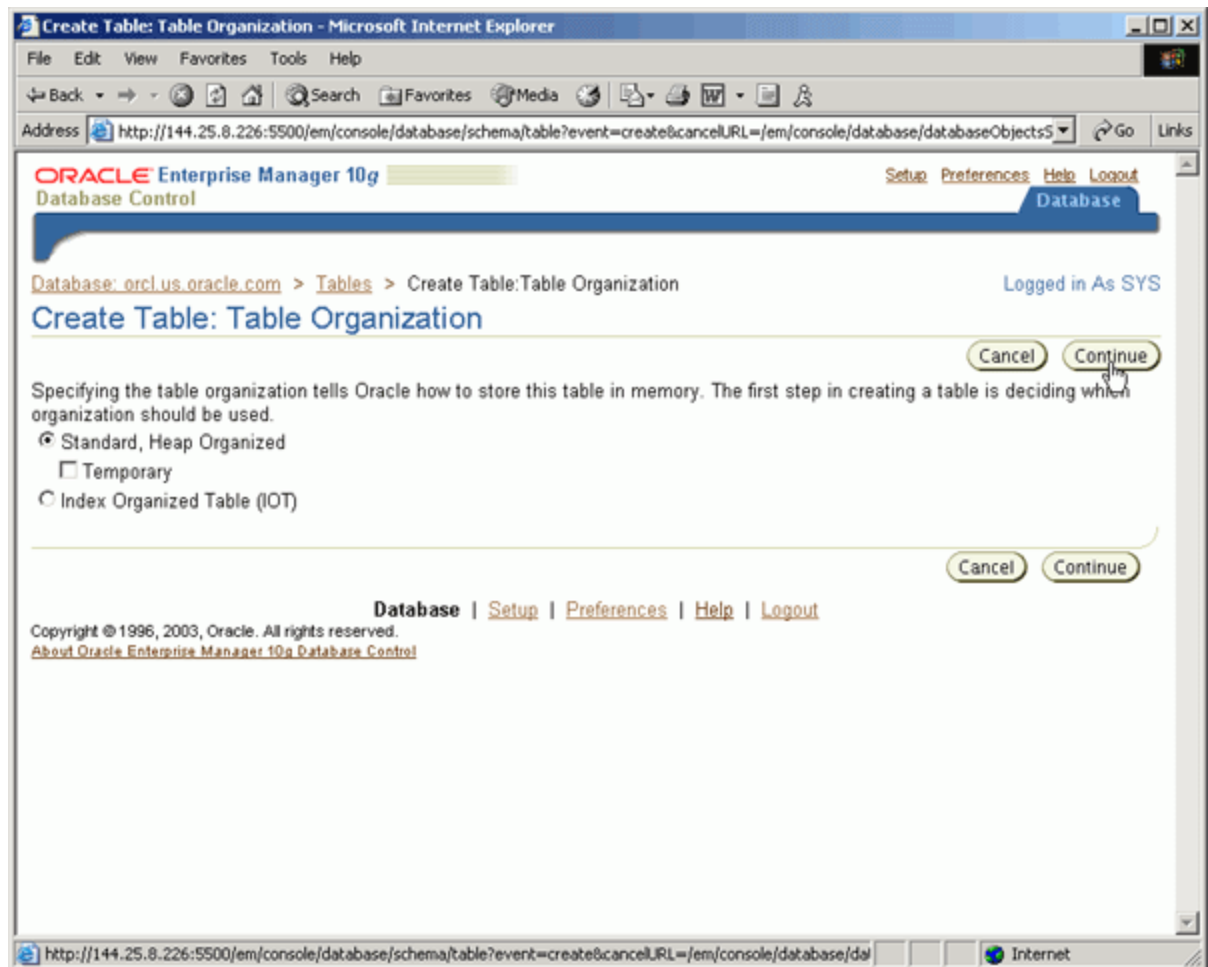
单击 Tables 属性页上的 Create 。





2.

创建表：出现 Table Organization 页。选择 Standard, Heap Organized 并单击 Continue。



3.

出现 Create Table 页。在 Name 域中输入 employees。在 Schema 域中输入 fsowner。在 Tablespace 域中输入 fsdata。定义如下的列，并单击 Add 5 Table Columns。

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
EMAIL_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(25)
PHONE_NUMBER VARCHAR2(20)
```

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Tables > Create Table

Logged in As SYS

### Create Table

General Constraints Storage Options Partitions

Name: employees

Schema: fsowner

Tablespace: fsdata

Organization: Standard, Heap Organized

Estimate Table Size

Define Using: Column Specification

Set Default LOB Attributes

Insert Abstract Data Type Column Advanced Attributes Delete

Select Name	Data Type	Size	Scale	Not NULL	Default Value
employee_id	NUMBER	6		<input type="checkbox"/>	
first_name	VARCHAR2	20		<input type="checkbox"/>	
last_name	VARCHAR2	25		<input type="checkbox"/>	
email_address	VARCHAR2	25		<input type="checkbox"/>	
phone_number	VARCHAR2	20		<input type="checkbox"/>	

Add 5 Table Columns

TIP Only table columns with a data type of BLOB, CLOB, NCLOB and TableType have advanced attributes.

General Constraints Storage Options Partitions

4.

输入如下剩余的列：

HIRE\_DATE DATE

JOB\_ID VARCHAR2(10)

SALARY NUMBER(8)

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER(6)

单击 Constraints。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Tables > Create Table

Logged in As SYS

### Create Table

General Constraints Storage Options Partitions

Name: EMPLOYEES  
 Schema: FSOWNER  
 Tablespace: FSDATA  
 Organization: Standard, Heap Organized

Define Using: Column Specification

Set Default LOB Attributes

Insert Abstract Data Type Column Advanced Attributes Delete

Select Name	Data Type	Size	Scale	Not NULL	Default Value
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	6		<input type="checkbox"/>	
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2	20		<input type="checkbox"/>	
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2	25		<input type="checkbox"/>	
EMAIL_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2	25		<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHONE_NUMBER	VARCHAR2	20		<input type="checkbox"/>	
hire_date	DATE			<input type="checkbox"/>	
job_id	VARCHAR2	10		<input type="checkbox"/>	
salary	NUMBER	8		<input type="checkbox"/>	
manager_id	NUMBER	6		<input type="checkbox"/>	

5.

出现 Constraints 页。从下拉菜单中选择 Primary 并单击 Add。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Tables > Create Table

Logged in As SYS

### Create Table

General Constraints Storage Options Partitions

PRIMARY Add

Select Name	Type	Table Columns	Disabled	Deferrable	Initially Deferred	Validate	REL
No constraints have been defined.							

General Constraints Storage Options Partitions

Show SQL Cancel OK

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

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 About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

6.

出现 Add Primary Constraint 页。在 Name 域中输入 emp\_id\_pk。在 Available Columns 列表中选择 EMPLOYEE\_ID。单击 Move 并选中。  
单击 OK。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Tables > Create Table > Add PRIMARY Constraint

Logged in As SYS

Cancel OK

Each Table in the database can have only one PRIMARY key constraint. One or more columns can comprise the constraint. The primary key columns constitute a unique identifier for each row in the table. The primary key columns do not allow nulls and the combination of the values of the primary key columns must be unique.

**Definition**

Name: emp\_id\_pk

**Table Columns**

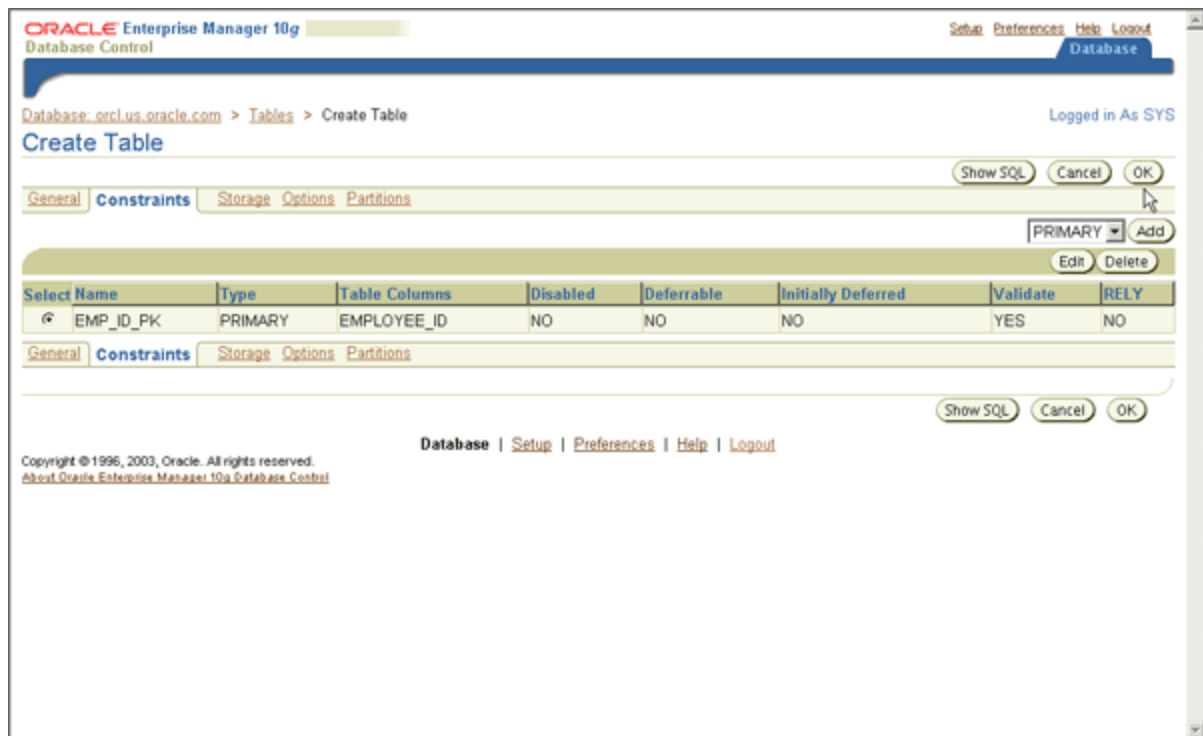
Available Columns		Selected Columns	
FIRST_NAME	>	EMPLOYEE_ID	x
LAST_NAME	Move		^
EMAIL_ADDRESS	>>		v
PHONE_NUMBER	Move All		x
HIRE_DATE	<		
JOB_ID	Remove		
SALARY	<<		
MANAGER_ID	Remove All		

**Attributes**

- ☐ Disabled
- ☐ Deferrable - In subsequent transactions this allows constraint checking to be deferred until the end of the transaction.
  - ☐ Initially Deferred - Set the default deferred behavior to check constraints at the end of a transaction.
- ☒ Validate - Check to ensure all existing data meets the constraint criteria.
- ☐ Do not enforce the constraint (RELY) - Constraint is not used to enforce data integrity. It is used to express the relationship between tables and views.

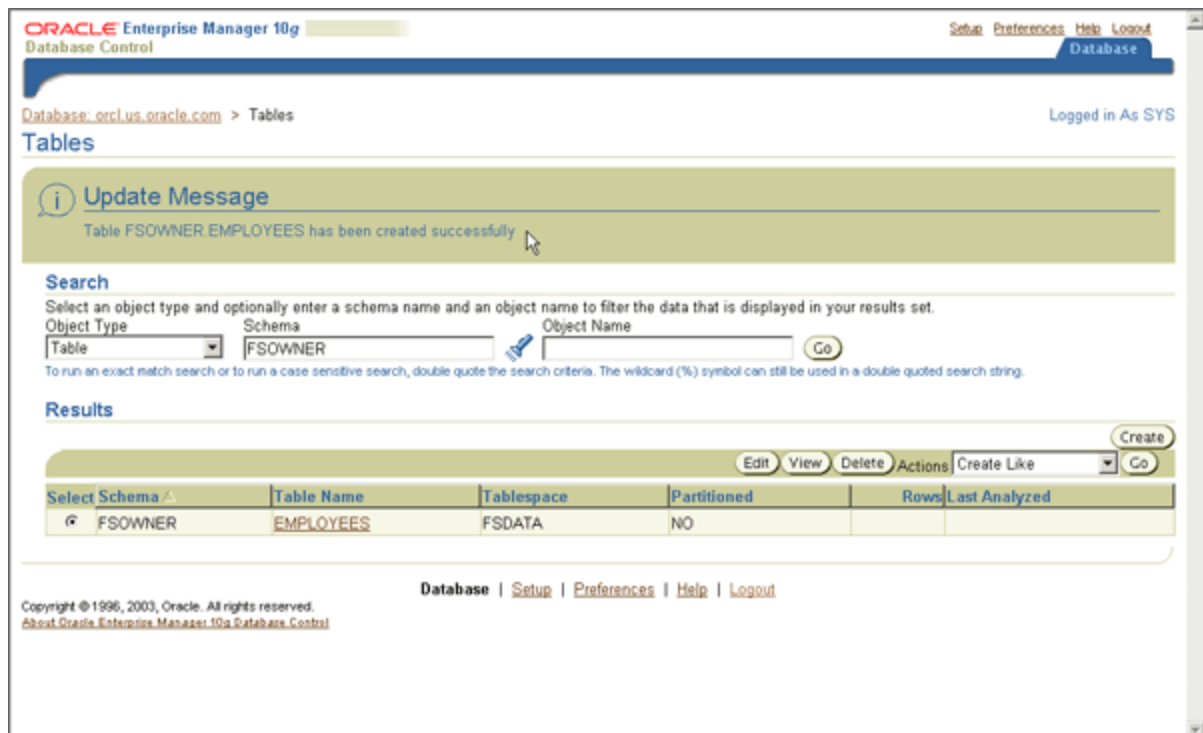
7.

出现 Create Table 页。单击 OK。



8.

出现 Table 页，其中含 Update 消息，指示您的表已创建。



9.

重复步骤 2 到 8,按如下定义的格式在 FSOOWNER 模式中创建 CUSTOMERS 和  
ORDERS 表。

CUSTOMERS

Column

Type

PK?

CUSTOMER\_ID

NUMBER(6)

Y

CUST\_FIRST\_NAME

VARCHAR2(20)

CUST\_LAST\_NAME

VARCHAR2(20)

STREET\_ADDRESS

VARCHAR2(40)

CITY

VARCHAR2(30)

STATE

VARCHAR2(10)

POSTAL\_CODE

VARCHAR2(10)

PHONE\_NUMBER

VARCHAR2(20)

ORDERS

Column

Type

PK?

ORDER\_ID

NUMBER(12)

Y  
ORDER\_DATE  
DATE  
ORDER\_MODE  
VARCHAR2(8)  
CUSTOMER\_ID  
NUMBER(6)  
DELIVERY\_MODE  
VARCHAR2(8)  
ORDER\_STATUS  
NUMBER(2)  
SALES\_CLERK\_ID  
NUMBER(6)  
ORDER\_TOTAL  
NUMBER(8,2)

### 修改表

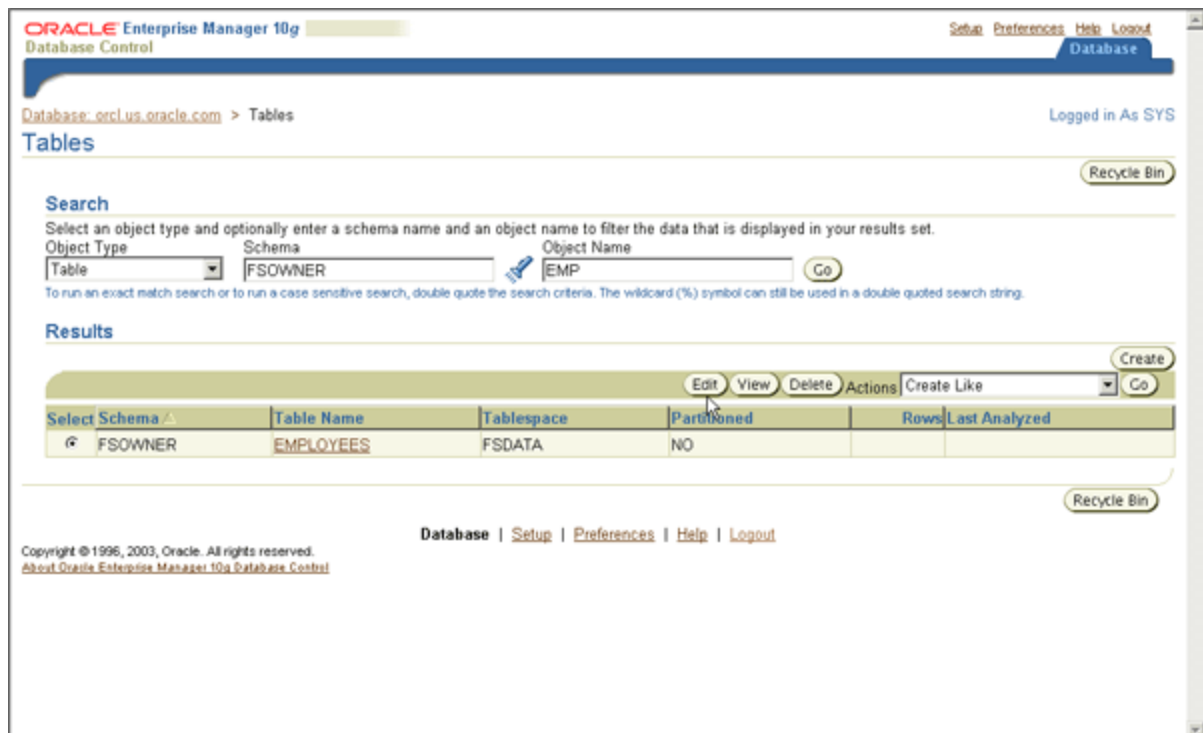
您可以使用 **Enterprise Manager** 修改表，如添加和删除列或添加约束。在本节，您将添加一个约束到您创建的 **EMPLOYEES** 表上。您将通过添加一个 **NOT NULL** 约束来确保 **EMAIL\_ADDRESS** 列包含一个值。

执行以下的步骤，添加一个 **NOT NULL** 约束到您的 **EMPLOYEES** 表上：

1.

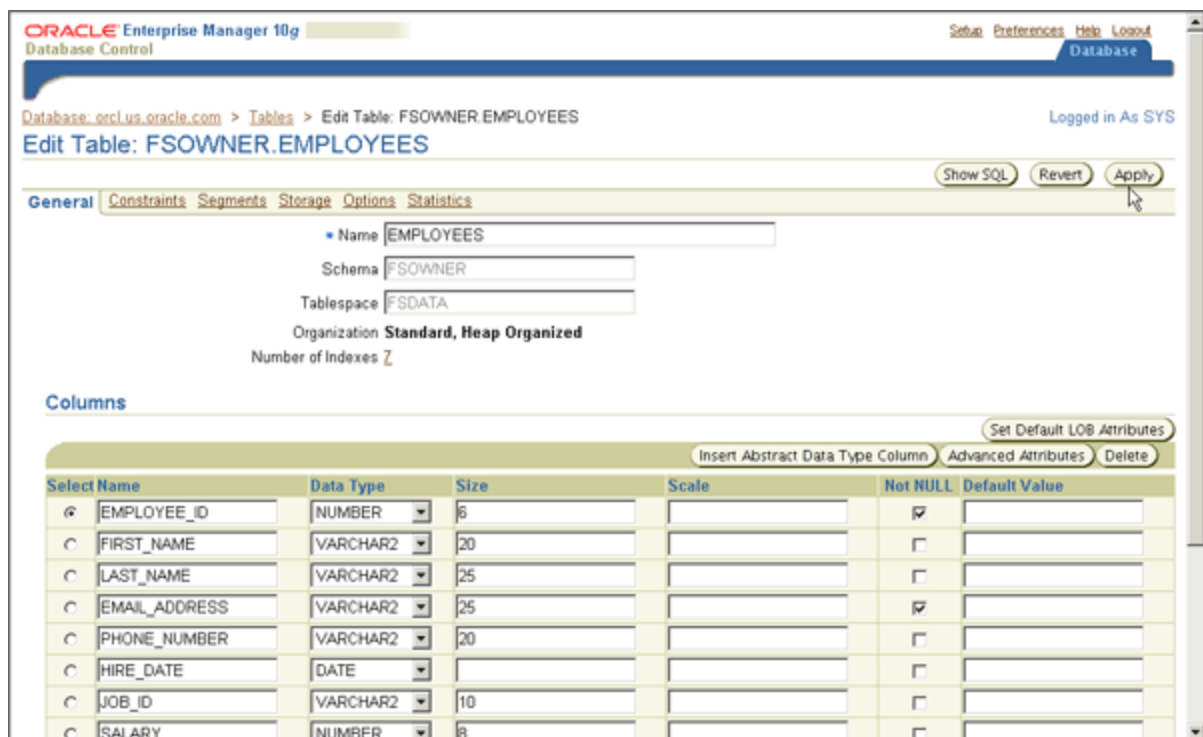
选择 **EMPLOYEES** 表并单击 **Edit**。





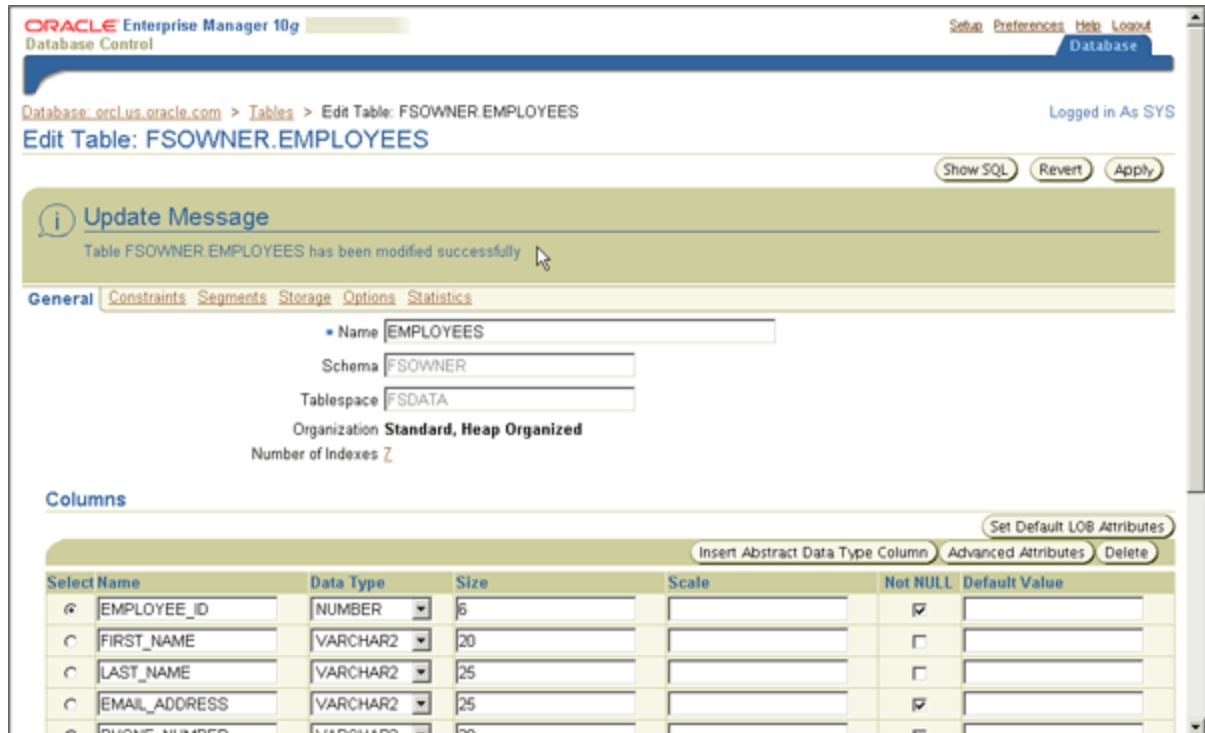
2.

为 EMAIL\_ADDRESS 列检查 Not NULL 列。单击 Apply。



3.

显示 Edit Table 页，其中包含有确认更新的消息。



丢弃表

您可以使用 Enterprise Manager 按如下方式丢弃（删除）表。出于本次练习的目的，您将创建一个新表然后删除该表。

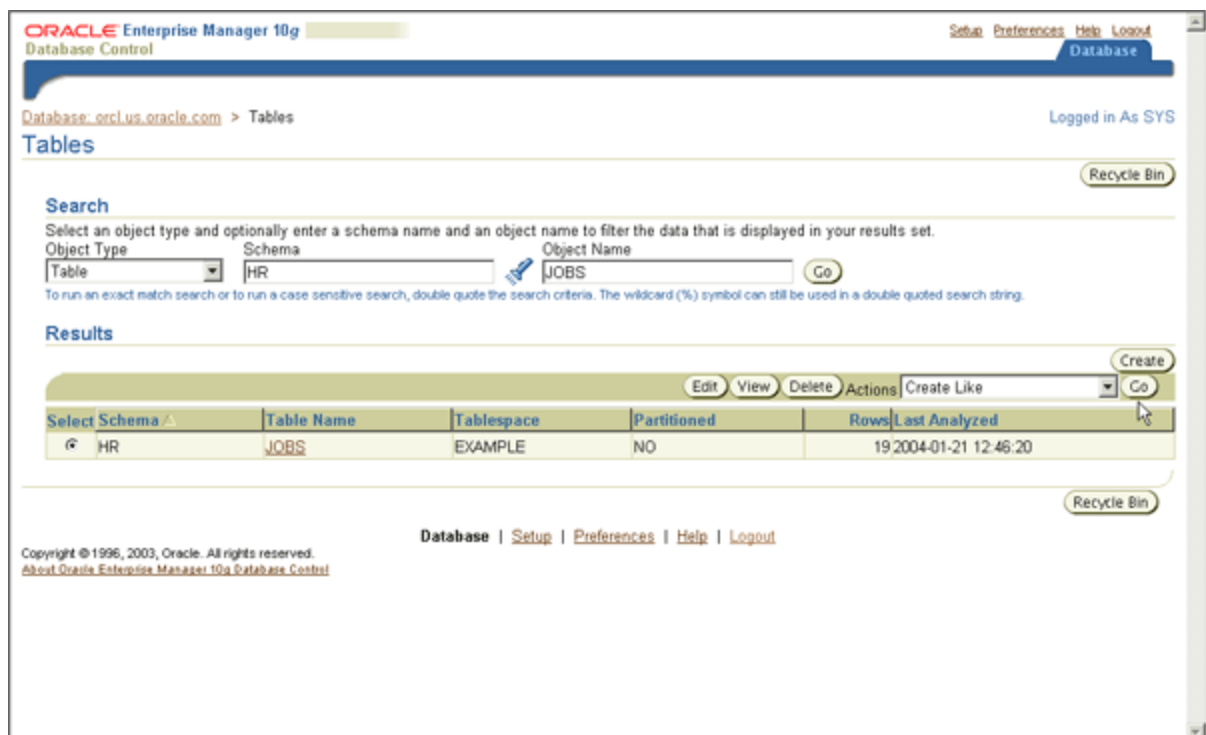
1.

在 Administration 页上的 Schema 部分中单击 Tables 链接以访问 Schema objects 属性页。在 Object Type 下拉菜单中选择 Table。在 Schema Name 域中输入 HR，并在 Object Name 域中输入 JOBS。单击 Go。



2.

从 Actions 下拉菜单中选择 Create Like 。单击 Go。



3.

出现 Create Table 页。在 Name 域中输入 JOBS\_HIST。为 JOB\_ID 列和 JOB\_TITLE 列取消选择 Not Null。单击 Constraints。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Tables > Create Table

Logged in As SYS

Create Table

General Constraints Storage Options Partitions

Name: JOBS\_HIST

Schema: HR

Tablespace: EXAMPLE

Organization: Standard, Heap Organized

Estimate Table Size

Define Using: Column Specification

Columns

Insert Abstract Data Type Column Advanced Attributes Delete

Select	Name	Data Type	Size	Scale	Not NULL	Default Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JOB_ID	VARCHAR2	10		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	JOB_TITLE	VARCHAR2	35		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MIN_SALARY	NUMBER	6		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MAX_SALARY	NUMBER	6		<input type="checkbox"/>	

Add 5 Table Columns

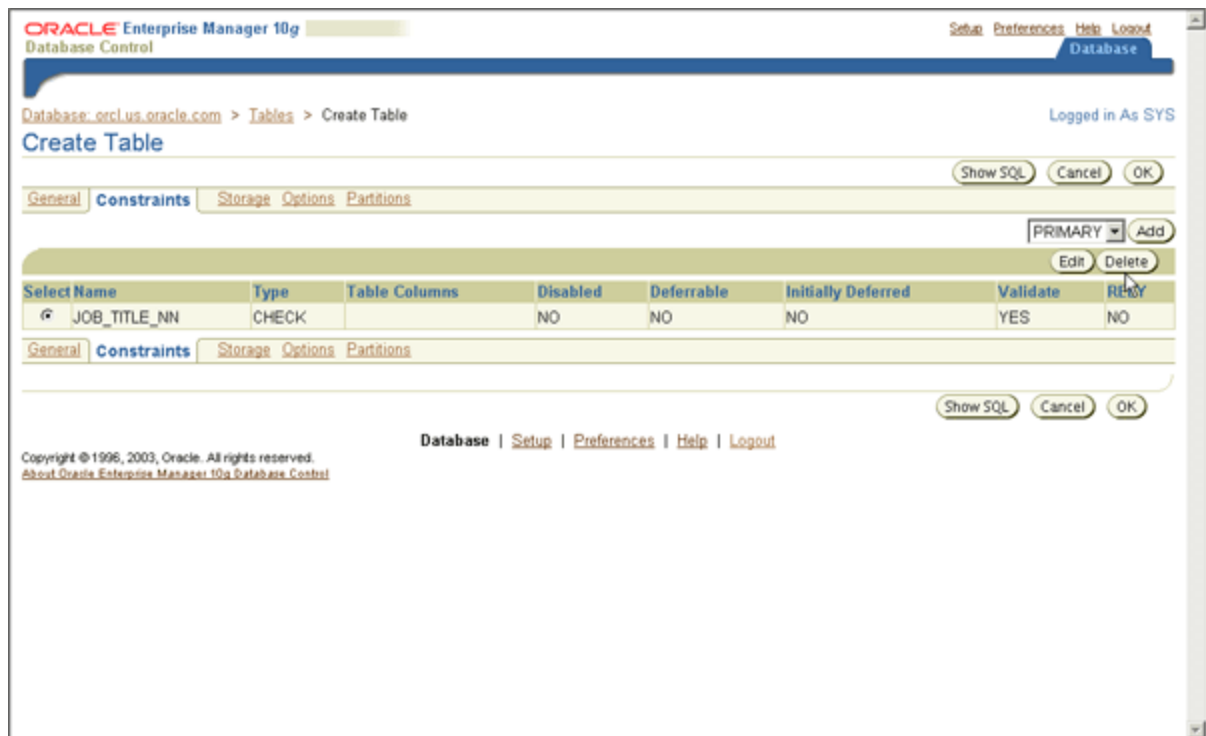
TIP Only table columns with a data type of BLOB, CLOB, NCLOB and TableType have advanced attributes.

General Constraints Storage Options Partitions

Show SQL Cancel OK

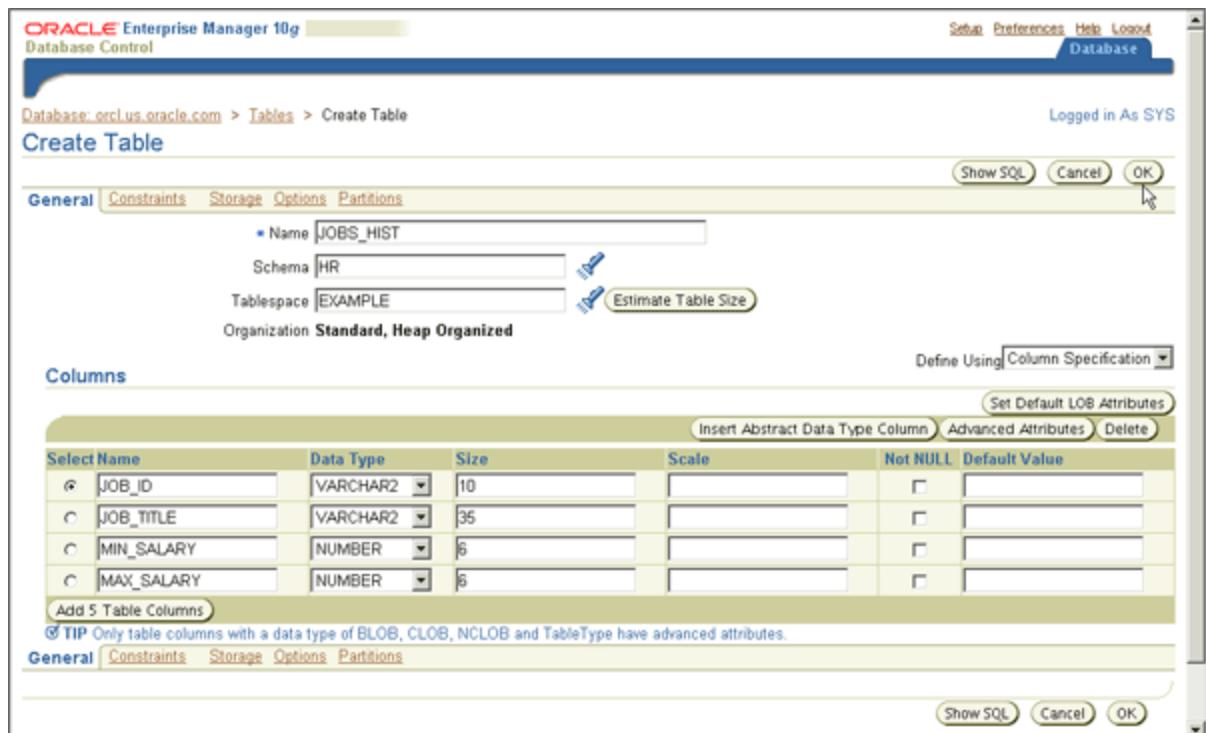
4.

出现 Constraints 页。通过选择表上的每一个约束并单击 Delete，可删除该表上的约束。本次练习不需要这些约束。单击 General 以返回到 General 页。



5.

单击 OK 创建 JOBS\_HIST 表。



6.

显示一条消息,指示已创建表。

The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control interface. At the top, the title bar reads "ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control". The main navigation bar includes links for "Setup", "Preferences", "Help", and "Logout". The current page is "Database", and the breadcrumb trail shows "Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Tables". The user is logged in as "SYS".

An "Update Message" banner at the top of the content area states: "Table HR.JOBS\_HIST has been created successfully".

Below the message is a "Search" section with the instruction: "Select an object type and optionally enter a schema name and an object name to filter the data that is displayed in your results set." The search criteria are: Object Type: "Table", Schema: "HR", and Object Name: "JOBS". A "Go" button is next to the Object Name field.

The "Results" section displays a table with the following data:

Select	Schema	Table Name	Tablespace	Partitioned	Rows	Last Analyzed
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HR	JOBS	EXAMPLE	NO	19	2004-01-21 12:46:20
<input type="radio"/>	HR	JOBS_HIST	EXAMPLE	NO		

At the bottom of the interface, there is a footer with copyright information: "Copyright © 1996, 2003, Oracle. All rights reserved. About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control".

7.

在 Object Name 域中输入 JOBS\_HIST 并单击 Go。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Tables

Logged in As SYS

Tables

Update Message

Table HR.JOBS\_HIST has been created successfully

Search

Select an object type and optionally enter a schema name and an object name to filter the data that is displayed in your results set.

Object Type: Table Schema: HR Object Name: JOBS\_HIST

Go

Results

Select	Schema	Table Name	Tablespace	Partitioned	Rows	Last Analyzed
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HR	JOBS	EXAMPLE	NO	19,2004-01-21 12:46:20	
<input type="radio"/>	HR	JOBS_HIST	EXAMPLE	NO		

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

8.

显示 Tables 页，其中在 Results 部分中带有 JOBS\_HIST 表。单击 Delete 以删除 JOBS\_HIST 表。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Tables

Logged in As SYS

Tables

Search

Select an object type and optionally enter a schema name and an object name to filter the data that is displayed in your results set.

Object Type: Table Schema: HR Object Name: JOBS\_HIST

Go

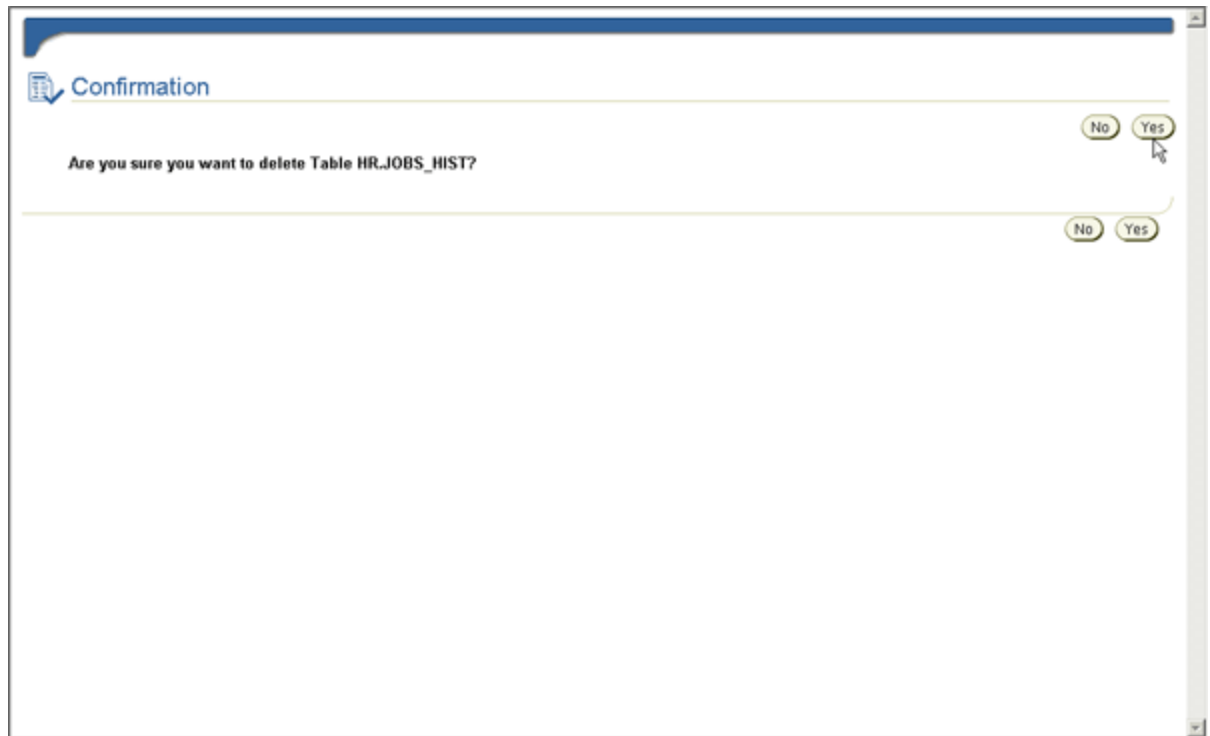
Results

Select	Schema	Table Name	Tablespace	Partitioned	Rows	Last Analyzed
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HR	JOBS_HIST	EXAMPLE	NO		

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

9.

单击 Yes 确认删除表。



10.

显示一条消息，指示已删除表。单击 Go 以尝试取回表。



ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Tables

Logged in As SYS

Tables

Recycle Bin

**Update Message**

Table HR.JOBS\_HIST has been deleted successfully

**Search**

Select an object type and optionally enter a schema name and an object name to filter the data that is displayed in your results set.

Object Type: Table Schema: HR Object Name: JOBS\_HIST Go

To run an exact match search or to run a case sensitive search, double quote the search criteria. The wildcard (%) symbol can still be used in a double quoted search string.

**Results**

Create

Select Schema	Table Name	Tablespace	Partitioned	Rows Last Analyzed
No object found.				

Recycle Bin

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

11.

在结果区中显示 No object found ， 指示表已丢弃（删除）。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Tables

Logged in As SYS

Tables

Recycle Bin

**Search**

Select an object type and optionally enter a schema name and an object name to filter the data that is displayed in your results set.

Object Type: Table Schema: HR Object Name: JOBS\_HIST Go

To run an exact match search or to run a case sensitive search, double quote the search criteria. The wildcard (%) symbol can still be used in a double quoted search string.

**Results**

Create

Select Schema	Table Name	Tablespace	Partitioned	Rows Last Analyzed
No object found.				

Recycle Bin

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

## 管理索引

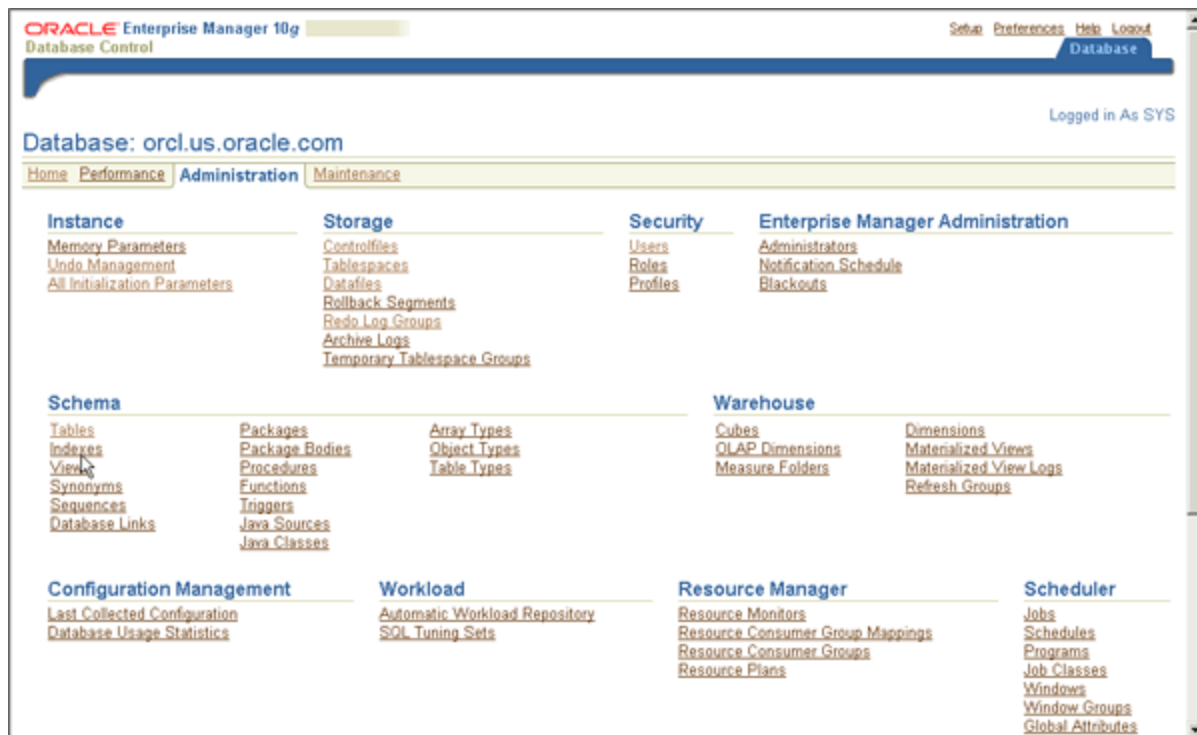
索引是与表关联的可选结构,可用于改进查询的性能。索引提供了对表数据的快速访问路径。可以在表的一个或多个列上创建索引。创建好索引后, Oracle Database 服务器将自动维护和使用它。对表的数据或结构所作的更改会自动合并进所有相关的索引中,它对于用户是完全透明的。

### 查看索引的属性

执行下面列出的步骤,以在您的 FSWNER 模式中查看索引的属性:

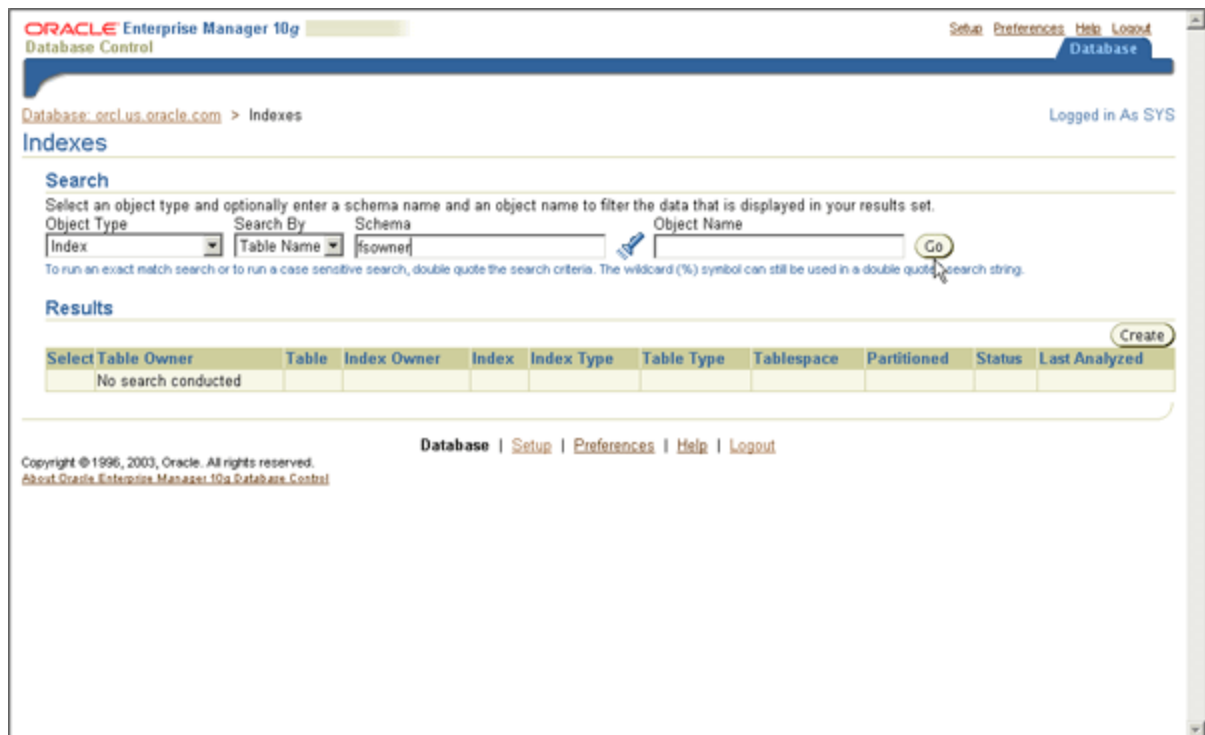
1.

在 Administration 页上的 Schema 部分中单击 Indexes 链接以访问 Indexes 属性页。



2.

出现 Indexes 页。在 SchemaName 域中输入 FSWNER 并单击 Go。



3.

显示出在您定义主键时所创建的索引。通过单击索引名链接，选择在 **EMPLOYEES** 表上创建的 **EMP\_ID\_PK** 索引。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Indexes

Logged in As SYS

### Indexes

**Search**

Select an object type and optionally enter a schema name and an object name to filter the data that is displayed in your results set.

Object Type:  Search By:  Schema:  Object Name:

To run an exact match search or to run a case sensitive search, double quote the search criteria. The wildcard (%) symbol can still be used in a double quoted search string.

**Results**

Select	Table Owner	Table	Index Owner	Index	Index Type	Table Type	Tablespace	Partitioned	Status	Last Analyzed
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	FSOWNER	CUSTOMERS	FSOWNER	CUST_ID_PK	NORMAL	TABLE	FSDATA	NO	Valid	2004-02-04 05:43:17
<input type="radio"/>	FSOWNER	EMPLOYEES	FSOWNER	EMP_ID_PK	NORMAL	TABLE	FSDATA	NO	Valid	2004-02-04 05:43:17
<input type="radio"/>	FSOWNER	ORDERS	FSOWNER	ORD_ID_PK	NORMAL	TABLE	FSDATA	NO	Valid	

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

4.

显示出 EMPLOYEES 表的 EMP\_ID\_PK 索引。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Indexes > Edit Index: FSOWNER.EMP\_ID\_PK

Logged in As SYS

### Edit Index: FSOWNER.EMP\_ID\_PK

**General**

Name:   
 Schema:   
 Tablespace:   
 Index Type: **Normal**  
 Status: **VALID**

**Indexed Table Object**

Index On **Table**  
 Object Name:

**Indexed Table Columns**

Column Name	Data Type	Sorting Order
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	ASC

**General**

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

选择 Indexes 链接以返回到 Indexes 属性页。

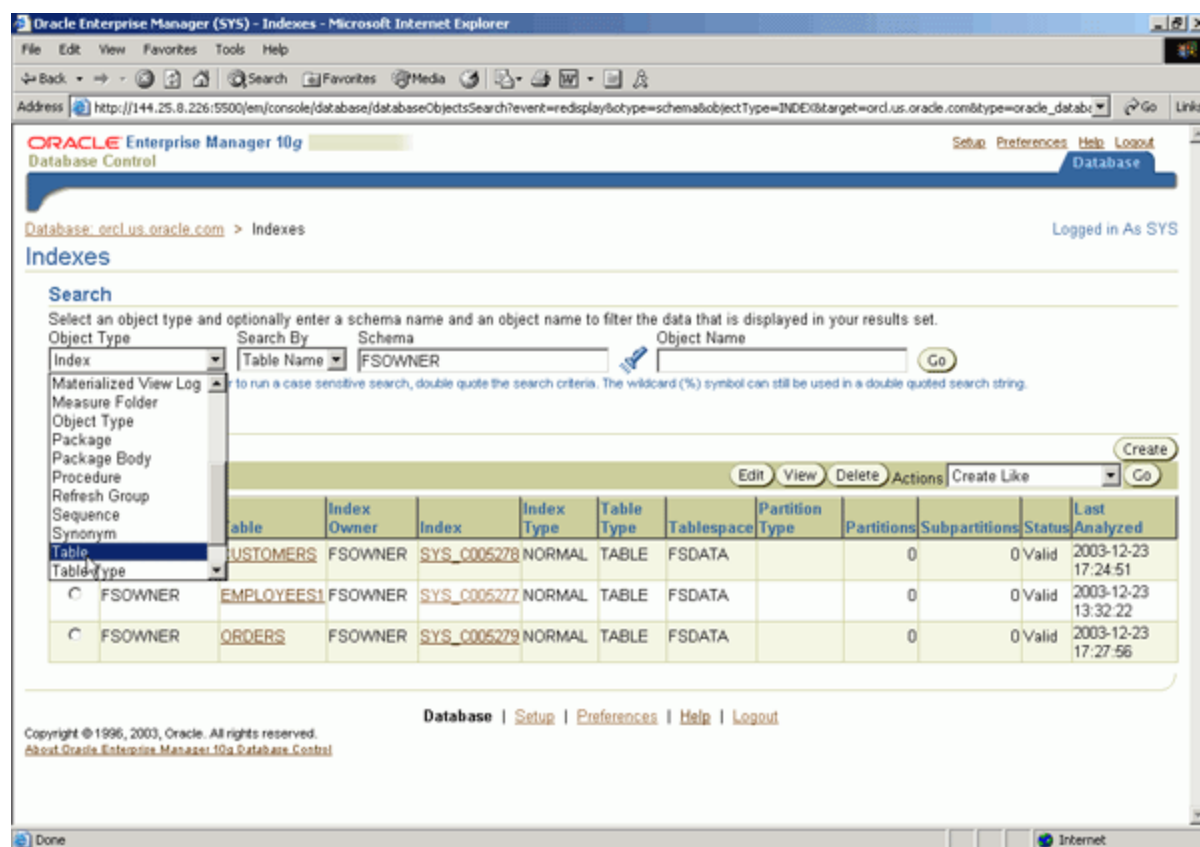
## 创建新索引

在 ORDERS 表的 CUSTOMER\_ID 列上创建一个索引，以使您能够快速访问特定客户的所有订单。该索引将存储在 FSINDEX 表空间中。

执行下面列出的步骤以创建 ORD\_CUSTID\_IDX 索引：

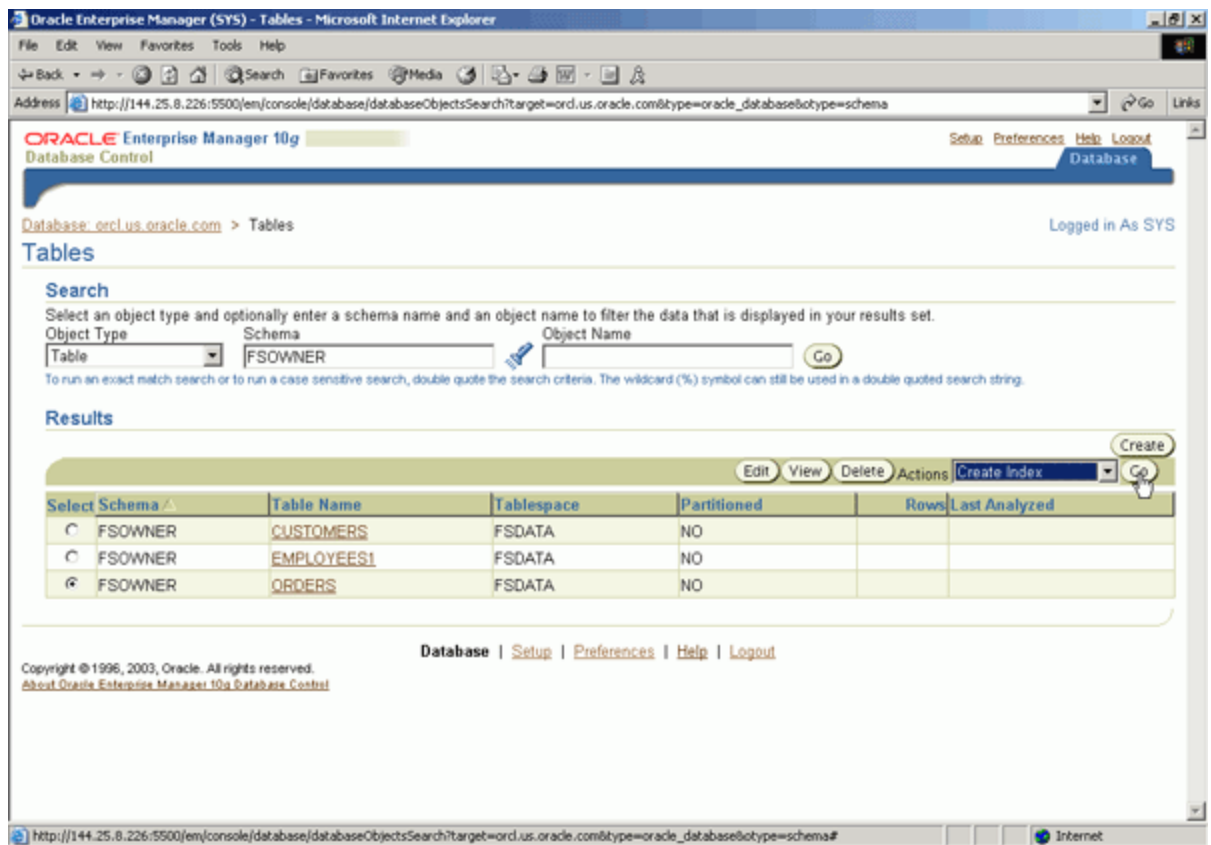
1.

从 Object Type 中选择 Tables。在 Schema 域中输入 FSOWNER 并单击 Go



2.

出现 Tables 页。选择 ORDERS 表并从 Actions 下拉菜单中选择 Create Index。单击 Go。



3.

出现 Create Index 页。在 Name 域中输入 ORD\_CUSTID\_INDX。在 Tablespace 域中输入 fsindex。选择 Standard B-tree 作为索引类型。在 Order 列中输入 1，以选择 CUSTOMER\_ID 列。接受 ASC 作为排序顺序。单击 OK 创建索引。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl > Indexes > Create Index

Logged in As SYS

Create Index

Show SQL Cancel OK

General Storage Options Partitions

Name: ord\_custid\_idx

Schema: FSOWNER

Tablespace: fsindex

Index Type: ☒ Standard - B-tree ☐ Bitmap

Estimate Index Size

Indexed Table Object

Table Name: FSOWNER.ORDERS

Populate Columns

TIP The indexed columns and their orders are indicated by the Order field

Column Name	Data Type	Sorting Order	Order
ORDER_ID	NUMBER	ASC	
ORDER_DATE	DATE	ASC	
ORDER_MODE	VARCHAR2	ASC	
CUSTOMER_ID	NUMBER	ASC	1
DELIVERY_MODE	VARCHAR2	ASC	
ORDER_STATUS	NUMBER	ASC	
SALES_CLERK_ID	NUMBER	ASC	

## 管理视图

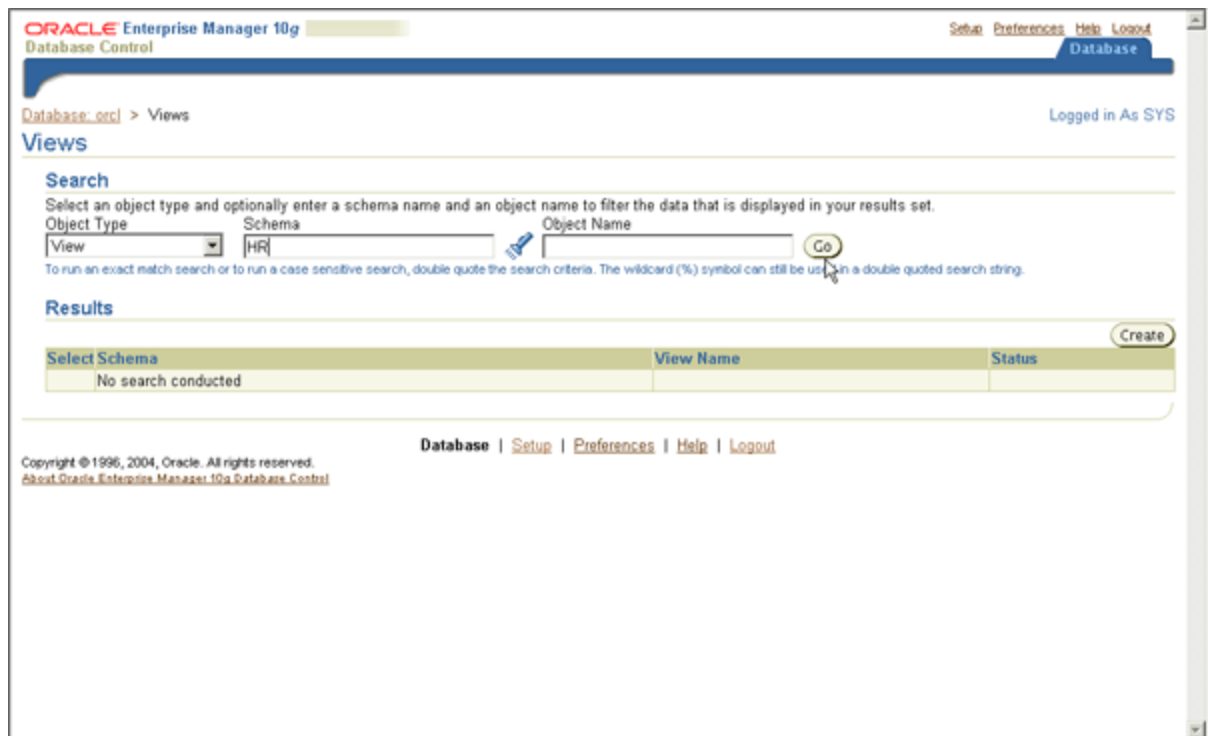
视图是一个或多个表或其他视图中的数据的自定义显示。它们可以被看作存储的查询。视图并不真正包含数据，相反它们是从它们所基于的表中获取它们的数据。这些表被称为视图的基表。与表一样，视图可以通过某些限制条件执行查询、更新、插入和删除操作。在视图上执行的所有操作实际上影响的是视图的基表。通过限制对预先确定的表的行列集的访问，视图提供了一个额外的安全等级。它们还隐藏了数据复杂性并存储复杂的查询。

## 访问视图

执行下面列出的步骤以访问视图：

1.

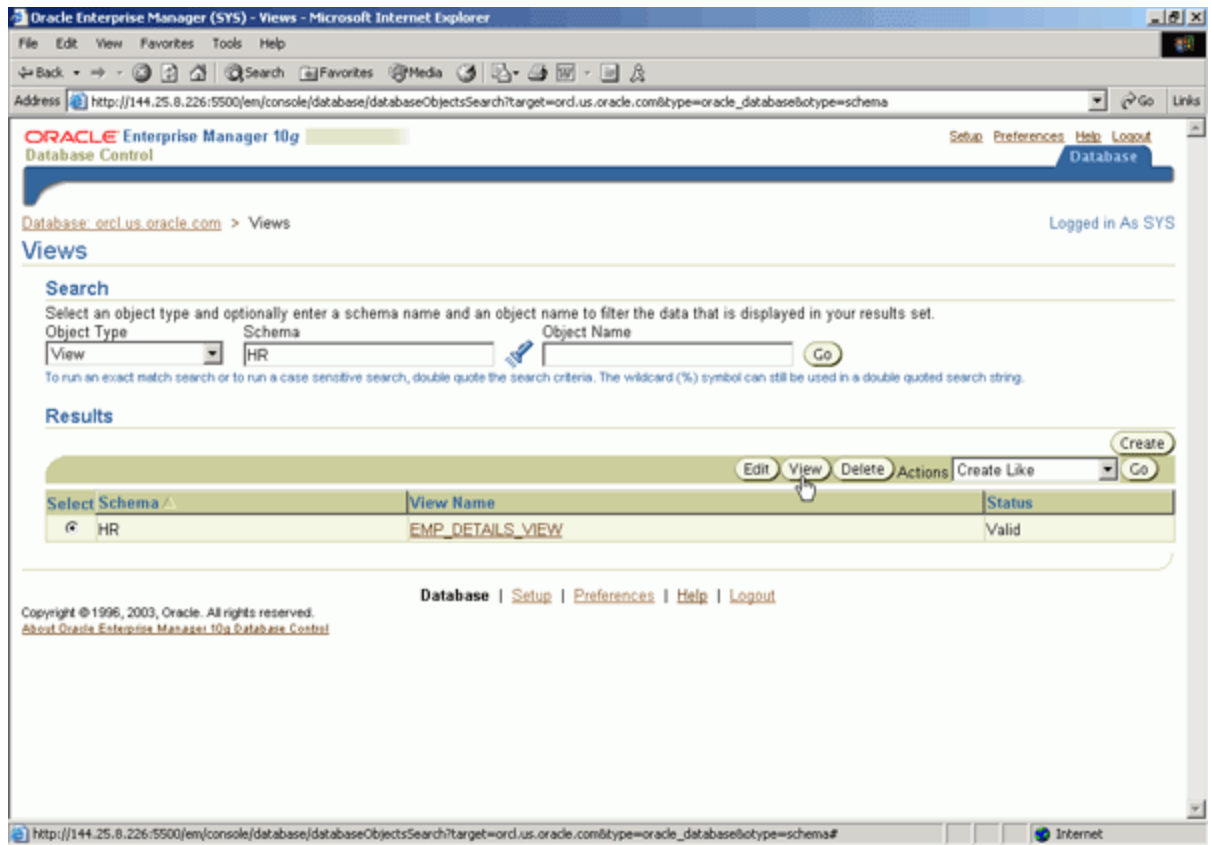
在 Administration 页的 Schema 部分中选择 Views。在 Schema Name 域中输入 HR 并单击 Go。



2.

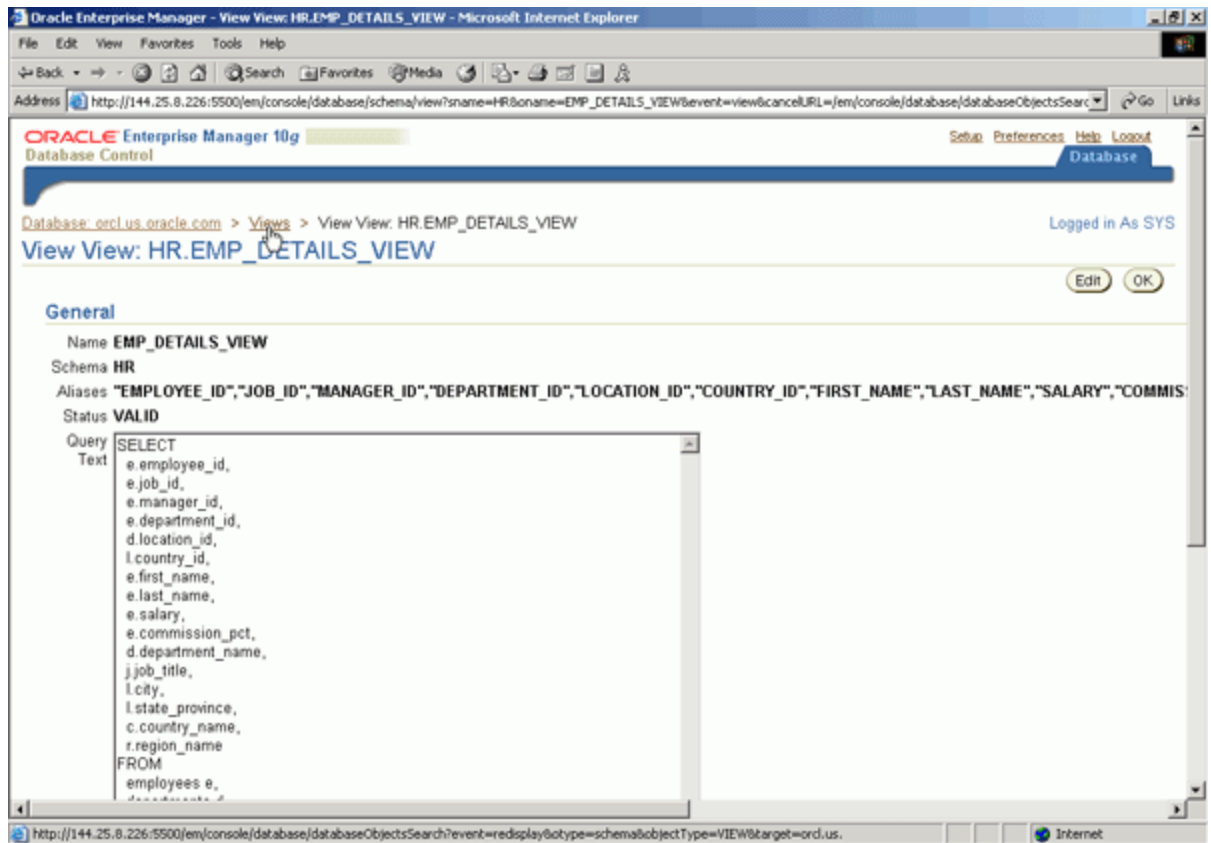
显示了定义在 HR 模式中的表上的视图。选择 EMP\_DETAILS\_VIEW 并单击 View 以查看其定义。





3.

显示 View 页，提供了视图的定义。



选择 Views 链接。

创建新视图

执行下面列出的步骤以创建一个新视图：

1.

在 Views 属性页上单击 Create 。

2.

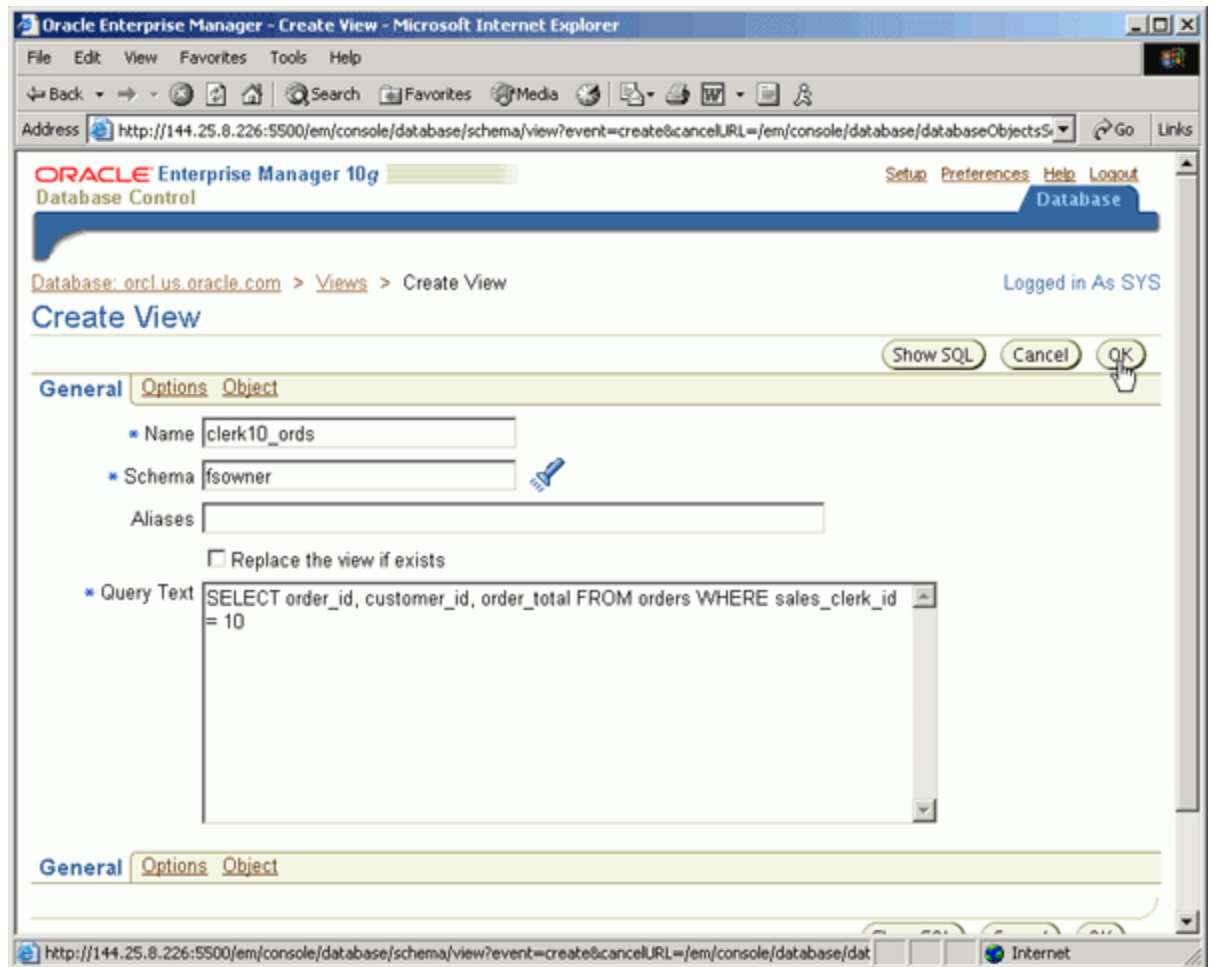
输入下面的信息并单击 OK。

View name:CLERK10\_ORDS

Schema:FSOWNER

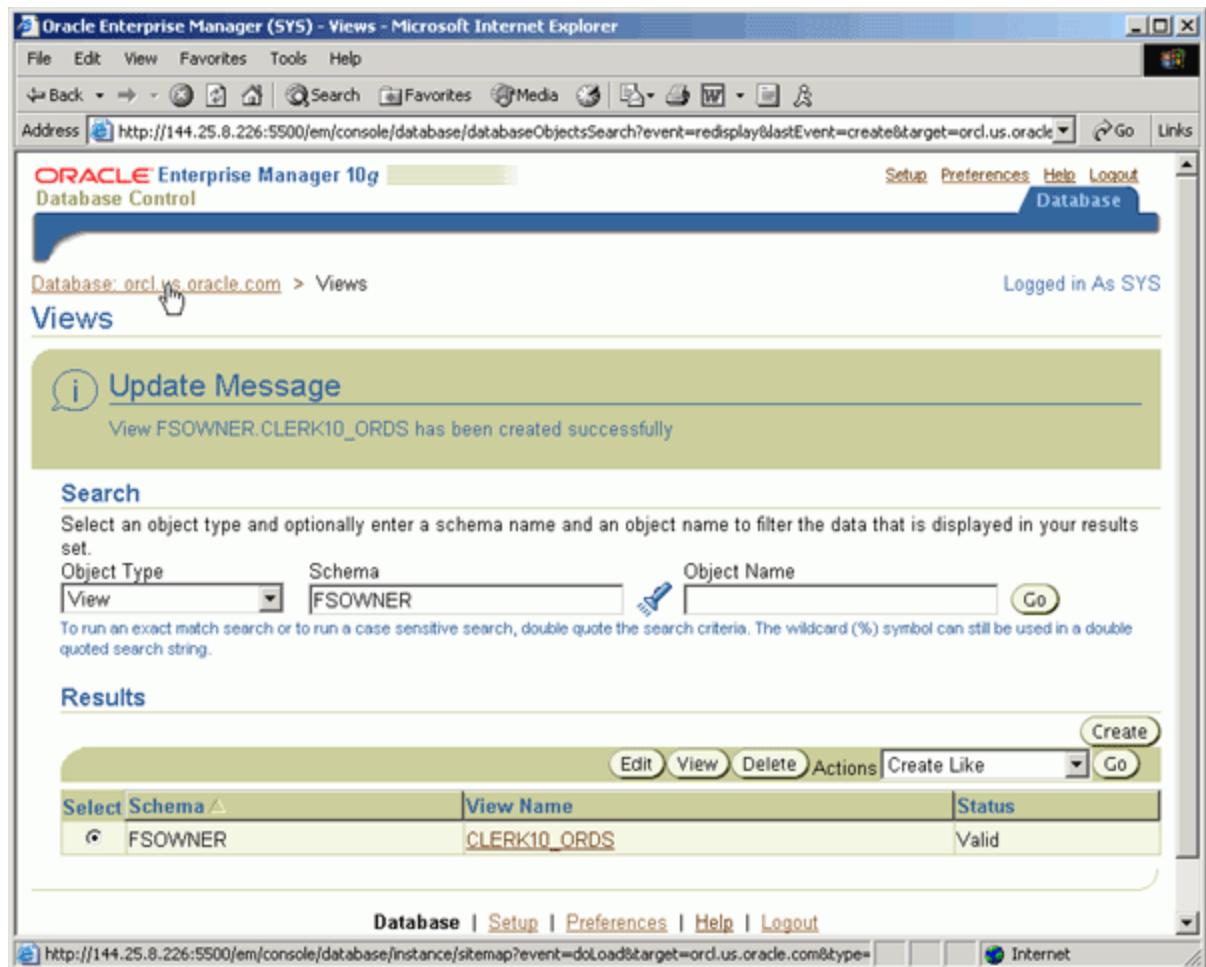
Query text:

SELECT order\_id, customer\_id, order\_total FROM orders WHERE sales\_clerk\_id = 10



3.

显示 Views 页，确认视图已创建。



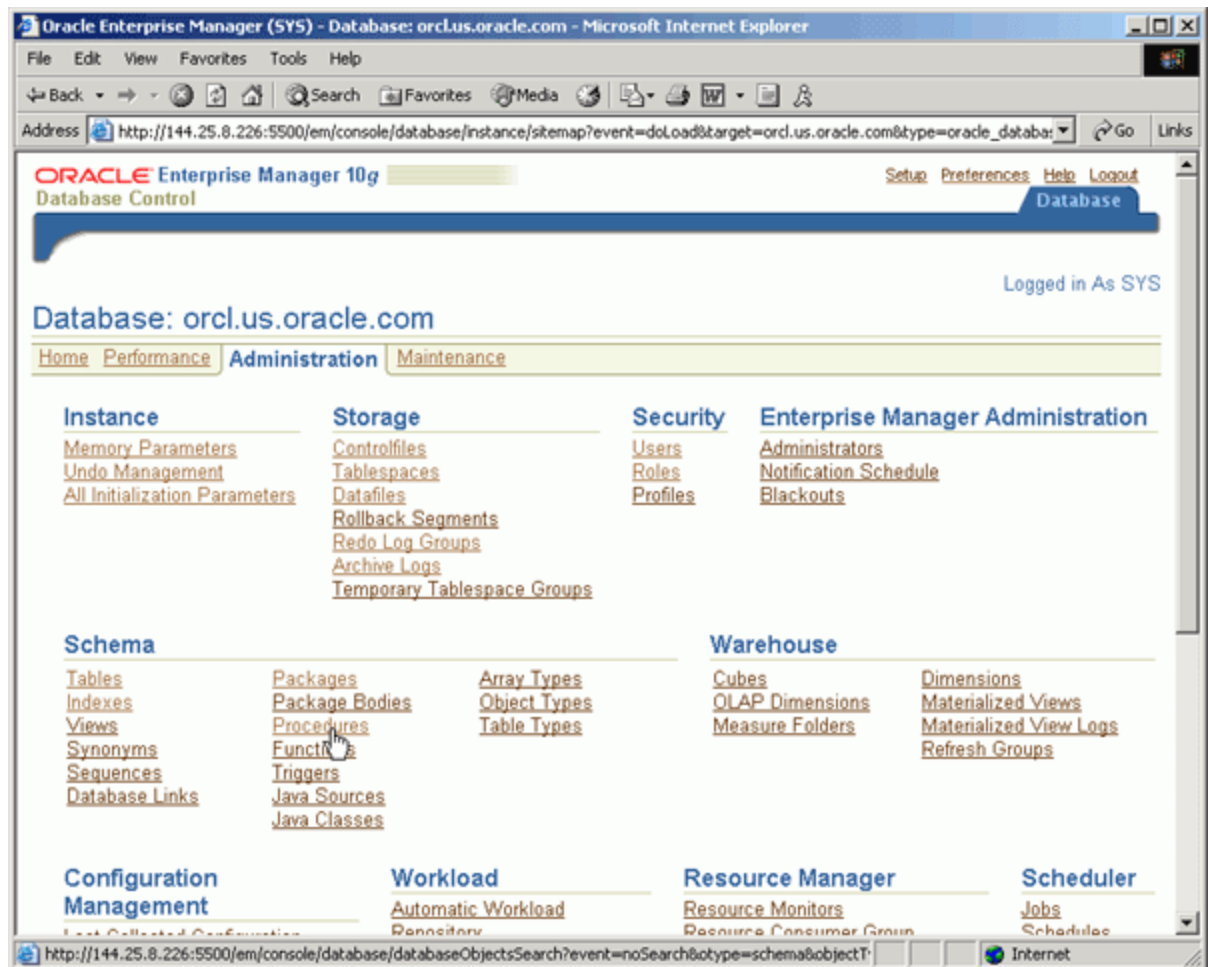
选择 Database 链接。

管理数据库驻留的程序单元

您可以使用 Enterprise Manager 来管理数据库驻留的程序单元，如 PL/SQL 包、过程、触发器和函数、以及 Java 源和类。这些操作包括创建和编译数据库驻留的程序单元、为数据库驻留的程序单元创建别名、授权使用数据库驻留的程序单元、以及显示数据库驻留的程序单元的依赖性。

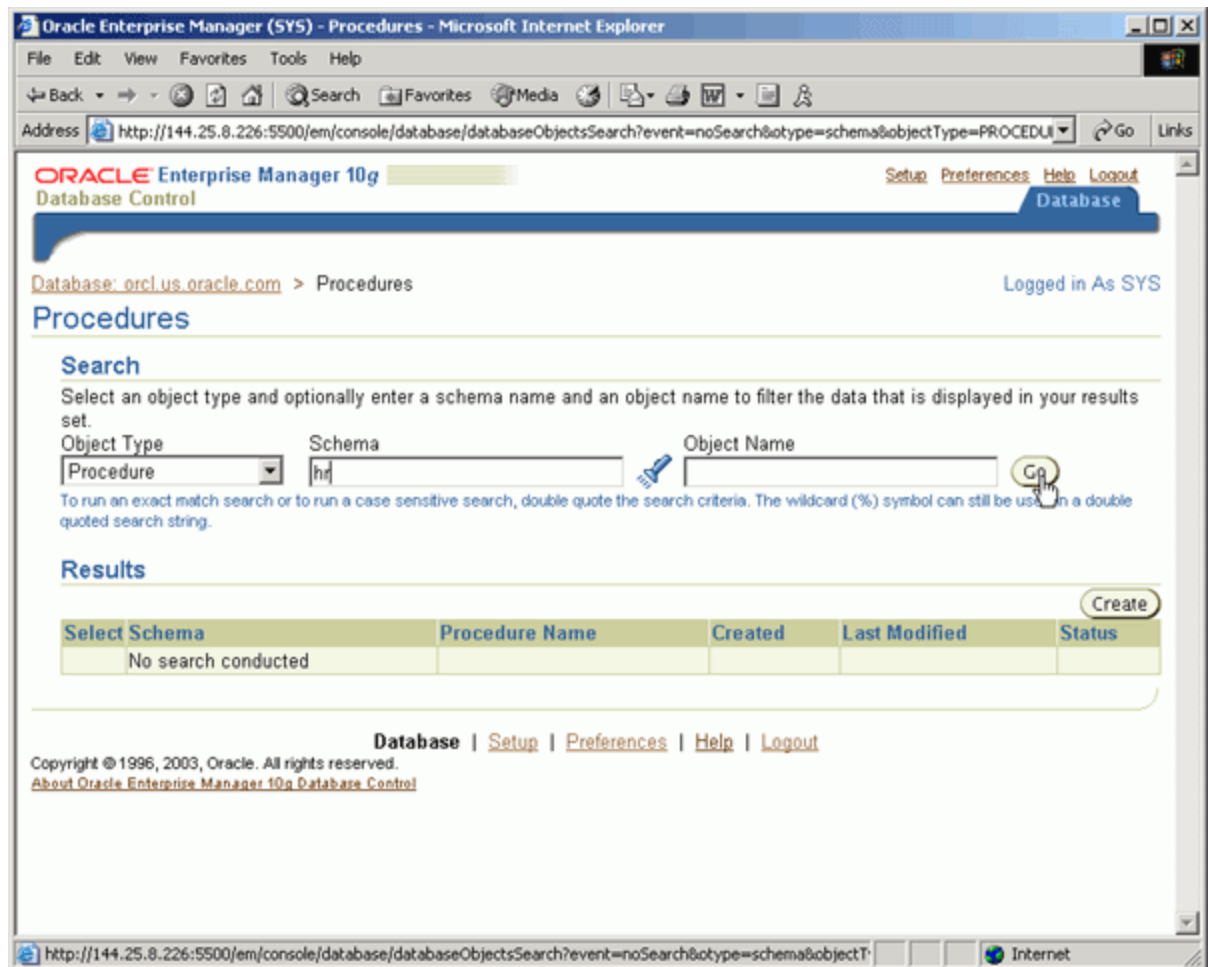
1.

在 Administration 页上的 Schema 部分中单击 Procedures 链接。



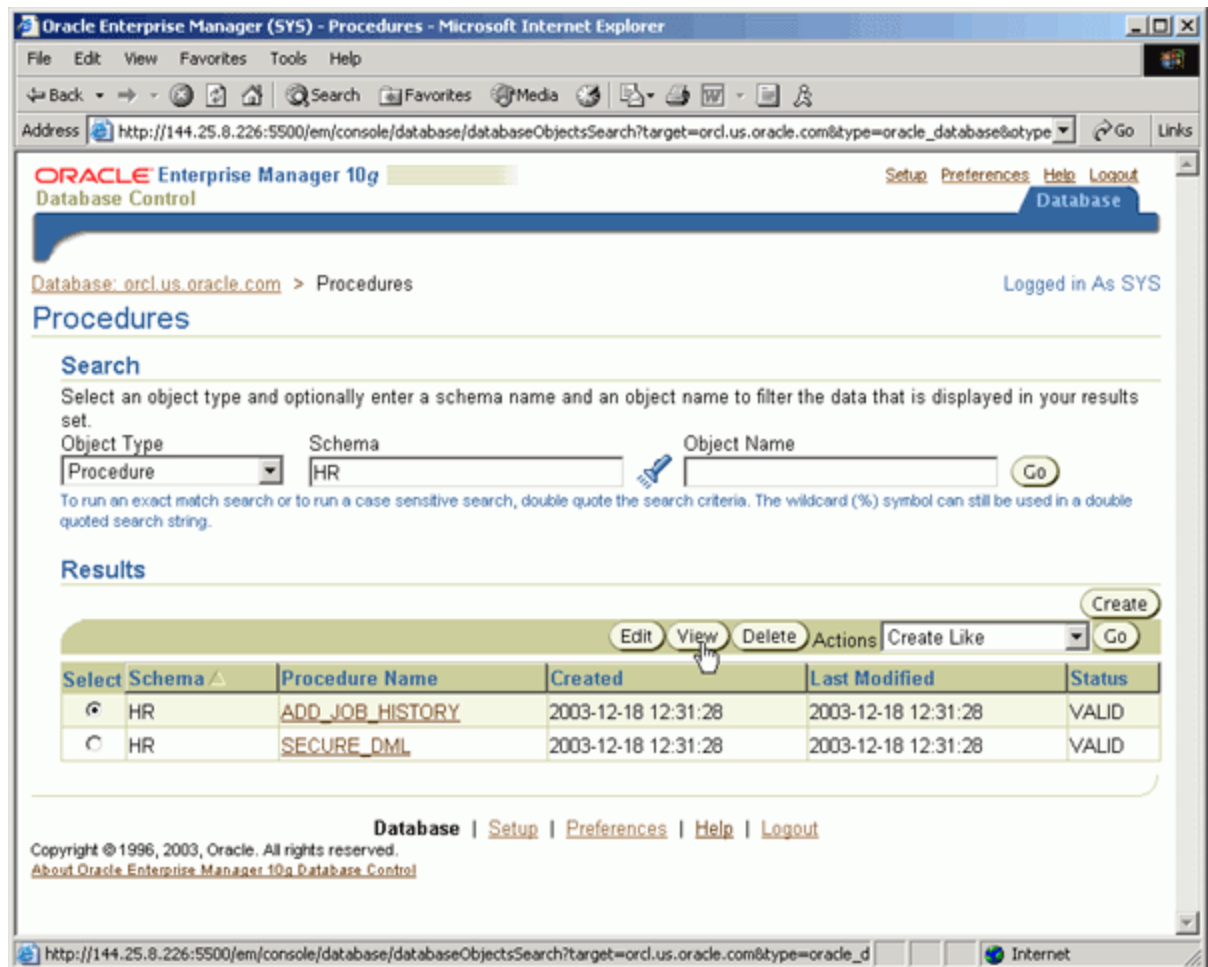
2.

在 Schema 域中输入 hr 并单击 Go。



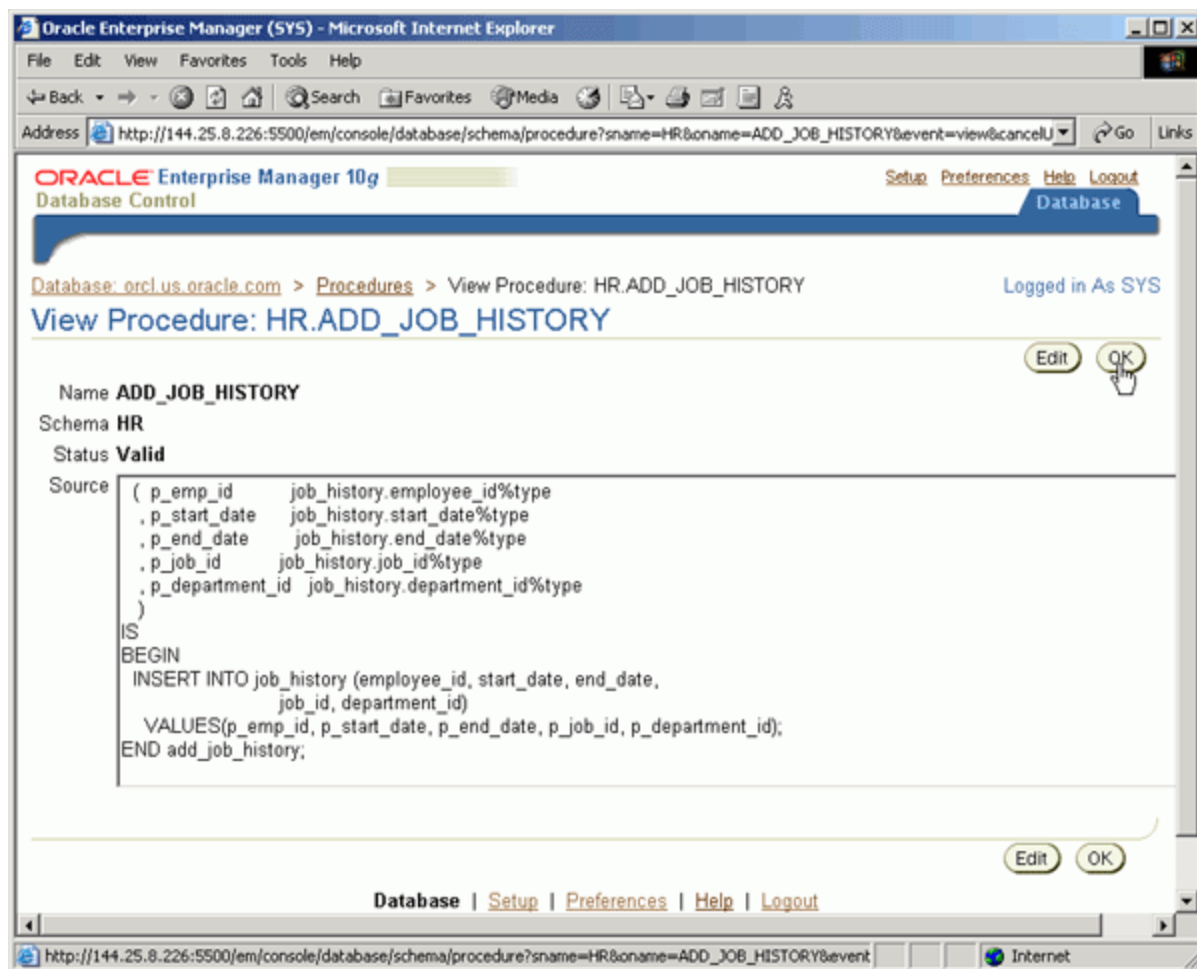
3.

选择 ADD\_JOB\_HISTORY 过程。从下拉菜单中选择 Grant Privileges 并单击 Go。



4.

选择 EXECUTE 作为权限并选择 FSOWNER 作为用户。单击 OK。



### 加载数据到表中

您可以使用 Enterprise Manager 来成批地加载数据到表中。当您有许多数据时，批量加载是方便的。您可以加载来处操作系统文件或其他的数据库的数据。您还可以导出数据到文件中。

一种加载的方法是使用控制 (.ctl) 和数据 (.dat) 文件。这些文件被转化为标准的 SQL\*Loader 文件格式。SQL\*Loader 是一种实用工具，您可以用它来把外部文件的数据加载到 Oracle 数据库的表中。

在本节，您将使用 load\_cust.ctl 文件把客户信息加载到您的 FSOWNER.CUSTOMERS 表中。创建一个名称为 \$HOME/labs 的目录。下载

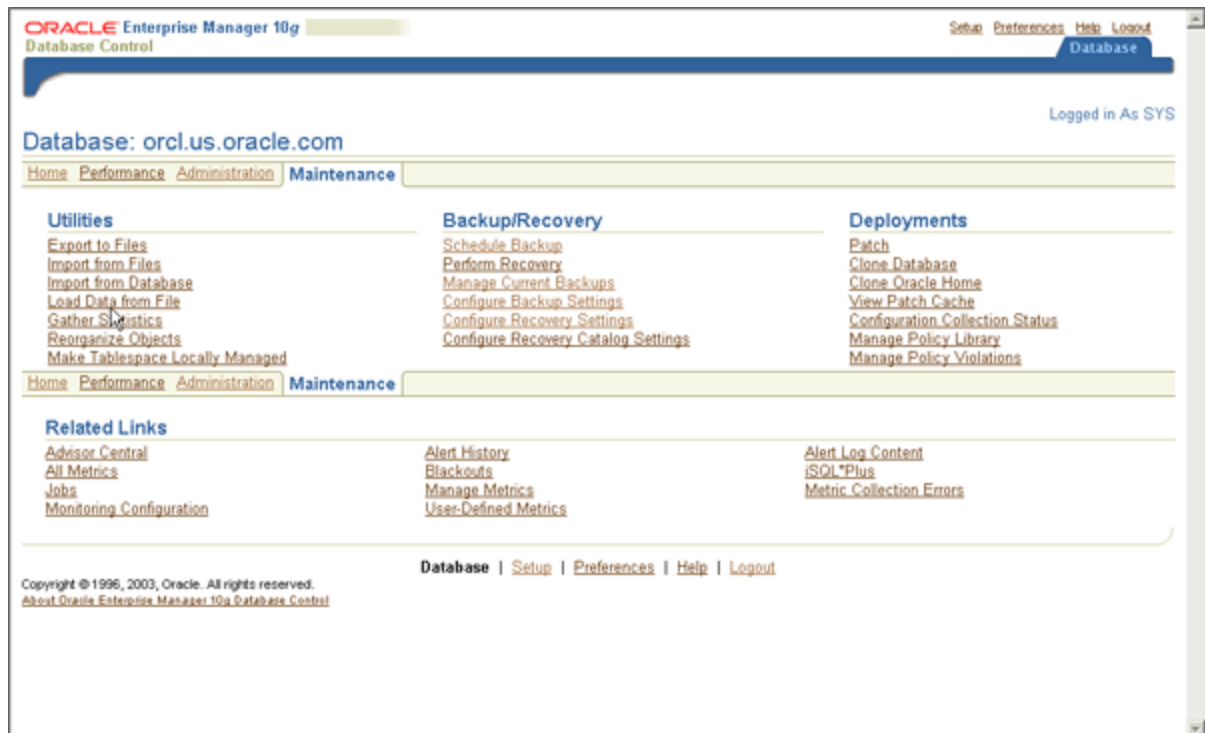
load\_cust.zip

文件并解压缩 load\_cust.ctl 和 load\_cust.dat 文件到 \$HOME/labs 中，以为本节所用。



1.

在 Maintenance 页上的 Utilities 部分中单击 Load Data From File 链接。



2.

出现 Load Data: Control File 页。输入您数据库服务器机器上的控制文件的完整路径。同时输入主机的用户名和密码。单击 Next。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Control File Data File Load Method Options Schedule Review

### Load Data: Control File

Database orcl.us.oracle.com

Cancel Finish Step 1 of 6 Next

A control file is used to describe what will be loaded and how. Specify the full path and name of the control file on the database server machine.

/home/oracle/labs/load\_cust.ctl

#### Host Credentials

• Username oracle

• Password

☒ Save as Preferred Credential

Cancel Finish Step 1 of 6 Next

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

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3.

出现 Load Data: Data File 页。选择 在控制文件中指定的数据文件。单击 Next。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Control File Data File Load Method Options Schedule Review

### Load Data: Data File

Database orcl.us.oracle.com

Cancel Finish Back Step 2 of 6 Next

How would you like to specify the file containing the data?

☒ The data file is specified in the control file

☐ Provide the full path and name on the database server machine

Cancel Finish Back Step 2 of 6 Next

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

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4.

出现 Load Data: Load Method 页。接受默认的 Conventional Path 作为加载方法。单击 Next。



5.

出现 Load Data: Options 页在 Optional Files 部分中选择 Generate log file 页。您可以接受默认的文件名和路径或输入不同的文件名或路径。单击 Next。

Control File   Data File   Load Method   **Options**   Schedule   Review

---

### Load Data: Options

Database **orcl.us.oracle.com** Cancel Finish Back **Step 4 of 6** Next

☐ Limit Number of Rows to Load  
Number of Rows to Load

☐ Skip Initial Rows  
Number of Rows to Skip

☐ Fail jobs only on errors (not on warnings)

#### Load Termination

Maximum Insert Errors for Load Termination

☐ Limit Maximum Discard Records for Load Termination  
Discard Record Maximum

#### Indexes

☐ Allow unusable indexes or index partitions  
☒ Skip index maintenance for direct path load

#### Optional Files

☐ Generate bad file where records which contain errors are stored  
Bad File

☐ Generate discard file where rejected and uninserted records are stored  
Discard File

☒ Generate log file where logging information is to be stored  
Log File

[Show Advanced Options](#)

6.

出现 Load Data: Schedule 页。在 Job Name 域中输入名称并在 Description 域中输入说明。  
选择 Immediately 以立即运行作业。单击 Next。

Control File   Data File   Load Method   Options   **Schedule**   Review

---

### Load Data: Schedule

Database **orcl.us.oracle.com** Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Specify a name and description for the load data job. Specify a date to start the job.

#### Job Parameters

Job Name

Description

#### Job Schedule

##### Start

☒ Immediately  
☐ Later

Date    
(example: Feb 4, 2004)

Time  :  ☐ AM ☒ PM

Cancel Back **Step 5 of 6** Next

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[About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control](#)

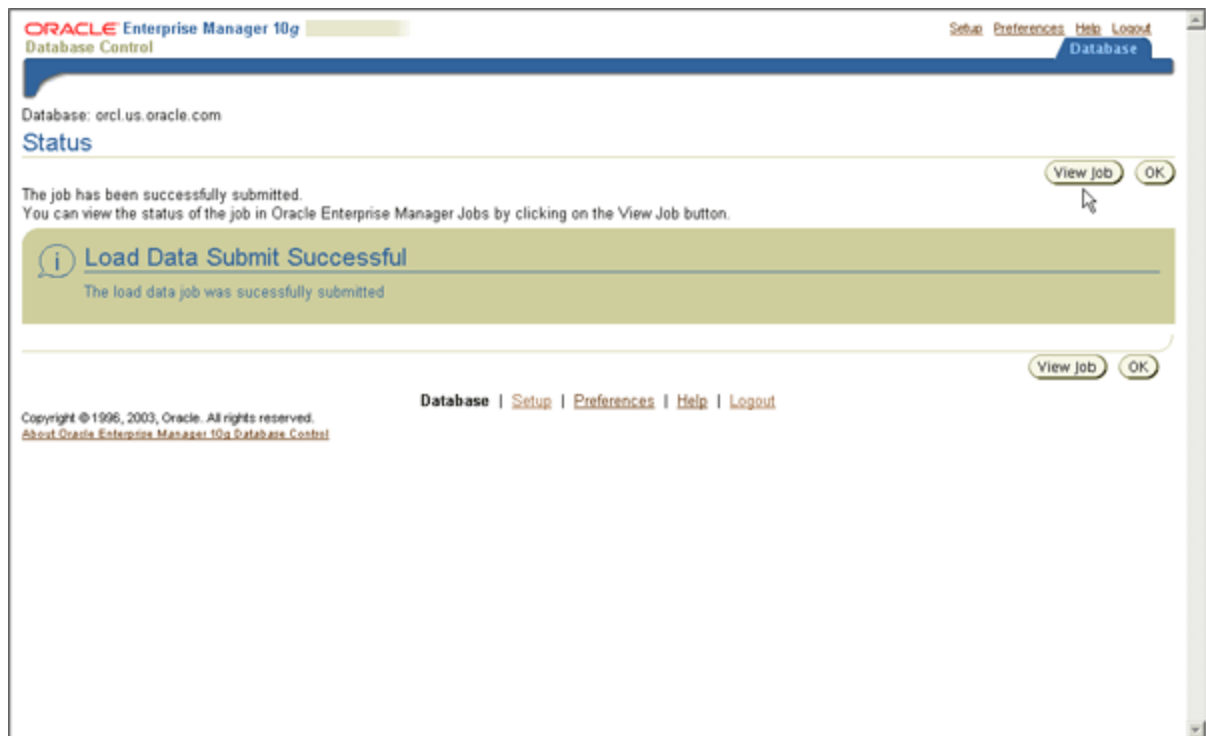
7.

出现 Load Data: Review 页。查看您的文件名和加载方法。如果您想更改一些信息，可以单击 Back 按钮。否则，单击 Submit Job 以开始加载。



8.

出现 Status 页，其中包含一条消息，指示加载数据提交成功。单击 View Job 以查看作业一览表。



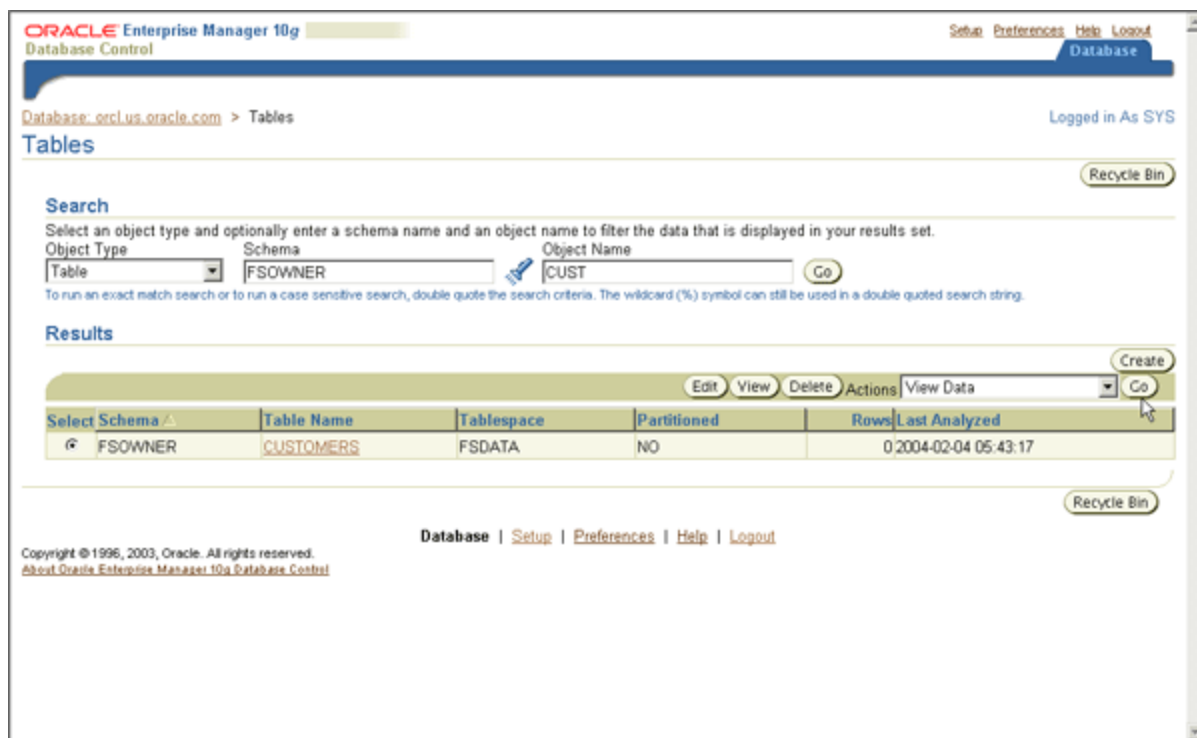
9.

该一览表页将提示作业已成功完成。如果不是这样，您可以在您的作业上的 Logs 标题下方单击来查看日志，也可以直接查看日志文件。



10.

您可以转至 **Tables** 页，并选择表，然后选择 **View Data**，来确认数据加载。单击 **Go**。



11.

您加载的行显示在 **View Data for Table: FSOWNER.CUSTOMERS** 页上。单击 **OK** 返回到 **Tables** 属性页。

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Tables > View Data for Table: F\$OWNER.CUSTOMERS

Logged in As SYS

## View Data for Table: F\$OWNER.CUSTOMERS

Refine Query OK

Query  
SELECT "CUSTOMER\_ID", "CUST\_FIRST\_NAME", "CUST\_LAST\_NAME", "STREET\_ADDRESS", "CITY", "STATE", "POSTAL\_CODE", "PHONE\_NUMBER"  
FROM "F\$OWNER"."CUSTOMERS"

Result	CUSTOMER_ID	CUST_FIRST_NAME	CUST_LAST_NAME	STREET_ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	POSTAL_CODE	PHONE_NUMBER
	101	Spiller	James	514 W Superior St	Kokomo	IN	46901	555.555.1221
	102	Venkatesan	Chandru	2515 Bloyd Ave	Indianapolis	IN	46218	555.555.1220
	103	Wilcox	Larry	8768 N State Rd 37	Bloomington	IN	47404	555.555.1219
	104	Haley	Trevor	6445 Bay Harbor Ln	Indianapolis	IN	46254	555.555.1218
	105	Goodman	Joel	4019 W 3Rd St	Bloomington	IN	47404	555.555.1217
	106	Hannah	Matthias	1608 Portage Ave	South Bend	IN	46616	555.555.1216
	107	Matthew	Cruise	23943 Us Highway 33	Elkhart	IN	46517	555.555.1215
	108	James	Mason	136 E Market St # 800	Indianapolis	IN	46204	555.555.1214
	109	Christian	Cage	1905 College St	South Bend	IN	46628	555.555.1213

Refine Query OK

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout



## 官方资料：Oracle 10g DBA 学习手册(八)

### 第 9 章：执行备份和恢复

#### 目的

本章向您介绍通过 Enterprise Manager 执行的 Oracle Database 备份和恢复操作。

#### 配置

#### 闪回恢复区和 ARCHIVELOG 模式

闪回恢复区是为 Oracle 数据库中的所有与恢复相关的文件和活动提供的一个统一的存储位置。将数据库从介质故障中完全恢复过来所需的全部文件都属于闪回恢复区。可以在闪回恢复区中创建的与恢复相关的文件包括：存档重做日志文件、控制文件、由恢复管理器 (RMAN) 创建的备份、闪回日志和修改跟踪文件。Oracle 推荐在与数据库文件所在相同的磁盘上创建修改跟踪文件。实际上，如果您安装了 OMF，并执行了启用修改跟踪的命令，那么将自动在为数据库文件指定的目录中创建跟踪文件。

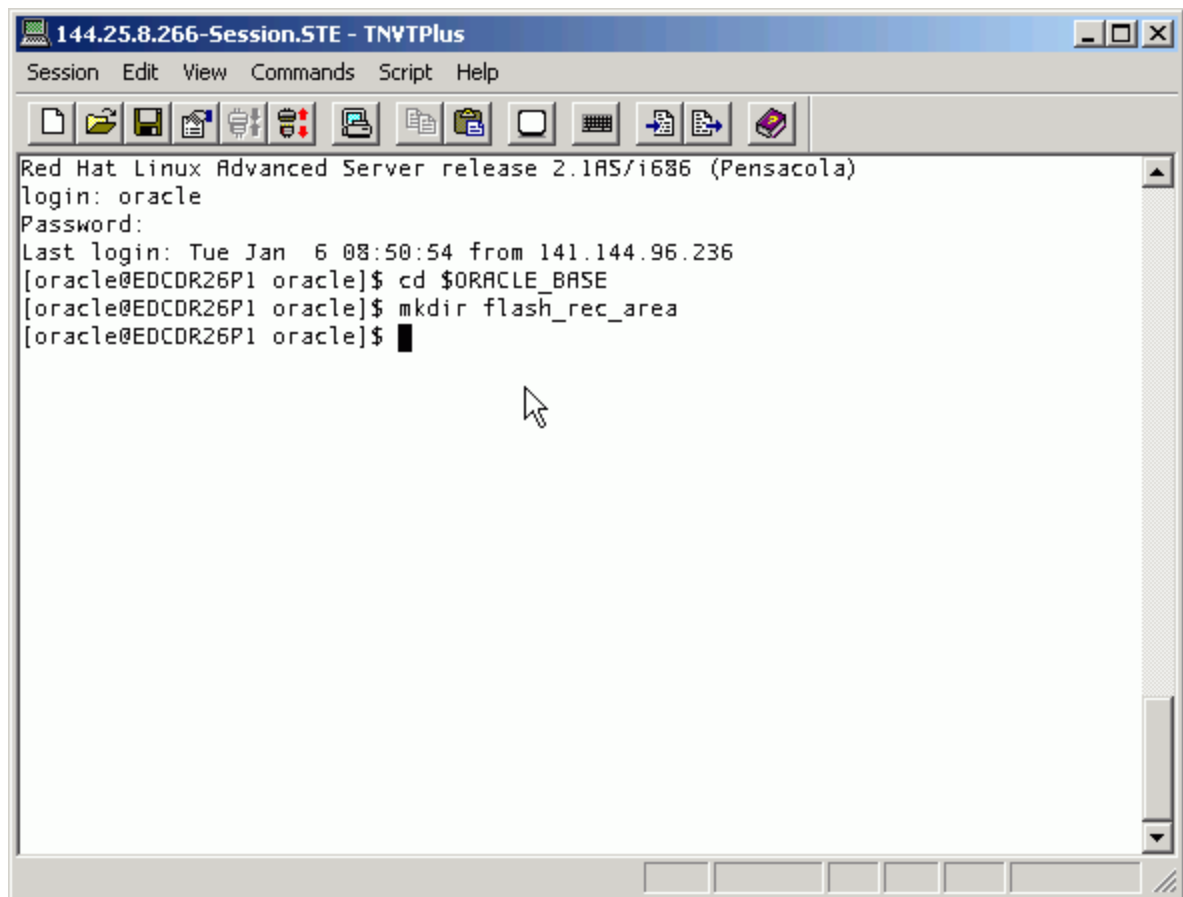
通过分配一个存储位置并将相关的恢复文件统一在一个特定的区域内，Oracle 数据库服务器使数据库管理员不必再管理由这些组件创建的磁盘文件。

当创建闪回恢复区时，您可以选择一个目录、文件系统或自动存储管理磁盘组来存放文件，并为闪回恢复区中用于存储所有文件的最大空间设置一个磁盘限额。您必须选择一个足够大的区域，以容纳所需的磁盘限额。当接近磁盘空间界限时，Oracle 服务器可以根据 RMAN 保留策略的界限来删除非必要的文件，为新文件腾出空间。

闪回恢复区应该在一个与工作区分离的磁盘上，其中存储着在增量备份中使用的活动数据库文件（如数据文件、控制文件、在线重做日志和修改跟踪文件）。将闪回恢复区和工作区置于相同的磁盘上，当出现磁盘故障时，很容易使您同时丢失活动的数据库文件以及备份。当您创建数据库时，可以配置闪回恢复区和 ARCHIVELOG 模式。如果您在创建数据库时没有执行这些任务，那么请按照以下步骤来配置闪回恢复区和 ARCHIVELOG 模式：

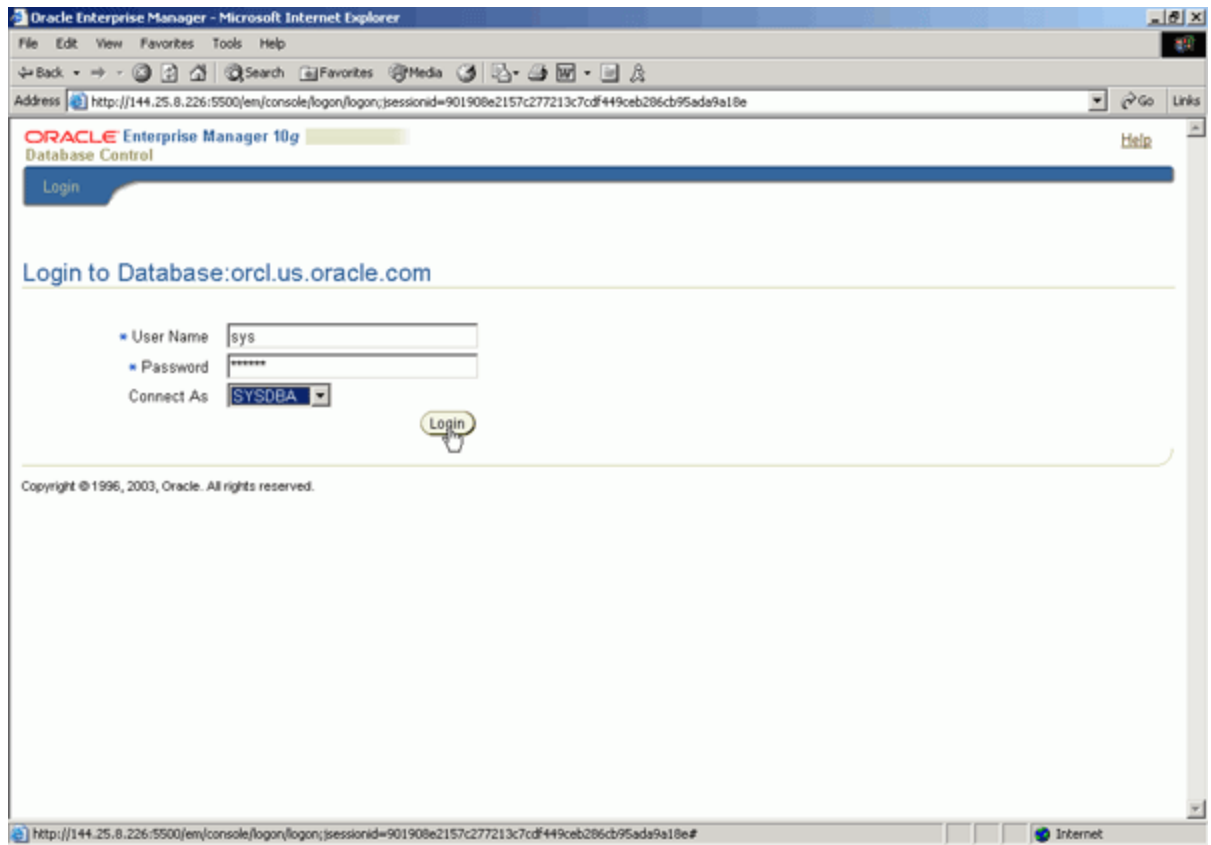
#### 1.

在操作系统提示符下为闪回恢复区创建一个目录。执行下列命令：`cd $ORACLE_BASE mkdir flash_rec_area`



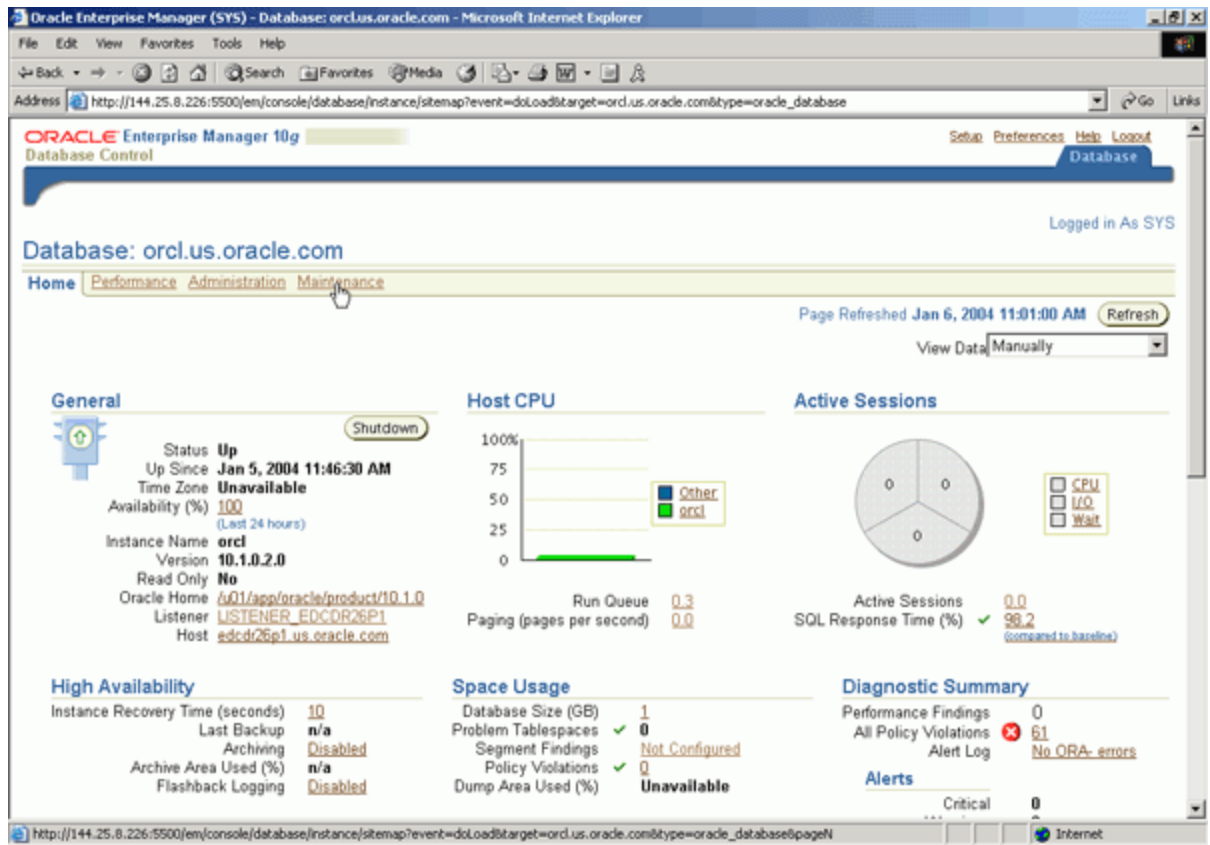
2.

打开浏览器，并指定用户名为 **SYS**，口令为 **SYSDBA**，以登录 Enterprise Manager Database Console。单击 **Login**。



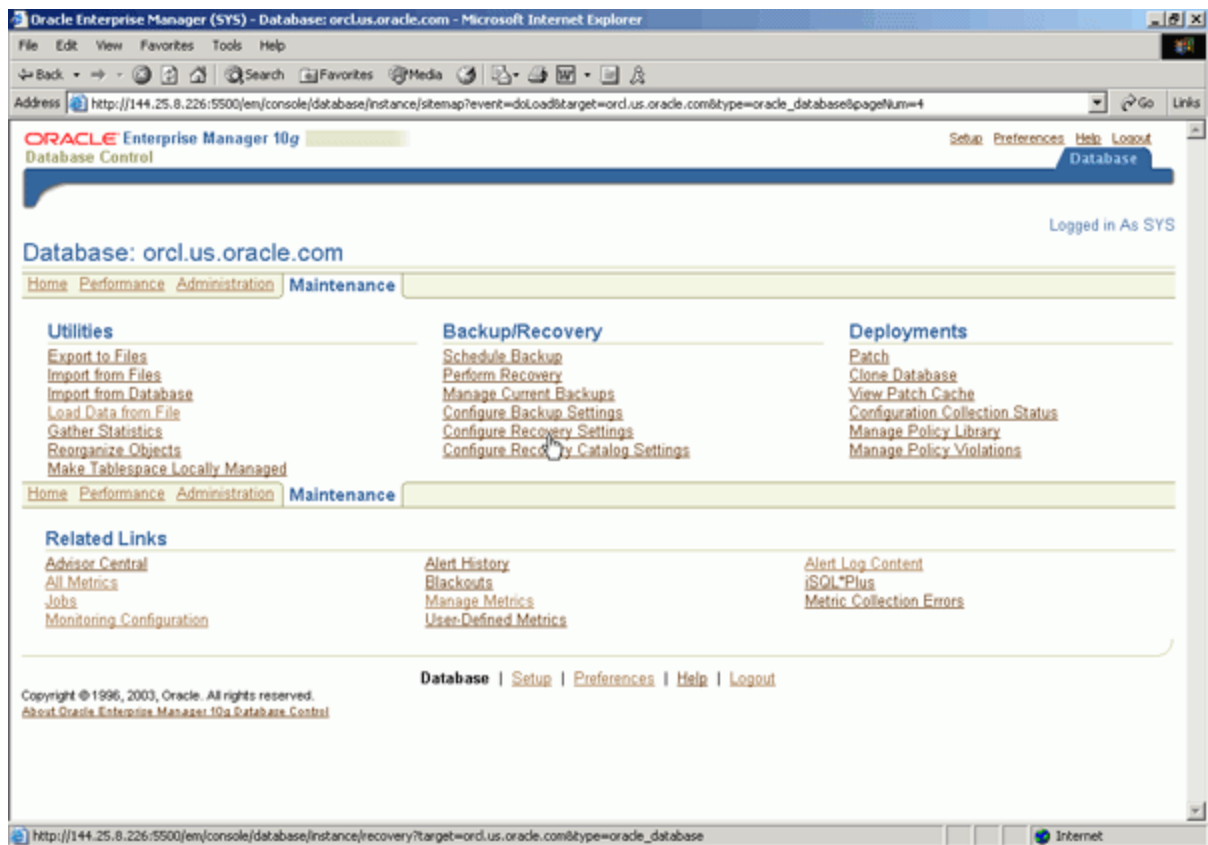
3.

单击 Oracle Database Home 页面上的 Maintenance。



4.

在 Backup/Recovery 部分中选择 Configure Recovery Settings。您可以使用 Configure Recovery Settings 页面来配置恢复实用工具的设置，包括闪回恢复区。



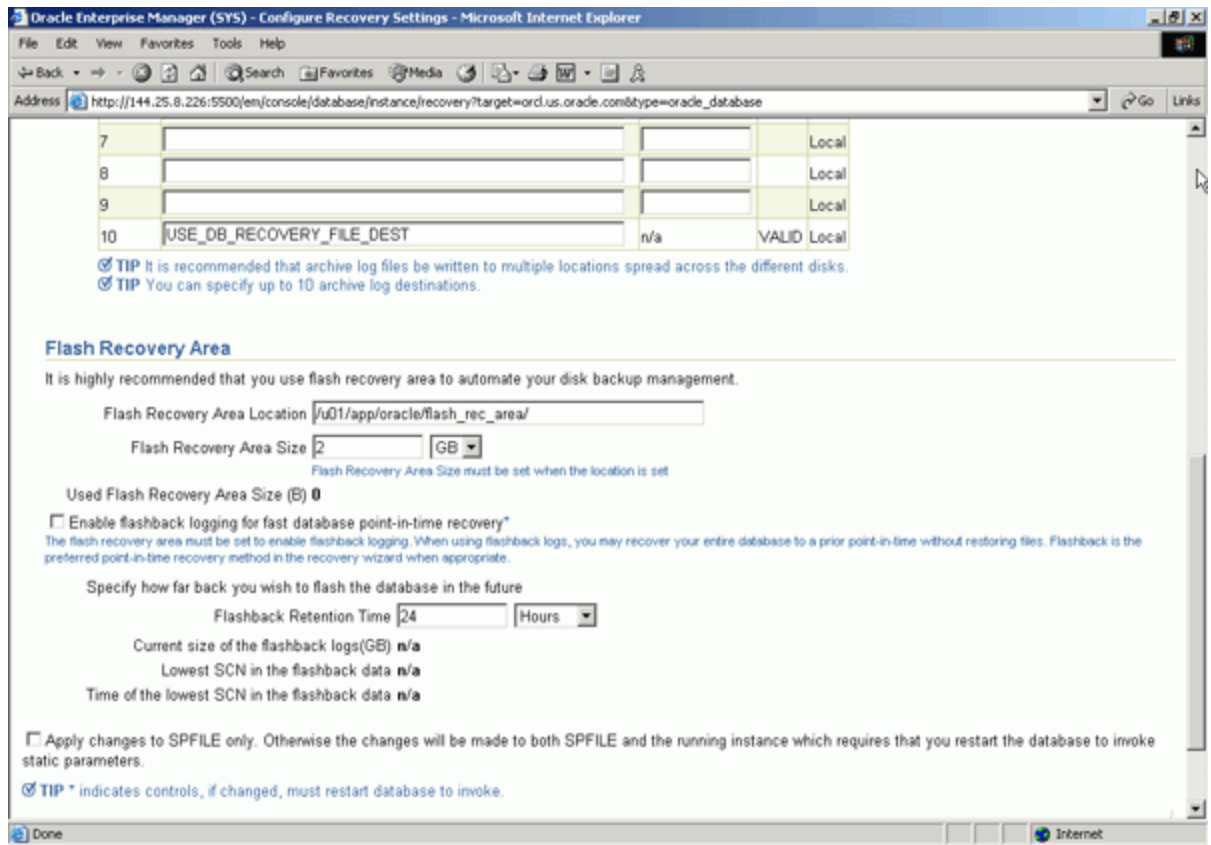
5.

出现 **Configure Recovery Settings** 页面。滚动至 **Flash Recovery Area** 部分。在相应字段中输入下列值来配置闪回恢复区：

**Flash Recovery Area Location:**

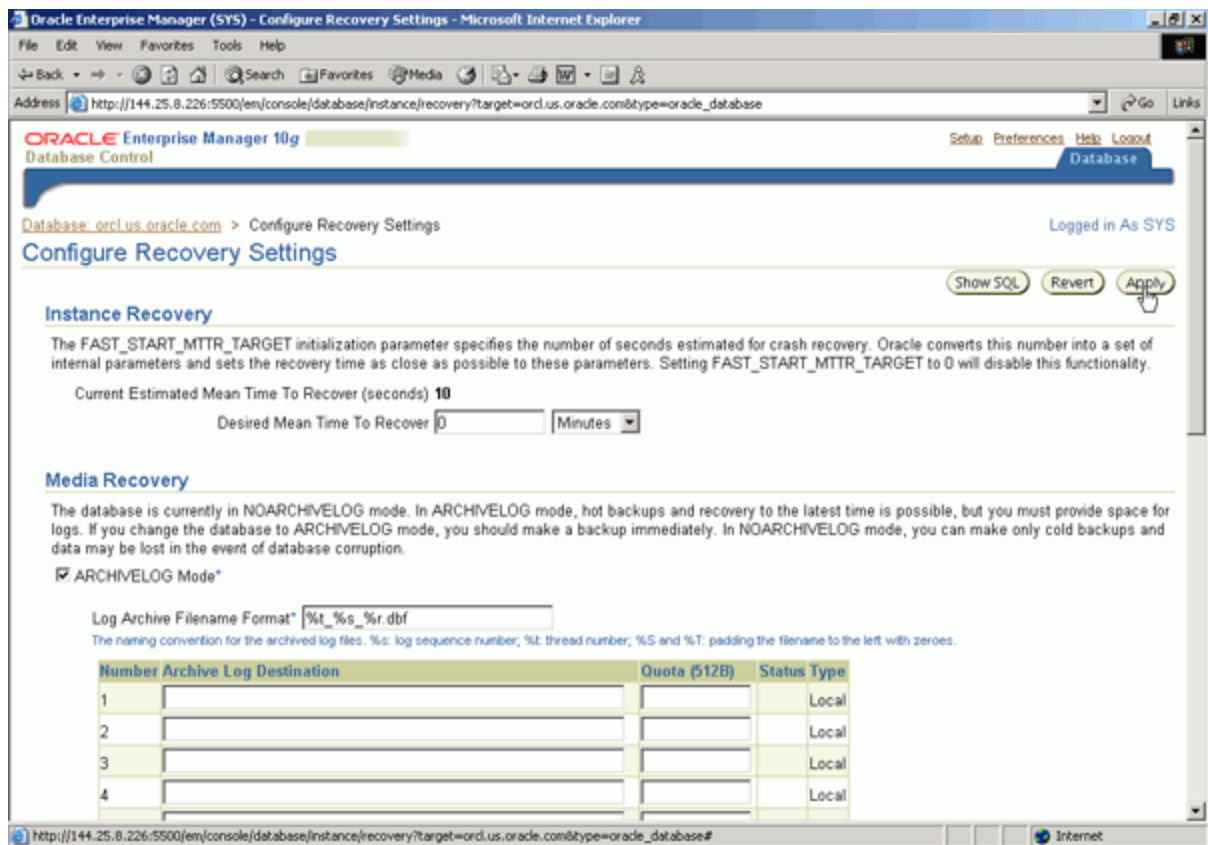
**Flash Recovery Area Size:**

向上滚动至窗口顶部。



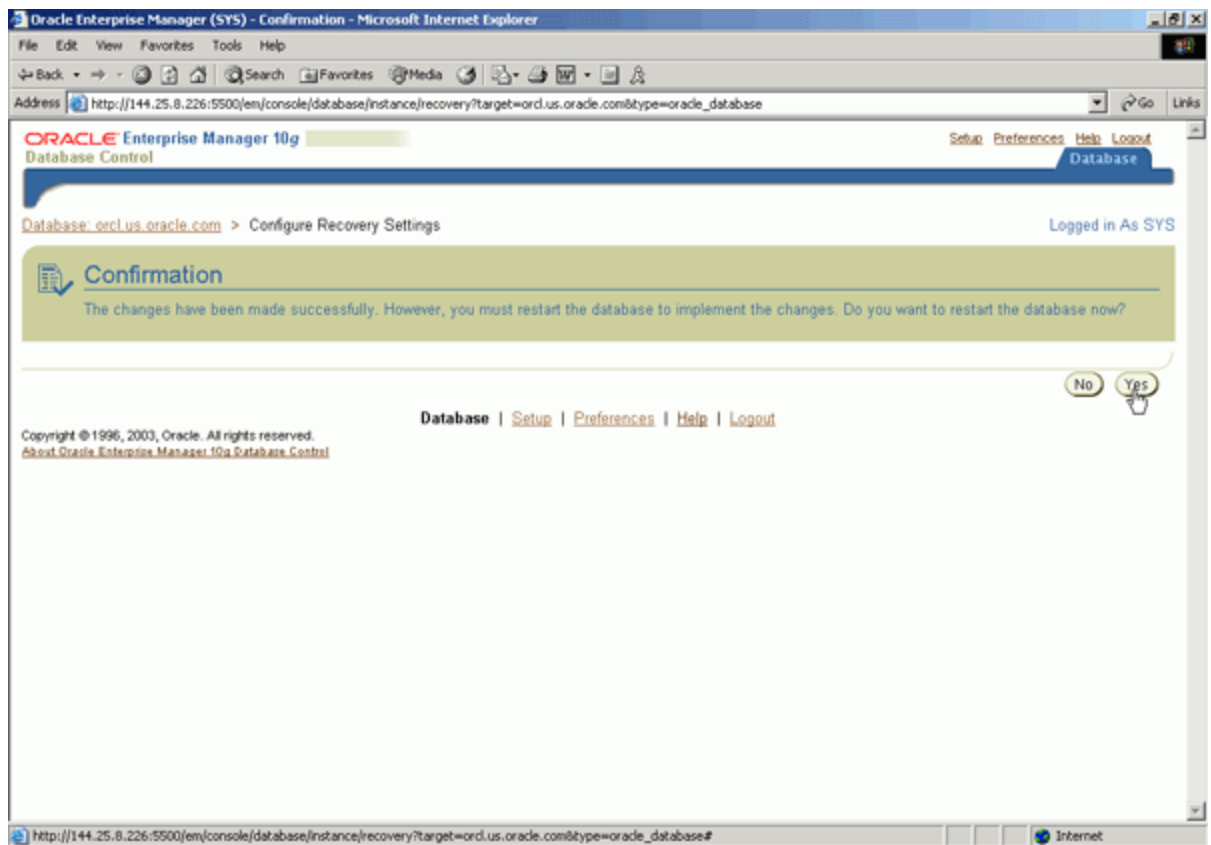
6.

选中 Archive Log Mode，为数据库配置 ARCHIVELOG 模式。单击 Apply。



7.

显示一条确认修改的消息。要完成 ARCHIVELOG 模式的配置，必须关闭数据库例程。单击 Yes，关闭例程并重新启动它。



8.

显示 Restart Database:Specify Host and Target Database Credentials 页面。输入主机证书和数据库证书。单击 OK。



Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Restart Database: Specify Host and Target Database Credentials - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address [http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/instance/changeState?event=restartDBWithIPAndMountState&target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\\_database](http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/instance/changeState?event=restartDBWithIPAndMountState&target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=oracle_database) Go Links

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Database: [orcl.us.oracle.com](#) > Restart Database: Specify Host and Target Database Credentials Logged in As SYS

### Restart Database: Specify Host and Target Database Credentials

Specify the following credentials in order to restart the database.

#### Host Credentials

Specify the OS user name and password to login to target database machine.

- Username
- Password

#### Database Credentials

Specify the credentials for the target database.  
To use OS authentication, leave the user name and password fields blank.

- Username
- Password
- Database
- Connect As
- ☒ Save as Preferred Credential

Note that you need to login to the database as SYSDBA or SYSOPER in order to restart the database.

Cancel OK

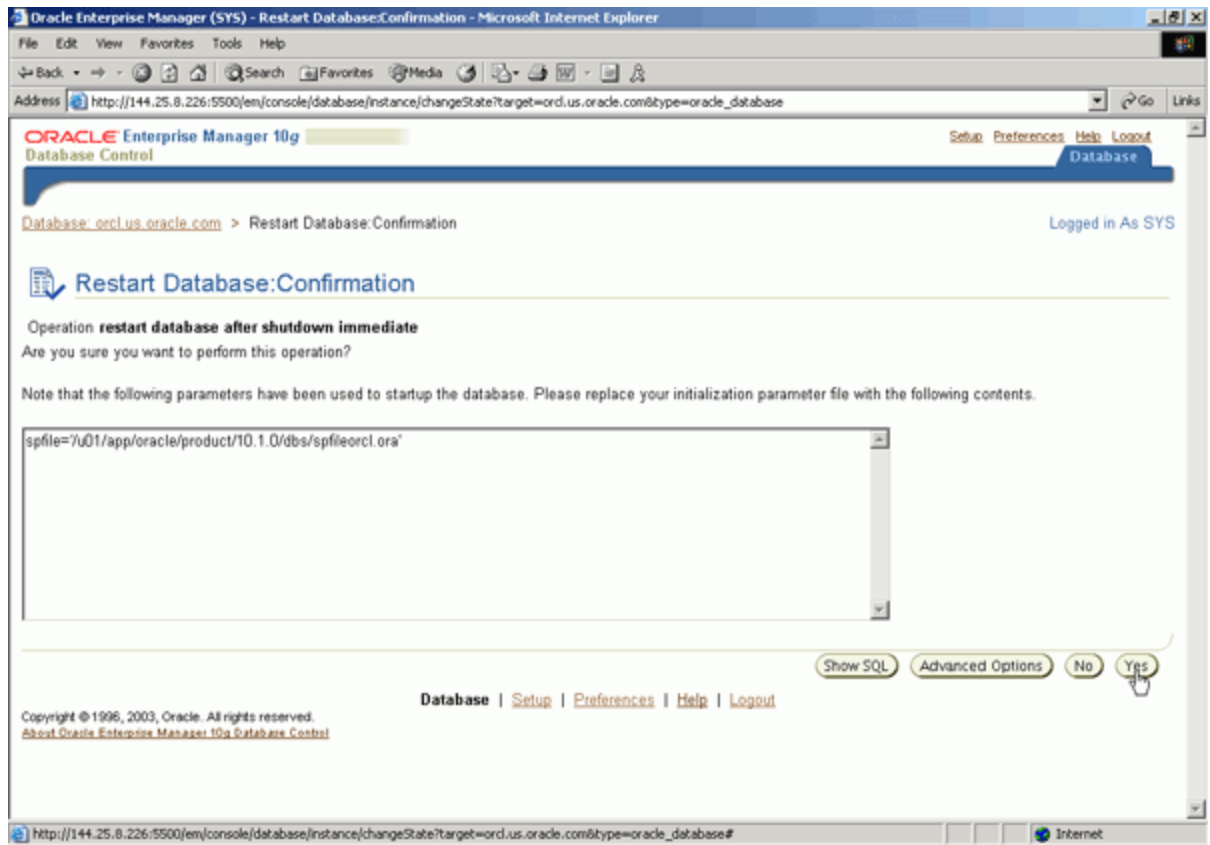
Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

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[About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control](#)

<http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/instance/changeState?event=restartDBWithIPAndMountState&target=orcl.us.oracle.com> Internet

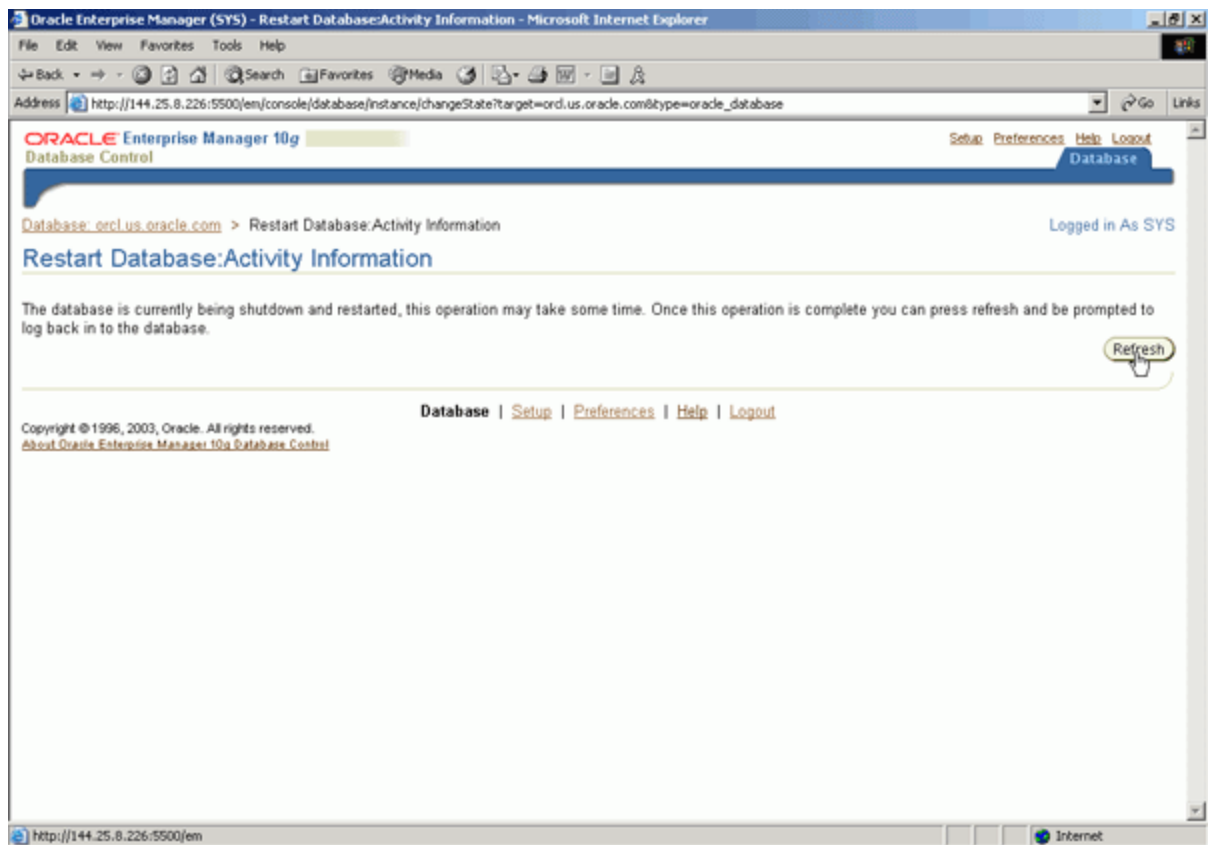
9.

显示 Restart Database:Confirmation 页面。单击 Yes，关闭例程并重新启动它。



10.

显示 Restart Database:Activity Information 页面。单击 Refresh，登录 Enterprise Manager Database Control。



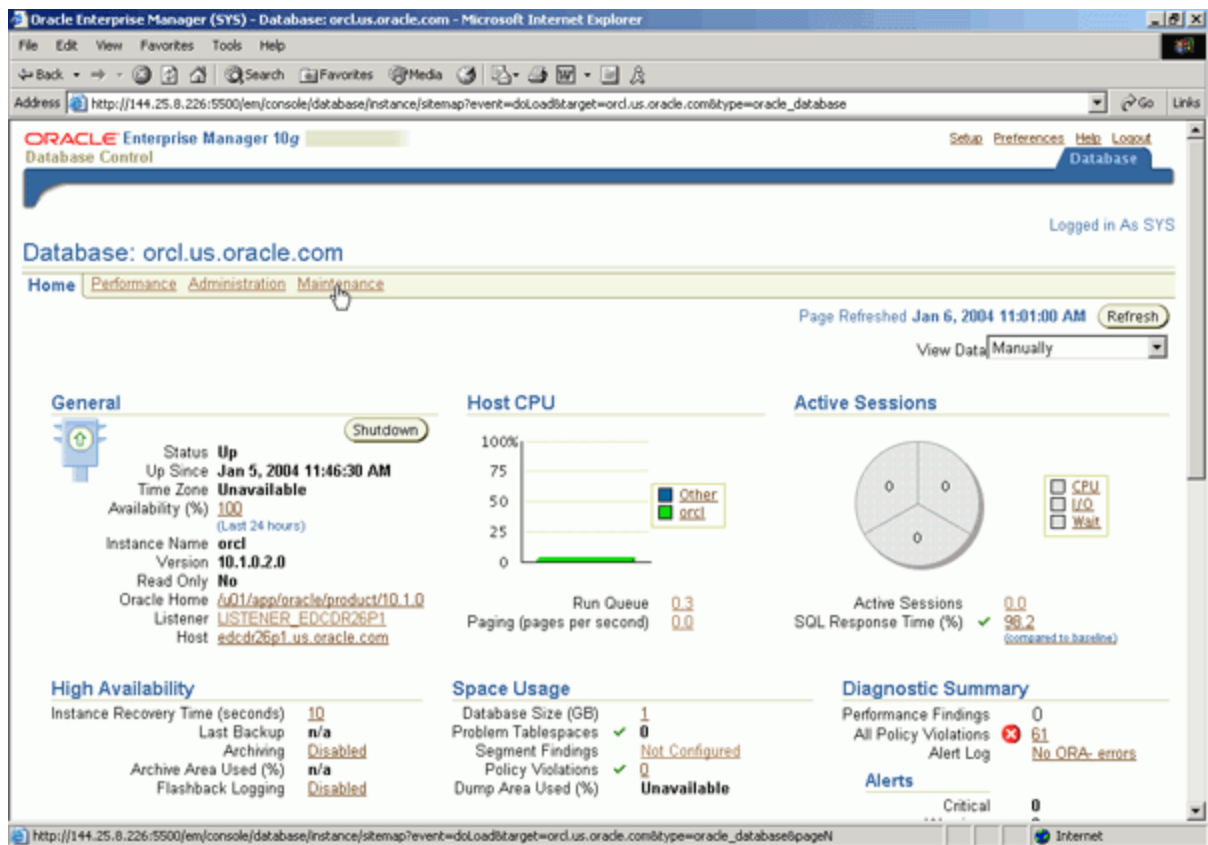
## 配置 备份设置和策略

您可以配置许多设置和策略来确定如何存储备份、备份哪些数据、如何执行备份，以及备份在从恢复区中清除之前保留多久。

您还可以配置特性来提高备份性能。

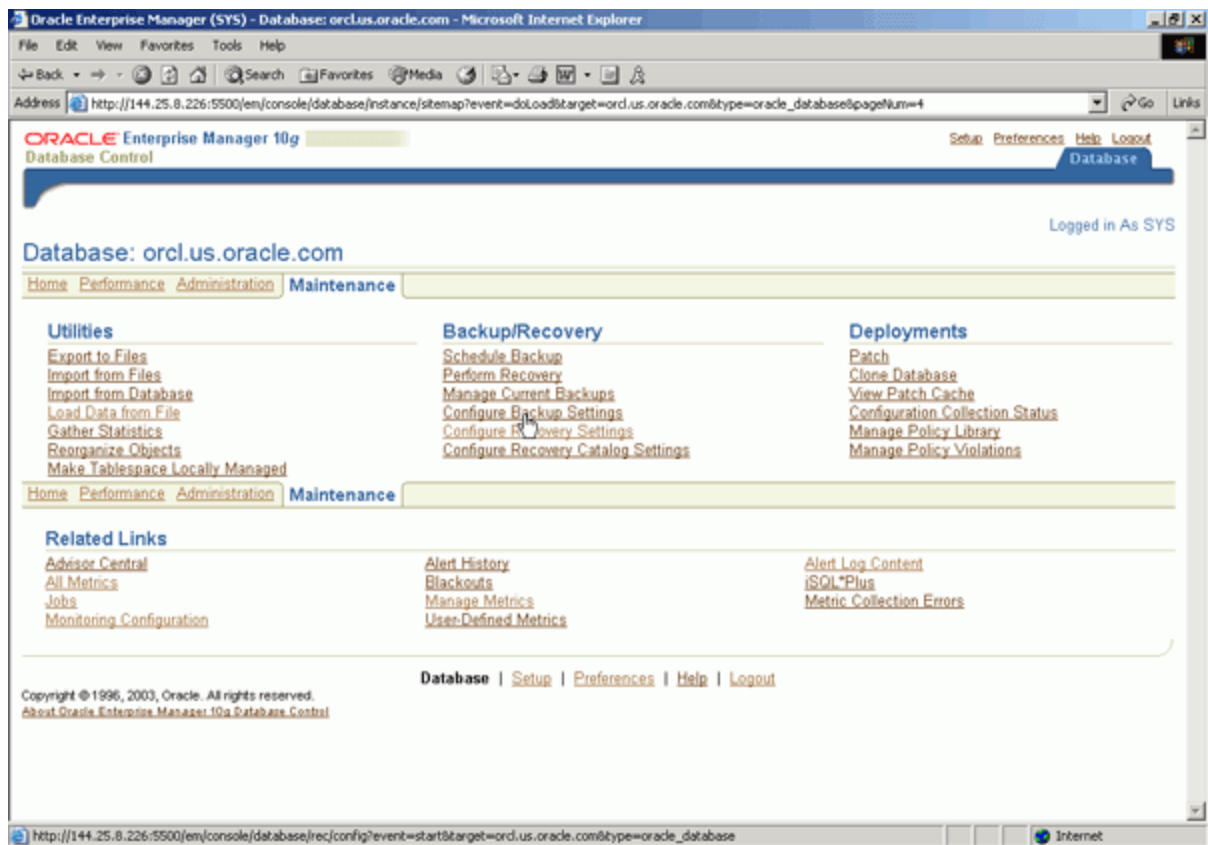
### 1.

单击 **Oracle Database** 主页上的 **Maintenance** 页面。



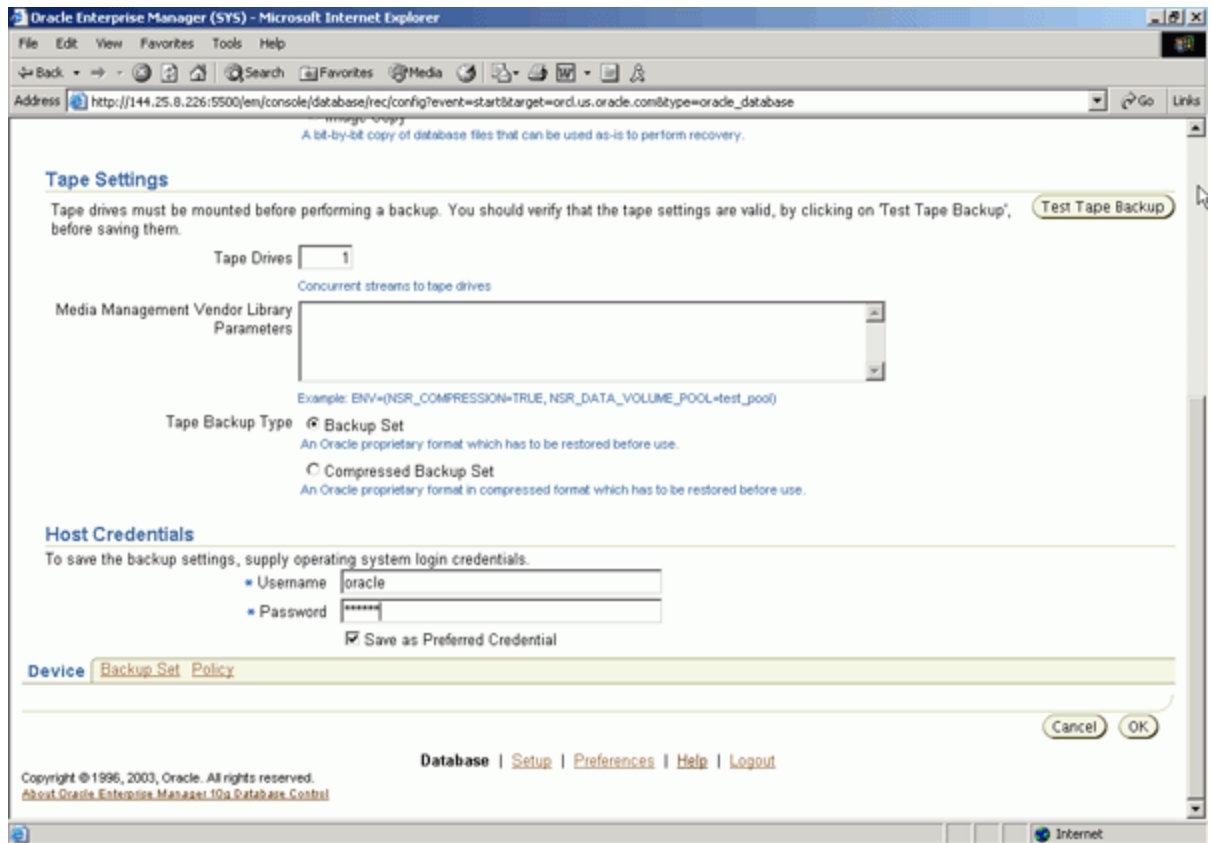
2.

在 Backup/Recovery 区域中选择 Configure Backup Settings。



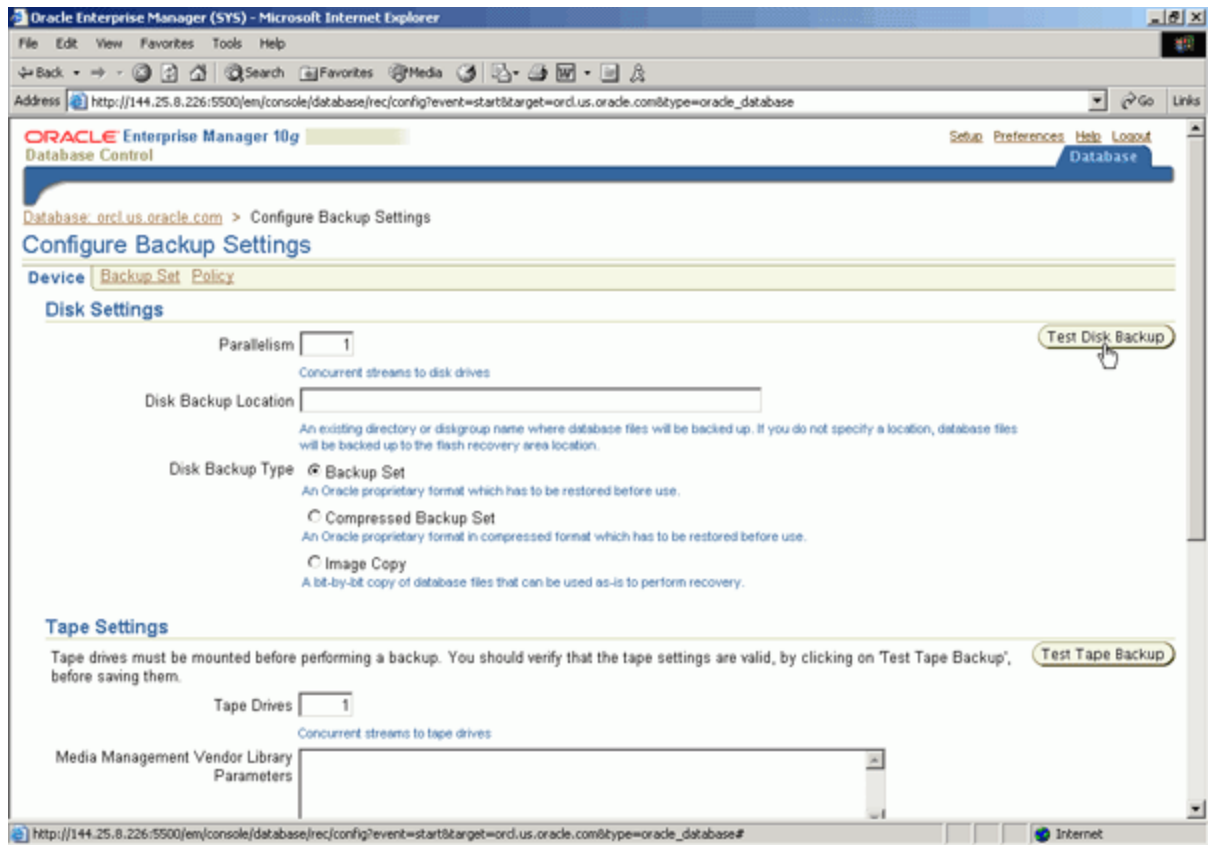
3.

滚动至 **Configure Backup Settings** 页面的 **Host Credentials** 区域。输入操作系统用户名和口令。向上滚动至 **Disk Settings** 部分。



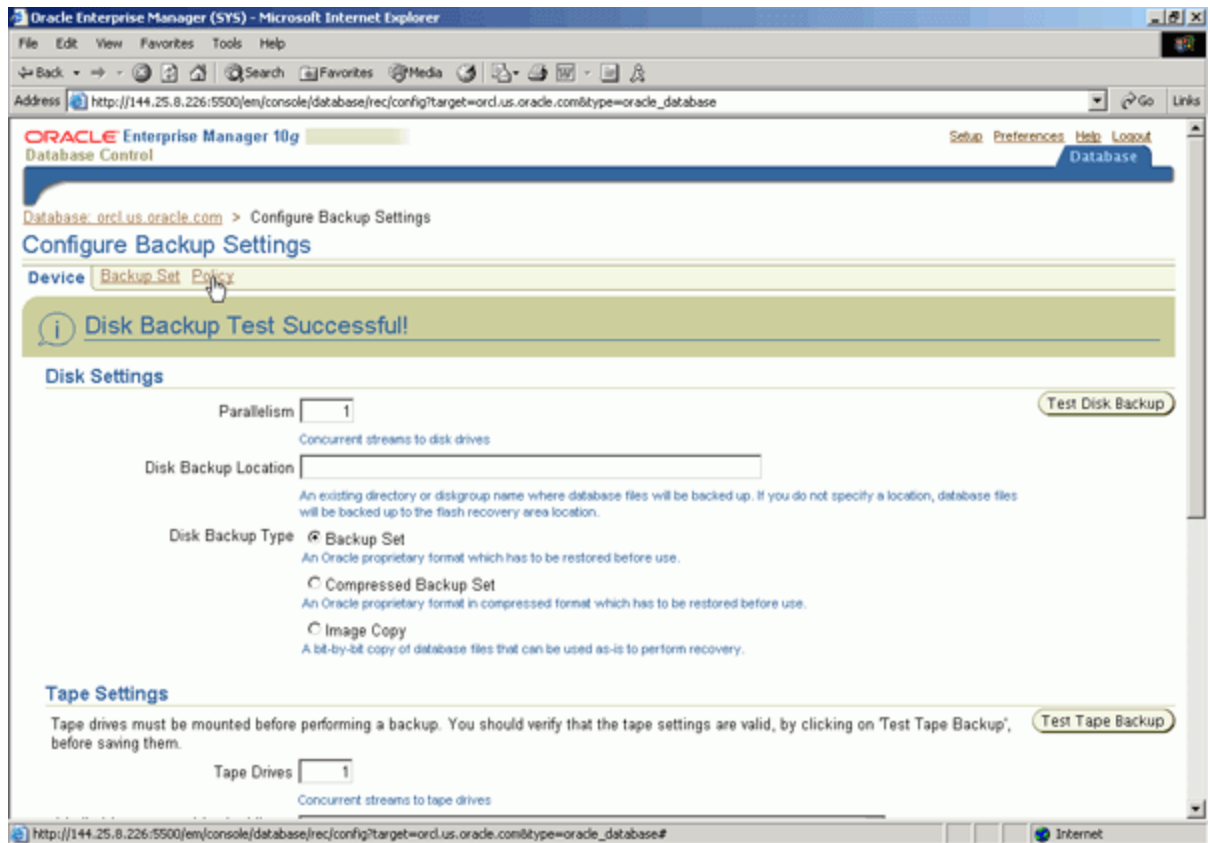
4.

接受 Device 页面上的 Disk Settings 部分中的 Parallelism 字段中的值 1。设置 Disk Backup Location 字段为 null，以使用闪回恢复区进行备份。对 Disk Backup Type 选择 Backup Set。单击 Test Disk Backup。



5.

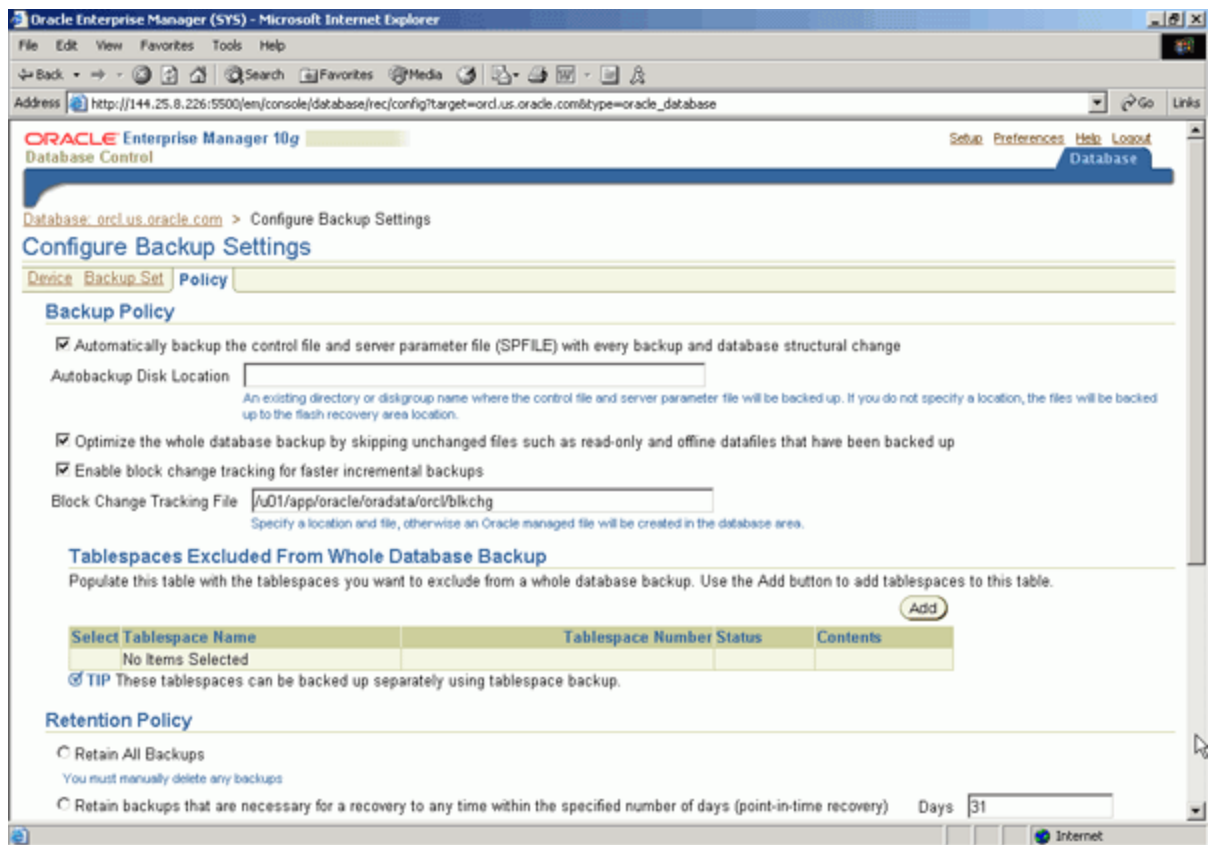
显示一条消息，指示磁盘设置备份测试成功完成。现在您将配置备份策略设置。单击 **Policy**，访问 **Policy** 页面。



6.

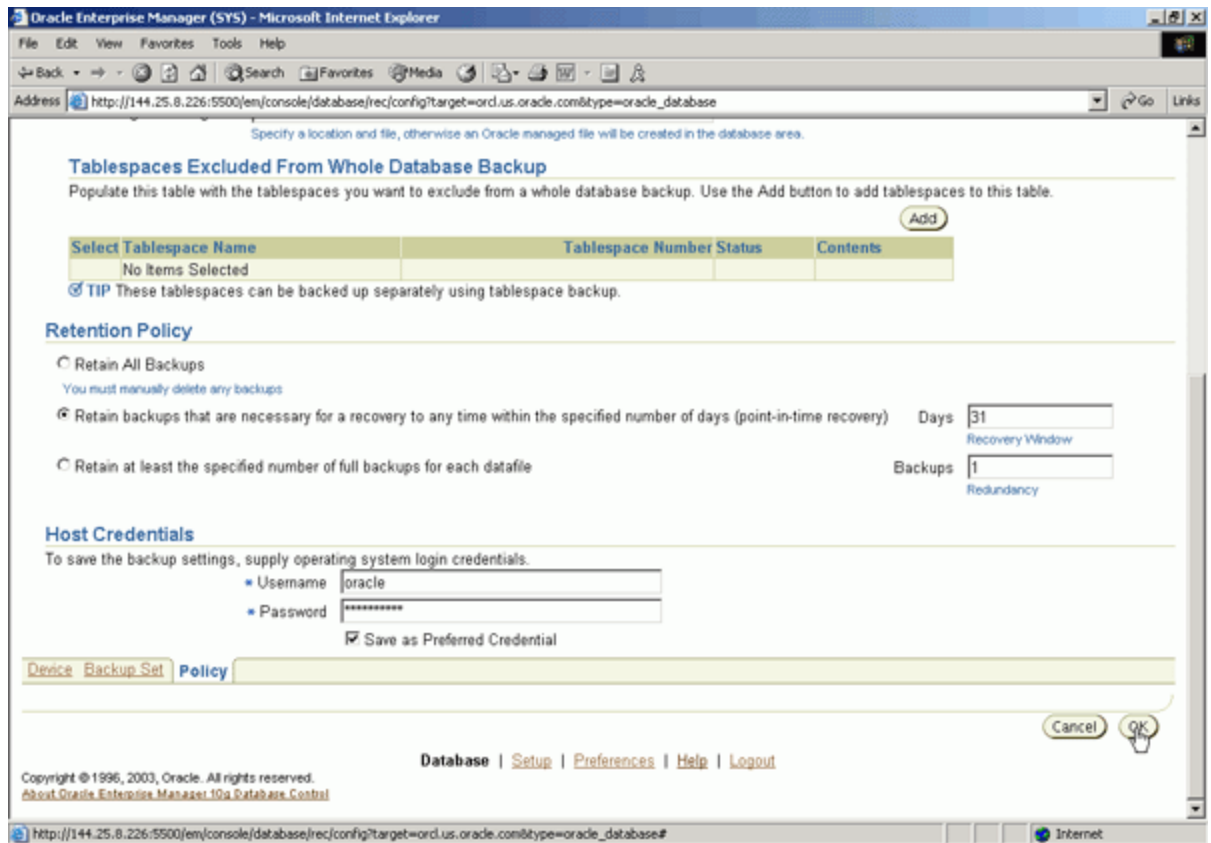
选择 Automatically backup the control file and server parameter file (SPFILE) with every backup and database structural change。选择 Optimize the whole database backup by skipping unchanged files such as read-only and offline datafiles that have been backed up。选择 Enable block change tracking for faster incremental backups。为 Block Change Tracking File 输入一个文件名。然后向下滚动到 Retention Policy 部分。





7.

选择 Retain backups that are necessary for a recovery to any time within the specified number of days (point-in-time recovery)，并接受默认值（31 天）。单击 OK。返回到 Maintenance 页面。



确定 DBID 和 DB\_UNIQUE\_NAME 的值

返回主题列表

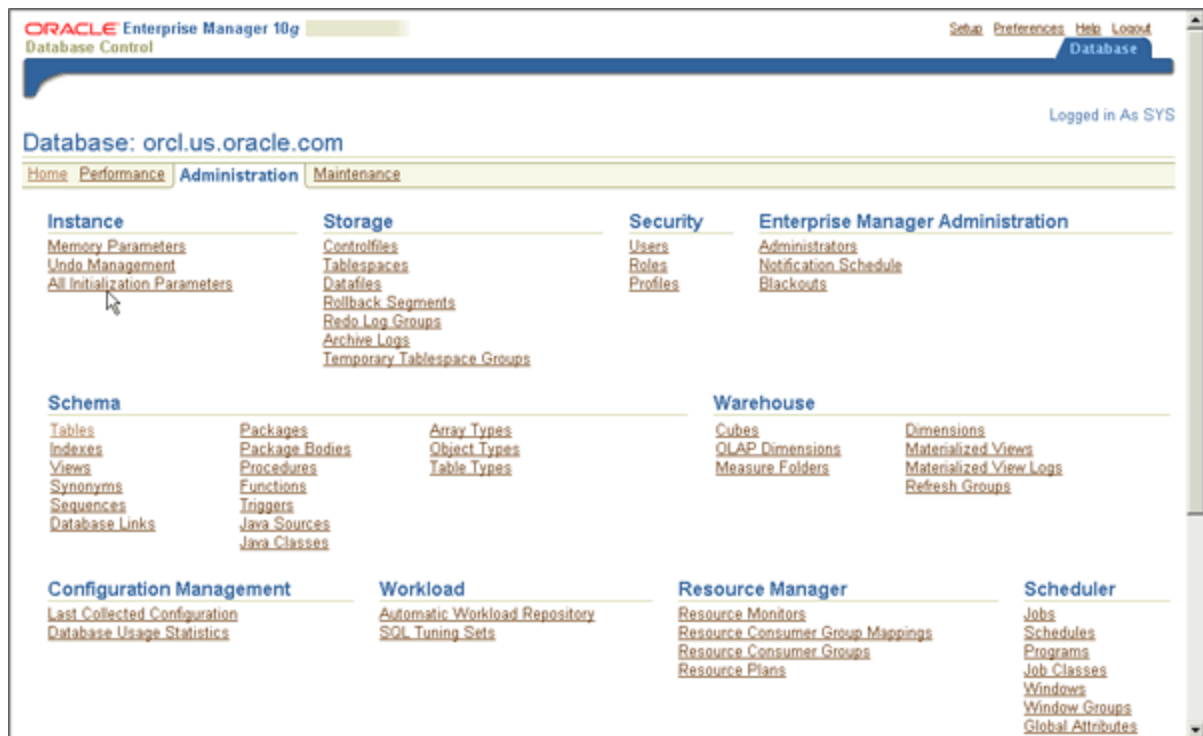
如果您丢失了数据库控制文件或 SPFILE，Enterprise Manager 可以从备份中恢复它们 —

只要您能够为数据库提供 DB\_UNIQUE\_NAME 和 DBID。

执行以下步骤，确定 DB\_UNIQUE\_NAME 的值：

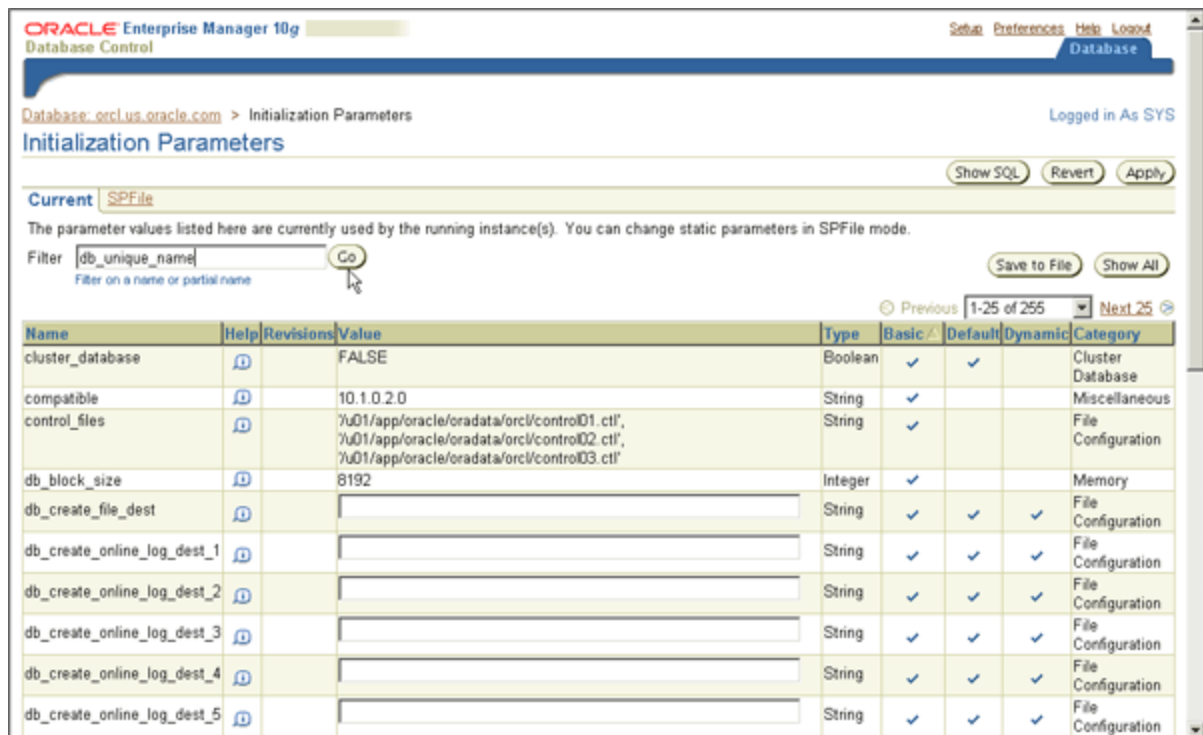
1.

单击 Administration 页面上的 Instance 区域中的 All Initialization Parameters。



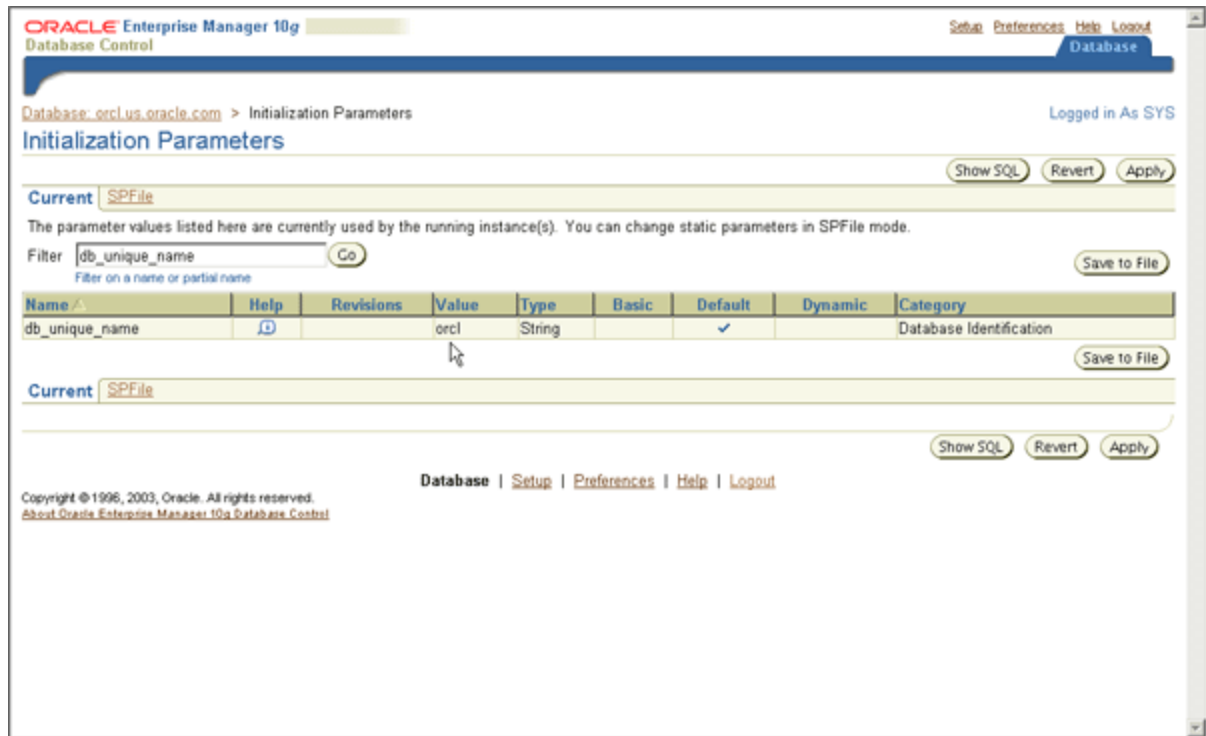
2.

出现 Current 属性页面。在 Filter 字段中输入 db\_unique\_name，然后单击 Go。



3.

出现的页面显示了一行，该行的 Name 列为 db\_unique\_name，Value 列中给出了数据库的 db\_unique\_name 的值。

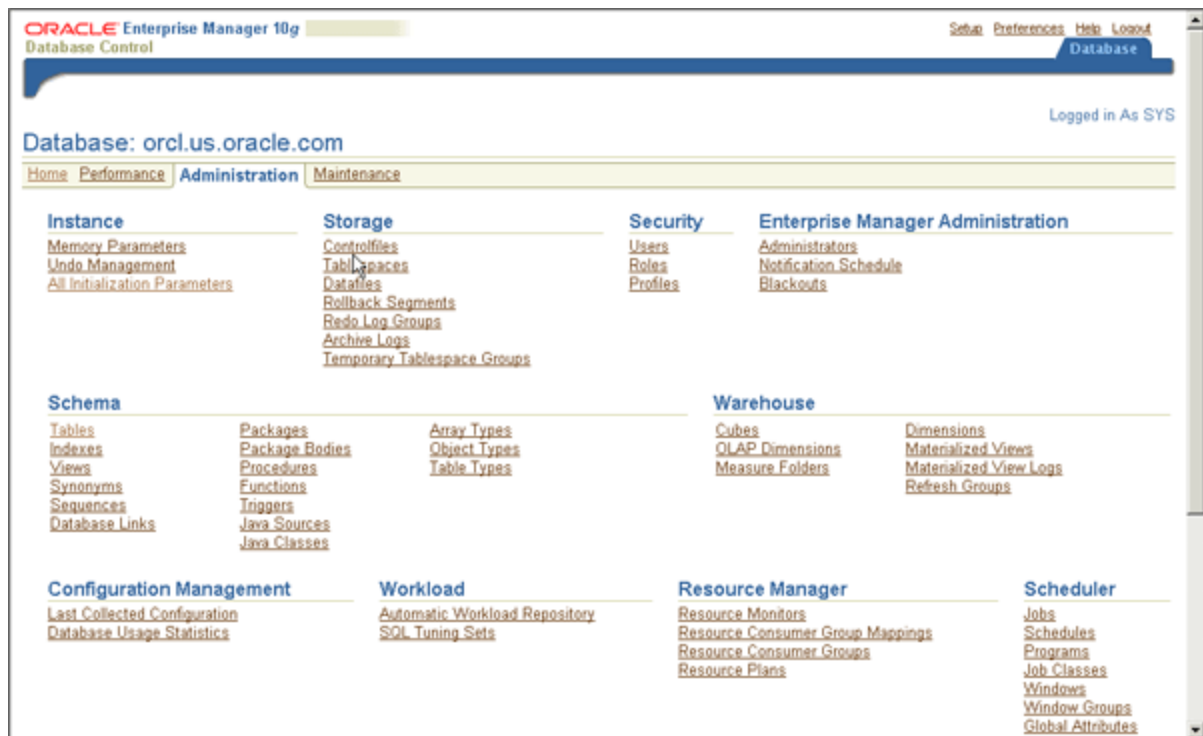


记录这个值，以便将来您需要它来进行恢复操作时，可以获得它。

执行以下步骤来确定 DBID:

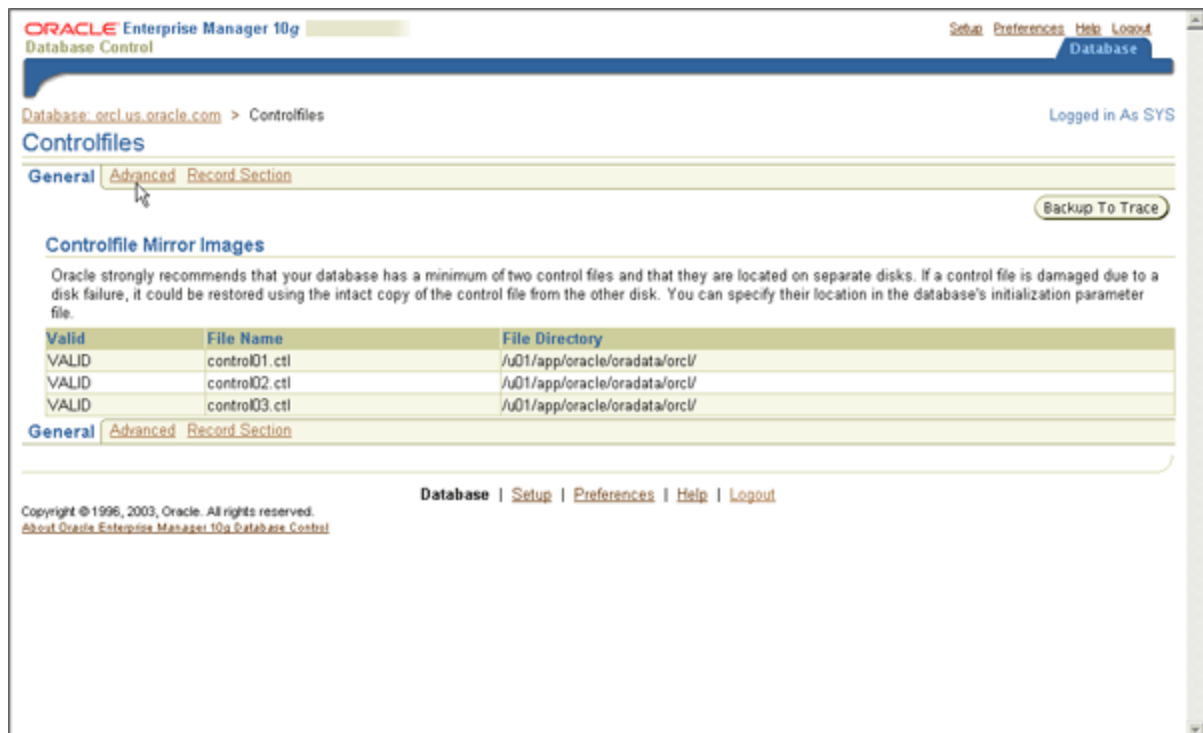
1.

单击 Administration 页面的 Storage 区域中的 Controlfiles。



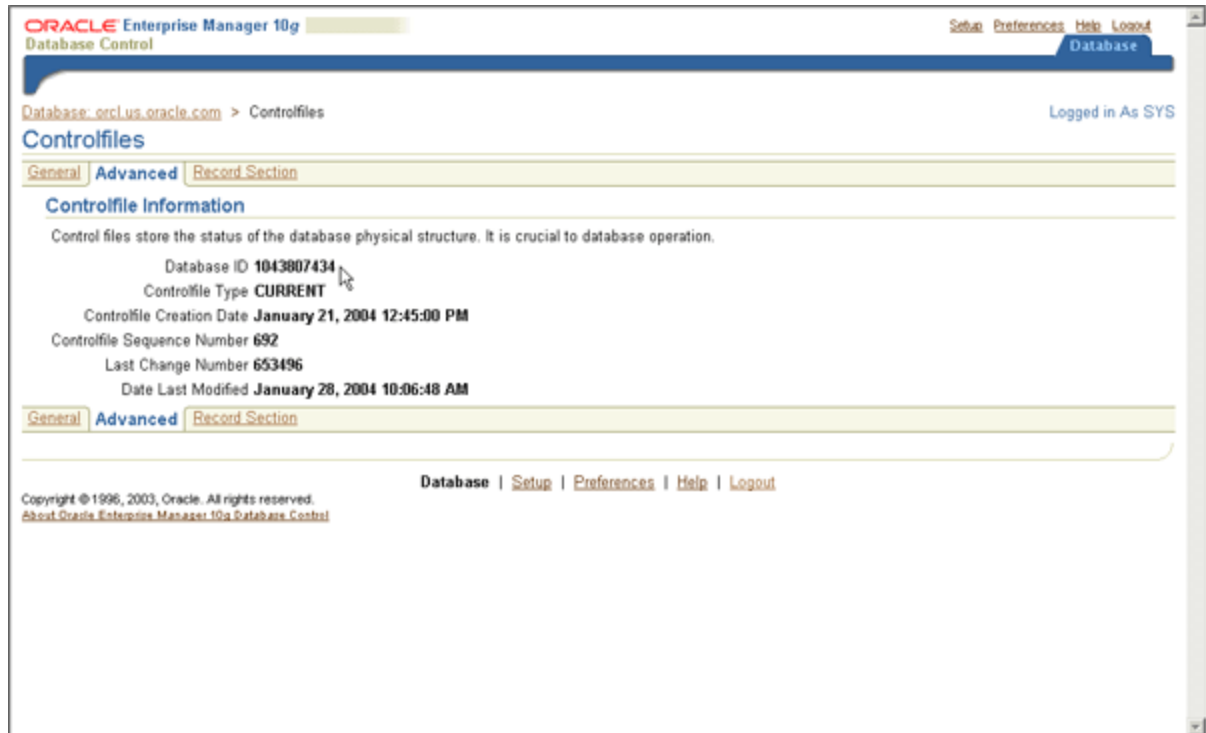
2.

出现 Controlfiles 属性页面。选择 Advanced 属性页面。



3.

Database ID 字段包含 DBID 值。



记录这个值，以便将来您需要它来进行恢复操作时，可以获得它。

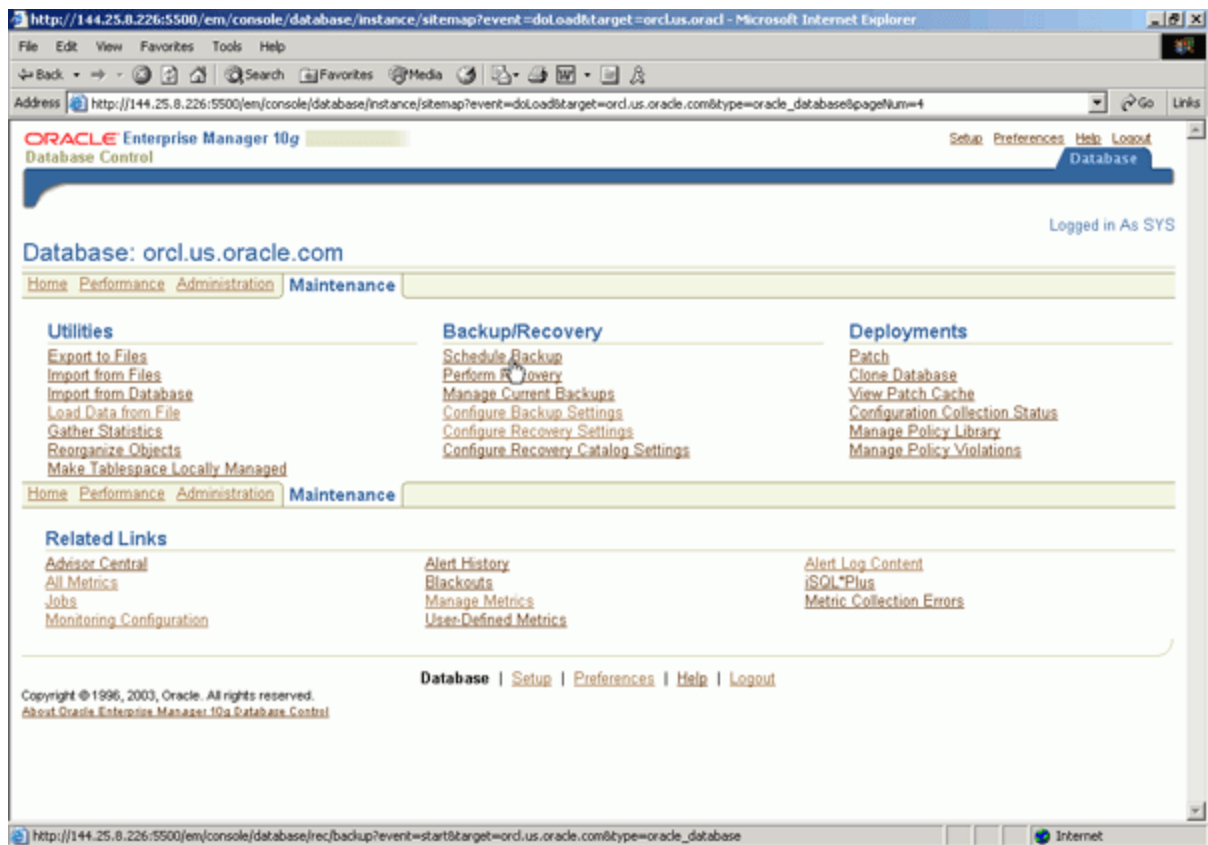
### 执行完整的数据库备份

您可以通过执行一次完整的数据库备份来备份数据库的全部内容。所有数据文件的完整备份都将被创建。结果可能作为镜像拷贝或作为备份集存储，但在任意情况下，数据库的所有数据文件以及控制文件、存档重做日志和服务器参数文件的全部内容都将在备份中反映出来。

利用这个文件集，可以完整的恢复数据库。

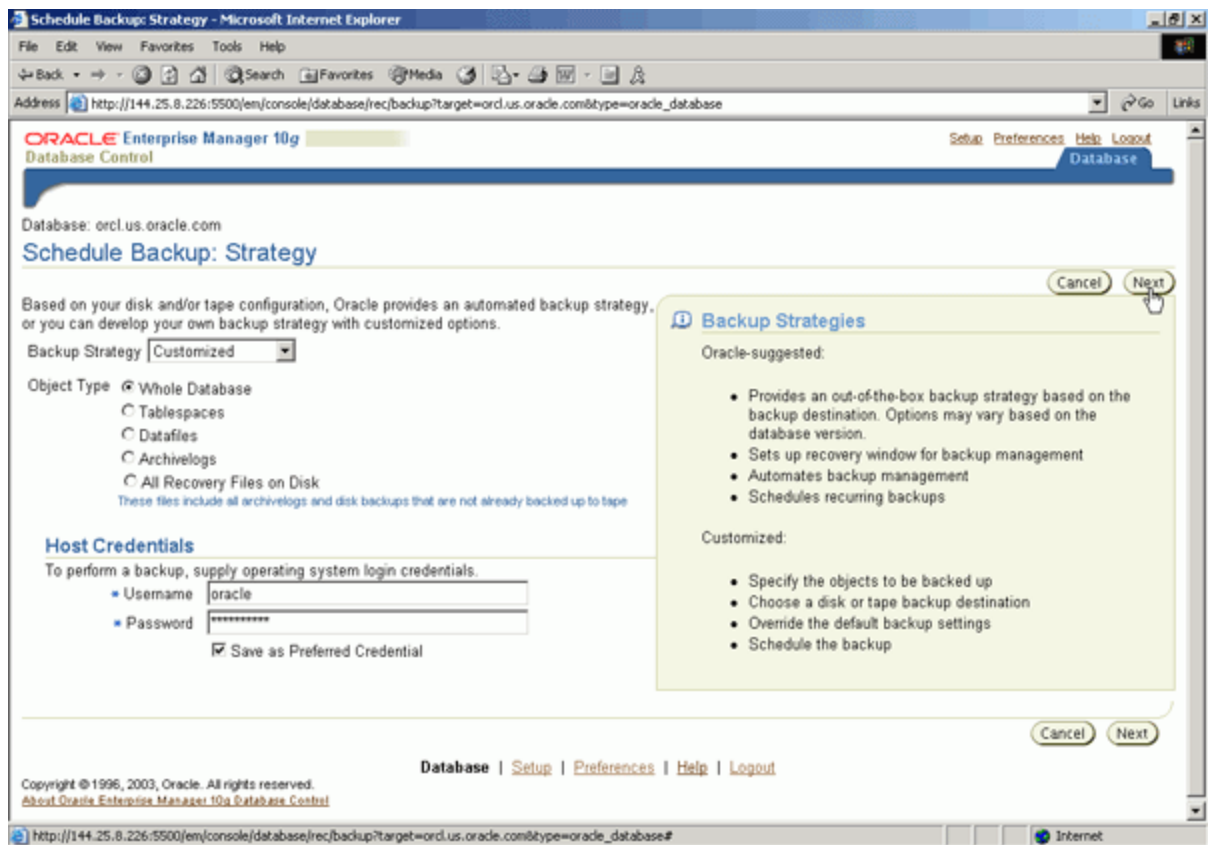
1.

在 Backup/Recovery 区域中选择 Schedule Backup。



2.

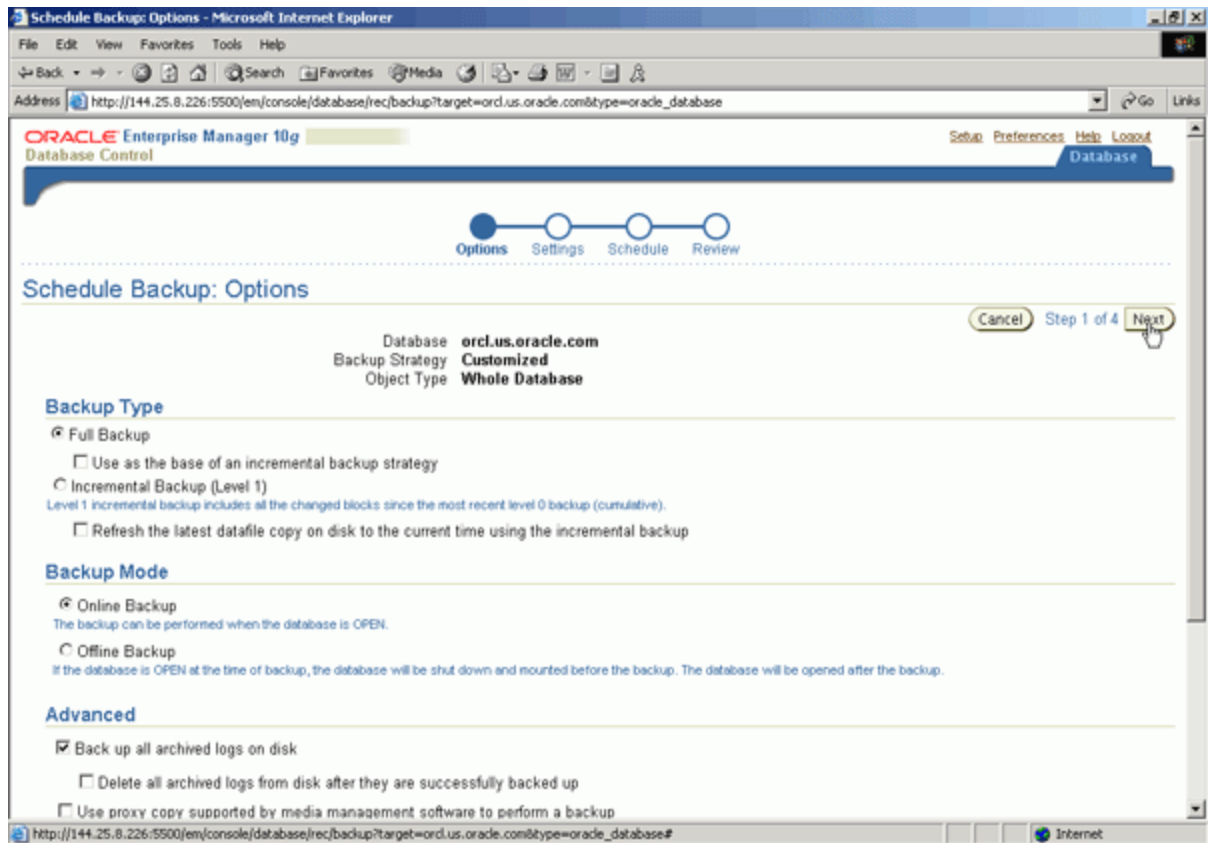
出现 Schedule Backup:Strategy 页面。从 Backup Strategy 下拉菜单中选择 Customized。选择 Whole Database, 如果需要, 在 Host Credentials 部分中输入用户名和口令。单击 Next。



3.

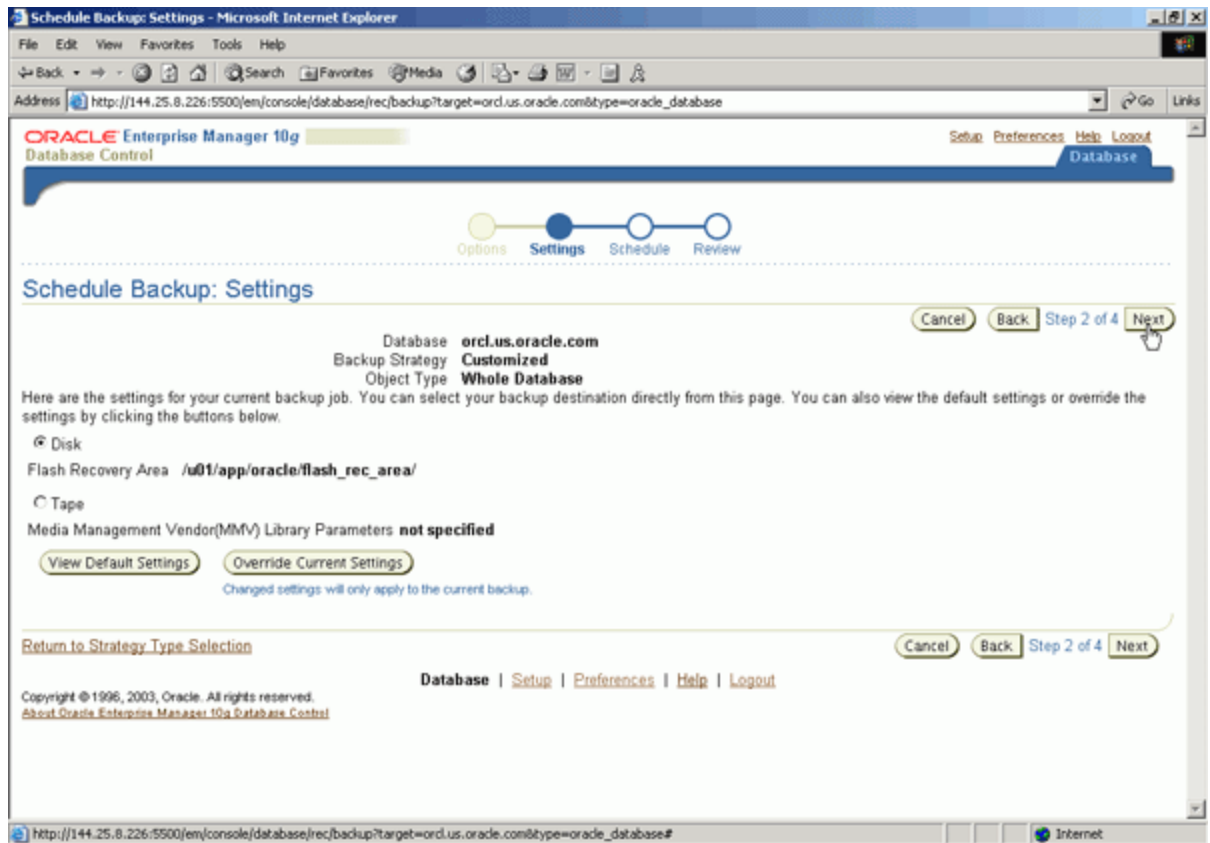
出现 Schedule Backup:Options 页面。在 Backup Type 部分中选择 Full Backup。在 Backup Mode 部分中选择 Online Backup。在 Advanced 部分中选 Back up all archived logs on disk。单击 Next。





4.

出现 Schedule Backup:Settings 页面。适当地选择 Disk 或 Tape。单击 Next。



5.

出现 Schedule Backup:Schedule 页面。接受默认的作业名称。选择 Immediately，立即执行作业，或输入在稍后执行的时间。单击 Next。

Schedule Backup: Schedule - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/rec/backup?target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\_database

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Options Settings **Schedule** Review

Schedule Backup: Schedule

Cancel Back Step 3 of 4 Next

Database orcl.us.oracle.com  
Backup Strategy Customized  
Object Type Whole Database

**Job**

Job Name BACKUP\_ORCL.US.ORACLE.COM  
Job Description Whole Database Backup

**Schedule**

Time Zone GMT-8:00

**Start**

☒ Immediately  
☐ Later

Date Jan 6, 2004  
(example: Jan 6, 2004)

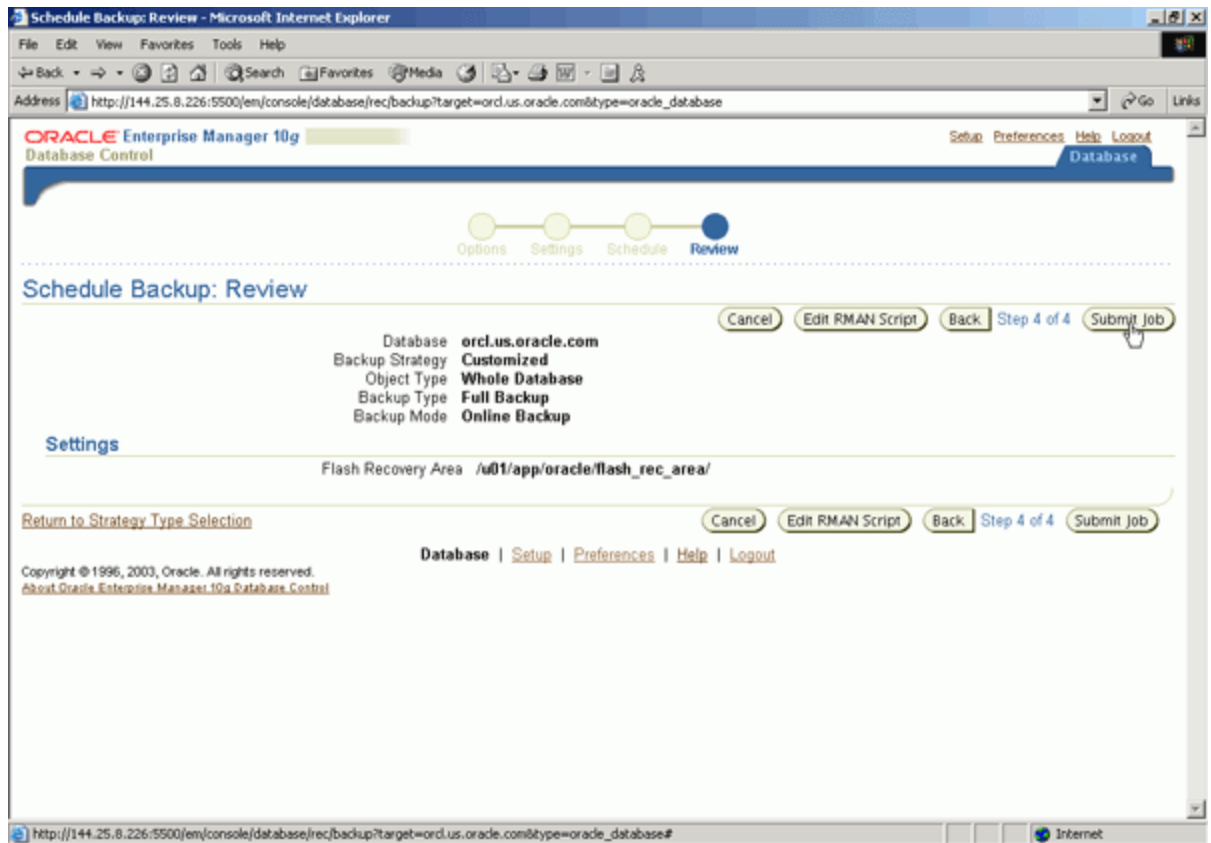
Time 2:00 AM PM

**Repeat** **Repeat Until**

☒ One Time Only ☐ Indefinite

6.

出现 Schedule Backup:Review 页面。单击 Submit Job。



7.

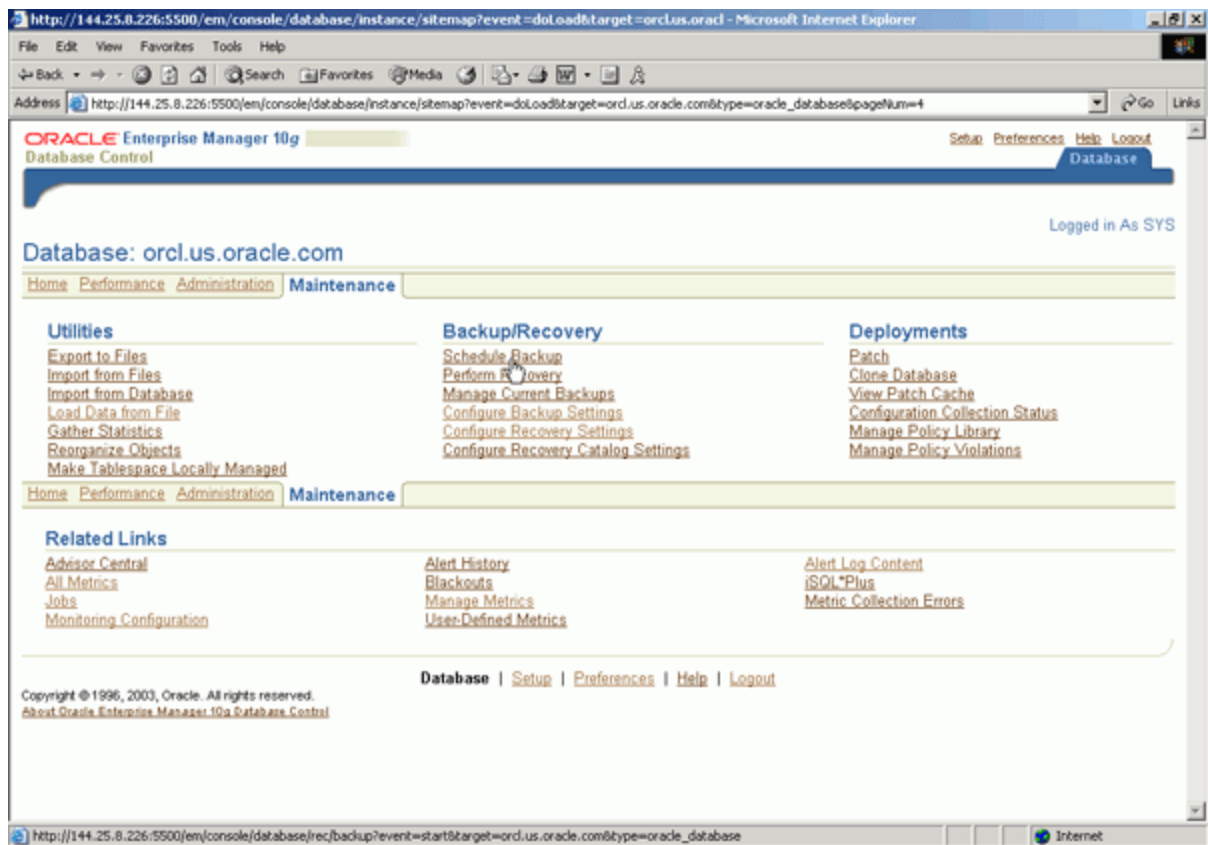
显示 Backup Submit Successful 消息。单击 OK。

利用 Oracle 建议的备份策略对数据库进行备份

Oracle 建议的备份策略的基础是创建数据库的一个镜像拷贝，然后利用 RMAN 增量备份继续生成备份。Oracle Enterprise Manager 调度 RMAN 备份作业。按照以下步骤来设置备份计划：

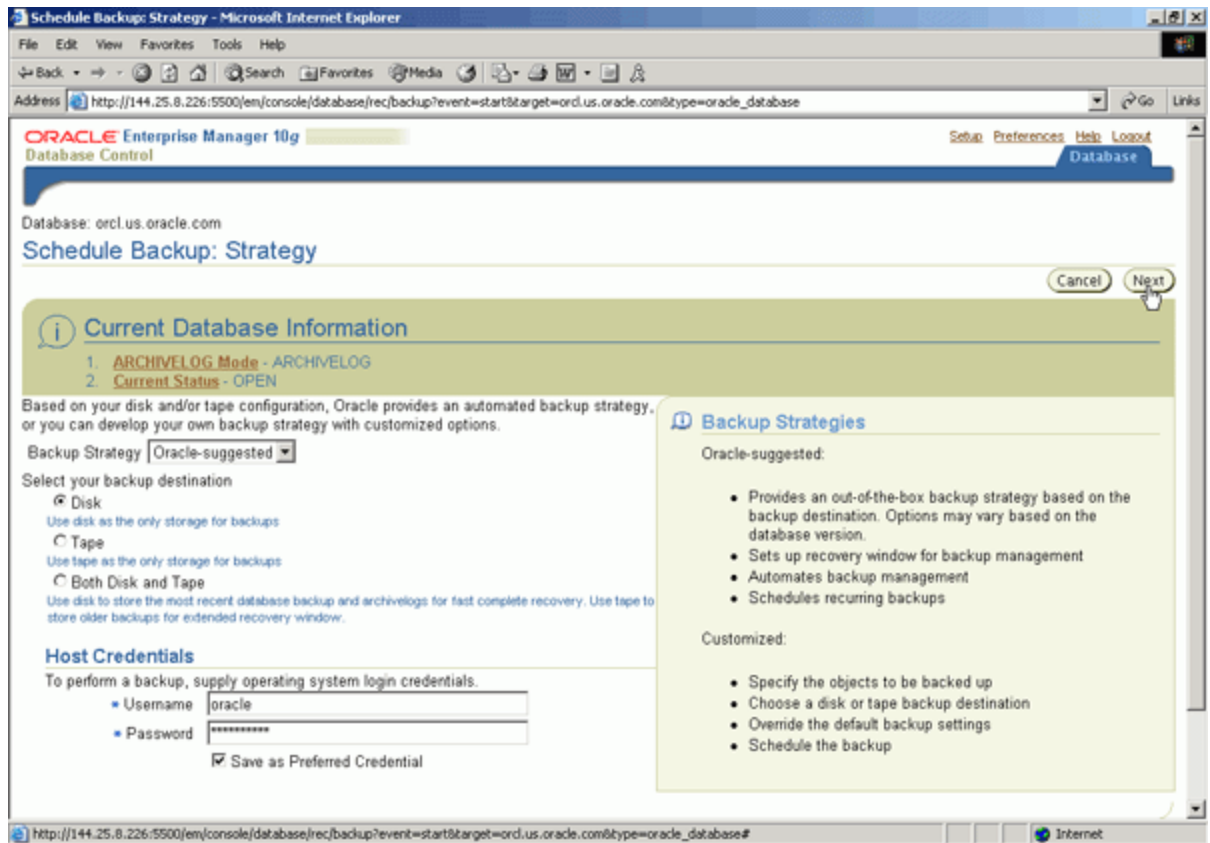
1.

在 Backup/Recovery 区域中选择 Schedule Backup。



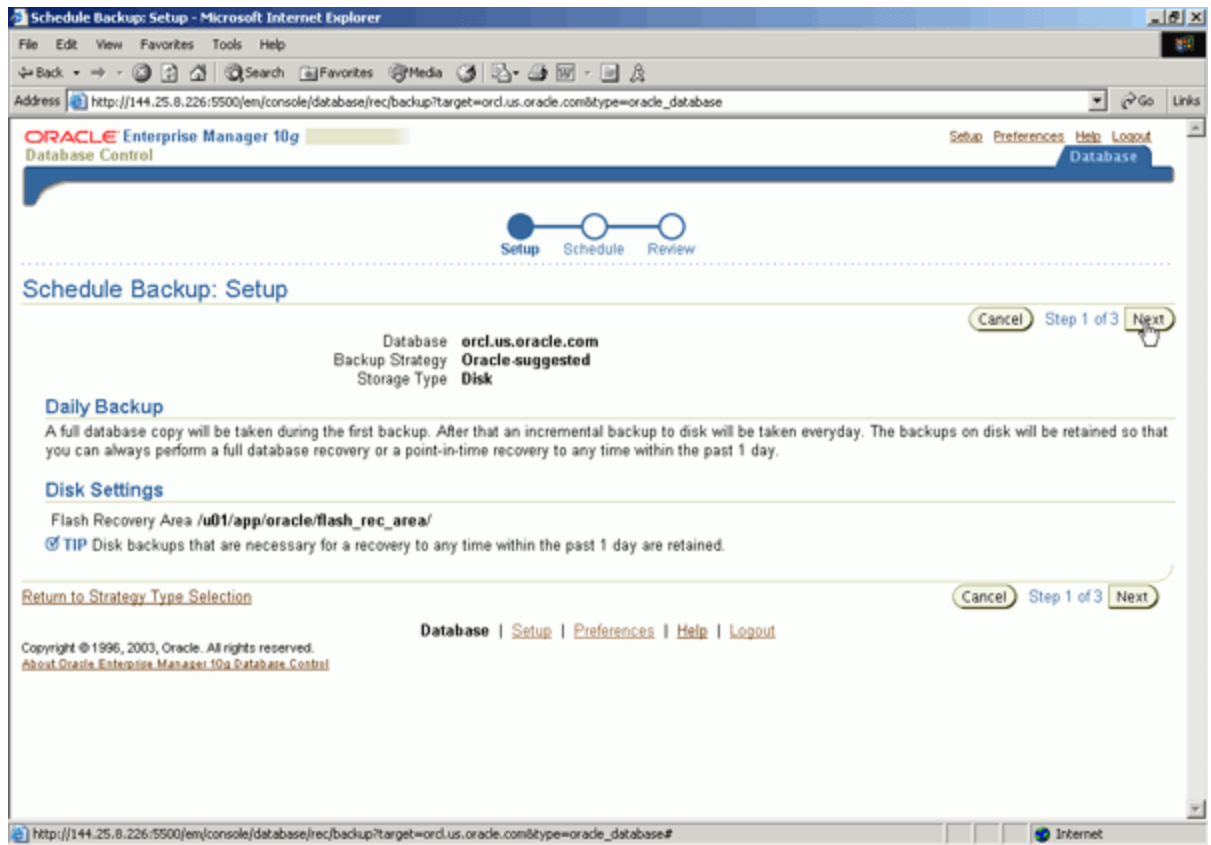
2.

出现 Schedule Backup:Strategy 页面。从 Backup Strategy 下拉菜单中选择 Oracle-suggested。在 "Select your backup destination" 下选择 Disk。在 Host Credentials 部分中输入操作系统用户名和口令。单击 Next。



3.

出现 Schedule Backup:Setup 页面。请仔细查看信息，然后单击 Next。



4.

出现 Schedule Backup:Schedule 页面。仔细查看信息，并相应地调整开始日期和时间。单击 Next。

Schedule Backup: Schedule - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Search Favorites Media Print Mail Address http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/rec/backup?target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\_database Go Links

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Setup Schedule Review

### Schedule Backup: Schedule

Database **orcl.us.oracle.com**  
Backup Strategy **Oracle-suggested**  
Storage Type **Disk**

Cancel Back Step 2 of 3 Next

#### Daily Backup Time

Specify a date to start the backup. The first backup could be time consuming as it is a whole database backup. You might want to start the backup when the database is least active.

Start Date Jan 6, 2004  
(example: Jan 6, 2004)

Specify a time to start the backup. An appropriate time would be when the database is least active during the day.

Time Zone GMT-8:00

Daily Backup Time 2:00 AM PM

Return to Strategy Type Selection Cancel Back Step 2 of 3 Next

Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

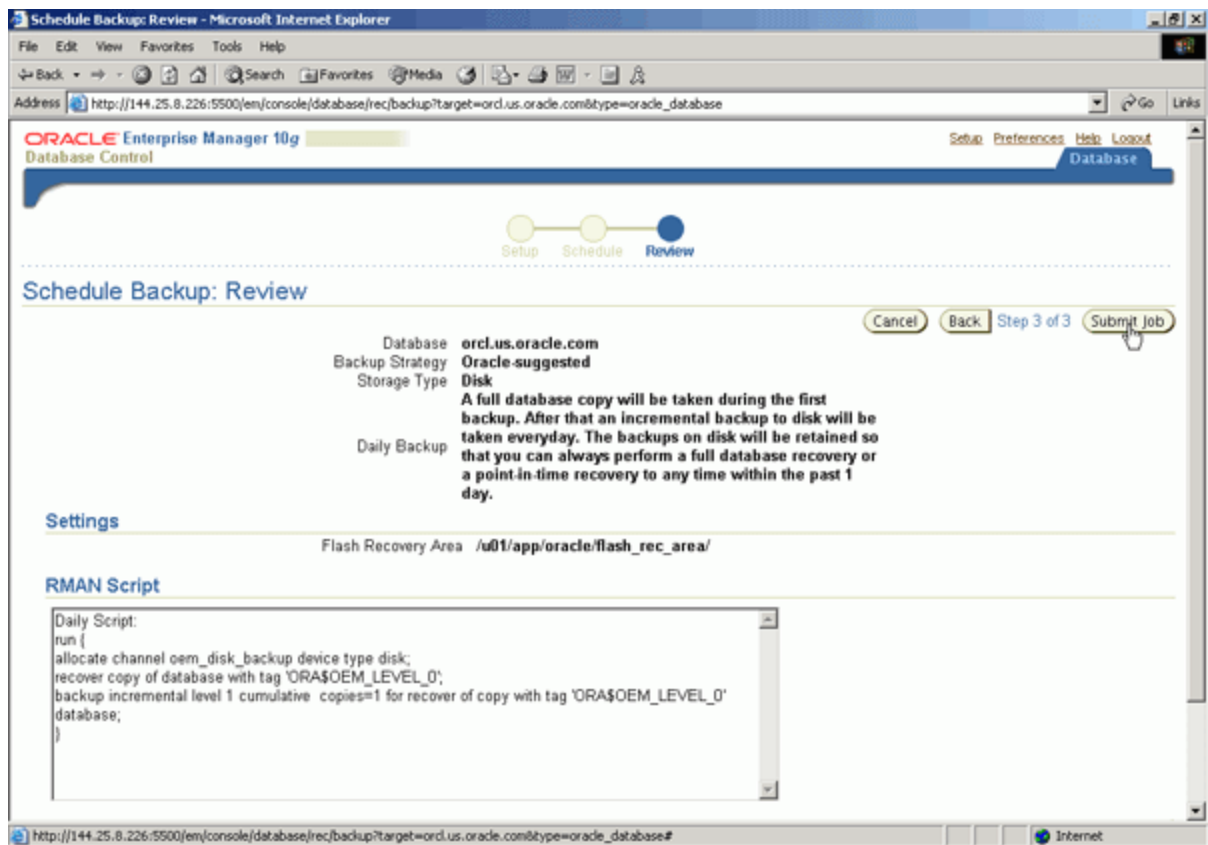
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[About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control](#)

http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/rec/backup?target=orcl.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\_database# Internet

5.

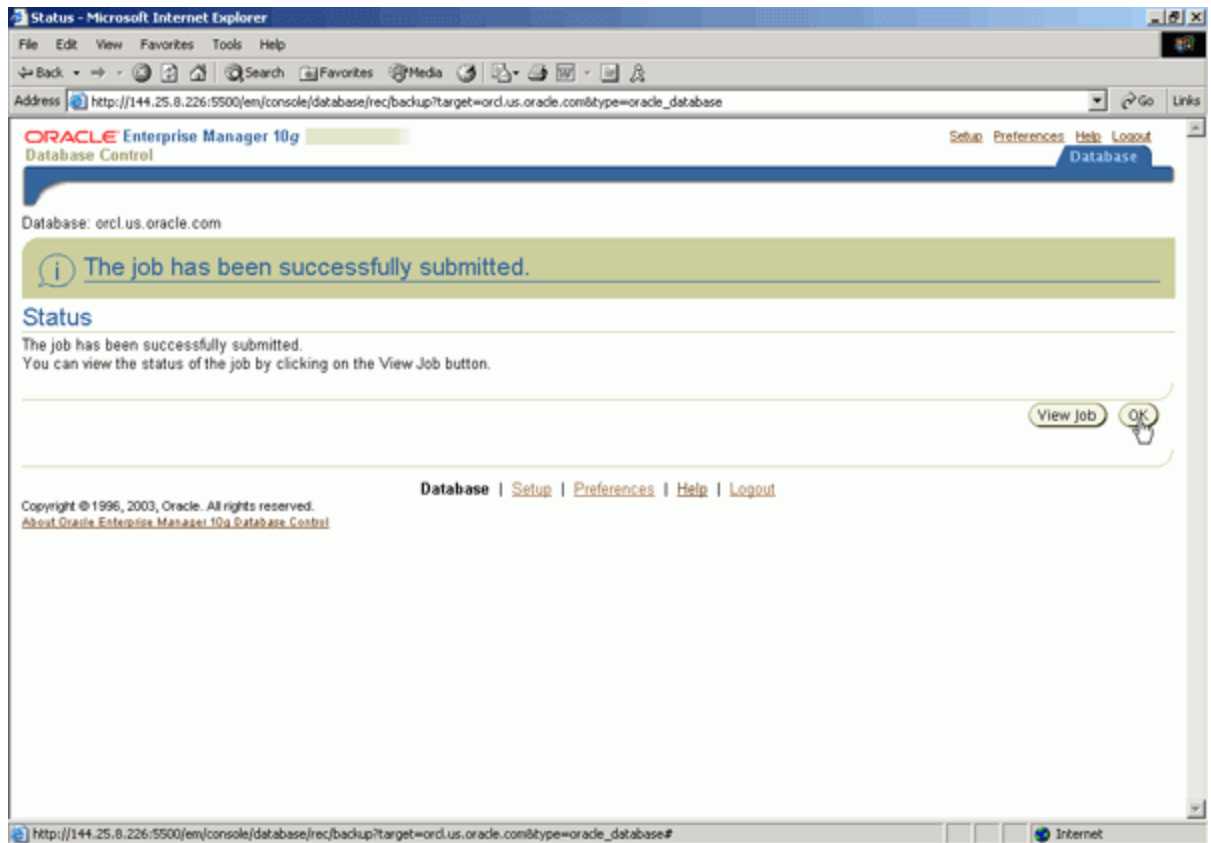
出现 Schedule Backup:Review 页面。请仔细查看信息，然后单击 Submit Job。





6.

出现 Status 页面和一条指示作业成功提交的消息。您可以单击 View Job 来访问作业状态页面或单击 OK 来完成操作。

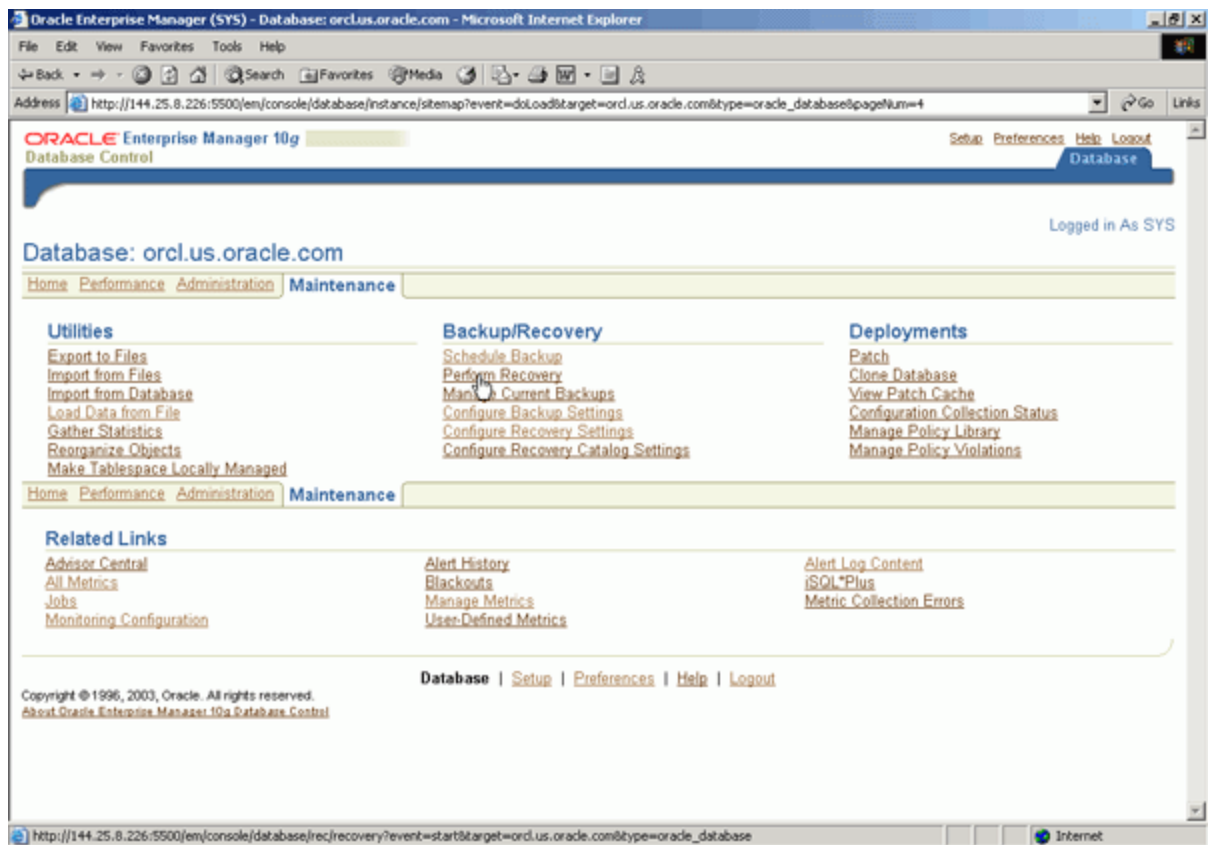


## 还原和恢复整个数据库

在这一部分中，您将通过 Enterprise Manager 来恢复数据文件。

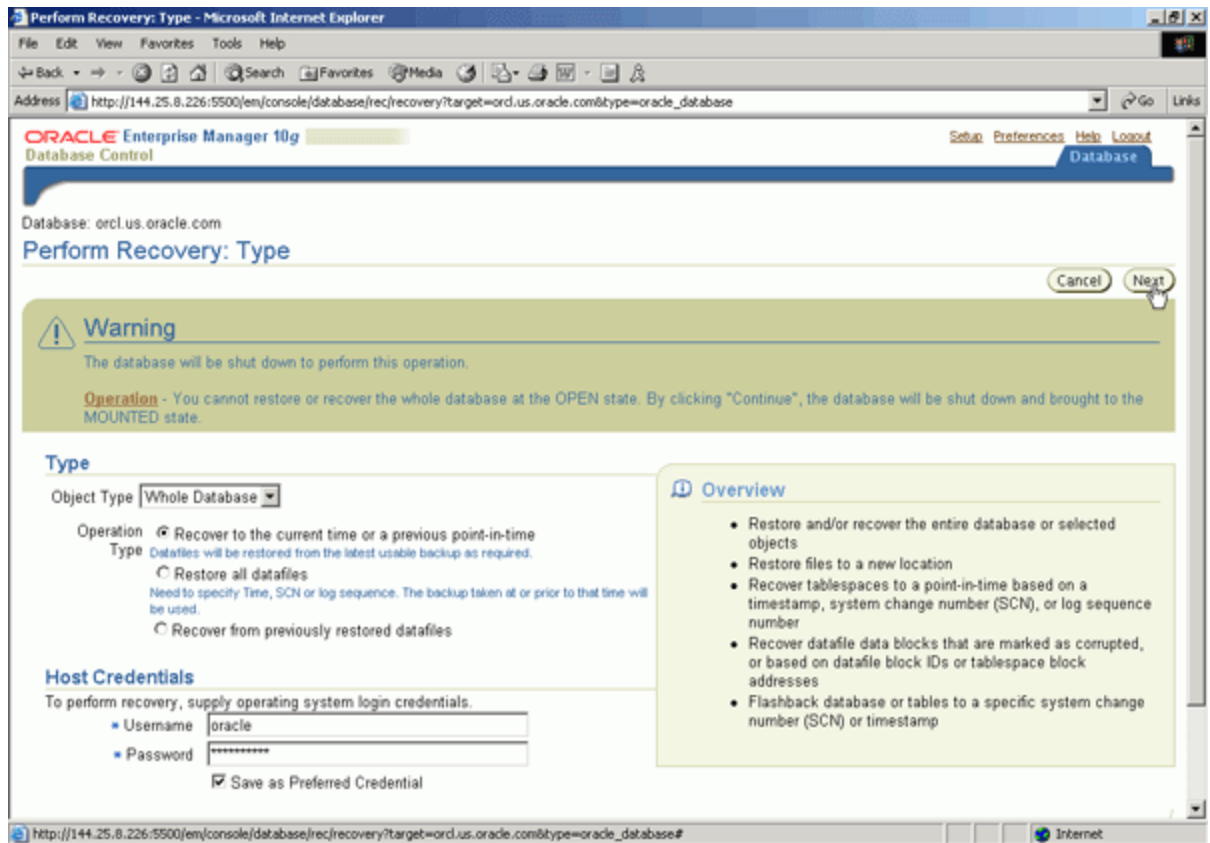
1.

在 Backup/Recovery 区域中选择 Perform Recovery。



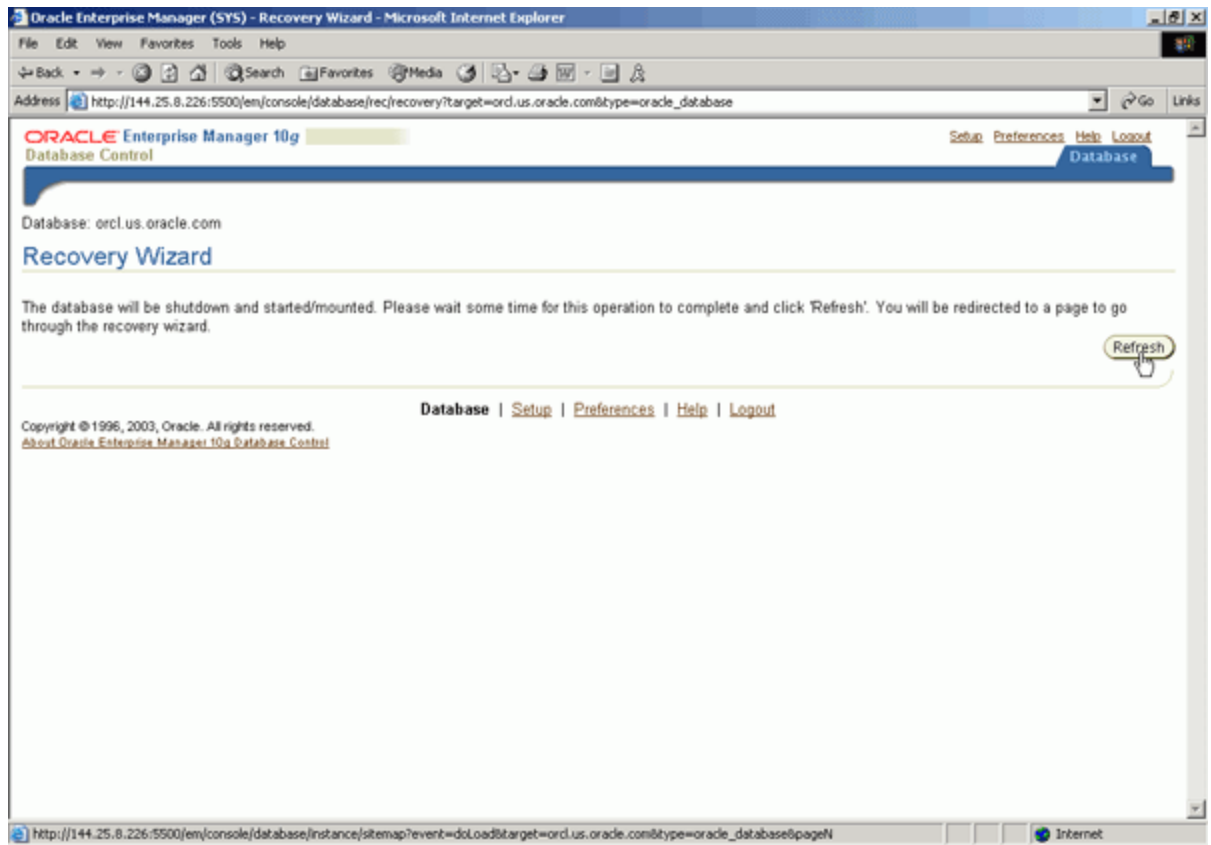
2.

出现 Perform Recovery:Type 页面。从 Type 部分中的 Object Type 下拉菜单中选择 Whole Database。选择 Recover to the current time or a previous point-in-time 作为 Operation Type。在 Host Credentials 部分中输入操作系统用户名和口令。单击 Next。



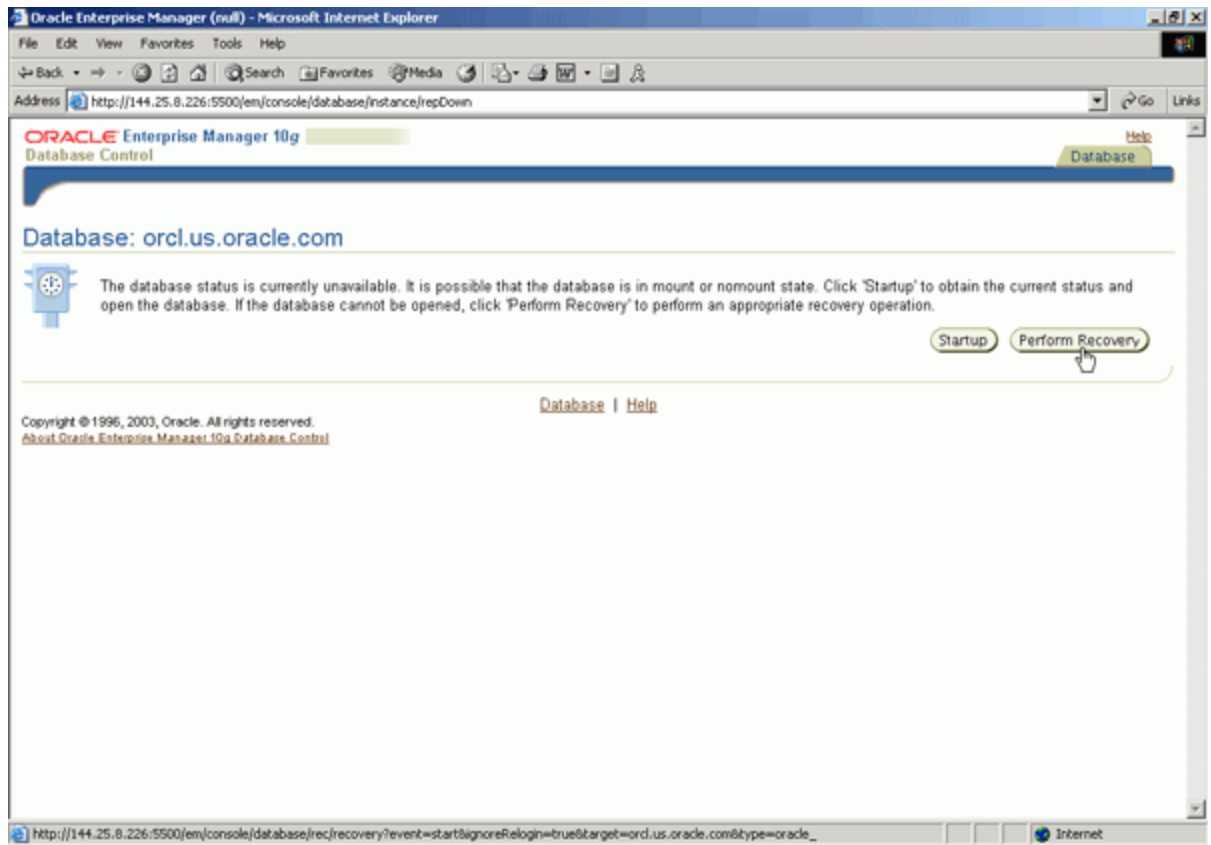
4.

显示 Recovery Wizard 页面，指示例程将关闭并重启。单击 Refresh，继续使用 Recovery Wizard。



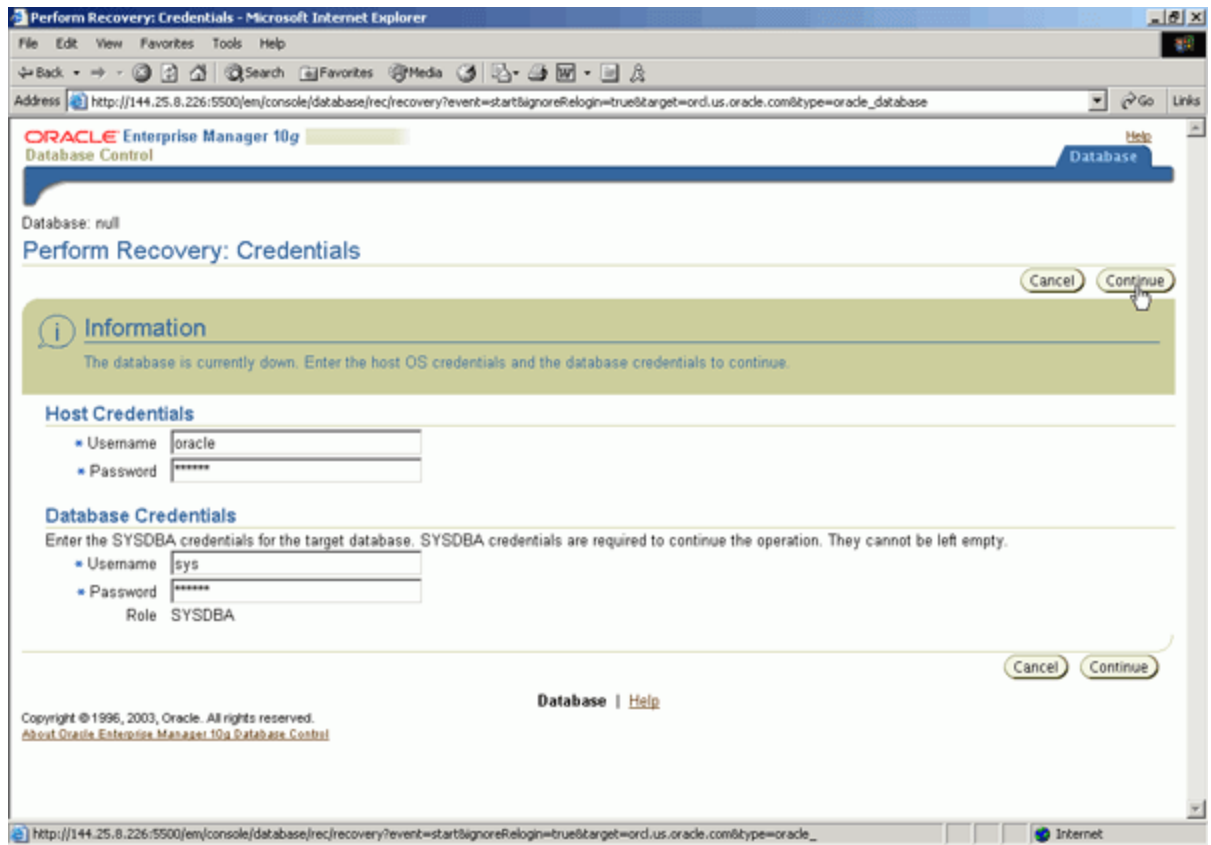
5.

单击 Perform Recovery，恢复数据库。



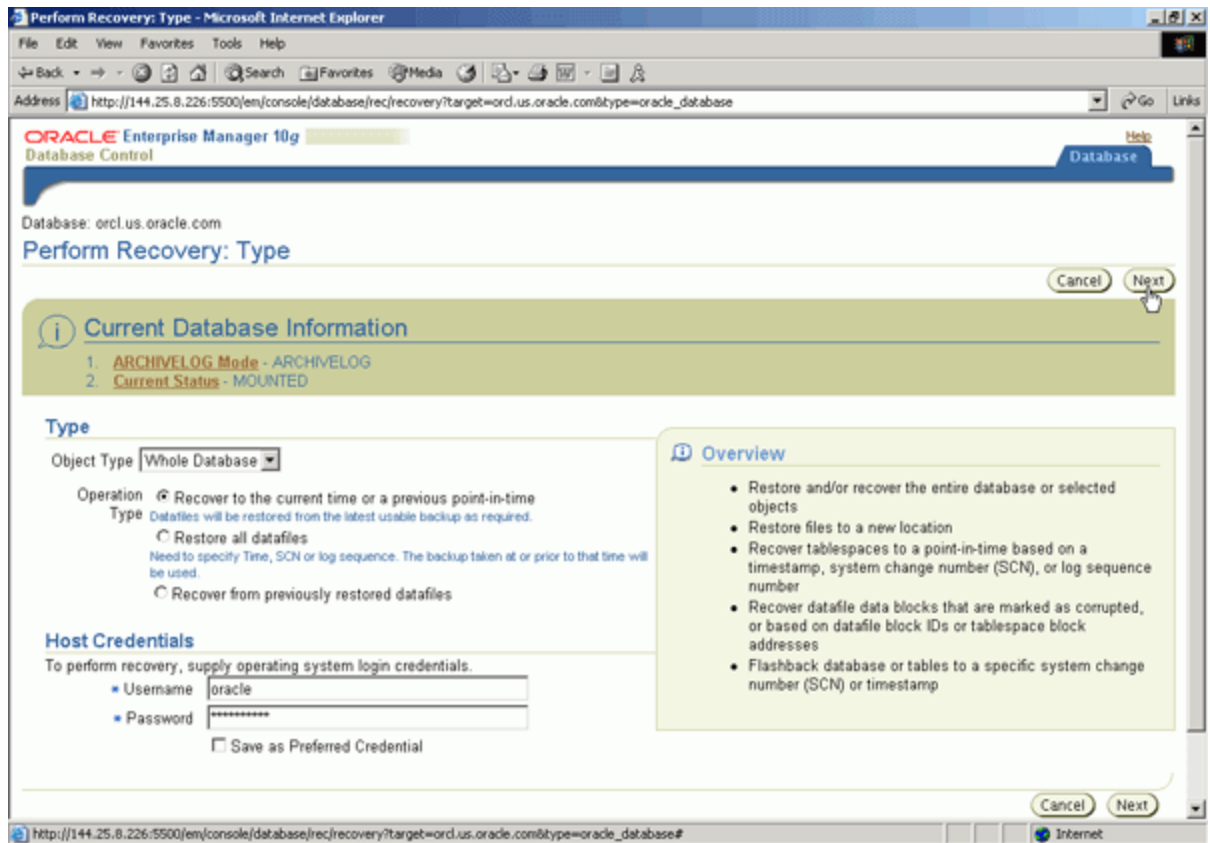
6.

在 Host Credentials 区域中输入操作系统用户名和口令。在 Database Credentials 区域中输入 SYS 和 SYS 的口令。单击 Continue。



7.

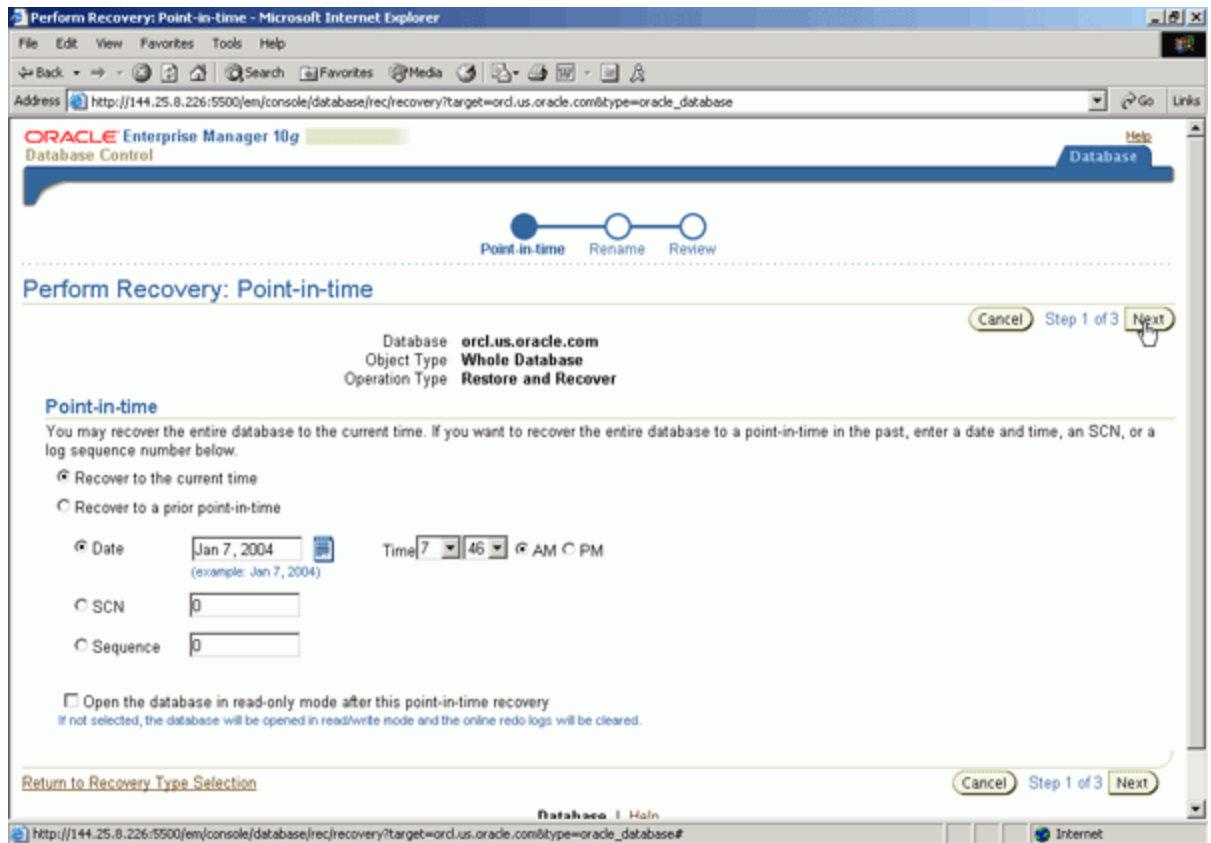
再次出现 Perform Recovery:Type 页面。数据库现在处于加载状态。单击 Next。



8.

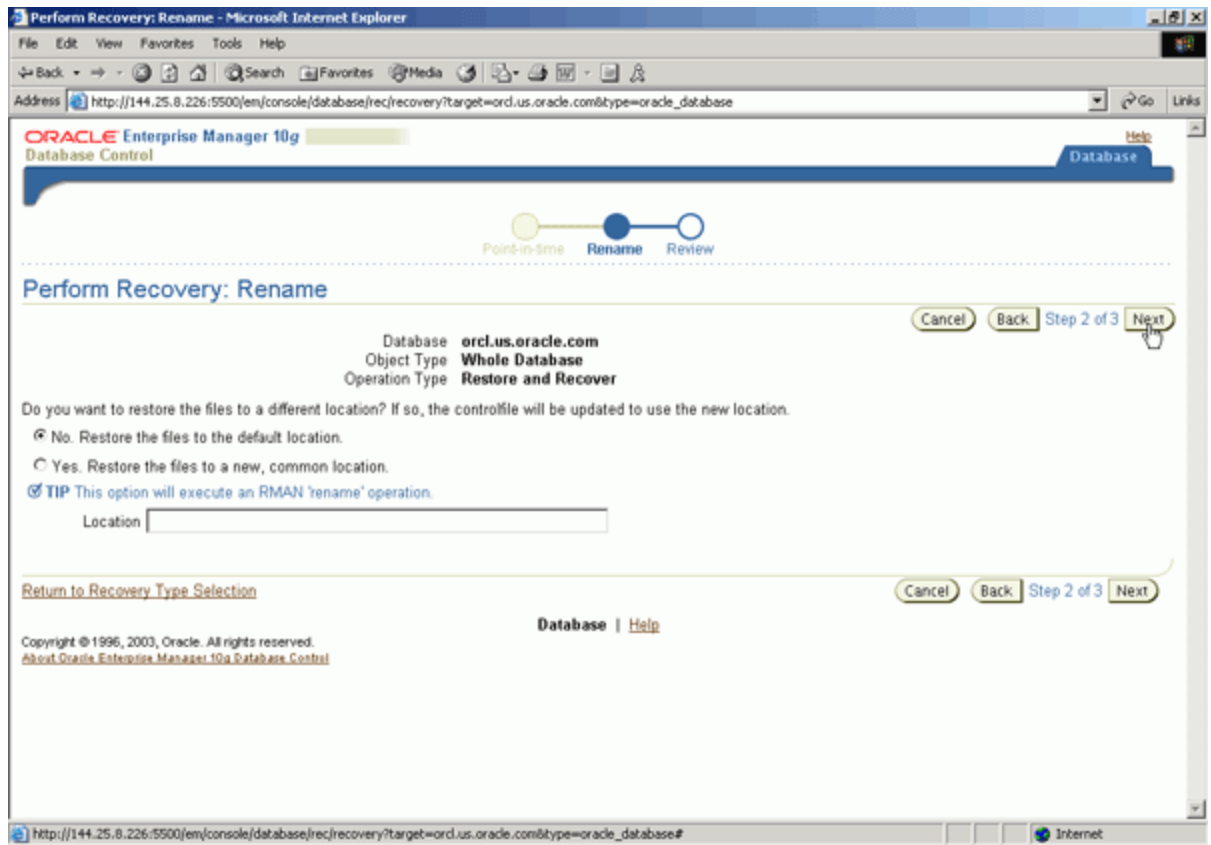
出现 Perform Recovery:Point-in-time 页面。选择 Recover to the current time。单击 Next。





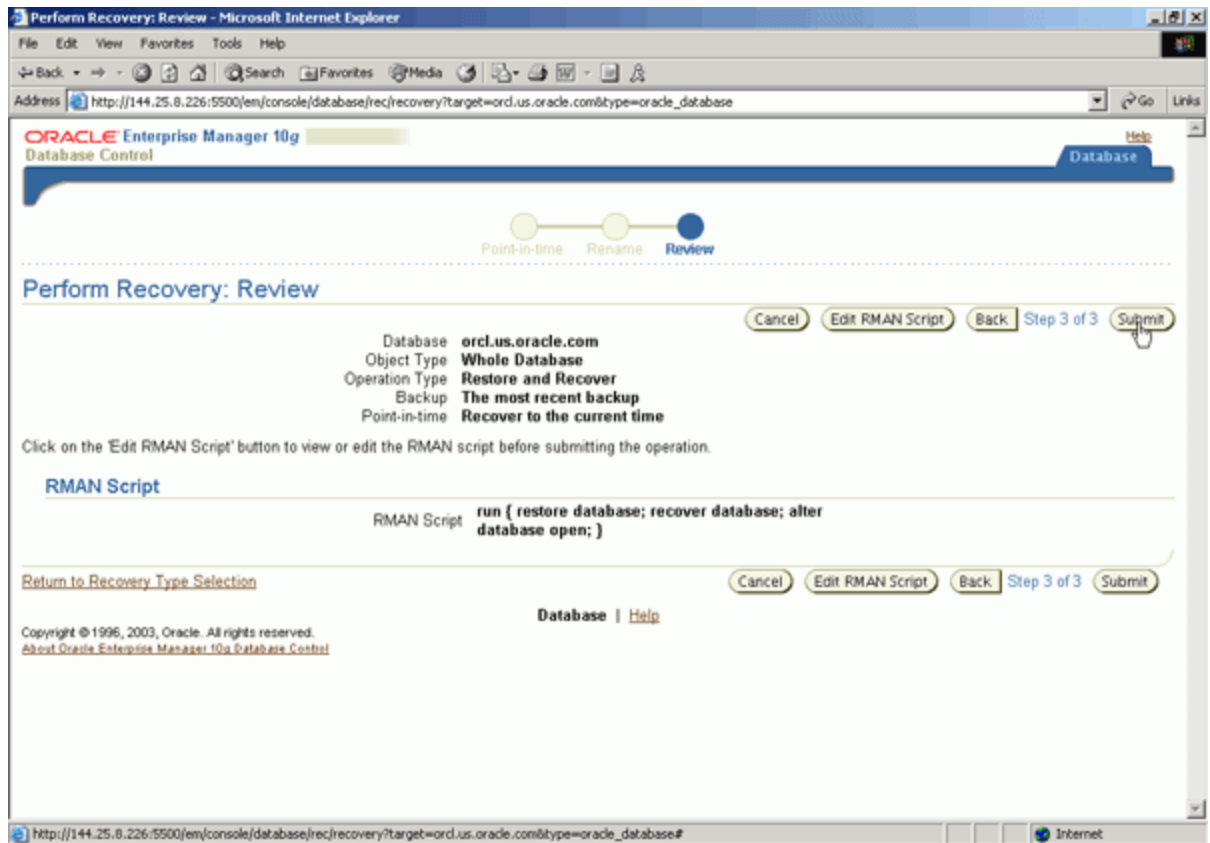
9.

出现 Perform Recovery:Rename 页面。选择 No. Restore the files to the default location（如果您希望这样）或者选择 Yes.Restore the files to a new, common location，并输入位置。单击 Next。



10.

出现 Perform Recovery:Review 页面。仔细查看信息，然后单击 Submit。



11.

收到 "Operation succeeded" 消息。单击 OK。

执行闪回表

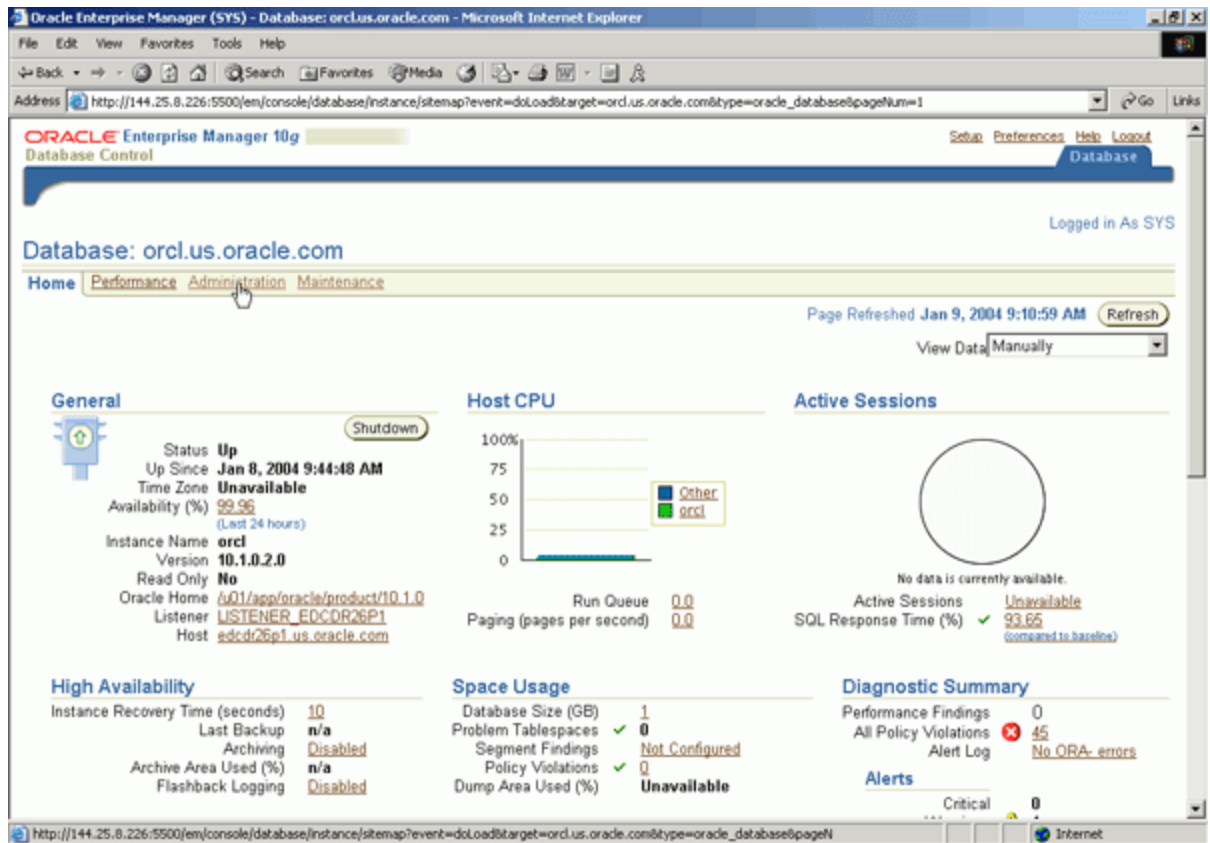
启用行转移

您必须在表上启用行转移，以在表上执行闪回表操作。在这一部分中，您将在

HR.EMPLOYEES 表上启用行转移。

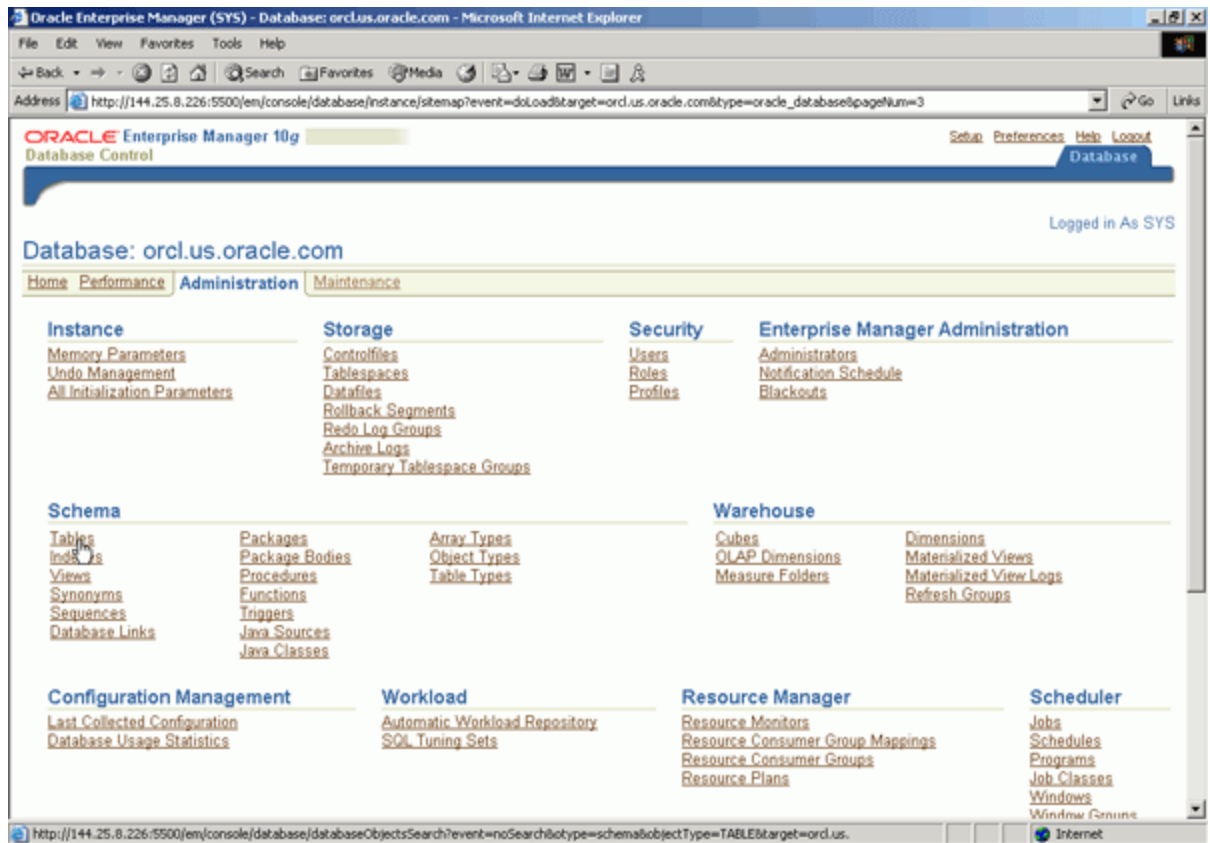
1.

在 Oracle Database Home 页面上单击 Administration。



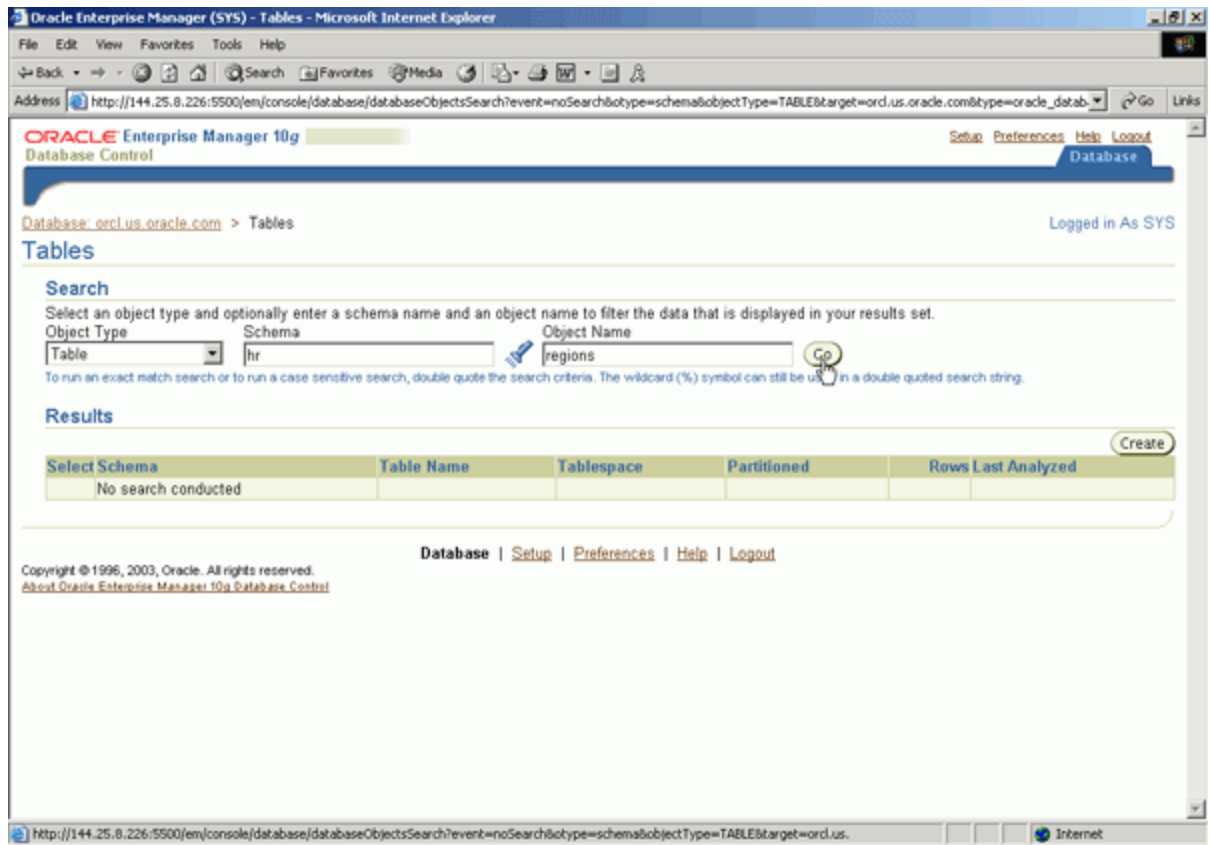
2.

出现 Administration 属性页面。在 Schema 部分中选择 Tables。



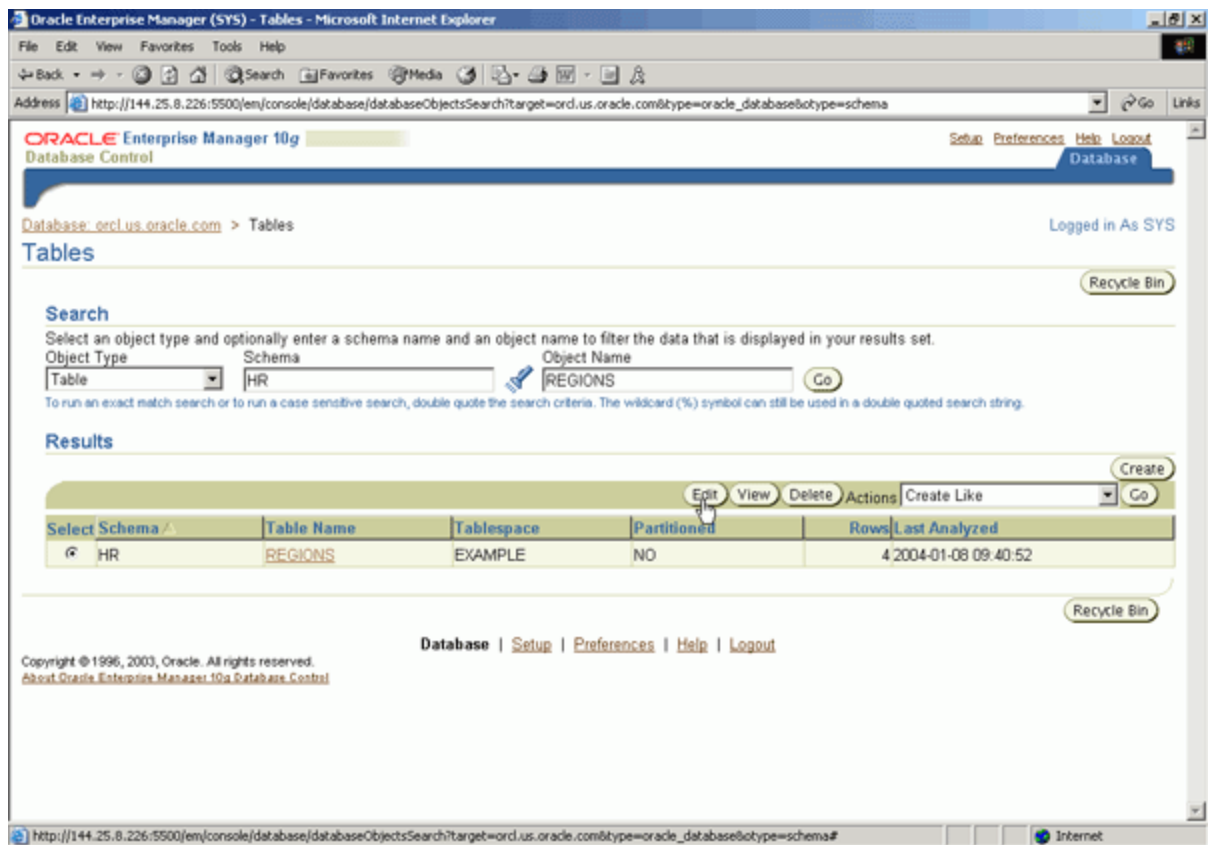
3.

出现 Tables 页面。从 Object Type 下拉菜单中选择 Table。在 Schema 字段中输入 HR，在 Object Name 字段中输入 REGIONS。单击 Go。



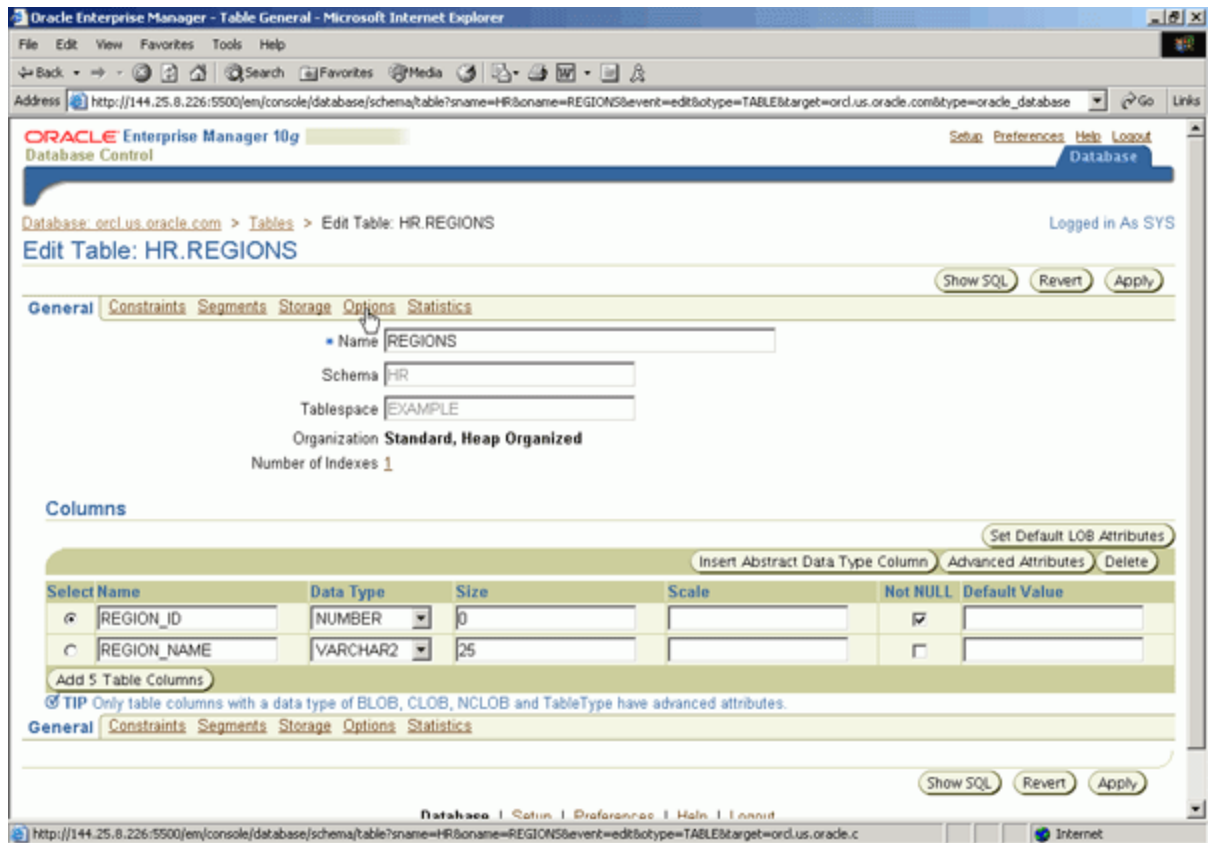
4.

REGIONS 表显示在 Results 部分中。单击 Edit。



5.

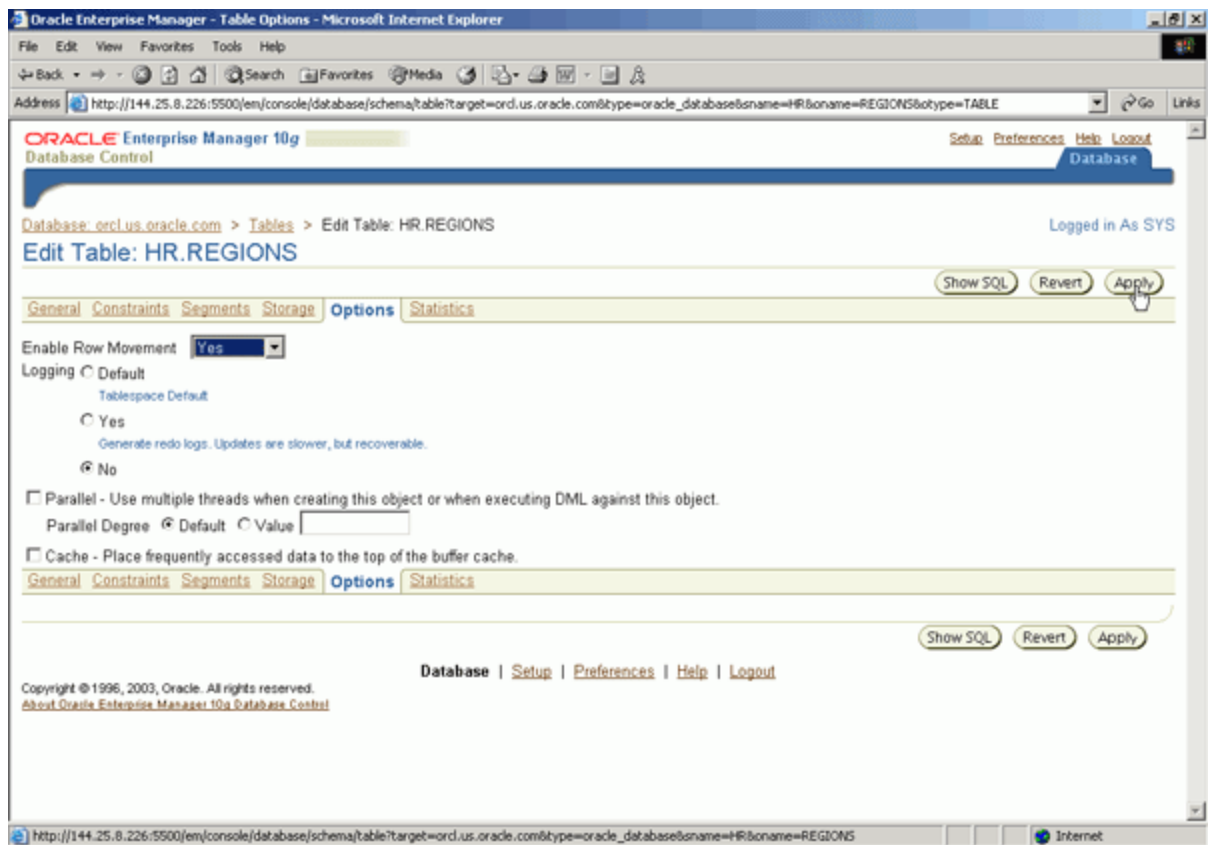
出现 Edit Table 页面。单击 Options 标签。



6.

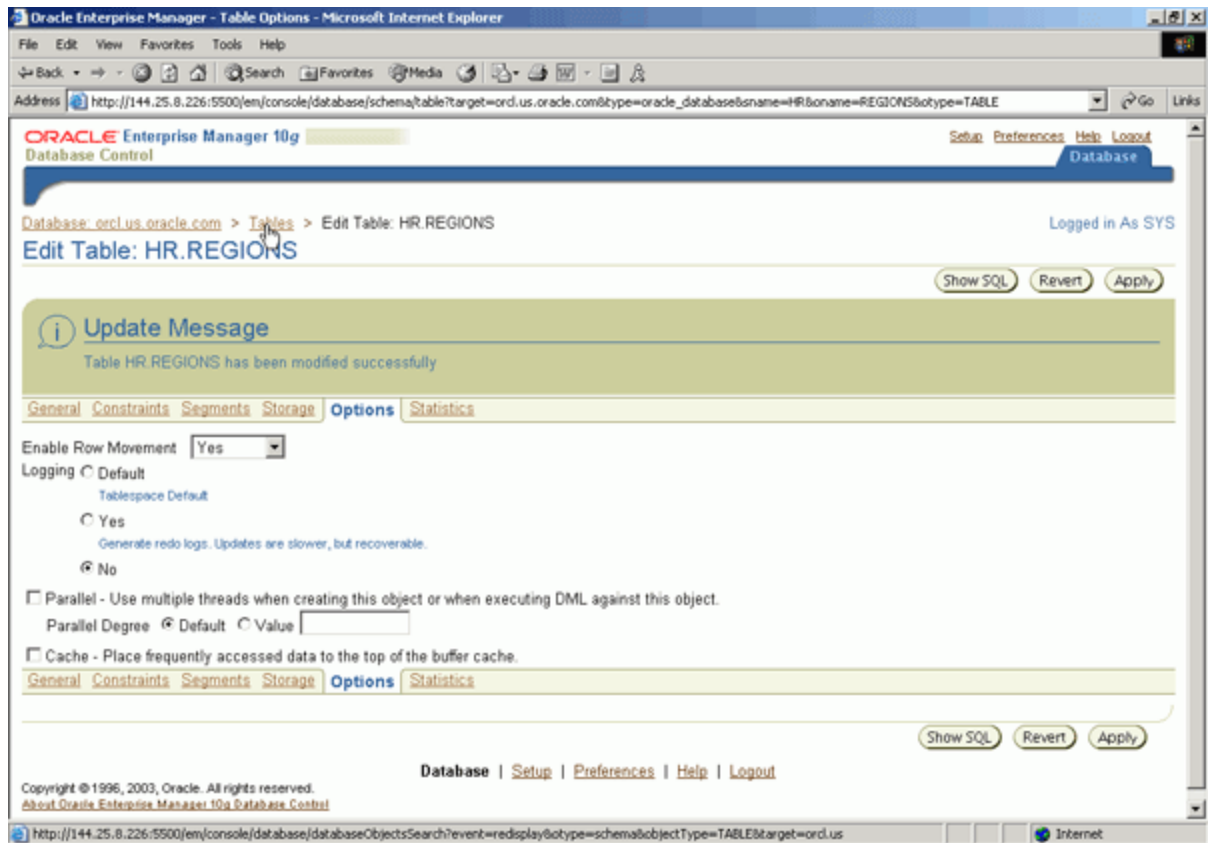
从 Enable Row Movement 下拉菜单中选择 Yes。单击 Apply。





7.

收到一条消息，指示表成功修改。选择路径式导航栏中的 Tables 导航项。



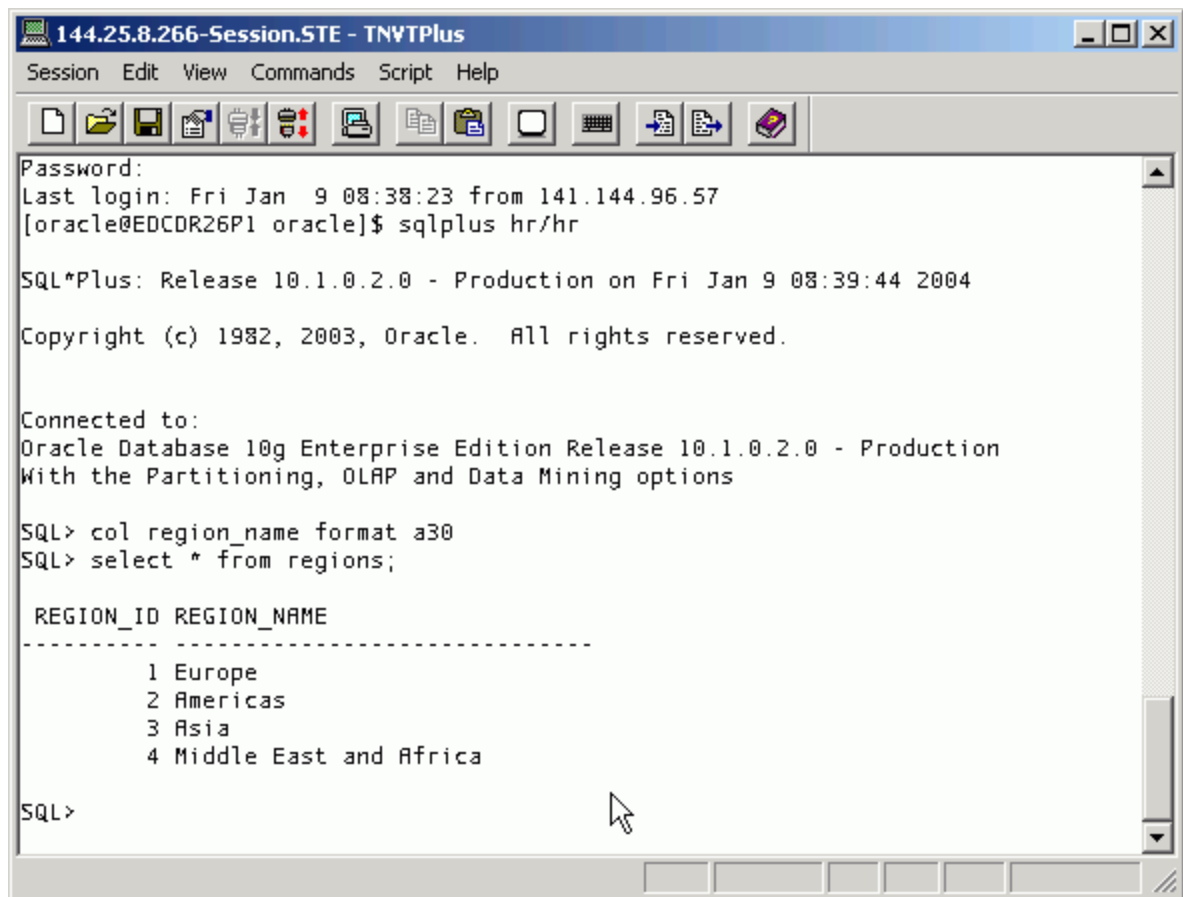
## 模拟用户错误

在这一部分中，您将通过修改 **REGIONS** 表中的数据来模拟用户错误。执行以下操作：

1.

通过打开一个终端窗口和执行以下命令来查看 **REGIONS** 表中的数据：sqlplus hr/hr col

```
region_name format a30 select * from regions;
```



```
144.25.8.266-Session.STE - TNSVTPPlus
Session Edit View Commands Script Help

Password:
Last login: Fri Jan 9 08:38:23 from 141.144.96.57
[oracle@EDCDR26P1 oracle]$ sqlplus hr/hr

SQL*Plus: Release 10.1.0.2.0 - Production on Fri Jan 9 08:39:44 2004

Copyright (c) 1982, 2003, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Connected to:
Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition Release 10.1.0.2.0 - Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP and Data Mining options

SQL> col region_name format a30
SQL> select * from regions;

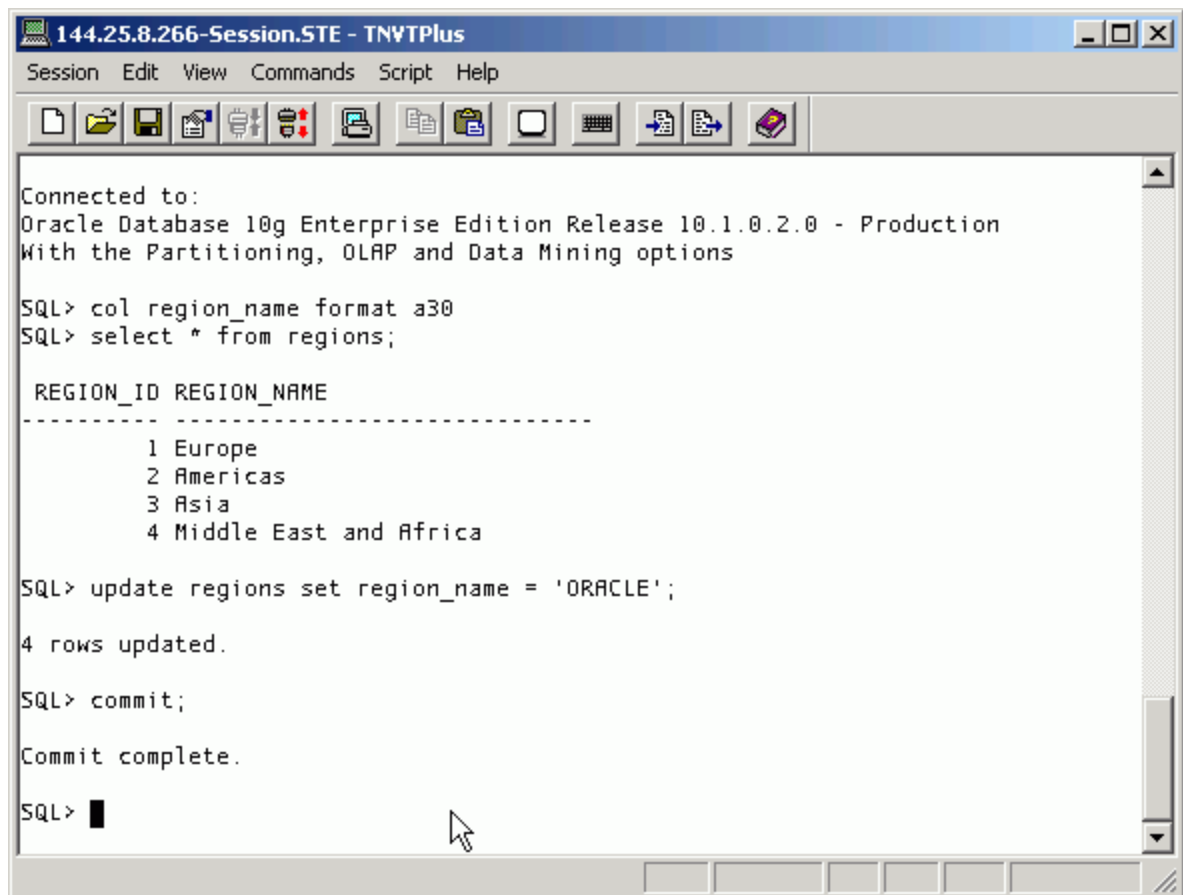
 REGION_ID REGION_NAME
-----
1 Europe
2 Americas
3 Asia
4 Middle East and Africa

SQL>
```

2.

通过执行以下 SQL 命令来修改所有行中的 region\_name 列中的值，以模拟用户错误：

```
update regions set region_name = 'ORACLE'; commit;
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "144.25.8.266-Session.STE - TNSPlus". The window has a menu bar with "Session", "Edit", "View", "Commands", "Script", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with various icons. The main text area contains the following SQL commands and their output:

```
Connected to:
Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition Release 10.1.0.2.0 - Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP and Data Mining options

SQL> col region_name format a30
SQL> select * from regions;

  REGION_ID REGION_NAME
-----
         1 Europe
         2 Americas
         3 Asia
         4 Middle East and Africa

SQL> update regions set region_name = 'ORACLE';

4 rows updated.

SQL> commit;

Commit complete.

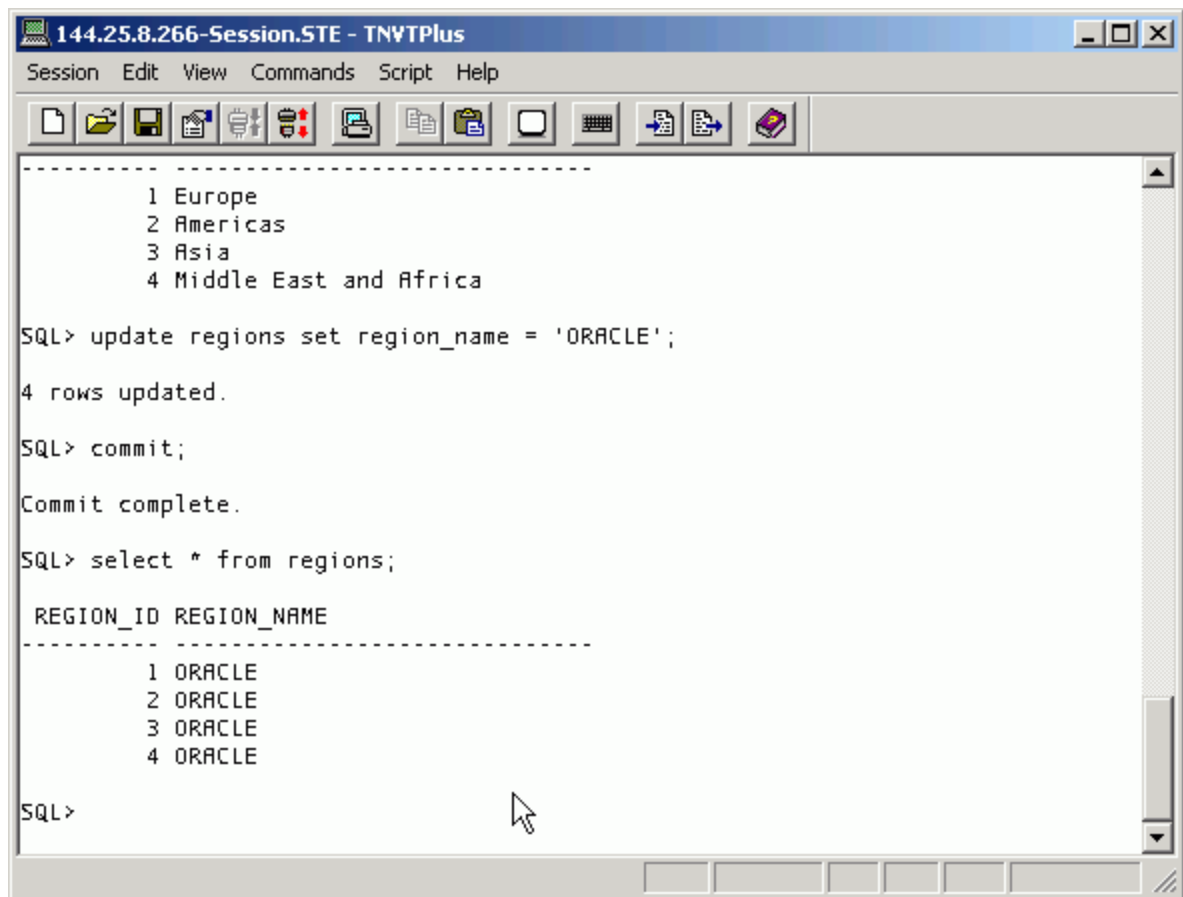
SQL> █
```

A mouse cursor is visible over the prompt "SQL> █".

3.

再次执行以下命令来查看修改:

```
select * from regions;
```



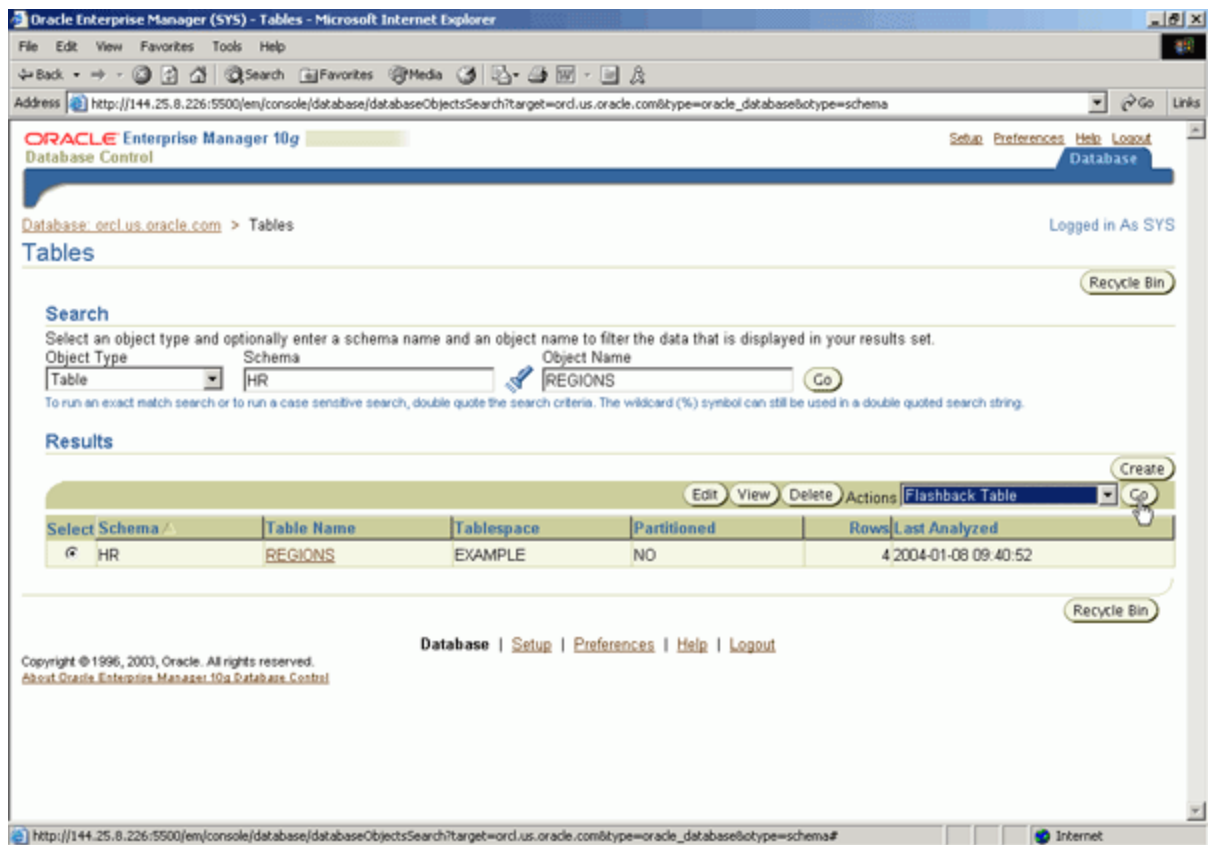
在执行闪回表部分中，您将把表闪回到您更新表之前的时间点上。

### 执行闪回表

在这一部分中，您将闪回 **HR.REGIONS** 表。

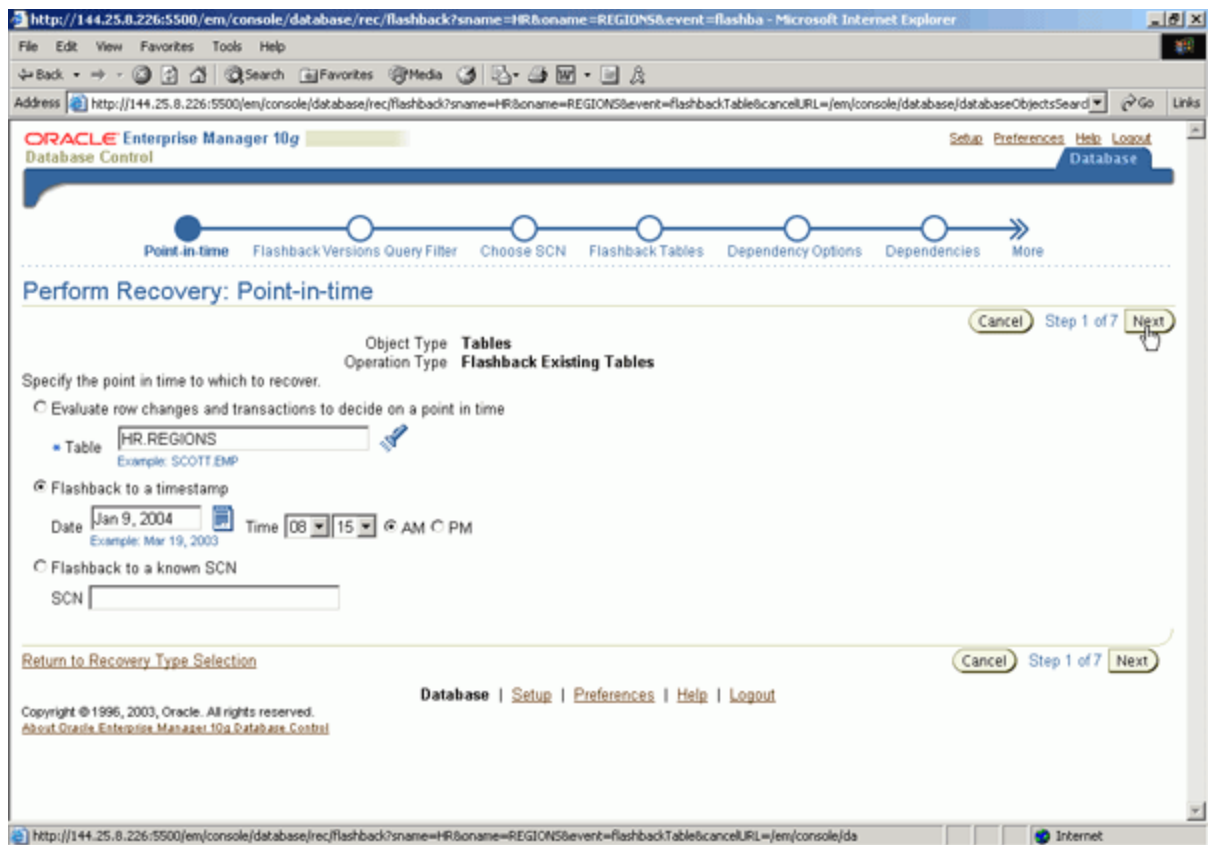
1.

验证在表的列表中仍然选中了 **REGIONS**。从 **Actions** 下拉菜单中选择 **Flashback Table**。单击 **Go**。



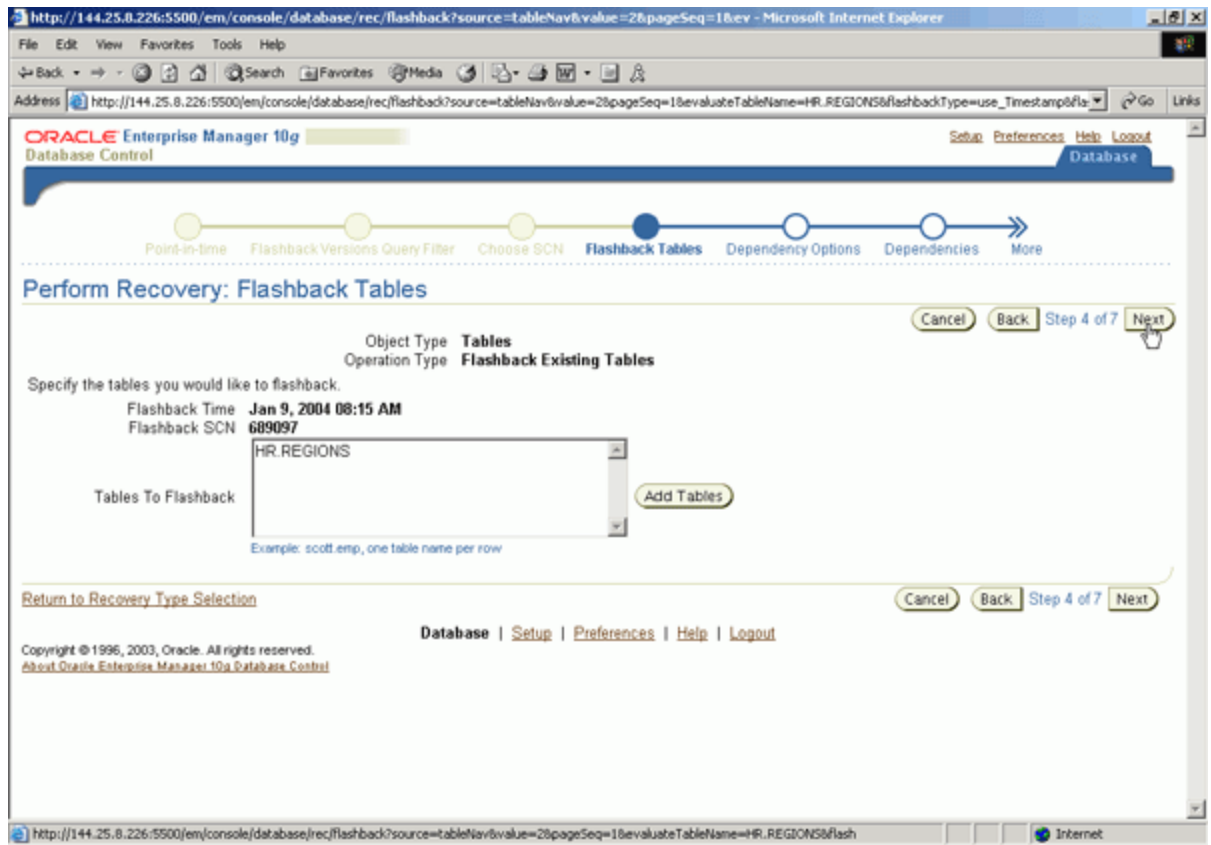
2.

出现 Perform Recovery:Point-in-time 页面。选择 Flashback to a timestamp，然后输入几分钟以前的一个日期和时间。单击 Next。



3.

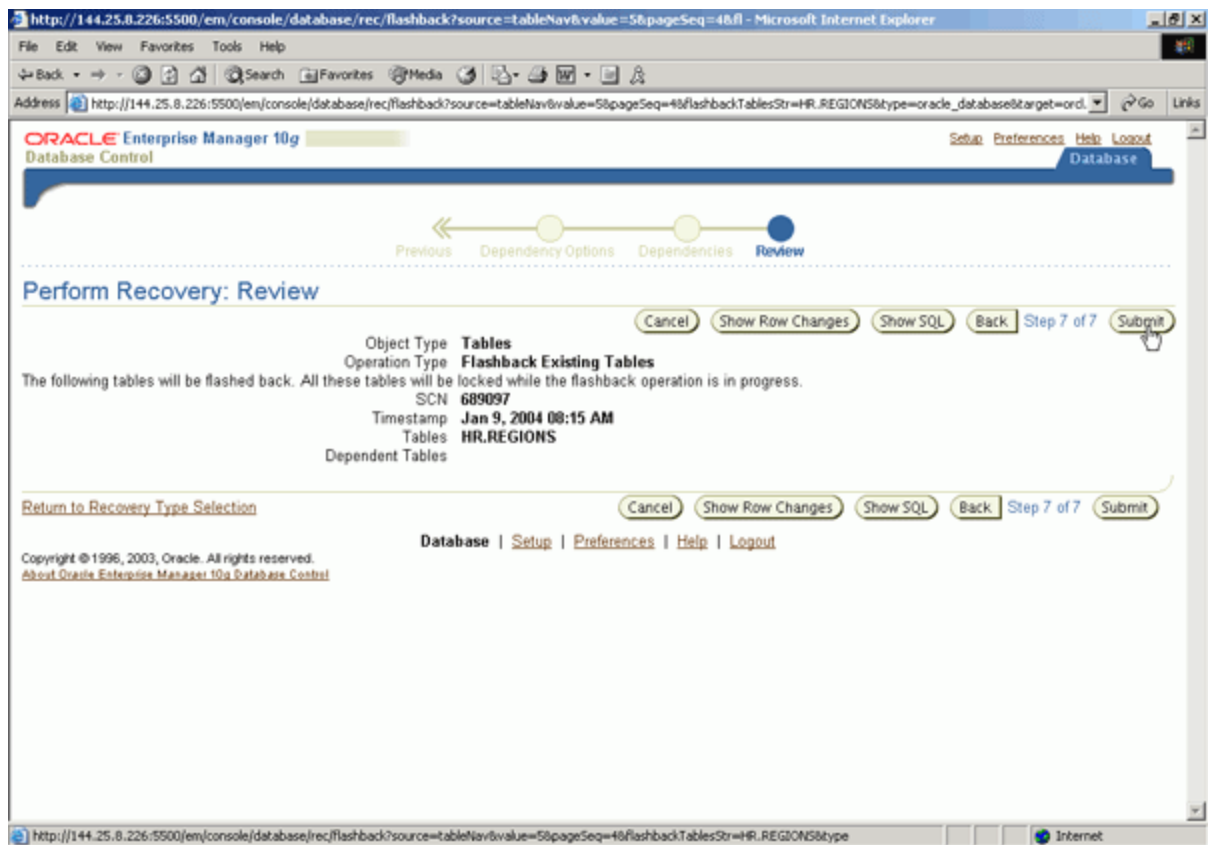
出现 Perform Recovery:Flashback Tables 页面。仔细查看页面上的信息，然后单击 Next。



4.

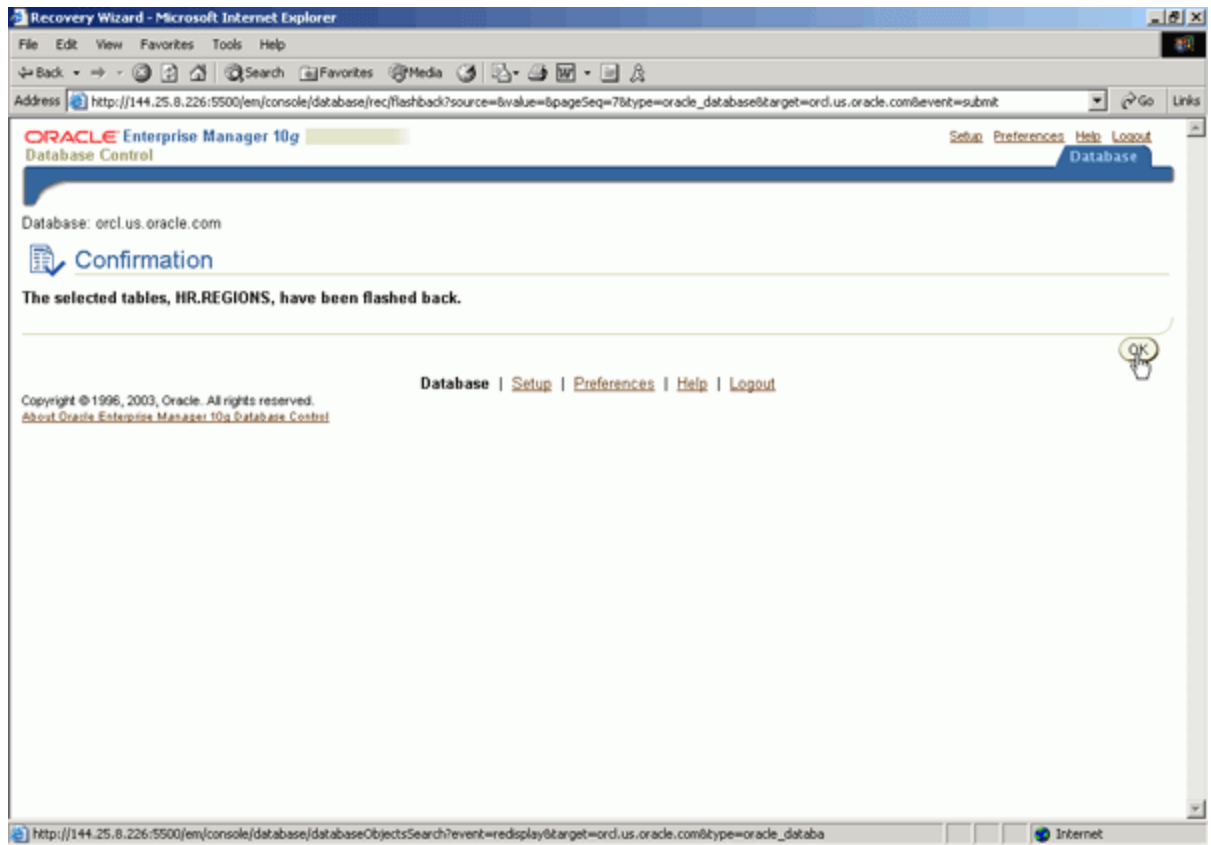
出现 Perform Recovery:Review 页面。仔细查看信息，然后单击 Submit。





5.

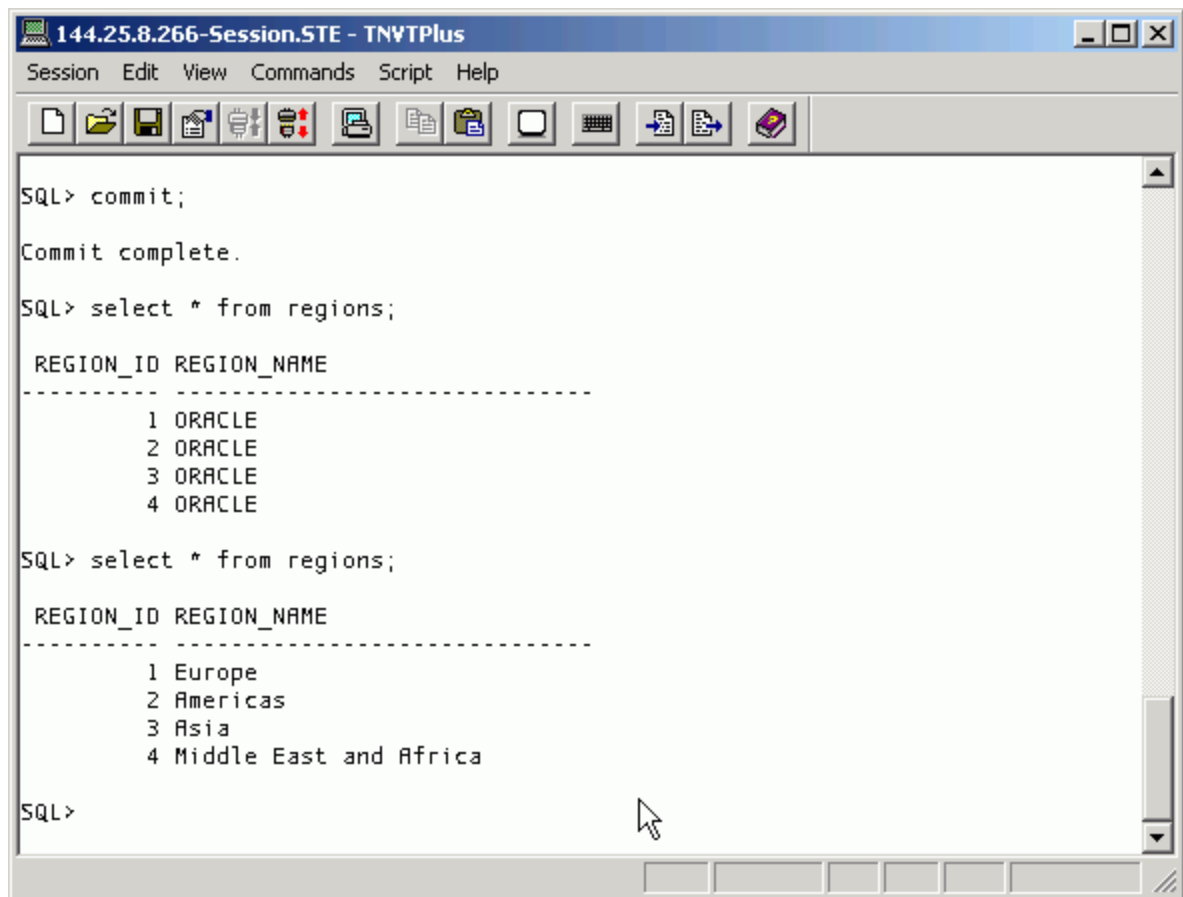
接收到一条消息，确认表已被闪回。单击 OK。



6.

切换回 SQL\*Plus 会话，执行以下命令来验证闪回表操作：

```
select * from regions;
```



执行闪回丢弃

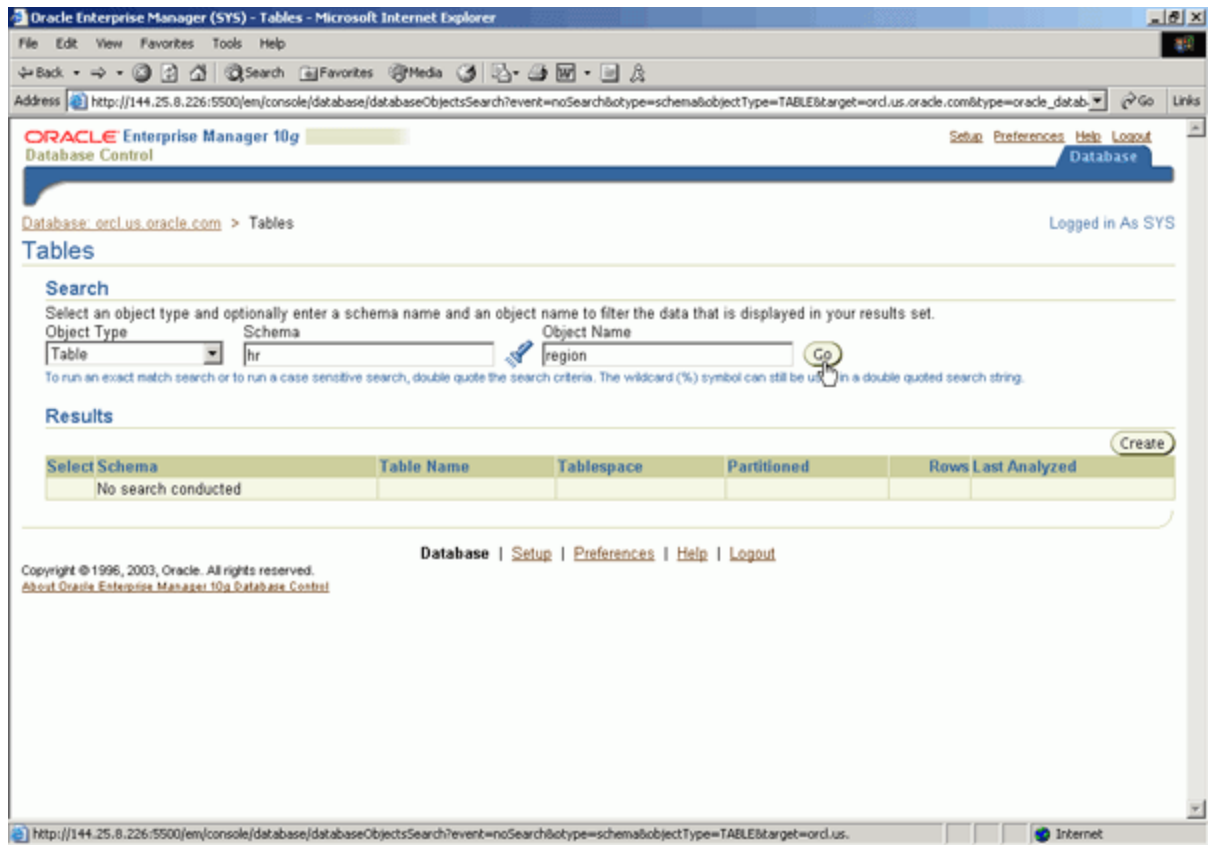
返回主题列表

在这一部分中，您将使用闪回丢弃特性来取回被丢弃的表。为了完成本练习，您将创建一个新的表、丢弃该表，然后用闪回丢弃来恢复它。

按照下列步骤来创建一个新的表，然后丢弃它：

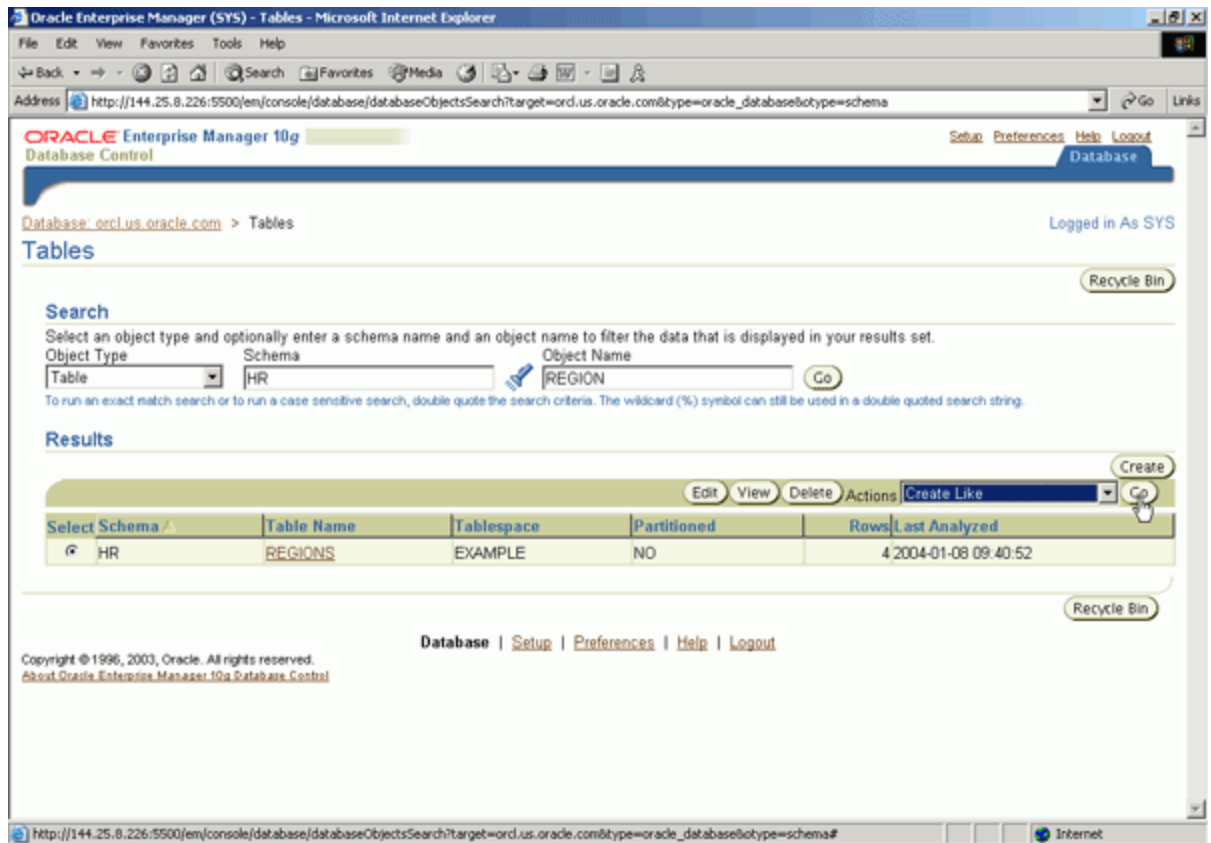
1.

在 **Schema Name** 字段中输入 **HR**，并在 **Object Name** 字段中输入 **REGIONS** 或 **REGIONS** 的一部分，然后单击 **Go**。



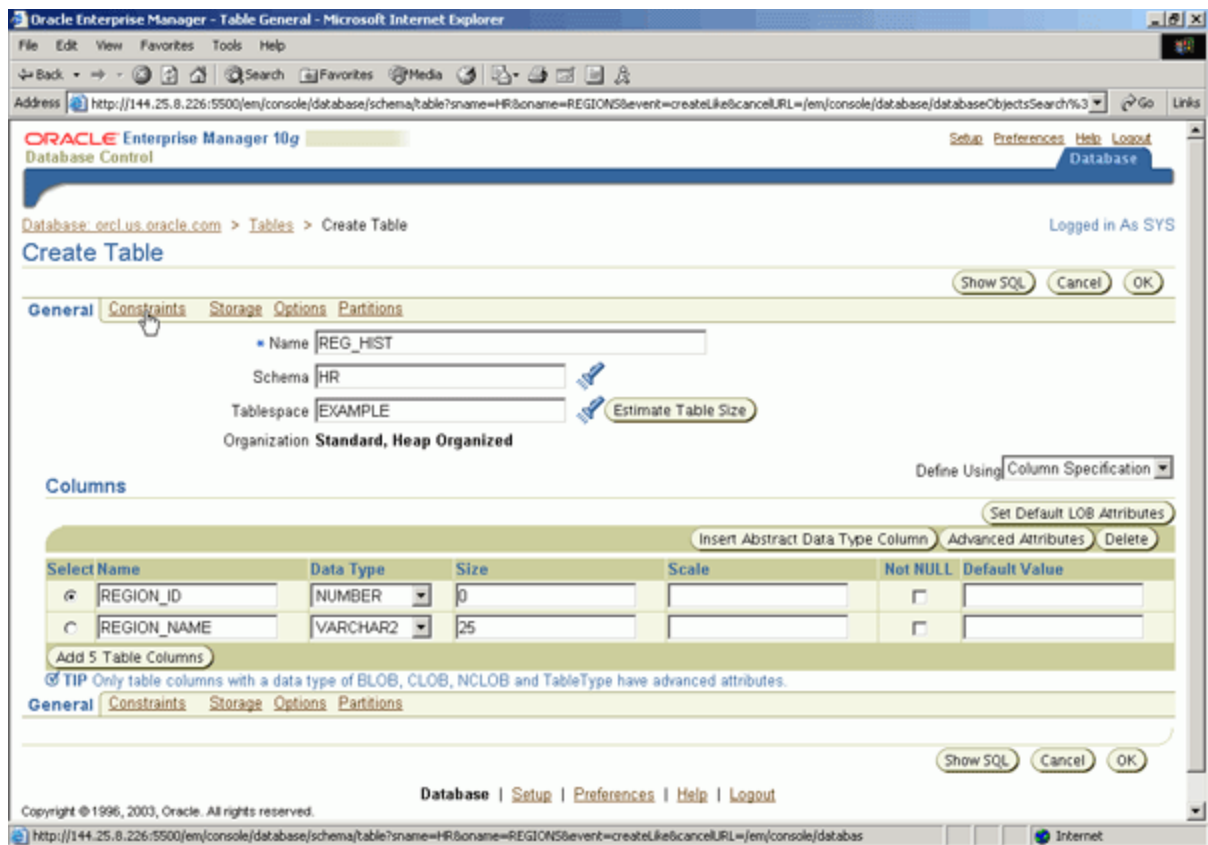
2.

从 Action 下拉菜单中选择 Create Like。单击 Go。



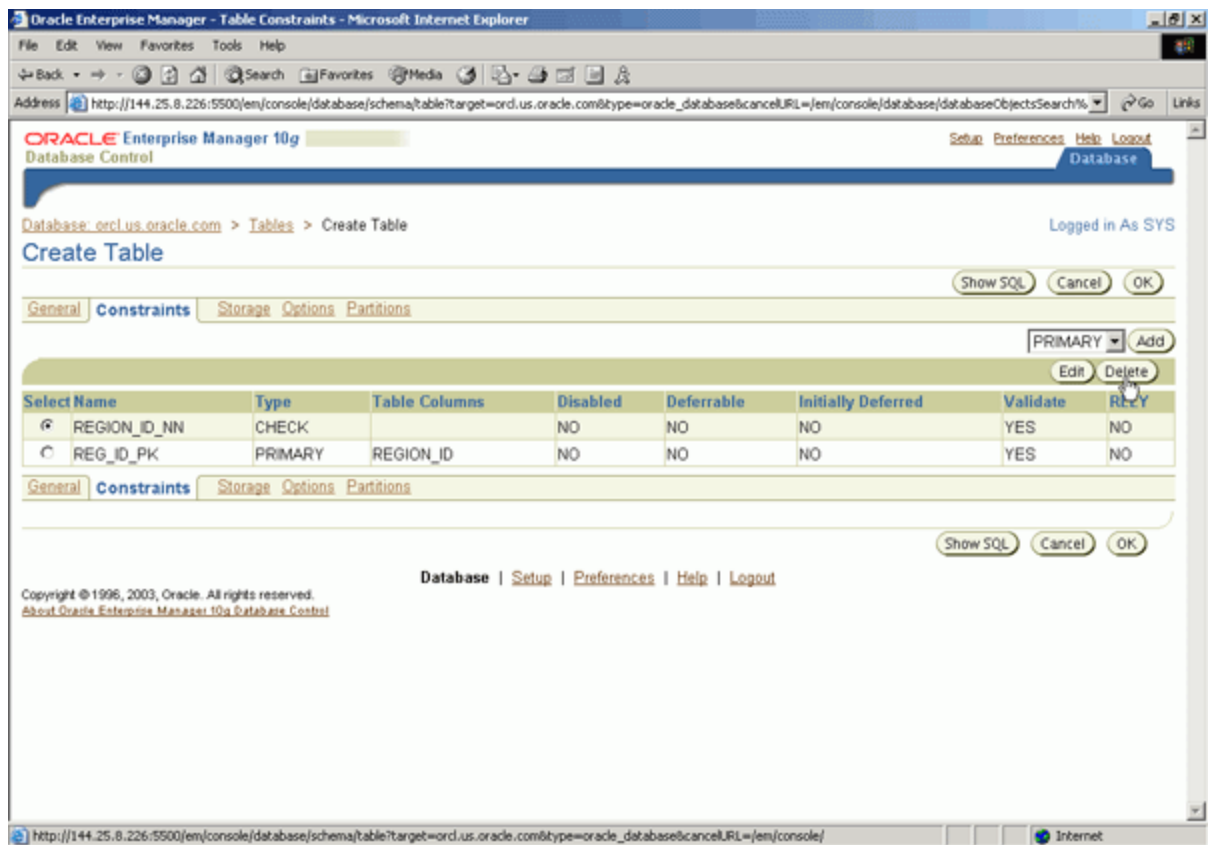
3.

出现 Create Table 页面。在 Name 字段中输入 REG\_HIST。取消 REGION\_ID 列选定的 Not Null。单击 Constraints。



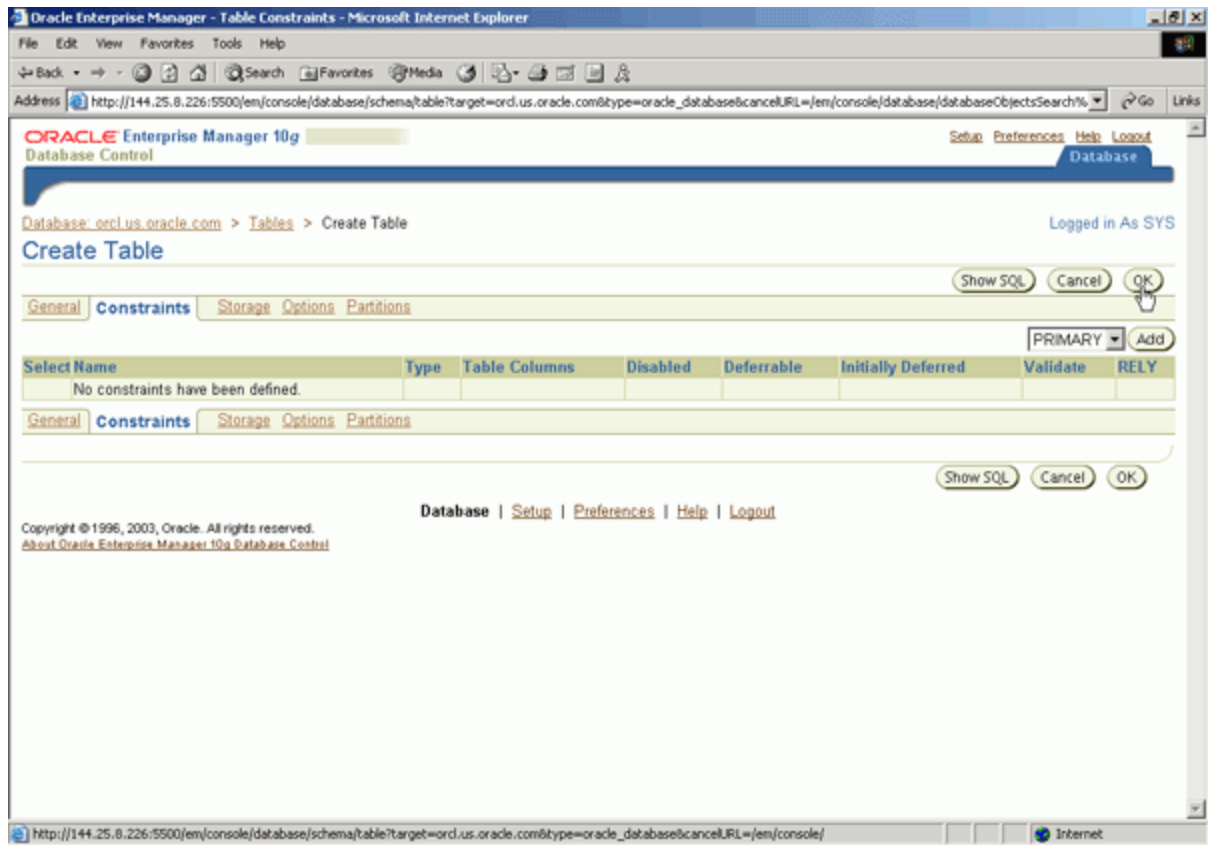
4.

出现 Constraints 页面。选中每一个约束条件，然后单击 delete 来删除表上的约束条件。本练习不需要这些约束条件。



5.

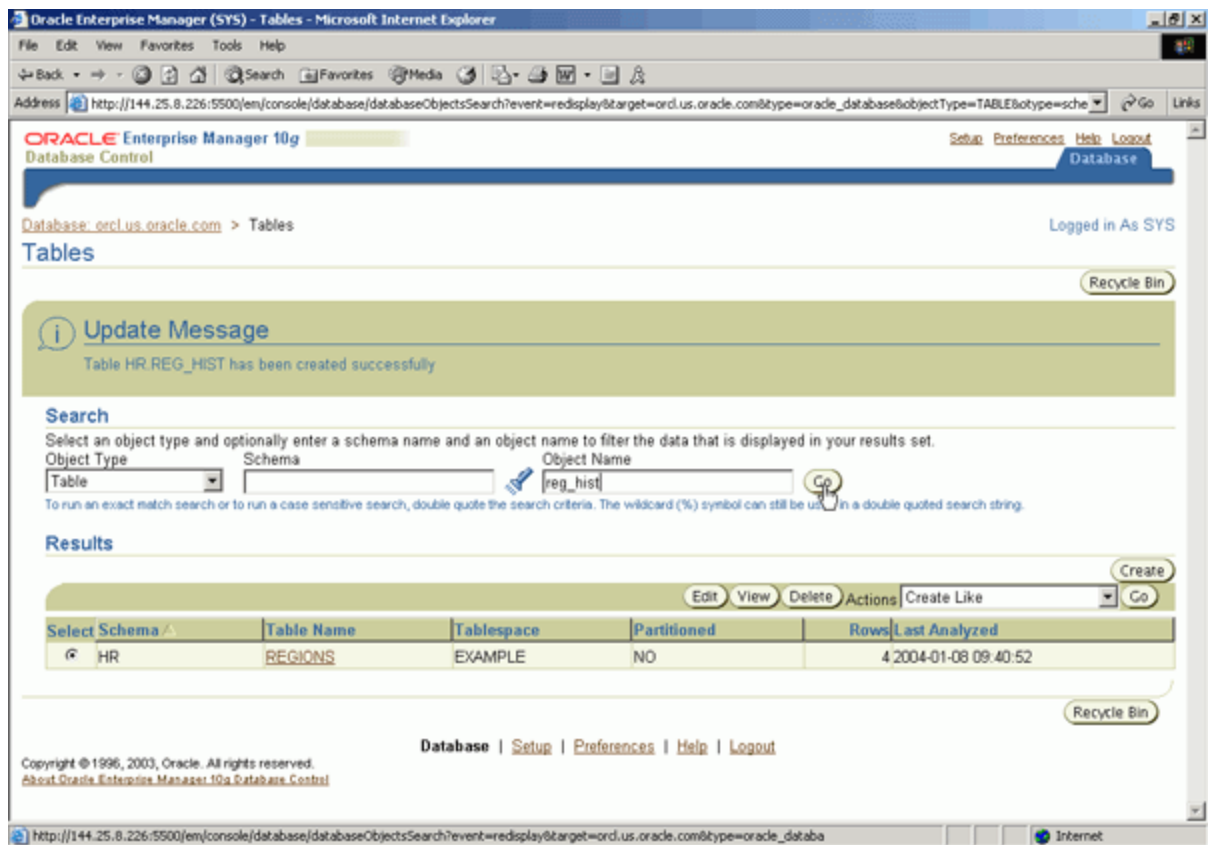
单击 OK, 创建 REG\_HIST 表。



6.

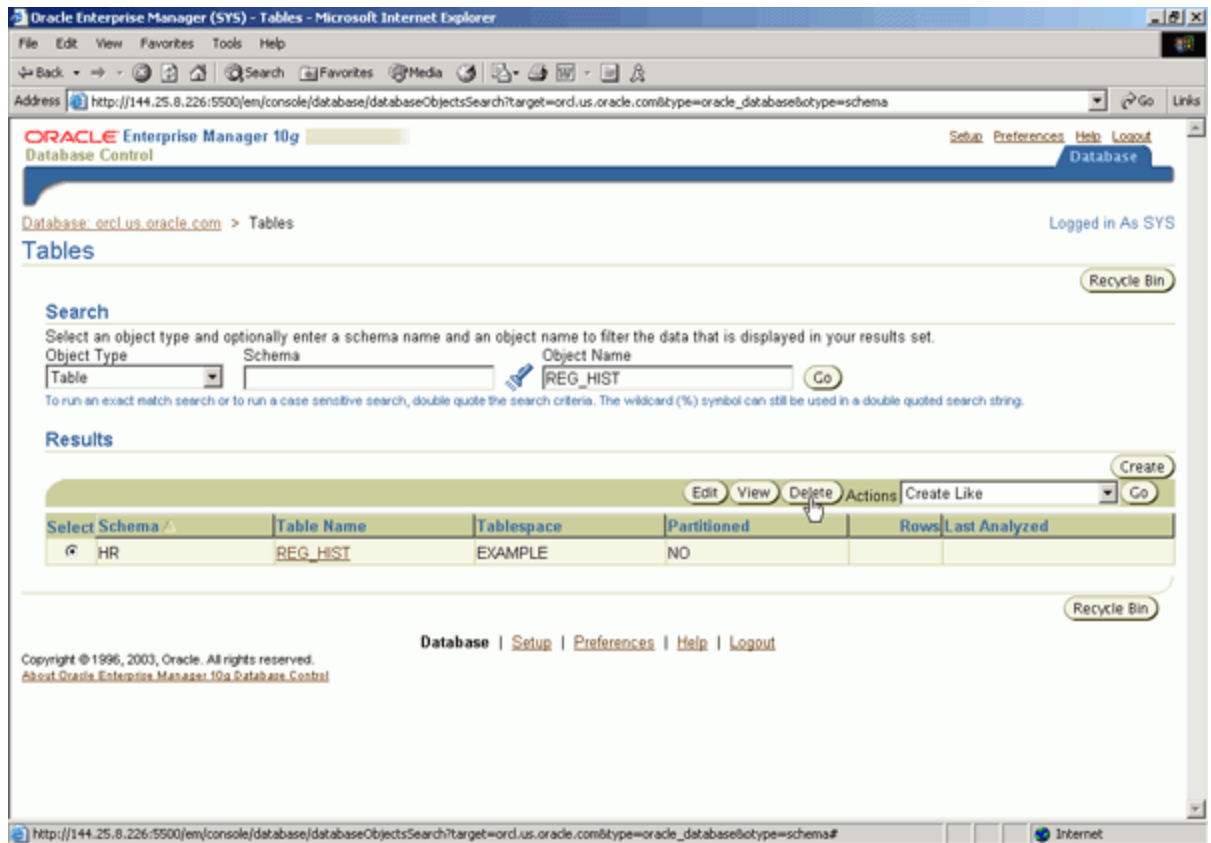
收到一条消息，指示表已创建。在 Object Name 字段中输入 REG\_HIST，然后单击 Go。





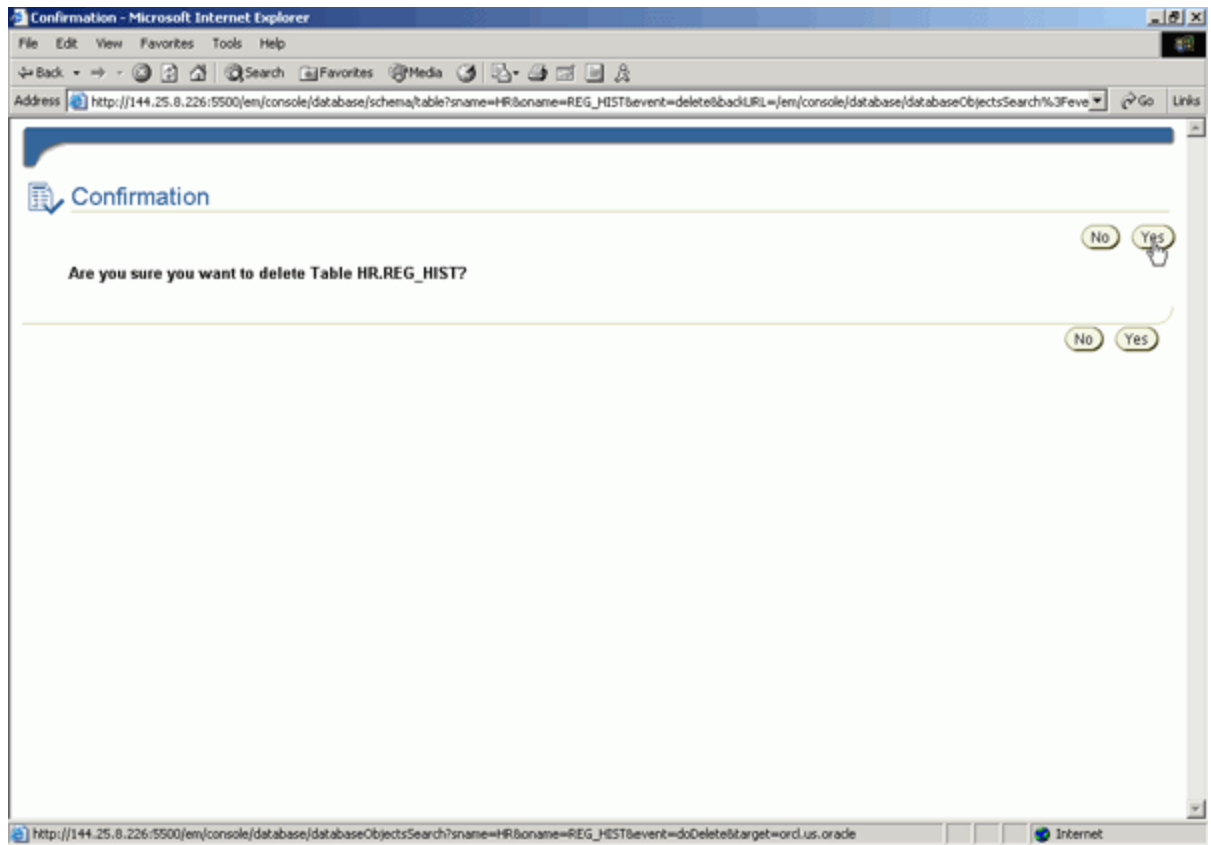
7.

显示 Tables 页面，并在 Results 部分中显示 REG\_HIST 表。单击 Delete 来删除 REG\_HIST 表。



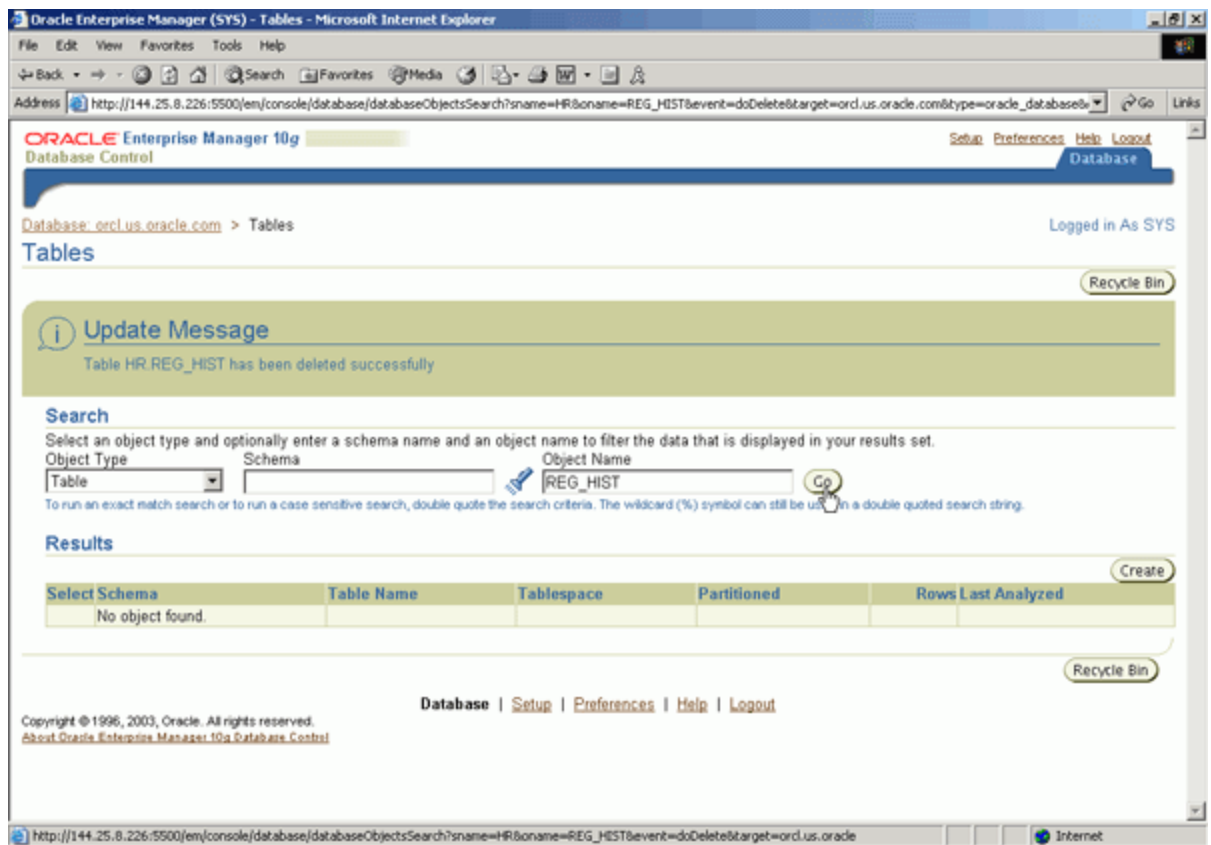
8.

单击 Yes，确认删除表。



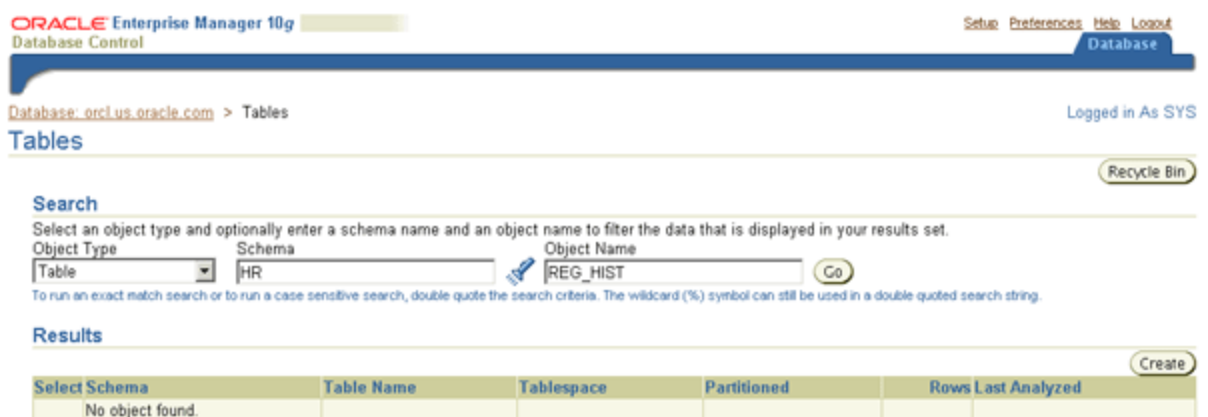
9.

显示一条消息，指示表已删除。单击 Go，尝试取回表。



10.

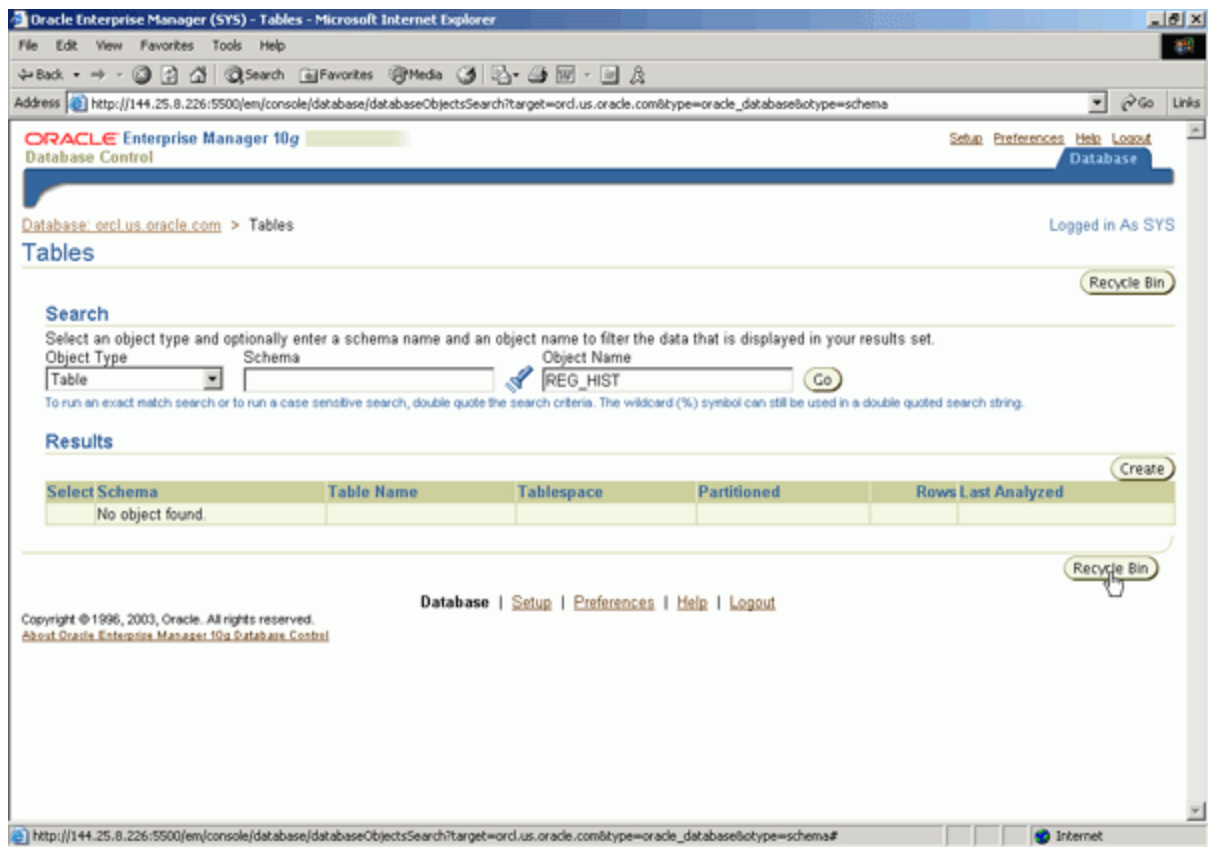
在结果部分中显示 No object found。



要恢复您刚刚删除的表，您将需要执行一次闪回丢弃。执行以下操作：

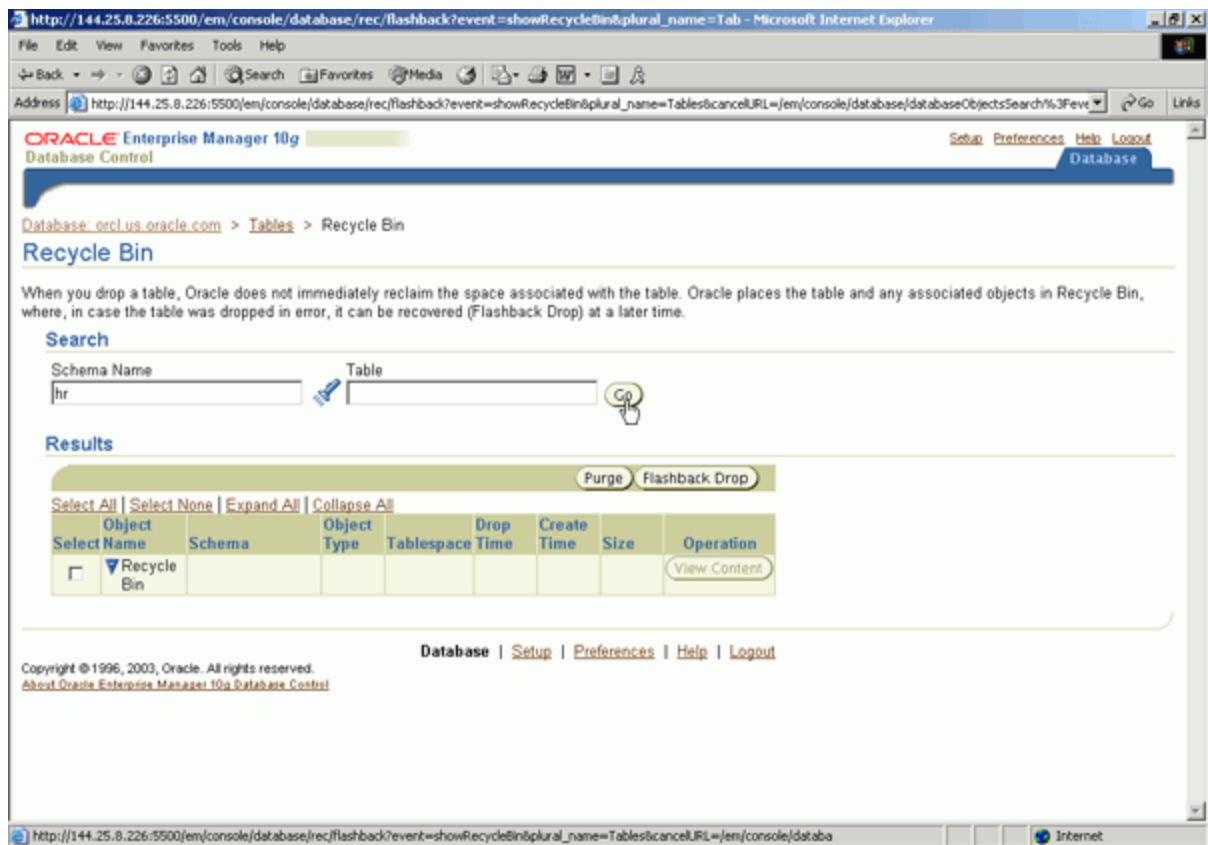
1.

单击 Recycle Bin。



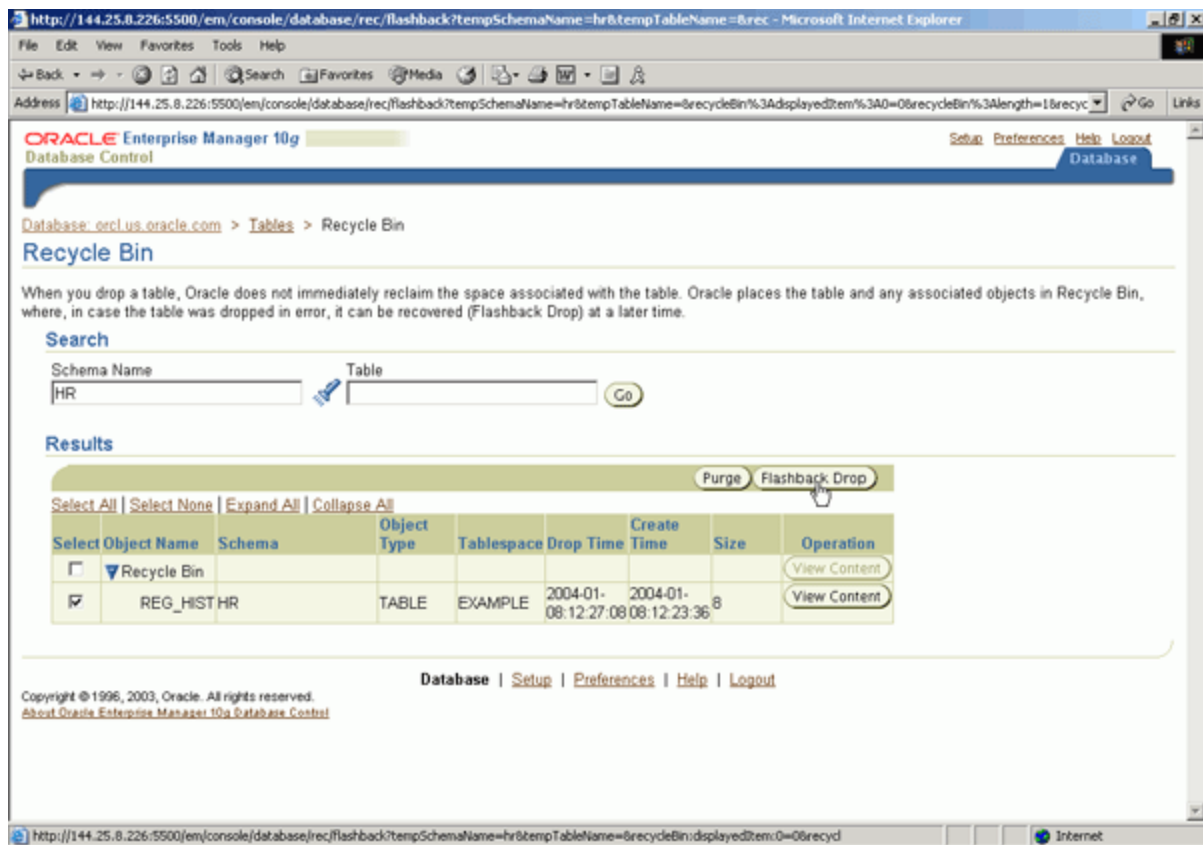
2.

在 Schema Name 字段中输入 HR，然后单击 Go。



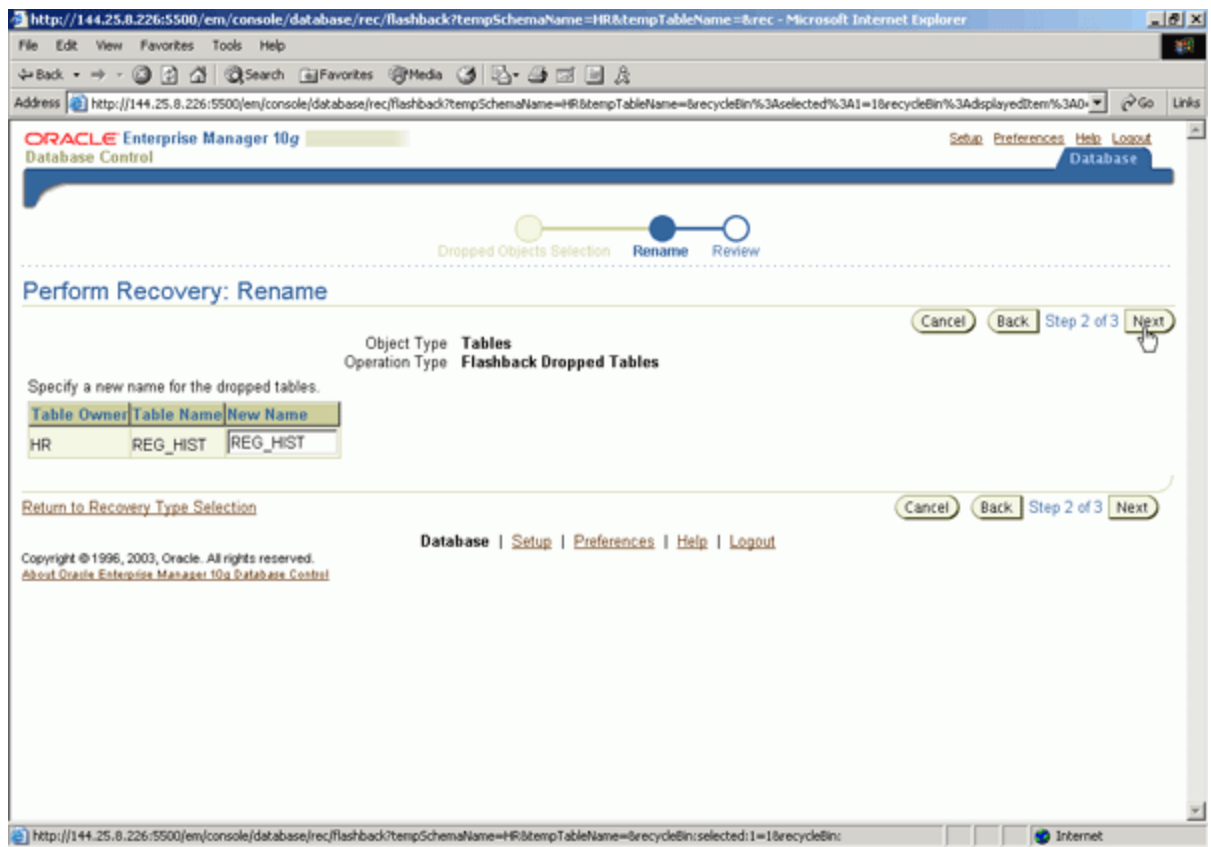
3.

验证选中了 REG\_HIST，然后单击 Flashback Drop。



4.

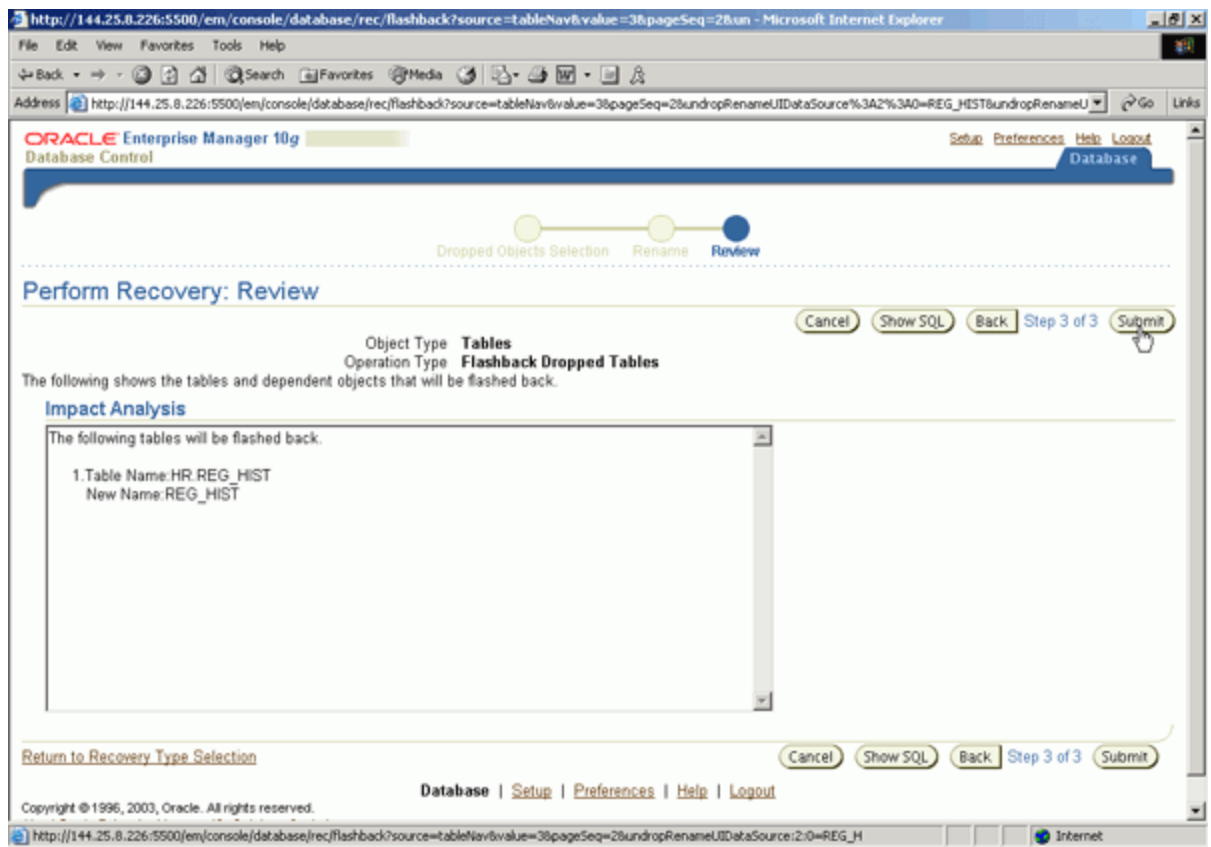
出现 Perform Recovery: Rename 页面。单击 Next。



5.

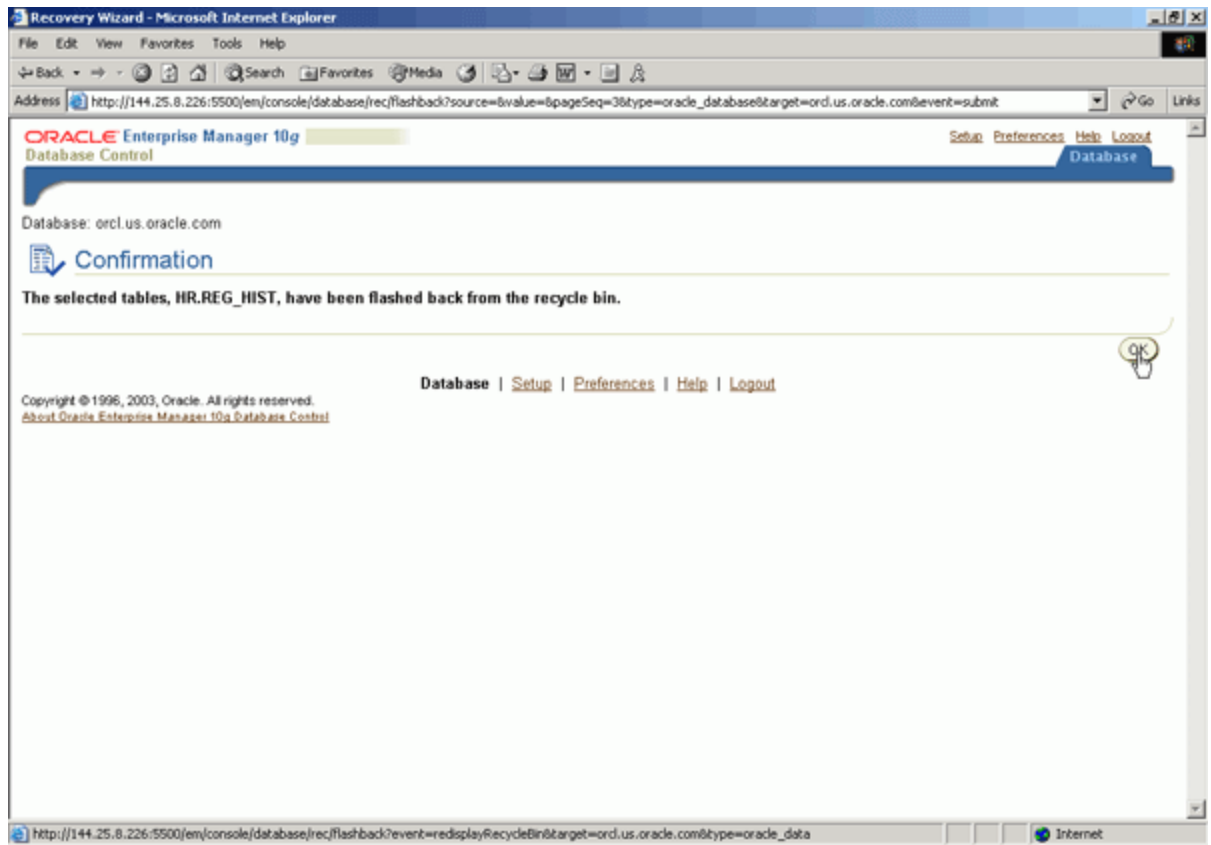
出现 Perform Recovery:Review 页面。仔细查看信息，然后单击 Submit。





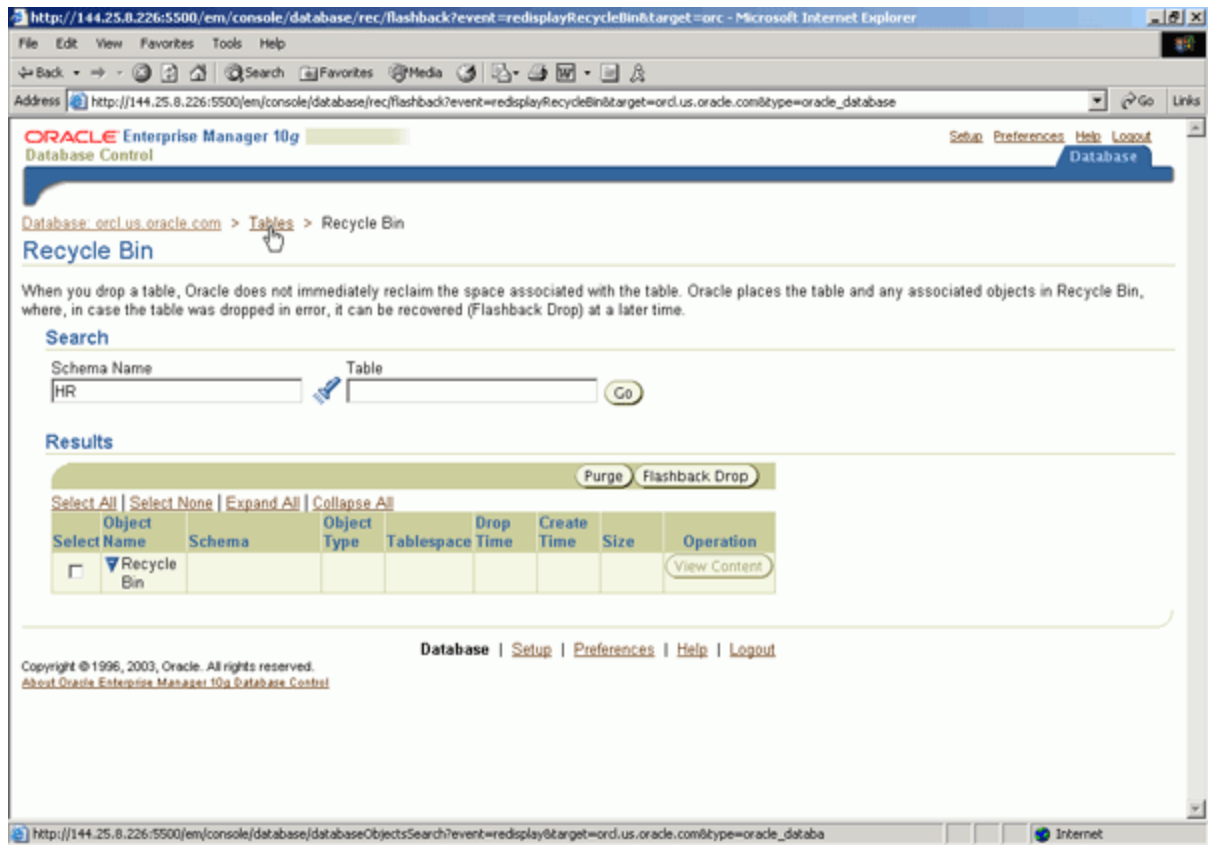
6.

显示一条确认消息。单击 OK。



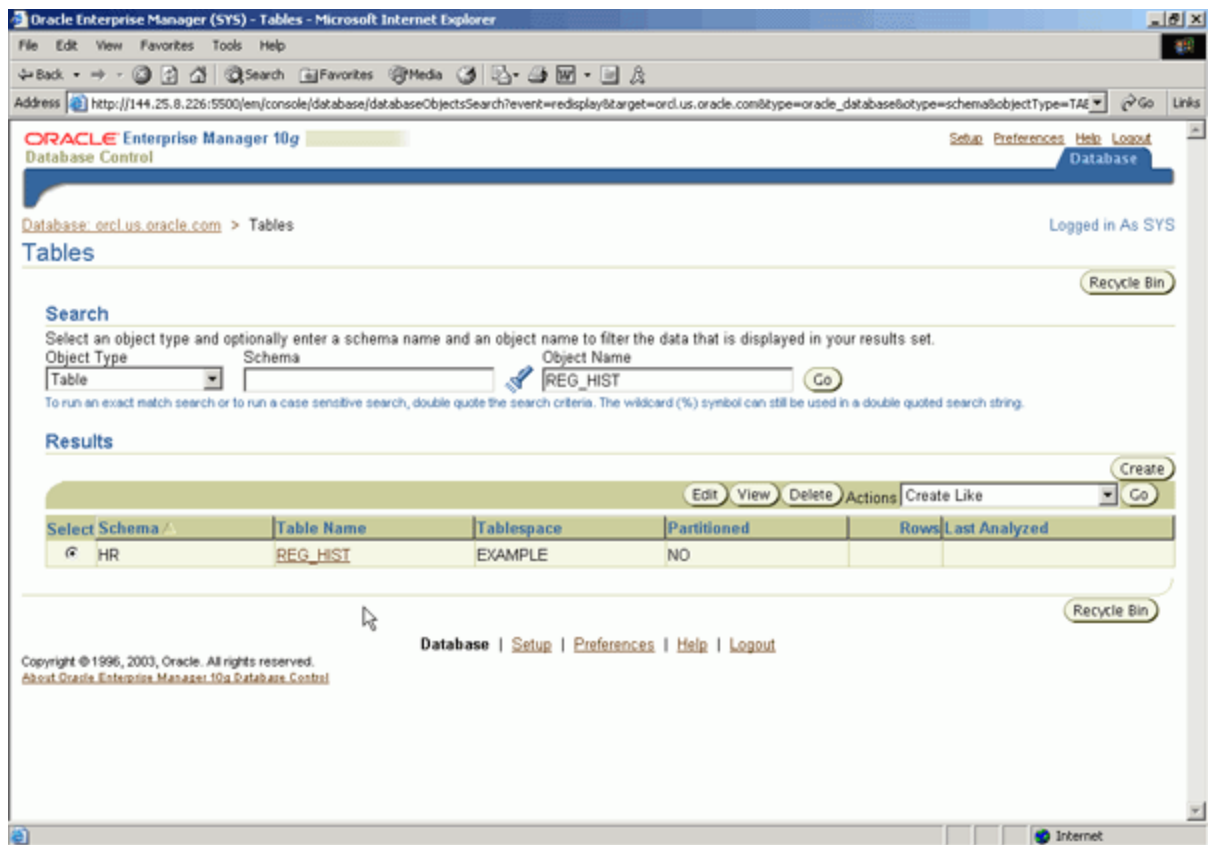
7.

回收站中不再有该表。单击路径式导航栏中的 Tables 导航项。



8.

REG\_HIST 表现在被包含在表的列表中。



## 管理备份

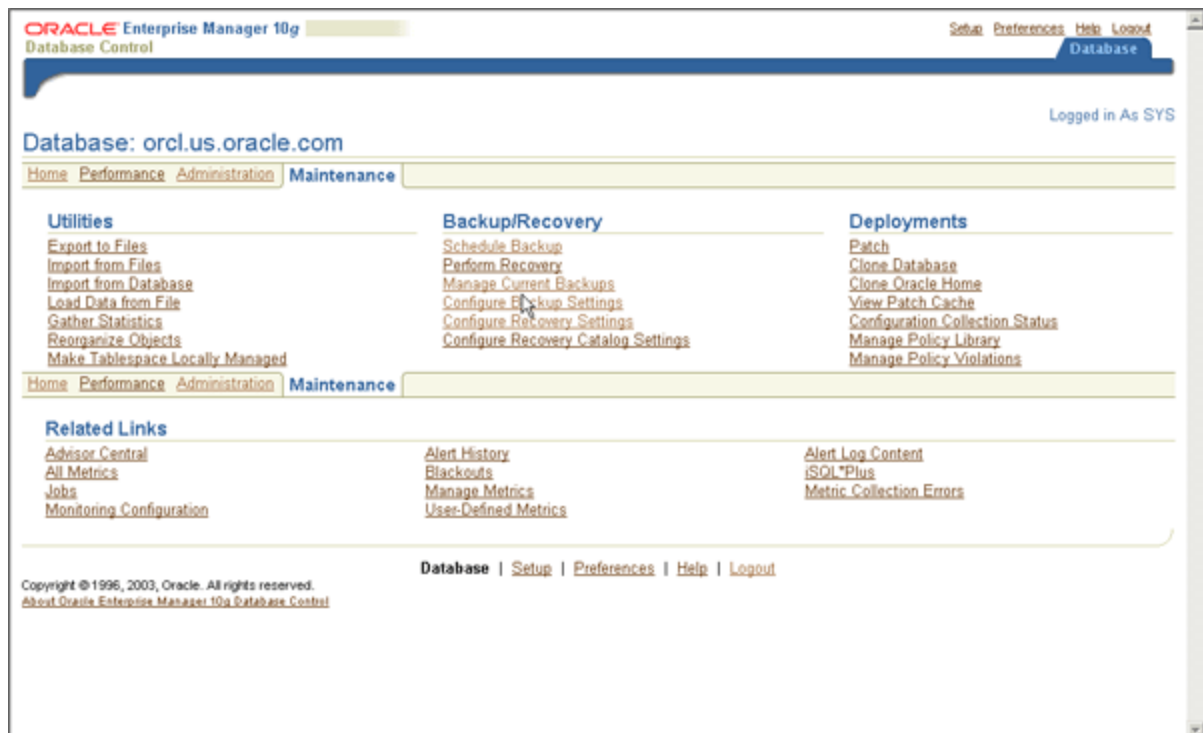
管理备份包括两个任务：管理存在于磁盘或磁带上的备份自身，和管理保存在 RMAN 信息库中的备份记录。在这一部分中，您将执行备份维护和更新 RMAN 信息库。

### 使用 Manage Current Backups 页面

您可以使用 Manage Current Backups 页面来查看在 RMAN 信息库中记录的备份。从这个页面中，您可以执行在这整个部分中说明的备份维护操作。

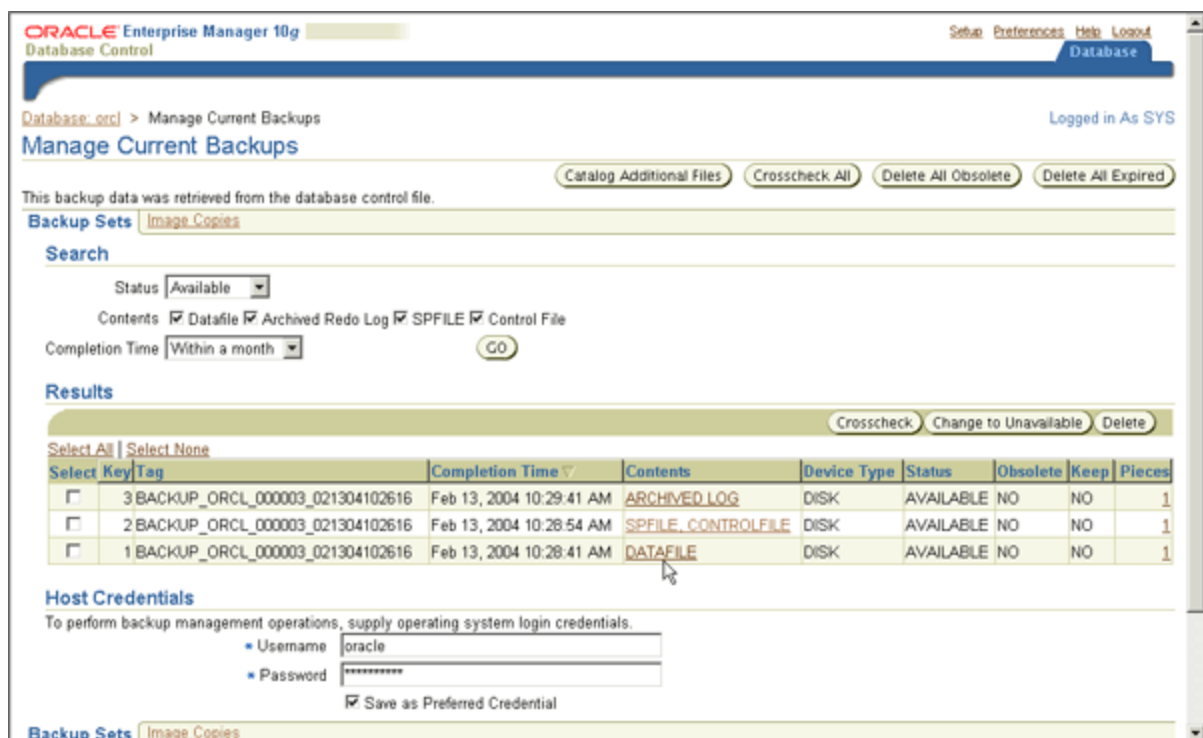
#### 1.

单击 Maintenance 属性页面的 Backup/Recovery 区域中的 Manage Current Backups。



2.

显示 Manage Current Backups 页面。Backup Sets 属性页面显示在 RMAN 信息库中记录的备份集。单击 Contents 列中的链接来查看关于一个备份集的内容的详细信息。



3.

显示 Contents 属性页面。单击 Manage Current Backups，返回 Manage Current Backups 属性页面。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl > Manage Current Backups > Contents in Backup Set: 1

Contents in Backup Set: 1

File Type	Datafile Number	File Name	Size (bytes)	Tablespace	File Creation SCN	File Checkpoint SCN	File Checkpoint/Last Modified Time
DATAFILE	7	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/flowers_idx.dbf	65536	FSINDEX	521269	530098	Feb 13, 2004 10:26:32 AM
DATAFILE	4	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/users01.dbf	1843200	USERS	9473	530098	Feb 13, 2004 10:26:32 AM
DATAFILE	2	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/undotbs01.dbf	26065792	UNDOTBS1	356909	530098	Feb 13, 2004 10:26:32 AM
DATAFILE	6	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/flowers_data.dbf	237568	FSDATA	521221	530098	Feb 13, 2004 10:26:32 AM
DATAFILE	3	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/sysaux01.dbf	138485760	SYSAUX	6253	530098	Feb 13, 2004 10:26:32 AM
DATAFILE	5	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/example01.dbf	68100096	EXAMPLE	380003	530098	Feb 13, 2004 10:26:32 AM
DATAFILE	1	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/system01.dbf	343924736	SYSTEM	6	530098	Feb 13, 2004 10:26:32 AM

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

4.

单击 Image Copies，查看 Image Copies 页面。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl > Manage Current Backups

Logged in As SYS

Manage Current Backups

This backup data was retrieved from the database control file.

Backup Sets **Image Copies**

Search

Status: Available

Contents: ☒ Datafile ☒ Archived Redo Log ☒ SPFILE ☒ Control File

Completion Time: Within a month

GO

Results

Select All | Select None

Select	Key	Tag	Completion Time	Contents	Device Type	Status	Obsolete	Keep	Pieces
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	BACKUP_ORCL_000003_021304102616	Feb 13, 2004 10:29:41 AM	ARCHIVED LOG	DISK	AVAILABLE	NO	NO	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	BACKUP_ORCL_000003_021304102616	Feb 13, 2004 10:28:54 AM	SPFILE, CONTROLFILE	DISK	AVAILABLE	NO	NO	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	BACKUP_ORCL_000003_021304102616	Feb 13, 2004 10:28:41 AM	DATAFILE	DISK	AVAILABLE	NO	NO	1

Host Credentials

To perform backup management operations, supply operating system login credentials.

Username: oracle

Password: \*\*\*\*\*

☒ Save as Preferred Credential

Backup Sets **Image Copies**

5.

显示 Image Copies 页面，该页面显示记录在 RMAN 信息库中的镜像拷贝。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl > Manage Current Backups

Logged in As SYS

Manage Current Backups

This backup data was retrieved from the database control file.

Backup Sets **Image Copies**

Search

Status: Available

Contents: ☒ Datafile ☒ Archived Redo Log ☒ Control File

Completion Time: Within a month

GO

Results

Select All | Select None

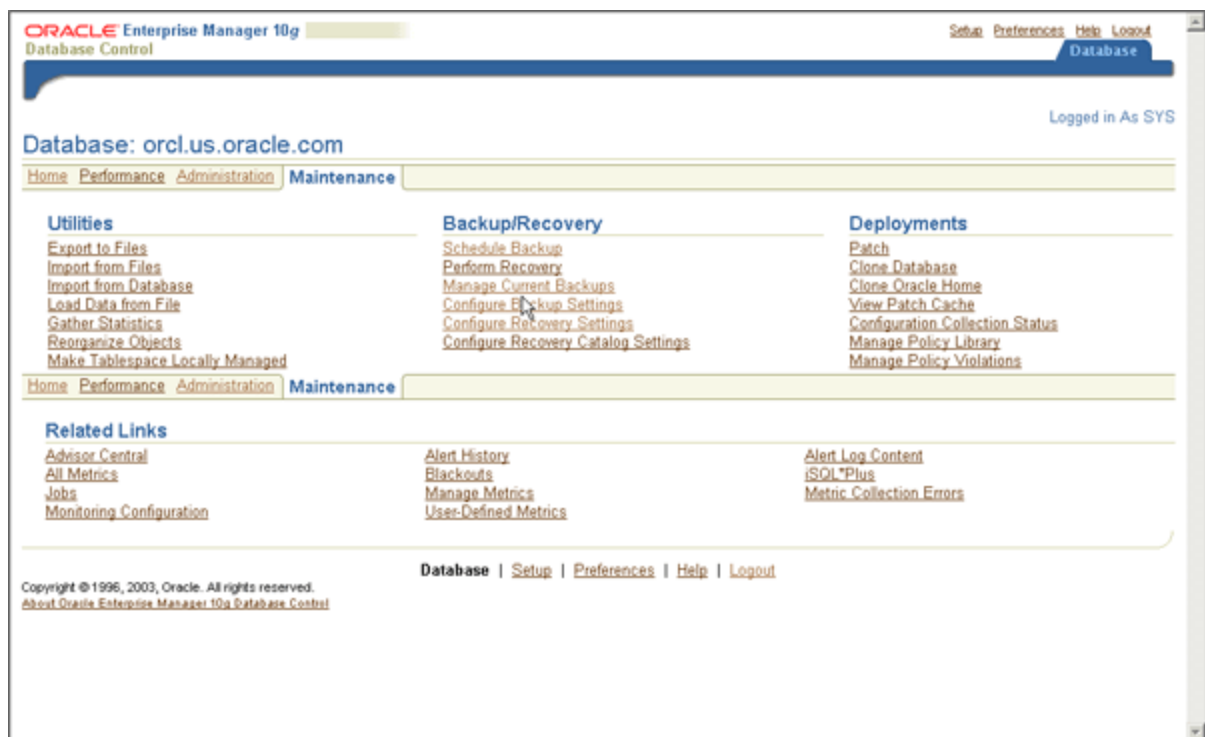
Select	Key	Name	File Type	Tag	Completion Time	Status	Obsolete
<input type="checkbox"/>	26	/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/archivelog/2004_02_13/o1_mf_1_46_02t5vg2g_arc	ARCHIVED LOG	n/a	Feb 13, 2004 10:29:03 AM	AVAILABLE	NO
<input type="checkbox"/>	25	/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/archivelog/2004_02_13/o1_mf_1_47_02t28bt6_arc	ARCHIVED LOG	n/a	Feb 13, 2004 9:27:39 AM	AVAILABLE	YES
<input type="checkbox"/>	24	/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/archivelog/2004_02_13/o1_mf_1_46_02sxp5sc_arc	ARCHIVED LOG	n/a	Feb 13, 2004 8:09:46 AM	AVAILABLE	YES
<input type="checkbox"/>	23	/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/archivelog/2004_02_13/o1_mf_1_45_02st639f_arc	ARCHIVED LOG	n/a	Feb 13, 2004 7:09:56 AM	AVAILABLE	YES
<input type="checkbox"/>	22	/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/archivelog/2004_02_13/o1_mf_1_44_02sp387o_arc	ARCHIVED LOG	n/a	Feb 13, 2004 6:00:08 AM	AVAILABLE	YES
<input type="checkbox"/>	21	/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/archivelog/2004_02_13/o1_mf_1_43_02sltrp_arc	ARCHIVED LOG	n/a	Feb 13, 2004 5:00:12 AM	AVAILABLE	YES

## 交叉查对备份

当您交叉查对一个备份时，RMAN 验证记录在信息库中的信息与实际备份状态是否保持一致。如果不一致，则将更新信息库来反映正确的状态。您可以按以下方式交叉查对所有的备份文件：

1.

单击 Maintenance 属性页面的 Backup/Recovery 区域中的 Manage Current Backups。



2.

显示 Manage Current Backups 页面。单击页面顶部的 Crosscheck All 来交叉查对 RMAN 信息库中的所有文件。



ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Manage Current Backups

Manage Current Backups

This backup data was retrieved from the database control file.

Buttons: Catalog Additional Files, Crosscheck All, Delete All Obsolete, Delete All Expired

Backup Sets: Image Copies

Search

Status: Available

Contents: ☒ Datafile ☒ Archived Redo Log ☒ SPFILE ☒ Control File

Completion Time: Within a month

GO

Results

Buttons: Crosscheck, Change to Unavailable, Delete

Select All | Select None

Select	Key/Tag	Completion Time	Contents	Device Type	Status	Obsolete	Keep	Pieces
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 BACKUP_ORCL.US.ORA_012804115339	Jan 28, 2004 11:55:19 AM	SPFILE, CONTROLFILE	DISK	AVAILABLE	NO	NO	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 BACKUP_ORCL.US.ORA_012804115339	Jan 28, 2004 11:55:16 AM	DATAFILE	DISK	AVAILABLE	NO	NO	1

Host Credentials

To perform backup management operations, supply operating system login credentials.

Username: oracle

Password: \*\*\*\*\*

☒ Save as Preferred Credential

Backup Sets: Image Copies

3.

显示 Crosscheck All: Specify Job Parameters 页面。您可以接受 Job Name、Job Description、Start time 和 Repeat 规范的默认值，或输入自己的值。单击 Submit Job，提交交叉查对作业。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Manage Current Backups > Crosscheck All: Specify Job Parameters

Logged in As SYS

### Crosscheck All: Specify Job Parameters

Cancel Show RMAN Script Submit Job

An Enterprise Manager job will be created to perform the operation you chose on all backup sets and image copies. Please specify the parameters to run the job.

- Job Name: Bkp\_Mgmt\_orcl.us.oracle.com\_000C
- Job Description: Backup Management Job for 'Crosscheck All'

#### Schedule

Time Zone: GMT-8:00

##### Start

☒ Immediately  
☐ Later  
 Date: Jan 28, 2004  
 Time: 12:35 AM

##### Repeat

☒ One Time Only  
☐ Interval  
 Frequency: 1 Minutes  
☐ Monthly  
☐ Yearly

##### Repeat Until

☒ Indefinite  
☐ Custom  
 Date: Jan 28, 2004  
 Time: 12:45 AM

4.

在 Manage Current Backups 页面上显示了一条 Job Submission Succeeded 消息。您可以单击 View Job 来查看作业的状态。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Manage Current Backups

Logged in As SYS

**Job Submission Succeeded**

The job 'Bkp\_Mgmt\_orcl.us.oracle.com\_000008' was successfully submitted for the operation 'Crosscheck All'. It will be executed at the scheduled time.

[View Job](#)

### Manage Current Backups

Catalog Additional Files Crosscheck All Delete All Obsolete Delete All Expired

This backup data was retrieved from the database control file.

**Backup Sets** [Image Copies](#)

#### Search

Status: Available  
 Contents: ☒ Datafile ☒ Archived Redo Log ☒ SPFILE ☒ Control File  
 Completion Time: Within a month GO

#### Results

Select All | Select None

Select	Key/Tag	Completion Time	Contents	Device Type	Status	Obsolete	Keep	Pieces
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 BACKUP_ORCL.US.ORA_012804115339	Jan 28, 2004 11:55:19 AM	SPFILE_CONTROLFILE	DISK	AVAILABLE	NO	NO	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 BACKUP_ORCL.US.ORA_012804115339	Jan 28, 2004 11:55:16 AM	DATAFILE	DISK	AVAILABLE	NO	NO	1

Crosscheck Change to Unavailable Delete

#### Host Credentials

To perform backup management operations, supply operating system login credentials.

Username: oracle

5.

在 Summary 区域中，您可以查看作业的状态。

The screenshot displays the Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control interface. At the top, the title bar reads 'ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control'. Below this, a navigation bar includes links for 'Setup', 'Preferences', 'Help', and 'Logout'. The main content area shows the execution details of a job named 'BKP\_MGMT\_ORCL.US.ORACLE.COM\_000008' at 'Jan 28, 2004 12:40:10 PM GMT-08:00'. The job's execution is from 'orcl.us.oracle.com'. The 'Summary' section indicates the job 'Succeeded' with a status of 'Succeeded'. It lists the scheduled time as 'Jan 28, 2004 12:40:10 PM GMT-08:00', the start time as 'Jan 28, 2004 12:40:10 PM GMT-08:00', the start delay as '0 seconds', the end time as 'Jan 28, 2004 12:40:21 PM GMT-08:00', and the elapsed time as '11 seconds'. The 'Logs' section shows a table with columns for Name, Targets, Status, Started, Ended, and Elapsed Time (seconds). The table contains one entry for 'RMAN' with a status of 'Succeeded' and an elapsed time of 4 seconds. The footer of the page includes the copyright notice 'Copyright © 1996, 2003, Oracle. All rights reserved.' and a link to 'About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control'.

Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Job Run: BKP\_MGMT\_ORCL.US.ORACLE.COM\_000008 at Jan 28, 2004 12:40:10 PM GMT-08:00 > Execution: orcl.us.oracle.com

Execution: orcl.us.oracle.com

Page Refreshed Jan 28, 2004 12:42:39 PM [Delete Run] [Edit]

**Summary**

Status: **Succeeded**

Scheduled: Jan 28, 2004 12:40:10 PM GMT-08:00

Started: Jan 28, 2004 12:40:10 PM GMT-08:00

Start Delayed: 0 seconds

Ended: Jan 28, 2004 12:40:21 PM GMT-08:00

Elapsed Time: 11 seconds

Type: Backup Management

Owner: SYS

Description: Backup Management Job for 'Crosscheck All'

Host Username: oracle

Database Connect String: (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS\_LIST=(ADDR...

Database Username: SYS

Database Role: [SYSDBA]

Oracle Home: [/u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0]

Oracle SID: [orcl]

Recovery Catalog: NO

RMAN Script: CROSSCHECK BACKUPSET; CROSSCHECK...

**Logs**

Search [ ] [Go] [Advanced Search]

Name	Targets	Status	Started	Ended	Elapsed Time (seconds)
RMAN	orcl.us.oracle.com	Succeeded	Jan 28, 2004 12:40:17 PM GMT-08:00	Jan 28, 2004 12:40:21 PM GMT-08:00	4

[Delete Run] [Edit]

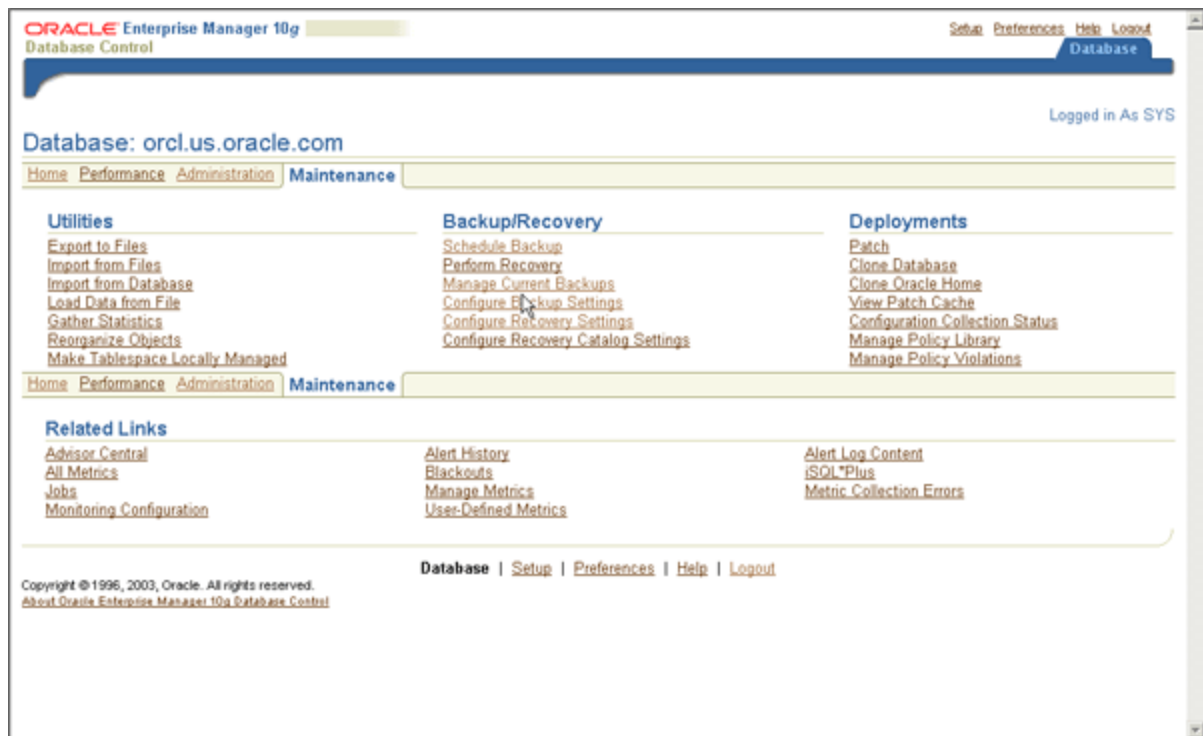
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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

## 删除过期备份

您可以通过执行以下步骤来删除 RMAN 信息库中标记为 EXPIRED 的所有备份：

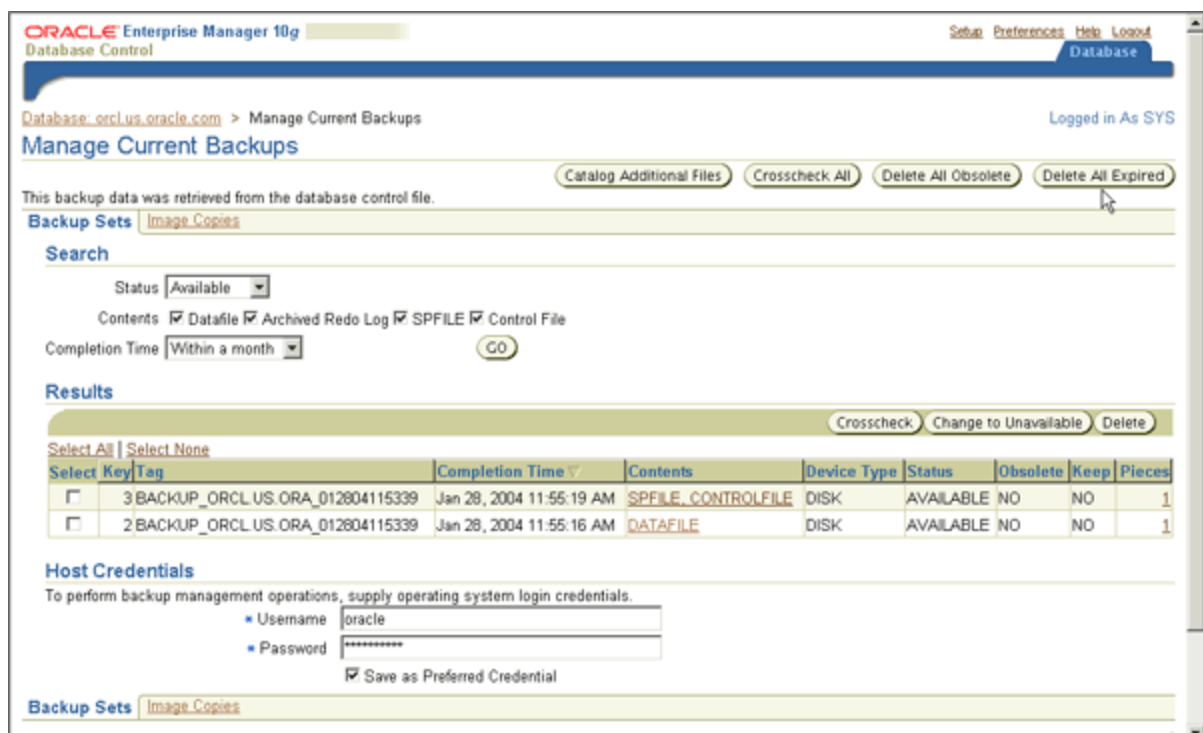
1.

单击 Maintenance 属性页面的 Backup/Recovery 区域中的 Manage Current Backups。



2.

显示 Manage Current Backups 页面。单击页面顶部的 Delete All Expired，从 RMAN 信息库中删除标记为 EXPIRED 的那些备份。



3.

显示 Delete All Expired:Specify Job Parameters 页面。您可以接受 Job Name、Job Description、Start time 和 Repeat 规范的默认值，或输入自己的值。如果您没有执行交叉查对操作,选择 Perform the operation 'Crosscheck All' before 'Delete All Expired'。单击 Submit Job, 提交作业。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Manage Current Backups > Delete All Expired: Specify Job Parameters

Logged in As SYS

**Delete All Expired: Specify Job Parameters**

Cancel Show RMAN Script Submit Job

An Enterprise Manager job will be created to perform the operation you chose on all backup sets and image copies. Please specify the parameters to run the job.

- Job Name:
- Job Description:
- ☒ Perform the operation 'Crosscheck All' before 'Delete All Expired'.  
'Crosscheck All' will update the latest status of the backup sets and image copies.

**Schedule**

Time Zone:

**Start**

☒ Immediately  
☐ Later

Date:   
(example: Jan 28, 2004)

Time:   ☐ AM ☒ PM

**Repeat**

☒ One Time Only  
☐ Interval

Frequency:

**Repeat Until**

☒ Indefinite  
☐ Custom

Date:   
(example: Jan 28, 2004)

4.

在 Manage Current Backups 页面上显示了一条 Job Submission Succeeded 消息。您可以单击 View Job 来查看作业的状态。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Manage Current Backups

Job Submission Succeeded

The job 'Bkp\_Mgmt\_orcl.us.oracle.com\_000010' was successfully submitted for the operation 'Delete All Expired'. It will be executed at the scheduled time.

[View Job](#)

### Manage Current Backups

This backup data was retrieved from the database control file.

[Catalog Additional Files](#) [Crosscheck All](#) [Delete All Obsolete](#) [Delete All Expired](#)

**Backup Sets** [Image Copies](#)

**Search**

Status:

Contents: ☒ Datafile ☒ Archived Redo Log ☒ SPFILE ☒ Control File

Completion Time:  [GO](#)

**Results**

[Crosscheck](#) [Change to Unavailable](#) [Delete](#)

[Select All](#) [Select None](#)

Select Key	Tag	Completion Time	Contents	Device Type	Status	Obsolete	Keep	Pieces
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 BACKUP_ORCL.US.ORA_012604115339	Jan 28, 2004 11:55:19 AM	SPFILE, CONTROLFILE	DISK	AVAILABLE	NO	NO	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 BACKUP_ORCL.US.ORA_012604115339	Jan 28, 2004 11:55:16 AM	DATAFILE	DISK	AVAILABLE	NO	NO	1

**Host Credentials**

To perform backup management operations, supply operating system login credentials.

Username:

5.

在 Summary 区域中，您可以查看作业的状态。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com

Job Run: BKP\_MGMT\_ORCL.US.ORACLE.COM\_000010 at Jan 28, 2004 1:13:38 PM GMT-08:00 > Execution: orcl.us.oracle.com

Execution: orcl.us.oracle.com

Page Refreshed Jan 28, 2004 1:14:49 PM [Delete Run](#) [Edit](#)

### Summary

Status	<b>Succeeded</b>	Type	Backup Management
Scheduled	Jan 28, 2004 1:13:38 PM GMT-08:00	Owner	SYS
Started	Jan 28, 2004 1:13:39 PM GMT-08:00	Description	Backup Management Job for 'Delete All Expired'
Start Delayed	1 seconds	Host Username	oracle
Ended	Jan 28, 2004 1:13:49 PM GMT-08:00	Database Connect String	(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS_LIST=(ADDR...
Elapsed Time	10 seconds	Database Username	SYS
		Database Role	[SYSDBA]
		Oracle Home	[u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0]
		Oracle SID	[orcl]
		Recovery Catalog	NO
		RMAN Script	CROSSCHECK BACKUPSET; CROSSCHECK...

### Logs

Search  [Go](#) [Advanced Search](#)

Name	Targets	Status	Started	Ended	Elapsed Time (seconds)
RMAN	orcl.us.oracle.com	Succeeded	Jan 28, 2004 1:13:45 PM GMT-08:00	Jan 28, 2004 1:13:49 PM GMT-08:00	4

[Delete Run](#) [Edit](#)

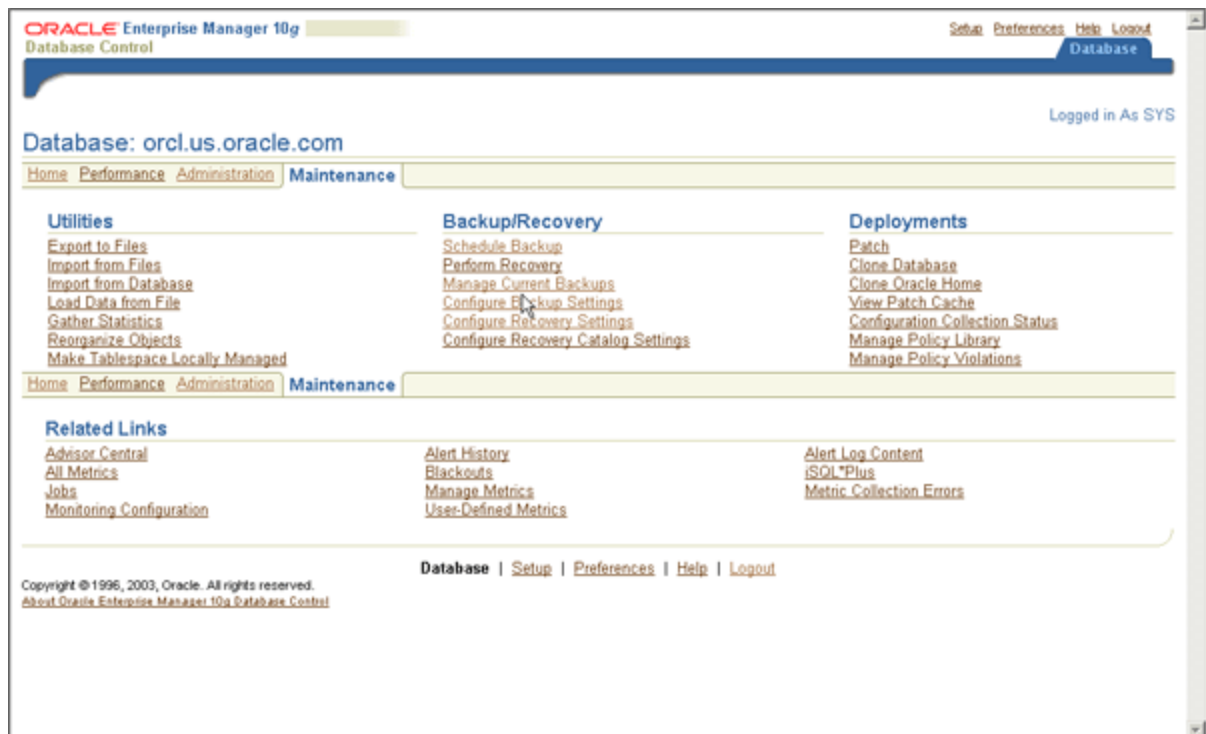
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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

## 删除废弃备份

您可以通过执行以下步骤来删除所有废弃的备份：

1.

单击 Maintenance 属性页面的 Backup/Recovery 区域中的 Manage Current Backups。



2.

显示 Manage Current Backups 页面。单击页面顶部的 Delete All Obsolete，从 RMAN 信息库中删除所有过时的备份。注意：您可以从 Backup Sets 或 Image Copies 页面中执行这一操作。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Manage Current Backups

Manage Current Backups

This backup data was retrieved from the database control file.

Buttons: Catalog Additional Files, Crosscheck All, Delete All Obsolete, Delete All Expired

Backup Sets | Image Copies

Search

Status: Available

Contents: ☒ Datafile ☒ Archived Redo Log ☒ Control File

Completion Time: Within a month

GO

Results

Buttons: Crosscheck, Change to Unavailable, De

Select All | Select None

Select Key	Name	File Type	Tag	Completion Time	Status	Obsolete
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/archivelog/2004_01_28/o1_mf_1_48_01jdr3wl_arc	ARCHIVED LOG	n/a	Jan 28, 2004 2:09:08 PM	AVAILABLE	NO
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/archivelog/2004_01_28/o1_mf_1_47_01j36w_arc	ARCHIVED LOG	n/a	Jan 28, 2004 1:13:39 PM	AVAILABLE	NO
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/archivelog/2004_01_28/o1_mf_1_46_01j6508b_arc	ARCHIVED LOG	n/a	Jan 28, 2004 12:16:33 PM	AVAILABLE	NO
<input type="checkbox"/>	1 /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/archivelog/2004_01_28/o1_mf_1_45_01j2sdnq_arc	ARCHIVED LOG	n/a	Jan 28, 2004 11:19:09 AM	AVAILABLE	YES

Host Credentials

To perform backup management operations, supply operating system login credentials.

3.

显示 Delete All Obsolete:Specify Job Parameters 页面。您可以接受 Job Name、Job Description、Start time 和 Repeat 规范的默认值，或输入自己的值。单击 Submit Job，提交作业。



ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Manage Current Backups > Delete All Obsolete: Specify Job Parameters

Logged in As SYS

### Delete All Obsolete: Specify Job Parameters

Cancel Show RMAN Script Submit Job

An Enterprise Manager job will be created to perform the operation you chose on all backup sets and image copies. Please specify the parameters to run the job.

- Job Name: Bkp\_Mgmt\_orcl.us.oracle.com\_000C
- Job Description: Backup Management Job for 'Delete All Obsolete'

#### Schedule

Time Zone: GMT-8:00

##### Start

☒ Immediately  
☐ Later  
 Date: Jan 28, 2004  
 Time: 2:10 AM

##### Repeat

☒ One Time Only  
☐ Interval  
 Frequency: 1 Minutes  
☐ Monthly  
☐ Yearly

##### Repeat Until

☒ Indefinite  
☐ Custom  
 Date: Jan 28, 2004  
 Time: 2:20 AM

4.

在 Manage Current Backups 页面上显示了一条 Job Submission Succeeded 消息。您可以单击 View Job 来查看作业的状态。

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com > Manage Current Backups

Logged in As SYS

**Job Submission Succeeded**

The job 'Bkp\_Mgmt\_orcl.us.oracle.com\_000013' was successfully submitted for the operation 'Delete All Obsolete'. It will be executed at the scheduled time.

[View Job](#)

### Manage Current Backups

Catalog Additional Files Crosscheck All Delete All Obsolete Delete All Expired

This backup data was retrieved from the database control file.

[Backup Sets](#) [Image Copies](#)

#### Search

Status: Available  
 Contents: ☒ Datafile ☒ Archived Redo Log ☒ Control File  
 Completion Time: Within a month GO

#### Results

Crosscheck Change to Unavailable De

Select All | Select None

Select Key	Name	File Type	Tag	Completion Time	Status	Obsolete
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/archivelog/2004_01_28/o1_mf_1_48_01jdr3w_arc	ARCHIVED LOG	n/a	Jan 28, 2004 2:09:08 PM	AVAILABLE	NO
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/archivelog/2004_01_28/o1_mf_1_47_01j936w_arc	ARCHIVED LOG	n/a	Jan 28, 2004 1:13:39 PM	AVAILABLE	NO
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/ORCL/archivelog/2004_01_28/o1_mf_1_46_01j6508b_arc	ARCHIVED LOG	n/a	Jan 28, 2004 12:16:33 PM	AVAILABLE	NO

5.

在 Summary 区域中，您可以查看作业的状态。

The screenshot displays the Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Setup, Preferences, Help, and Logout. The main content area is titled 'Execution: orcl.us.oracle.com' and shows a job run summary for 'BKP\_MGMT\_ORCL.US.ORACLE.COM\_000013' at Jan 28, 2004 2:22:08 PM GMT-08:00. The Summary section indicates the job 'Succeeded' with a status of 'Succeeded', scheduled for Jan 28, 2004 2:22:08 PM GMT-08:00, started at Jan 28, 2004 2:22:10 PM GMT-08:00, and elapsed time of 11 seconds. The Logs section shows a table with columns: Name, Targets, Status, Started, Ended, and Elapsed Time (seconds). The table contains one entry for 'RMAN' with status 'Succeeded' and elapsed time of 4 seconds. The bottom of the page includes a copyright notice for Oracle, 1996-2003.

Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Job Run: BKP\_MGMT\_ORCL.US.ORACLE.COM\_000013 at Jan 28, 2004 2:22:08 PM GMT-08:00 > Execution: orcl.us.oracle.com

Execution: orcl.us.oracle.com

Page Refreshed Jan 28, 2004 2:23:06 PM [Delete Run] [Edit]

**Summary**

Status	<b>Succeeded</b>	Type	<b>Backup Management</b>
Scheduled	Jan 28, 2004 2:22:08 PM GMT-08:00	Owner	<b>SYS</b>
Started	Jan 28, 2004 2:22:10 PM GMT-08:00	Description	<b>Backup Management Job for 'Delete All Obsolete'</b>
Start Delayed	2 seconds	Host Username	<b>oracle</b>
Ended	Jan 28, 2004 2:22:21 PM GMT-08:00	Database Connect String	<b>(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS_LIST=(ADDR...</b>
Elapsed Time	11 seconds	Database Username	<b>SYS</b>
		Database Role	<b>[SYSDBA]</b>
		Oracle Home	<b>[/u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0]</b>
		Oracle SID	<b>[orcl]</b>
		Recovery Catalog	<b>NO</b>
		RMAN Script	<b>DELETE NOPROMPT OBSOLETE;</b>

**Logs**

Search [ ] [Go] [Advanced Search]

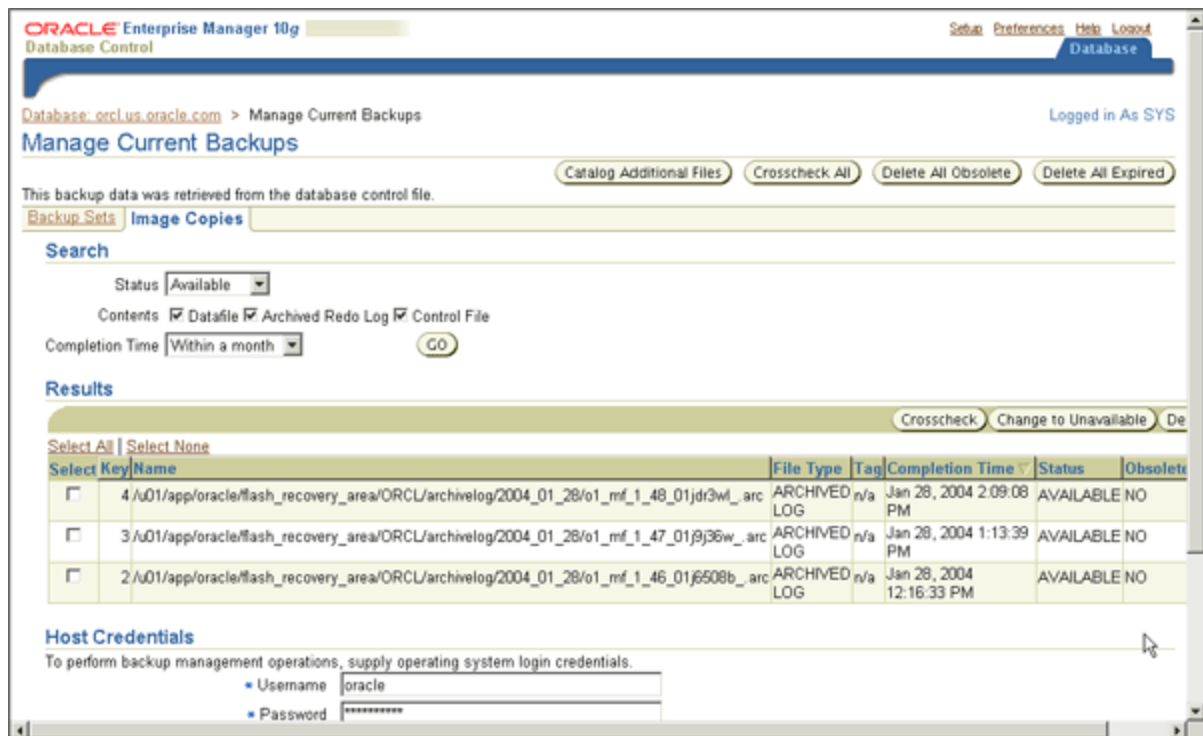
Name	Targets	Status	Started	Ended	Elapsed Time (seconds)
<b>RMAN</b>	orcl.us.oracle.com	Succeeded	Jan 28, 2004 2:22:17 PM GMT-08:00	Jan 28, 2004 2:22:21 PM GMT-08:00	4

[Delete Run] [Edit]

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

6.

返回 Image Copies 和/或 Backup Sets 属性页面来验证废弃的备份是否已被删除。

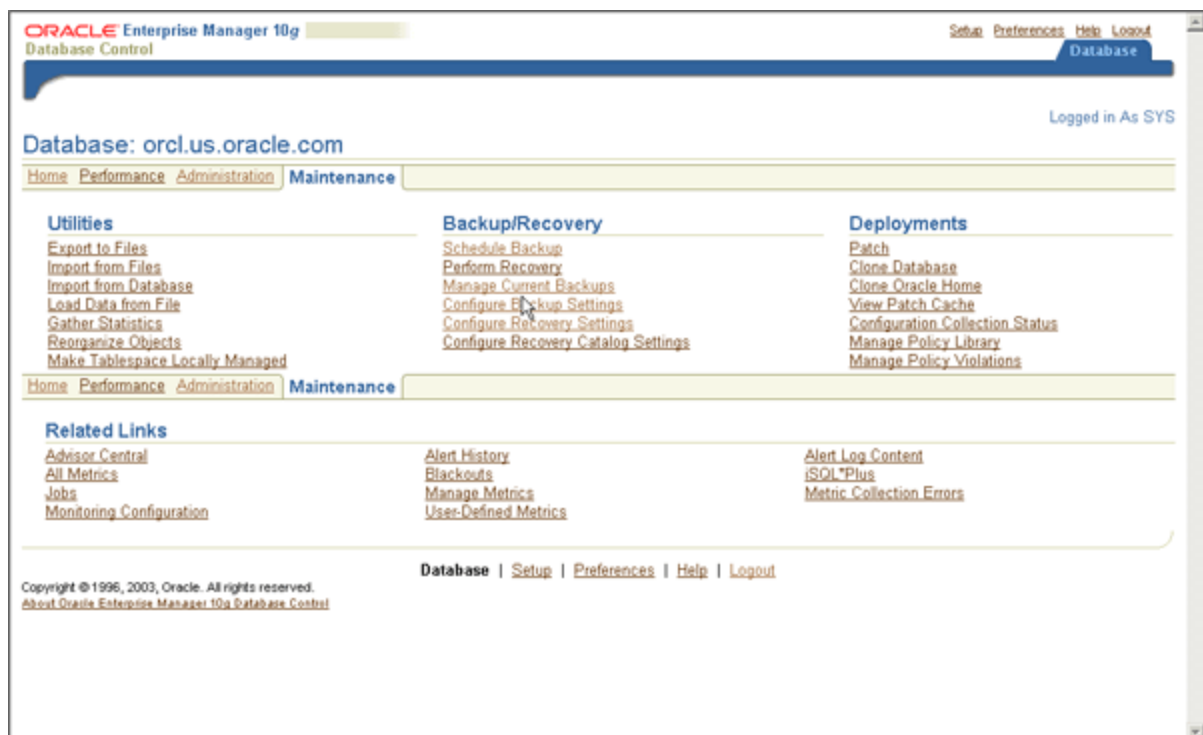


标记备份为 UNAVAILABLE

您可以通过执行以下步骤来把信息库中的备份标记为 UNAVAILABLE:

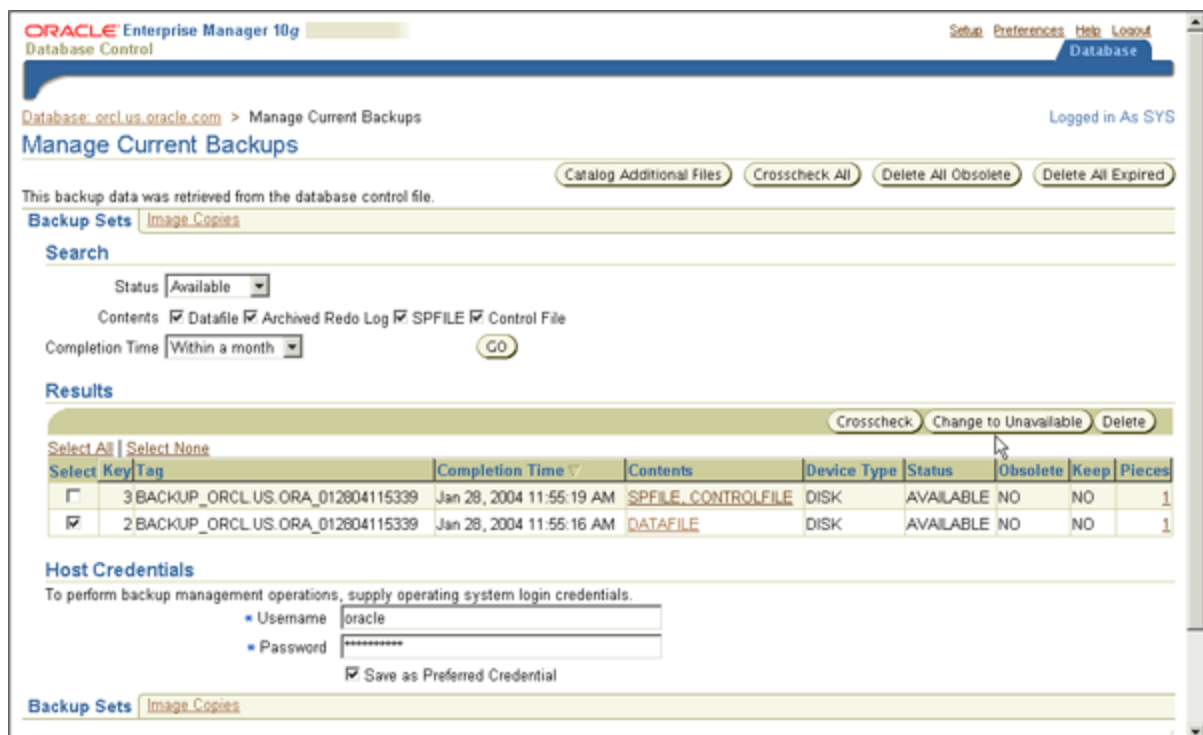
1.

单击 Maintenance 属性页面的 Backup/Recovery 区域中的 Manage Current Backups。



2.

显示 Manage Current Backups 页面。选择您希望标记为 UNAVAILABLE 的备份，并单击 Change to Unavailable。



3.

显示 Confirmation 页面。单击 Yes，继续操作。



4.

显示 Request in process 页面。



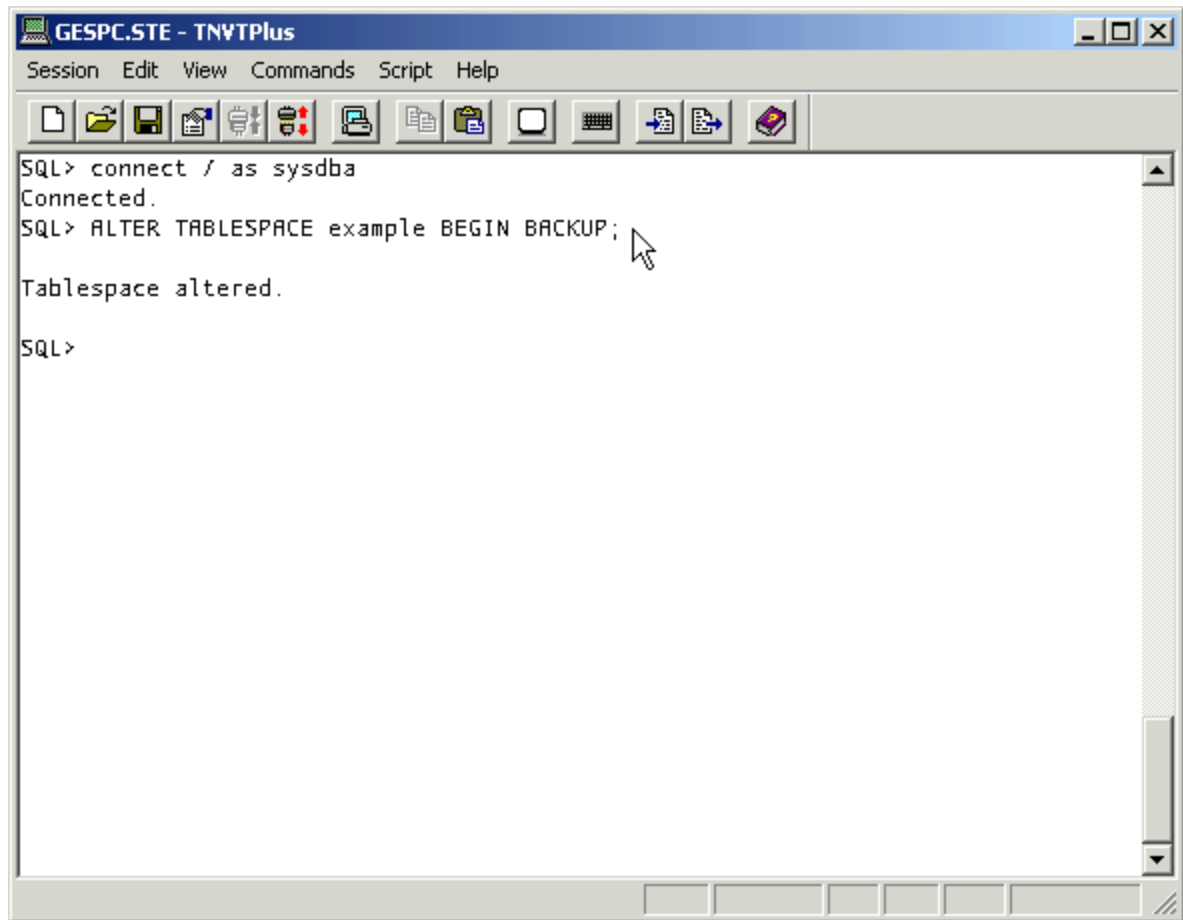
## 编制备份的目录

您可以为利用操作系统命令获取的备份编制目录，以便 RMAN 可以在恢复操作中使用它们。在本例中，您将使用操作系统命令来备份属于 EXAMPLE 表空间的数据文件。然后您将使用 Enterprise Manager 来为 RMAN 信息库中的备份文件编制目录。

### 1.

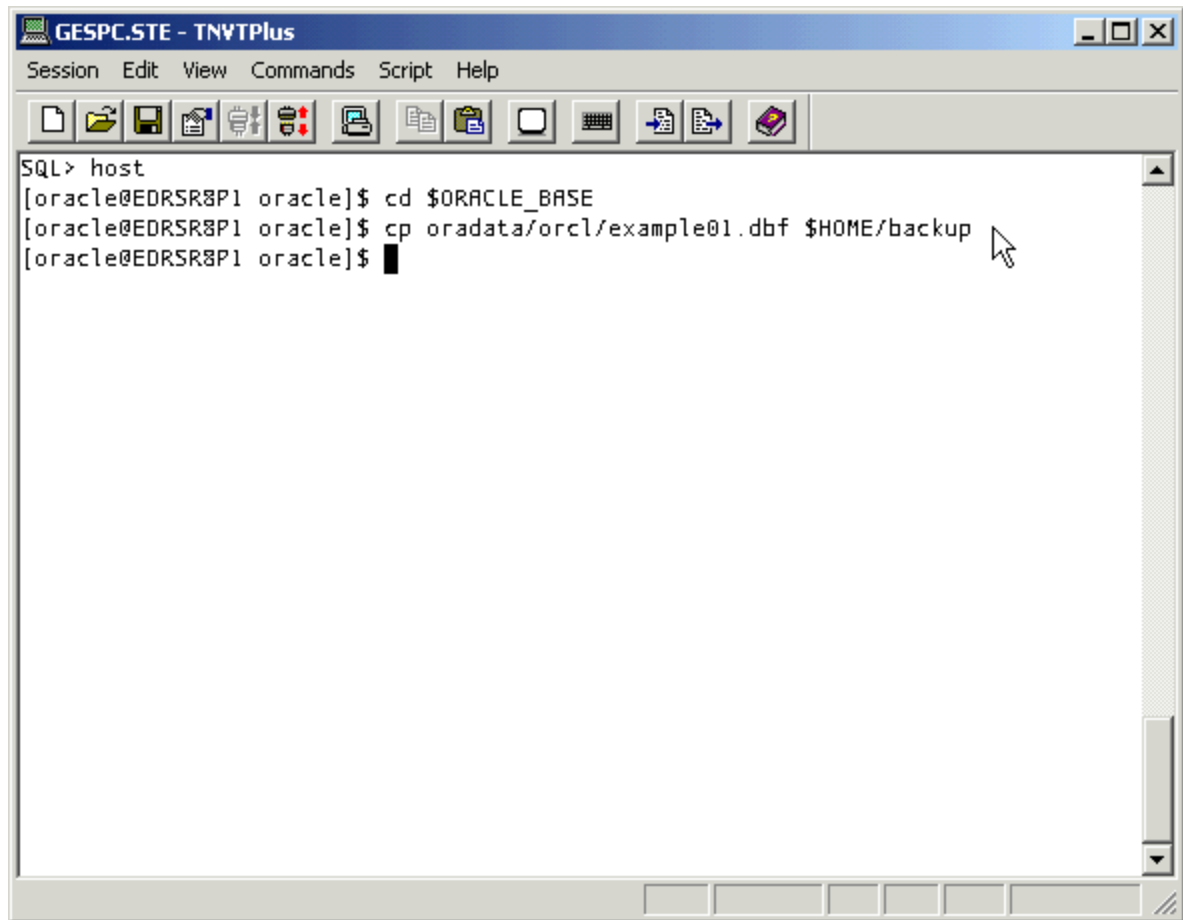
调用 SQL\*Plus，并作为一个拥有 SYSDBA 权限的用户登录。通过执行以下命令来使 EXAMPLE 表空间处于在线备份模式：

```
ALTER TABLESPACE example BEGIN BACKUP;
```



2.

返回操作系统提示符，创建属于 **EXAMPLE** 表空间的数据文件的一个拷贝。在本例中，拷贝创建在一个名称为 **backup** 的目录中。您可以使用您自己选择的一个目录。

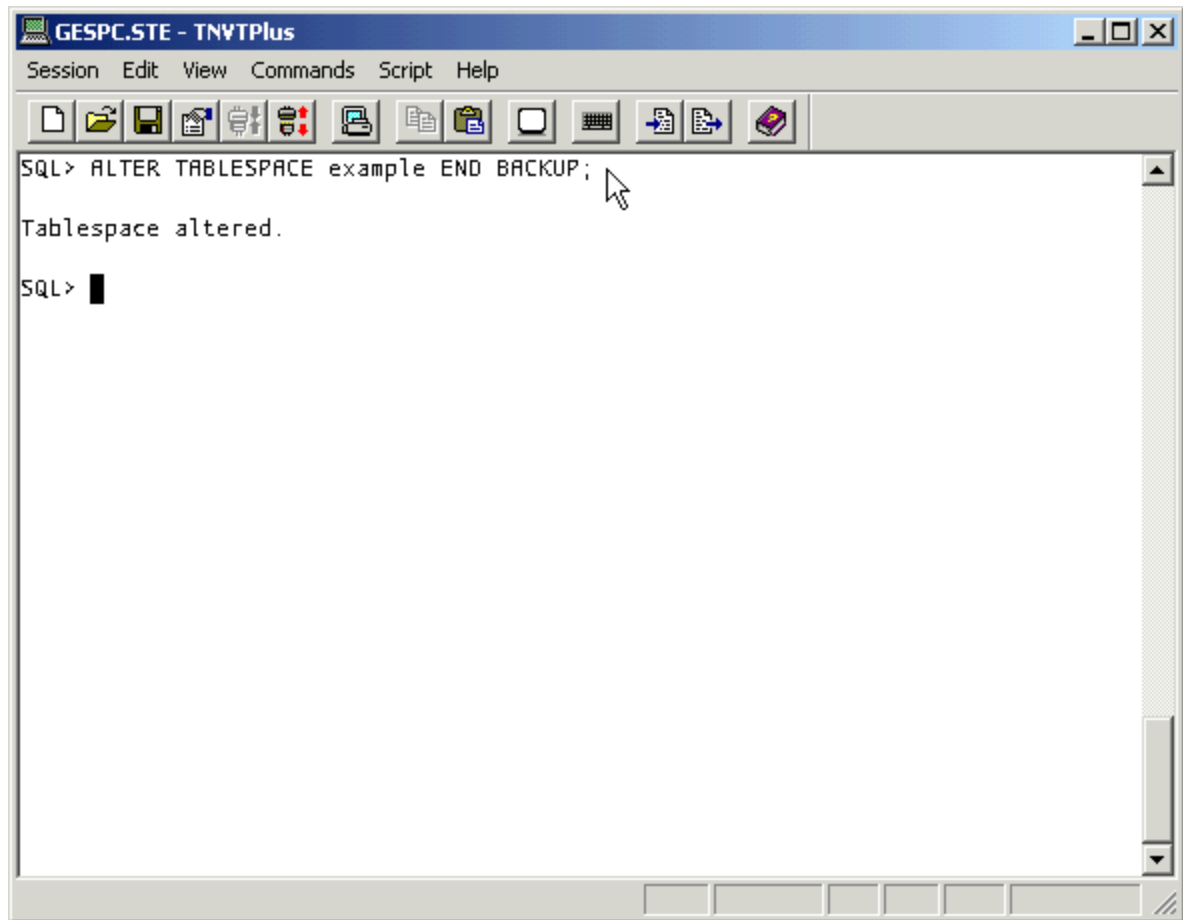


3.

执行以下命令，使 EXAMPLE 表空间退出在线备份模式：

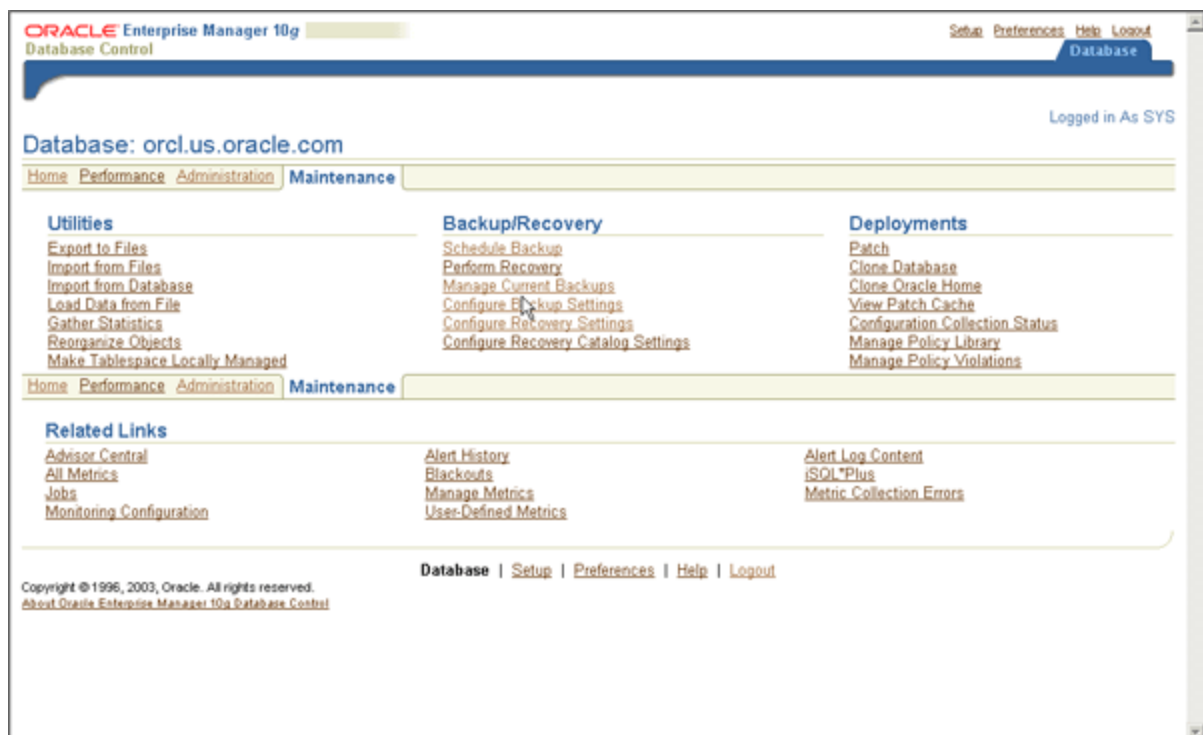
```
ALTER TABLESPACE example END BACKUP;
```





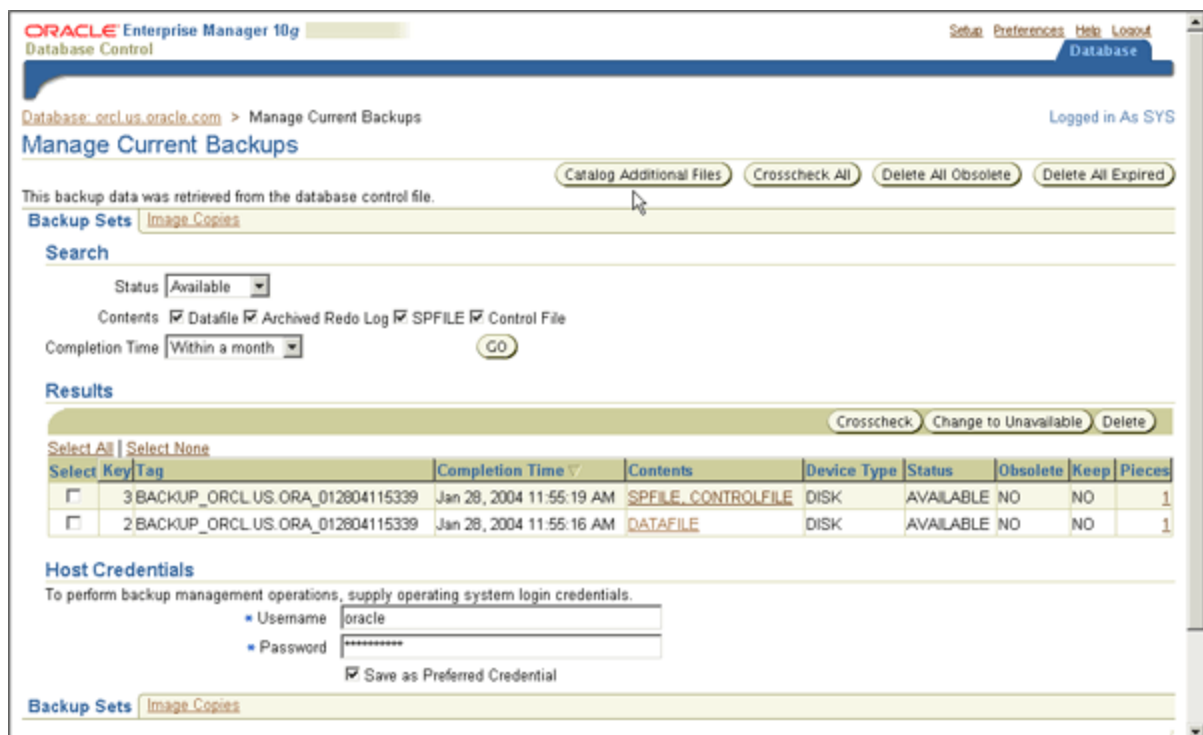
4.

现在您已经做好准备,可以利用 Enterprise Manager Database Control 来为 RMAN 信息库中的备份编制目录。单击 Maintenance 属性页面的 Backup/Recovery 区域中的 Manage Current Backups。



5.

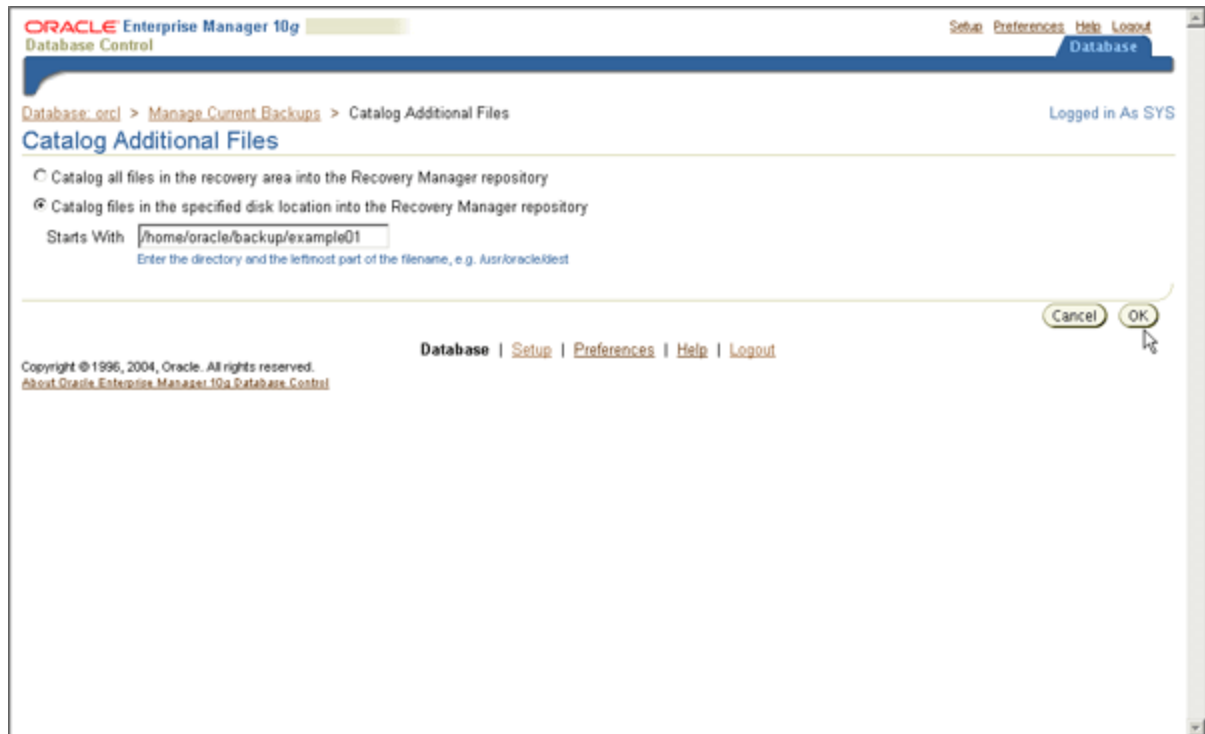
选择 Manage Current Backups 页面顶部的 Catalog Additional Files。



[/url]

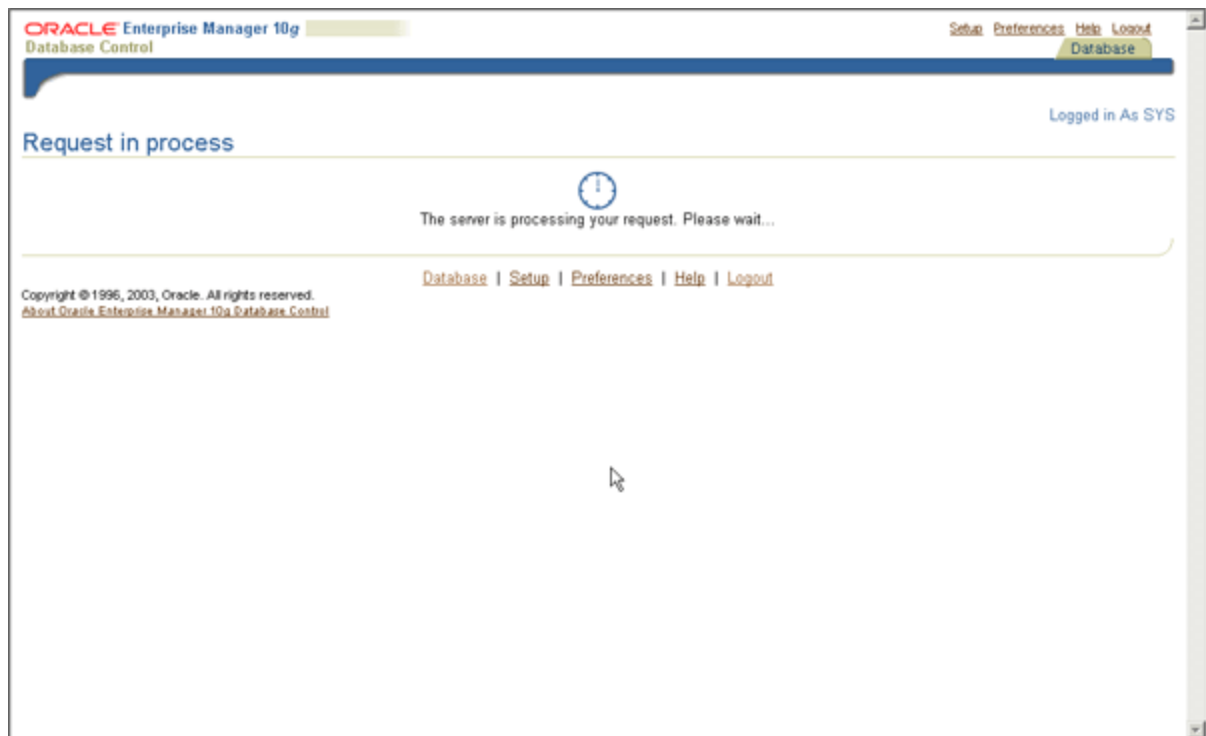
6.

选择 Catalog files in the specified disk location into the Recovery Manager repository，然后输入位置和备份文件的名称（无需文件扩展名）。单击 OK。



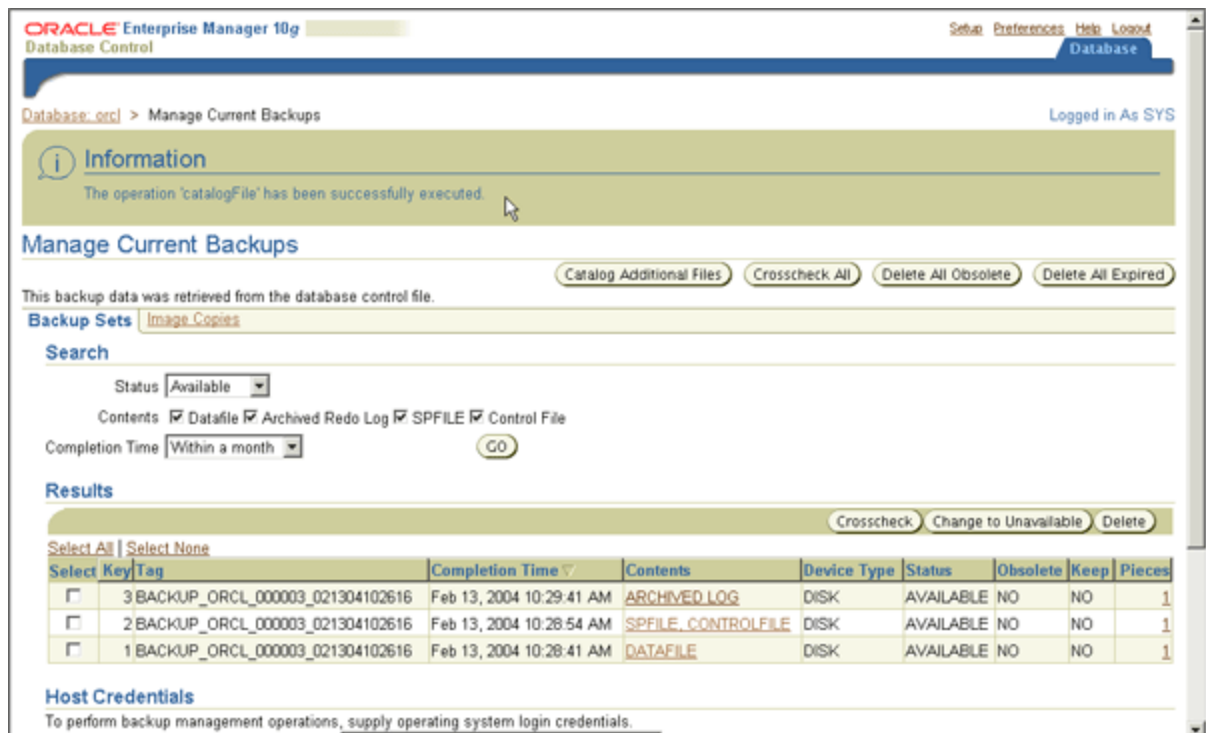
7.

显示 Request in process 页面。



8.

显示一条确认消息，指示已完成文件的目录编制。



## 第 10 章：监控和调整数据库

### 目的

本章向您介绍通过企业管理器执行的一些监控和调整操作。

#### 主动监控数据库

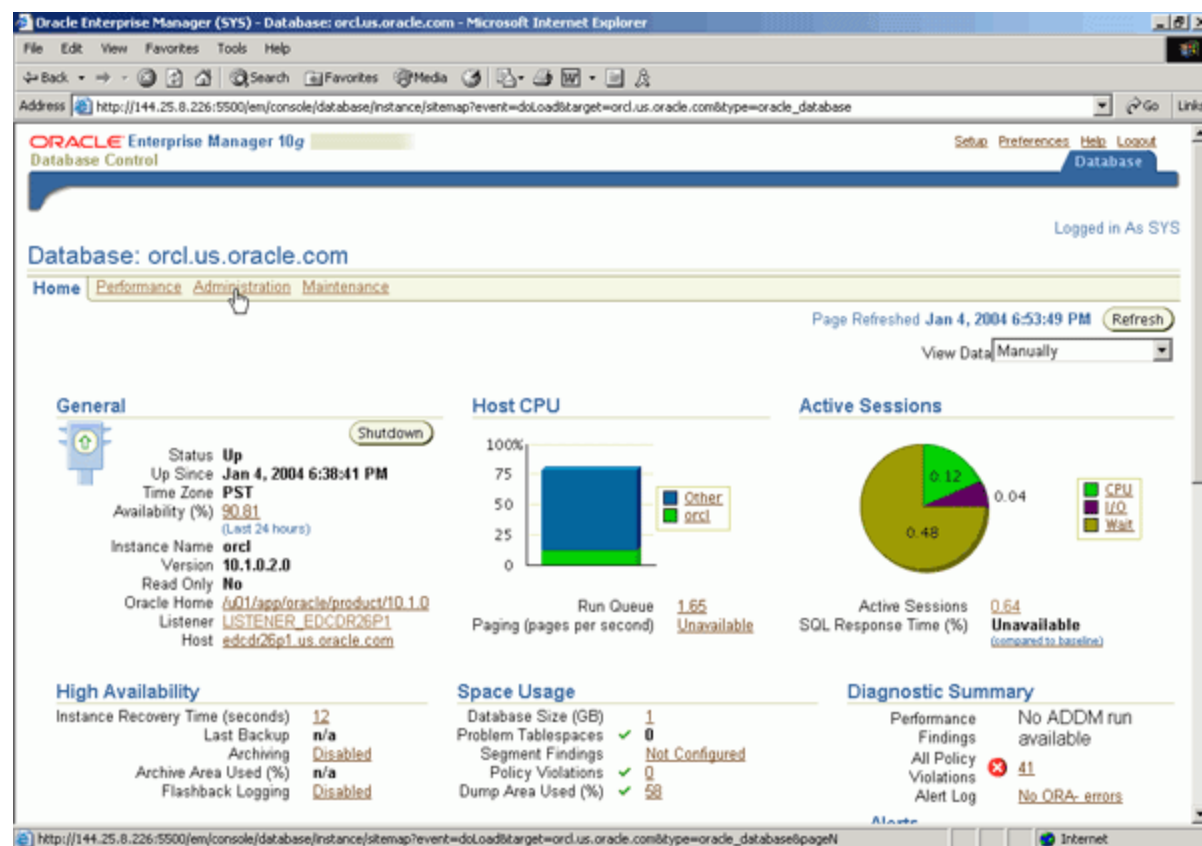
警报帮助您主动地监控数据库。大多数警报是在超过特定的量度阈值时发出的通告。您可以为每一个警报设置临界和警告阈值。这些阈值即为边界值，如果超过了这些边界值，则指示系统处于非预期的状态。

#### 创建具有指定阈值的表空间和表

首先创建包含有一个 20 MB 的数据文件的一个新的表空间。将本地管理这个表空间，并使用自动段空间管理 (ASSM)。然后您在这个新的表空间中创建一个新表。这个表将把 Enable Row Movement 选项设为 yes，以允许表中的空间回收。执行以下操作：

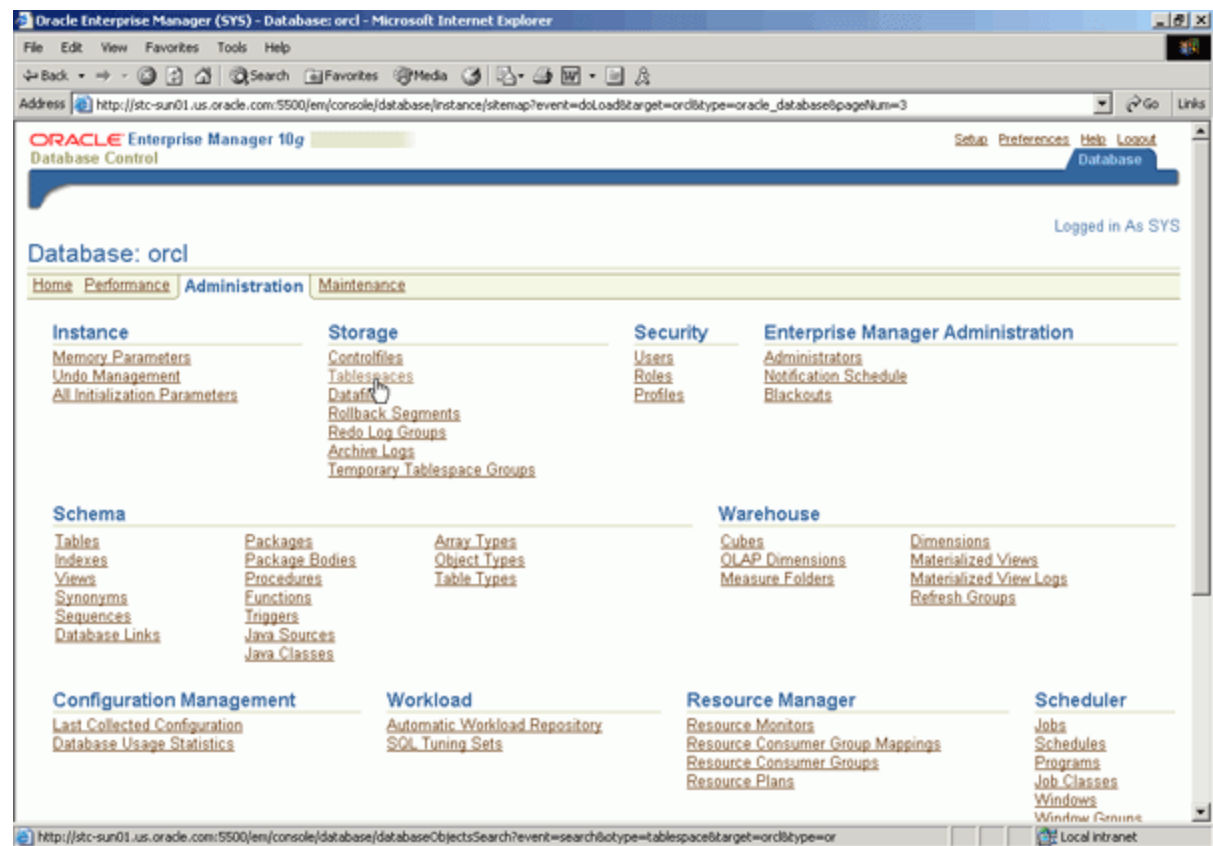
#### 1.

单击数据库主页上的 **Administration** 链接。



## 2.

单击 **Tablespaces** 链接。



## 3.

单击 **Create** 按钮。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Tablespaces - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address [http://stc-sun01.us.oracle.com:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=tablespace&target=oracle\\_database](http://stc-sun01.us.oracle.com:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=tablespace&target=oracle_database) Go Links

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Database: orcl > Tablespaces

Logged in As SYS

### Tablespaces

Search

Name  Go

To run an exact match search or to run a case sensitive search, double quote the search criteria. The wildcard (%) symbol can still be used in a double quoted search string.

### Results

Create

Edit View Delete Actions Add Datafile

Select	Name ^	Type	Extent Management	Segment Management	Status	Size (MB)	Used (MB)	Used (%)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	EXAMPLE	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	150.000	67.813	45.21
<input type="radio"/>	SYSAUX	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	210.000	203.625	96.96
<input type="radio"/>	SYSTEM	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	440.000	430.875	97.93
<input type="radio"/>	TEMP	TEMPORARY	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	20.000	17.000	85.00
<input type="radio"/>	UNDOTBS1	UNDO	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	90.000	38.875	43.19
<input type="radio"/>	USERS	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	5.000	2.750	55.00

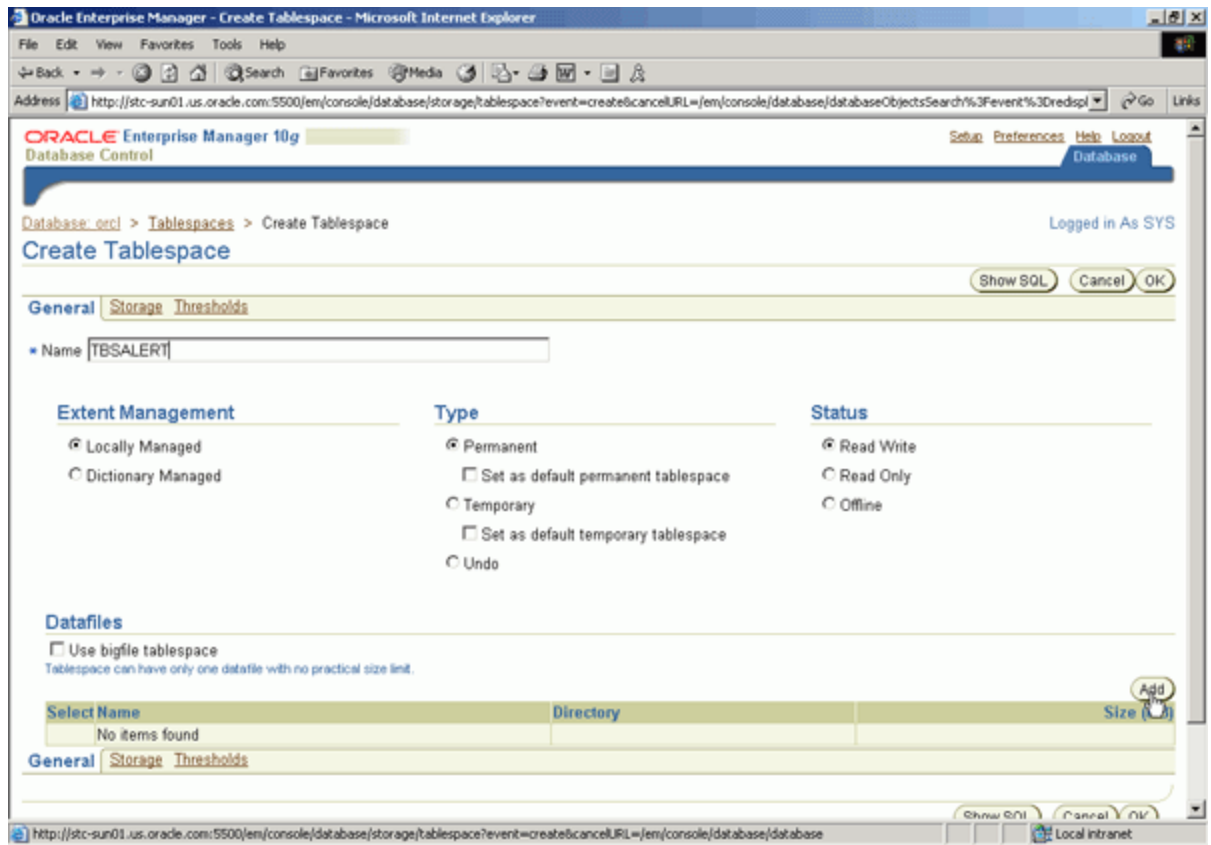
Database | Setup | Preferences | Help | Logout

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

[http://stc-sun01.us.oracle.com:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=tablespace&target=oracle\\_database](http://stc-sun01.us.oracle.com:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=search&otype=tablespace&target=oracle_database) Local intranet

4.

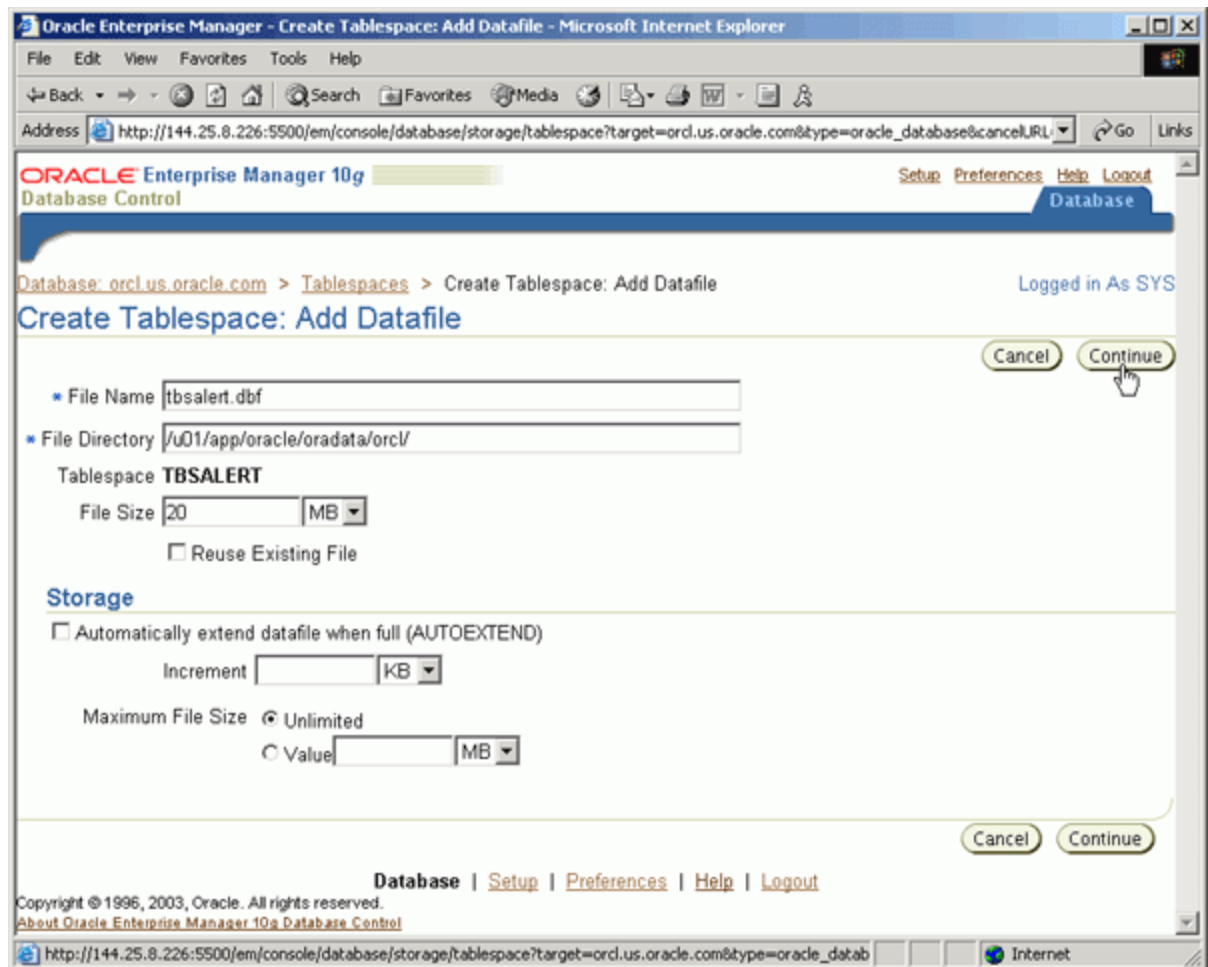
输入 **TBSALERT** 作为表空间名称，然后单击 **Add**，为表空间定义一个数据文件。



5.

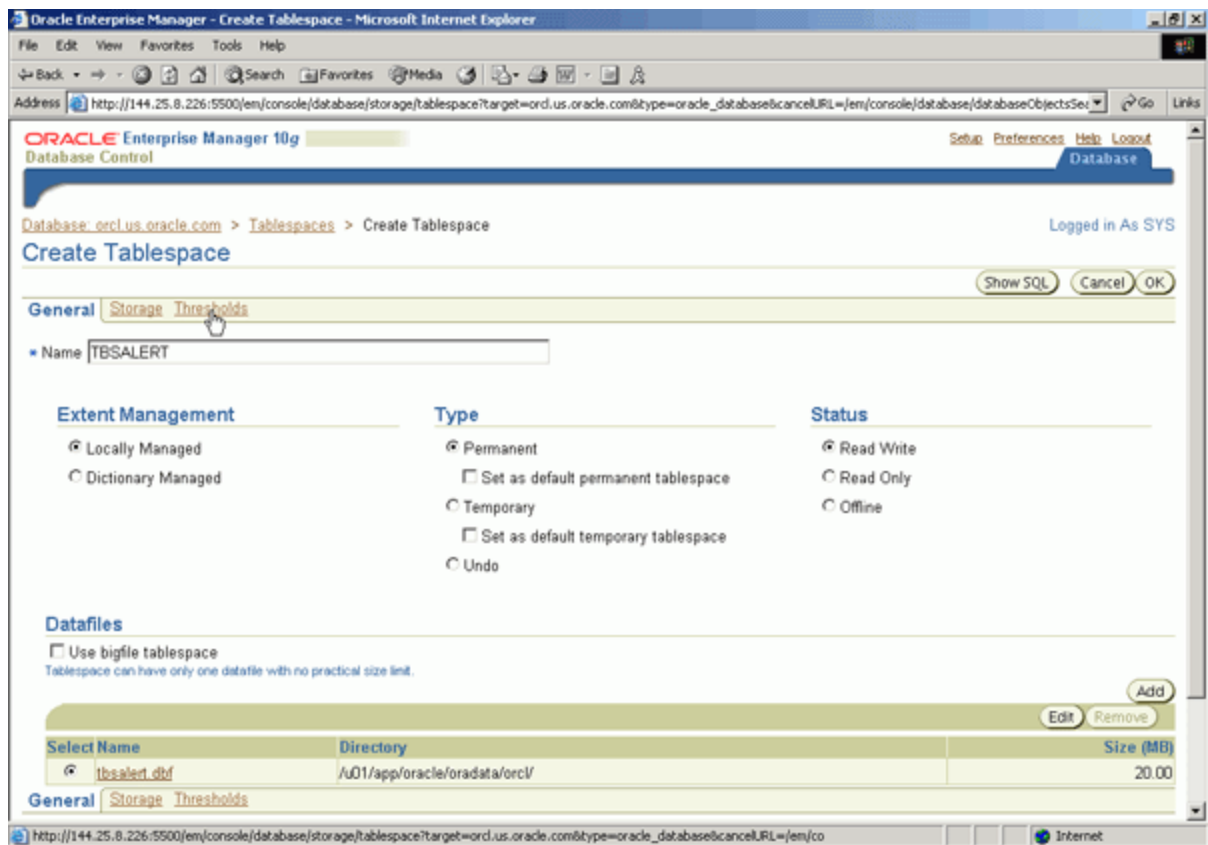
输入 **tbsalert.dbf** 作为数据文件名，并输入 **20 MB** 作为文件大小。单击 **Continue**。





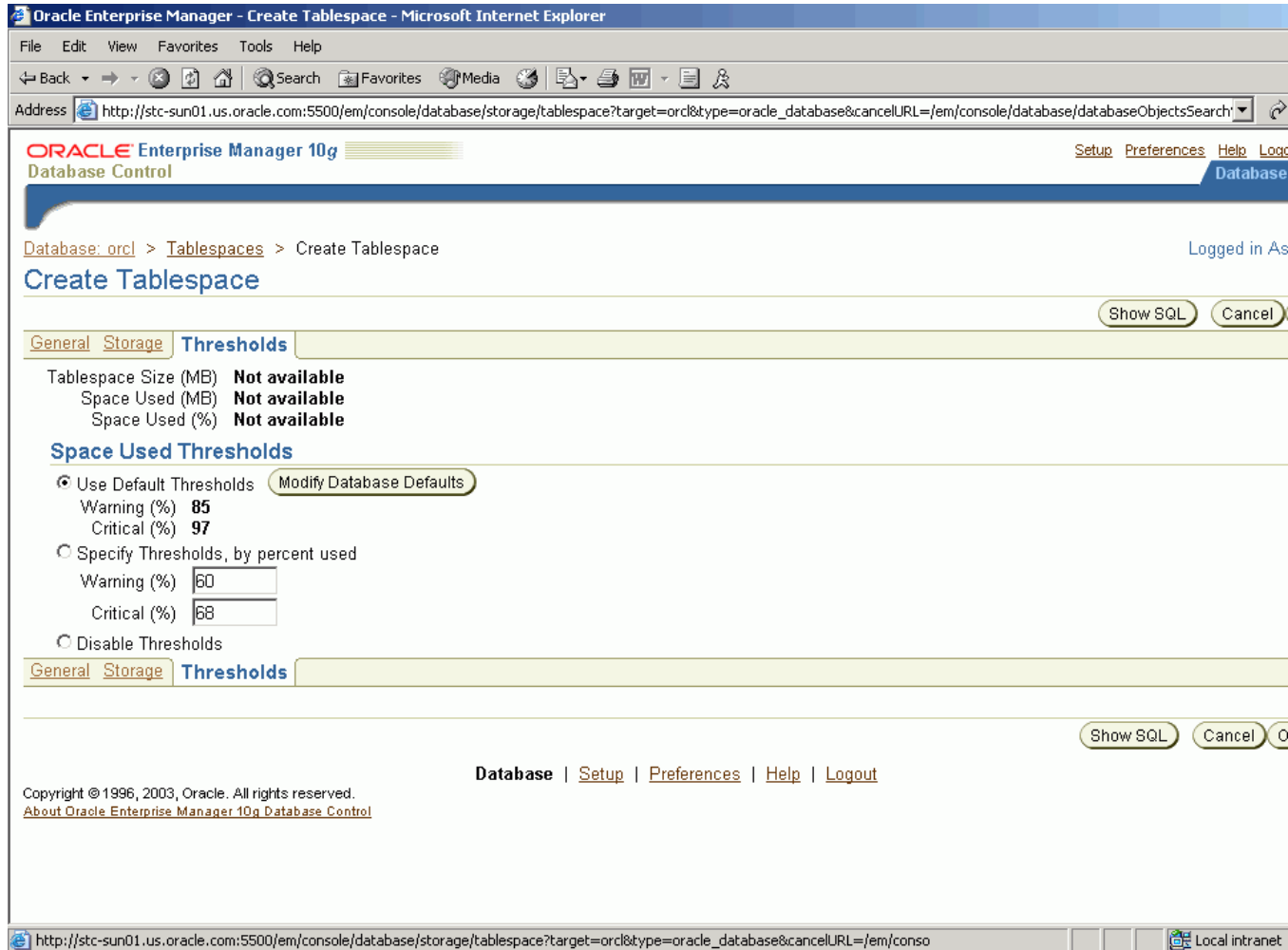
6.

单击 **Thresholds**，指定空间使用率警告和临界阈值水平。



7.

单击 **Specify Thresholds, by percent used**。设置数据库范围的默认空间使用率阈值。为 Warning% 输入 **60**，为 Critical% 输入 **68**。单击 **OK**。



8.

单击 **Database** 导览栏，返回 **Administration** 属性页面。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Tablespaces - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address [http://stc-sun01.us.oracle.com:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=redisplay&lastEvent=create&target=oracle\\_database&type=tablespace](http://stc-sun01.us.oracle.com:5500/em/console/database/databaseObjectsSearch?event=redisplay&lastEvent=create&target=oracle_database&type=tablespace) Go Links

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database > Tablespaces

Logged in As SYS

**Update Message**

The object has been created successfully

**Search**

Name  Go

To run an exact match search or to run a case sensitive search, double quote the search criteria. The wildcard (%) symbol can still be used in a double quoted search string.

**Results**

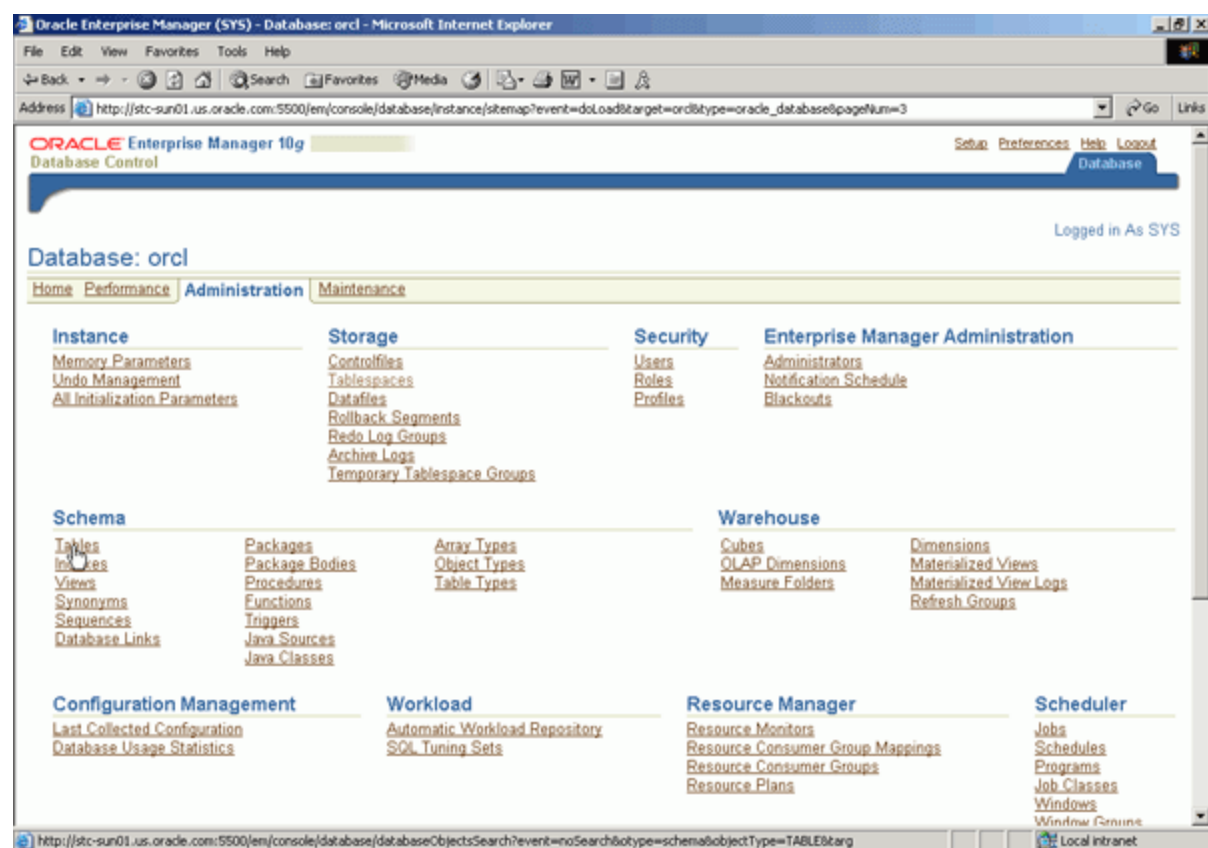
Create Edit View Delete Actions Add Datafile Go

Select	Name	Type	Extent Management	Segment Management	Status	Size (MB)	Used (MB)	Used (%)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	EXAMPLE	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	150.000	67.813	45.21
<input type="radio"/>	SYS_AUX	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	210.000	203.625	96.96
<input type="radio"/>	SYSTEM	PERMANENT	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	440.000	430.875	97.93
<input type="radio"/>	TBS_ALERT	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	20.000	.063	0.31
<input type="radio"/>	TEMP	TEMPORARY	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	20.000	17.000	85.00
<input type="radio"/>	UNDOTBS1	UNDO	LOCAL	MANUAL	ONLINE	90.000	38.875	43.19
<input type="radio"/>	USERS	PERMANENT	LOCAL	AUTO	ONLINE	5.000	2.750	55.00

[http://stc-sun01.us.oracle.com:5500/em/console/database/instance/sitemap?event=doLoad&target=oracle\\_database&pageNum=](http://stc-sun01.us.oracle.com:5500/em/console/database/instance/sitemap?event=doLoad&target=oracle_database&pageNum=) Local intranet

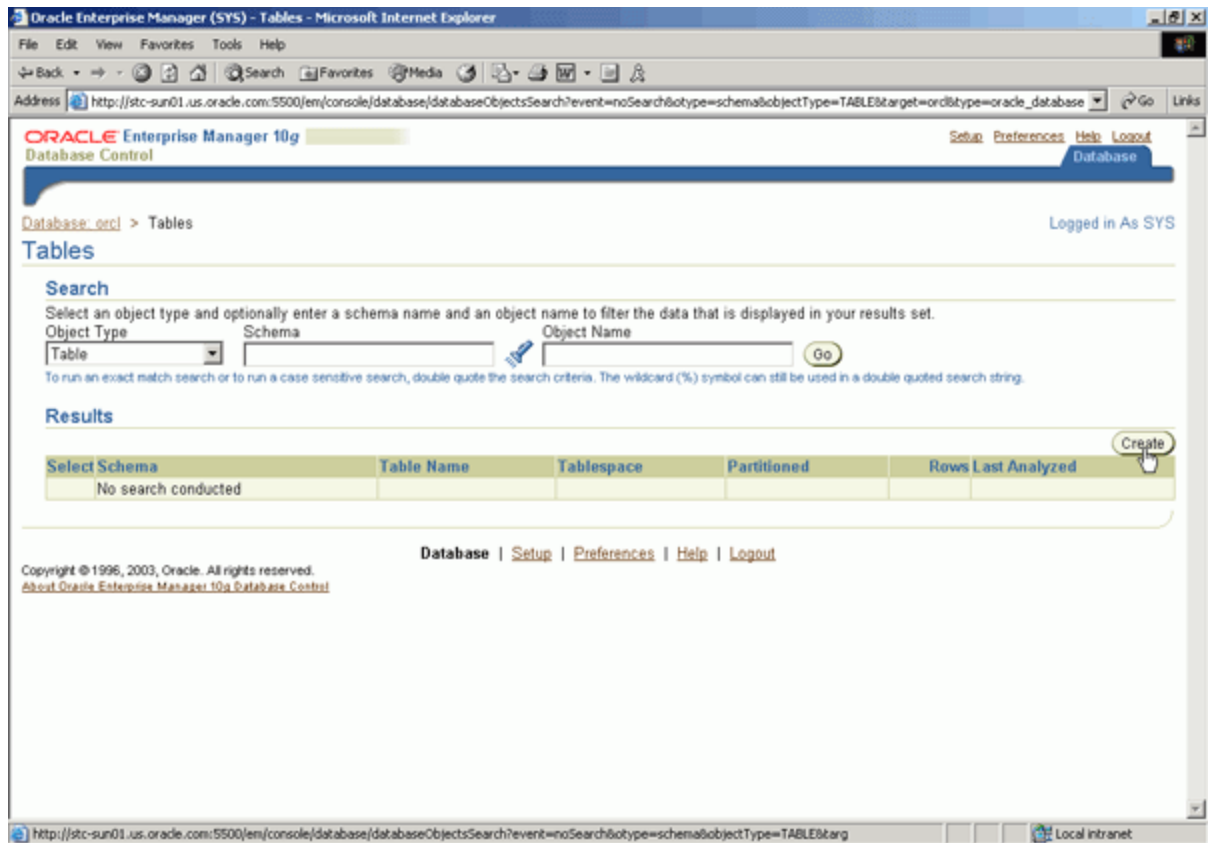
9.

单击 **Tables** 链接。

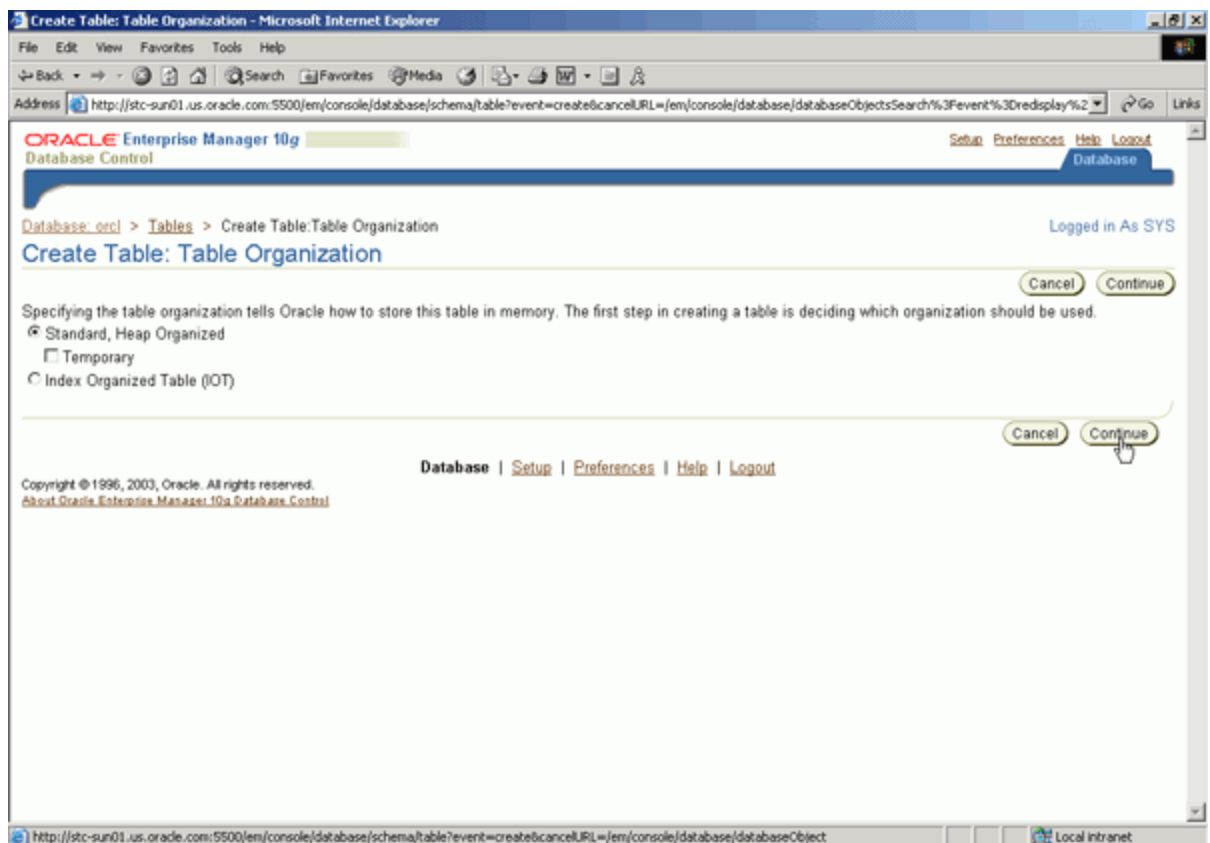


10.

单击 **Create**。

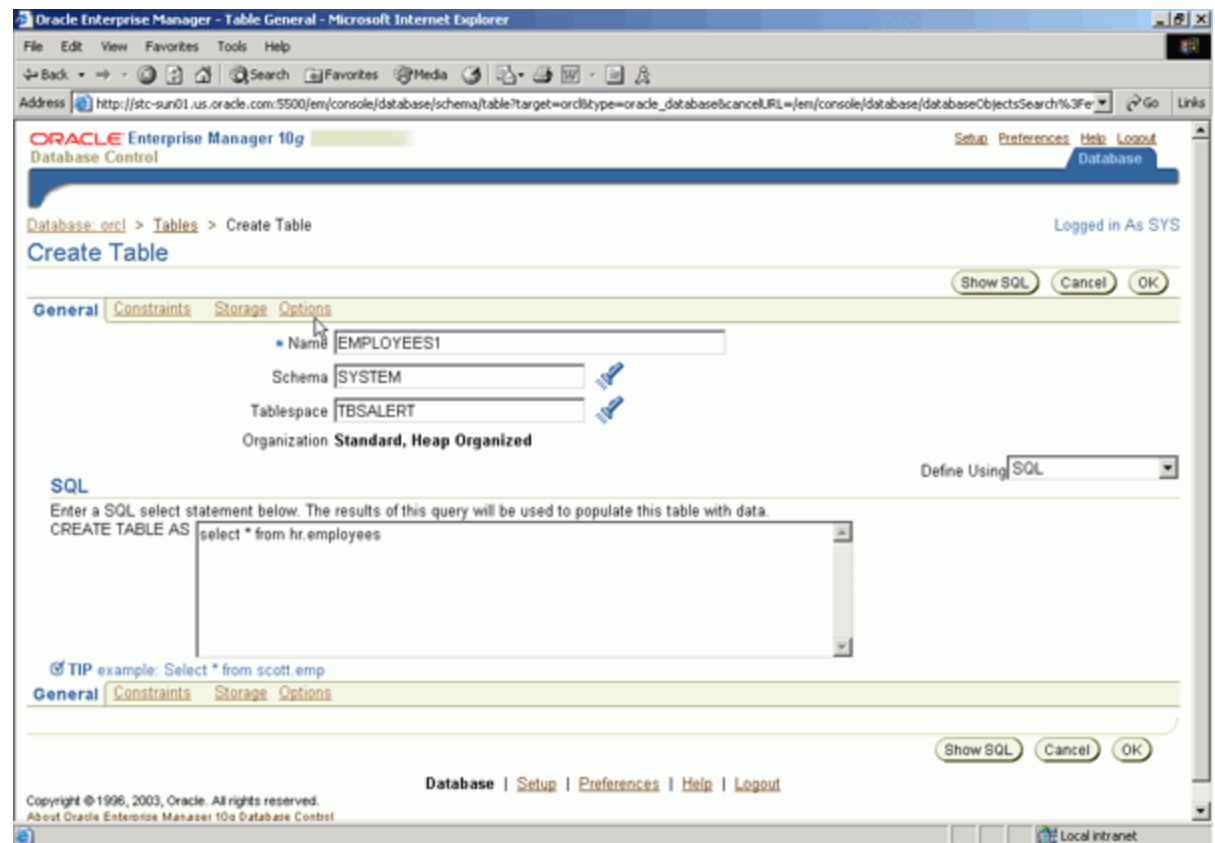


11.  
单击 **Continue**。



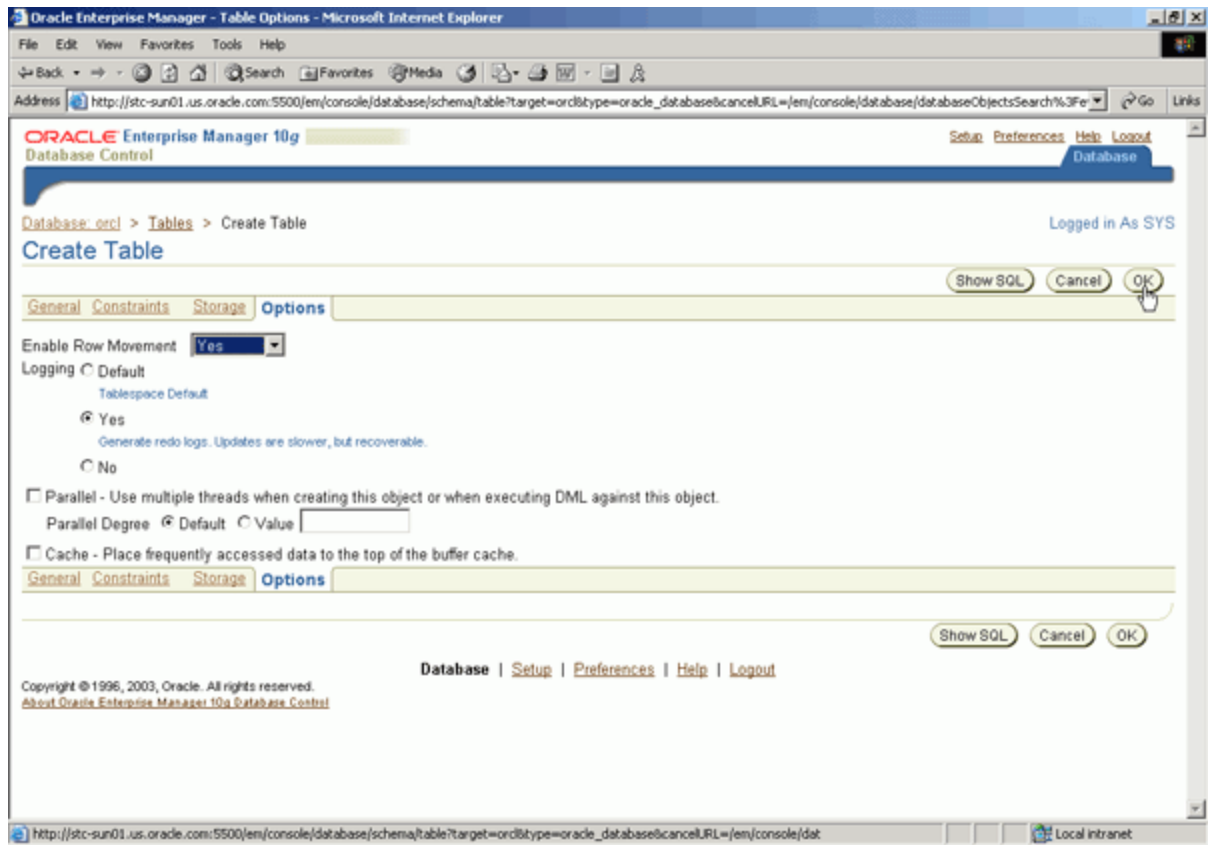
12.

在 Name 域中输入 **employees1**。指定 **SYSTEM** 作为模式，**TBSALERT** 作为表空间。  
单击 Define Using 下拉列表，选择 **SQL**。在 Create Table As 域中输入 **select \* from hr.employees**，然后单击 **Options**。



13.

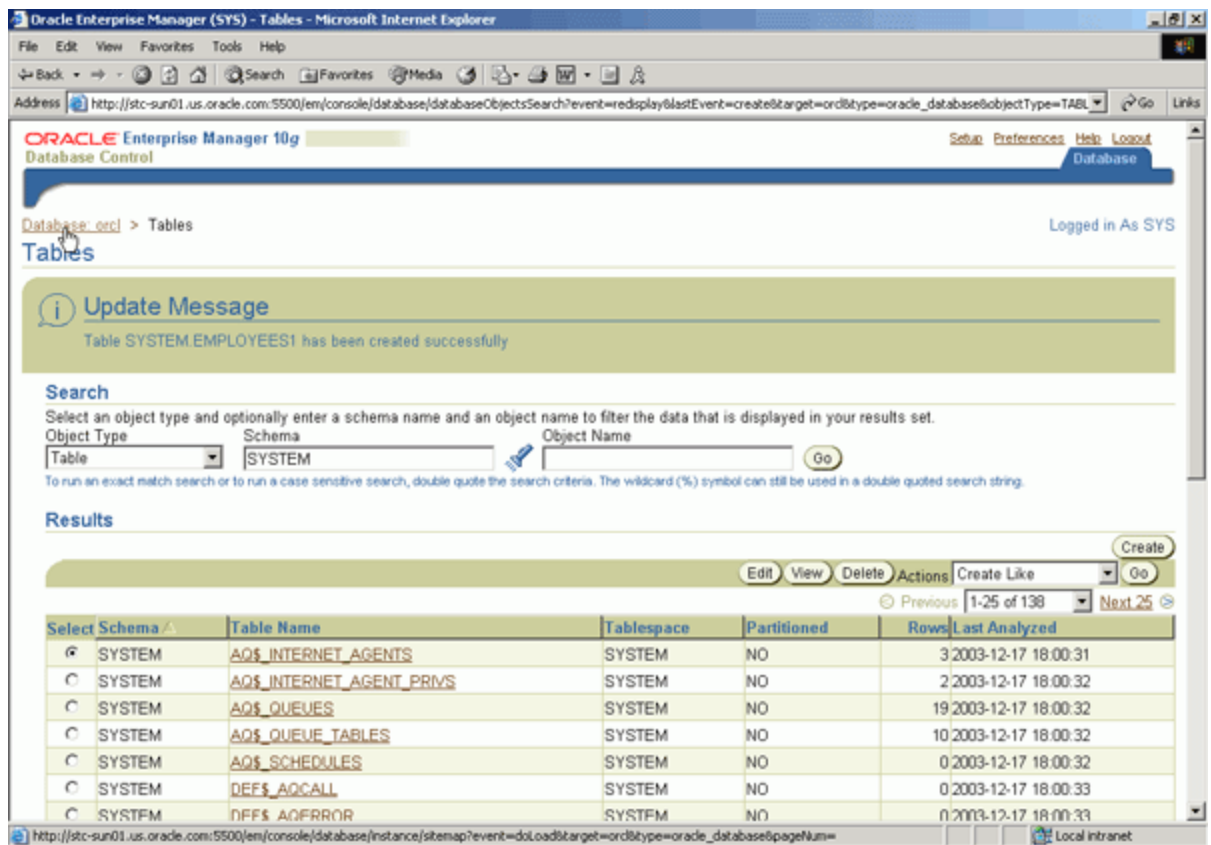
为 Enable Row Movement 选择 **Yes**，然后单击 **OK**，完成表的创建。



14.

表已创建完成。单击 **Database** 导航栏。





触发表空间空间使用率警报

您现在将更新表，触发空间利用率警报。 执行以下操作：

1.

打开 **SQL\*Plus** 会话，然后执行以下命令：

**sqlplus system/oracle**

2.

将以下 SQL 命令拷贝并粘贴到 **SQL\*Plus** 会话中，以模拟 **EMPLOYEES1** 表上的用户活动：**begin**

**for i in 1..1000 loop**

**insert into employees1**

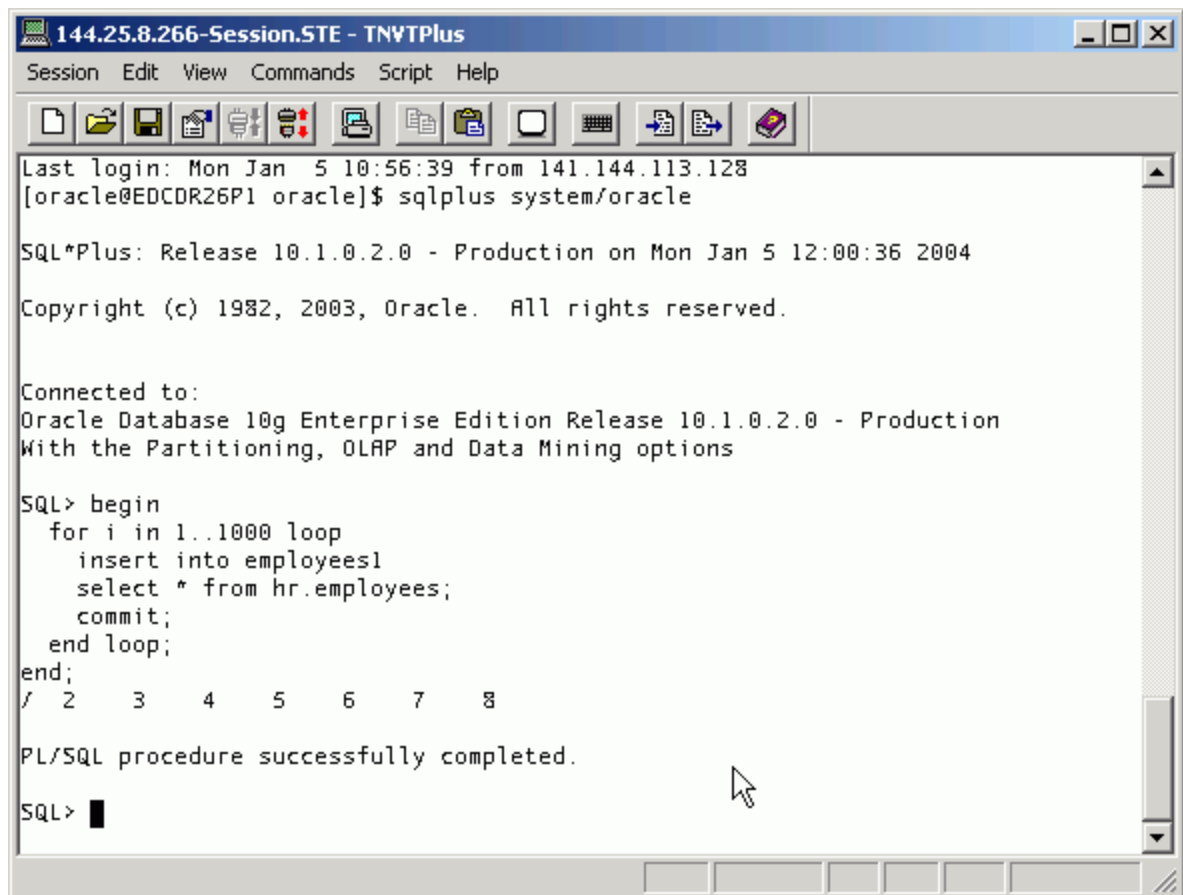
**select \* from hr.employees;**

**commit;**

**end loop;**

**end;**

**/**



```
144.25.8.266-Session.STE - TNVTPlus
Session Edit View Commands Script Help

Last login: Mon Jan  5 10:56:39 from 141.144.113.128
[oracle@EDCDR26P1 oracle]$ sqlplus system/oracle

SQL*Plus: Release 10.1.0.2.0 - Production on Mon Jan 5 12:00:36 2004

Copyright (c) 1982, 2003, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Connected to:
Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition Release 10.1.0.2.0 - Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP and Data Mining options

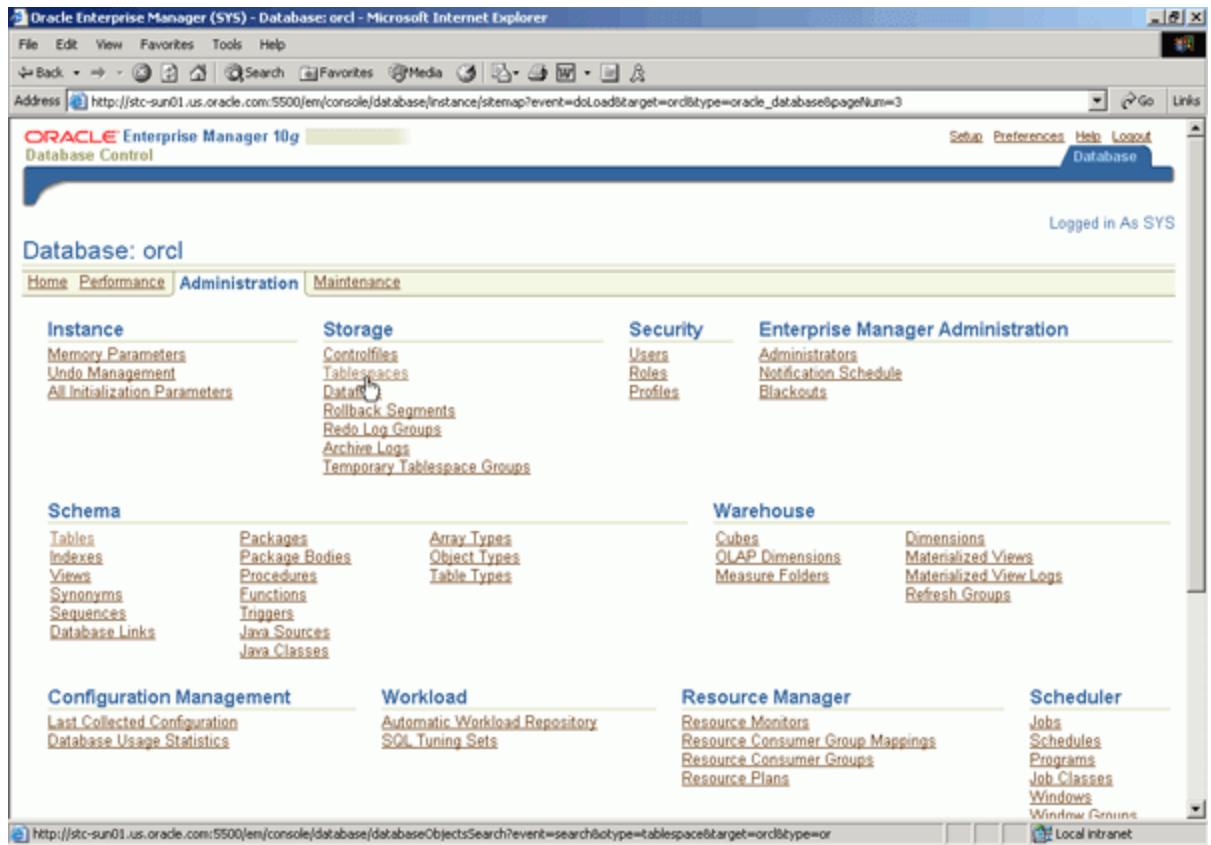
SQL> begin
  for i in 1..1000 loop
    insert into employees1
      select * from hr.employees;
    commit;
  end loop;
end;
/  2    3    4    5    6    7    8

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> █
```

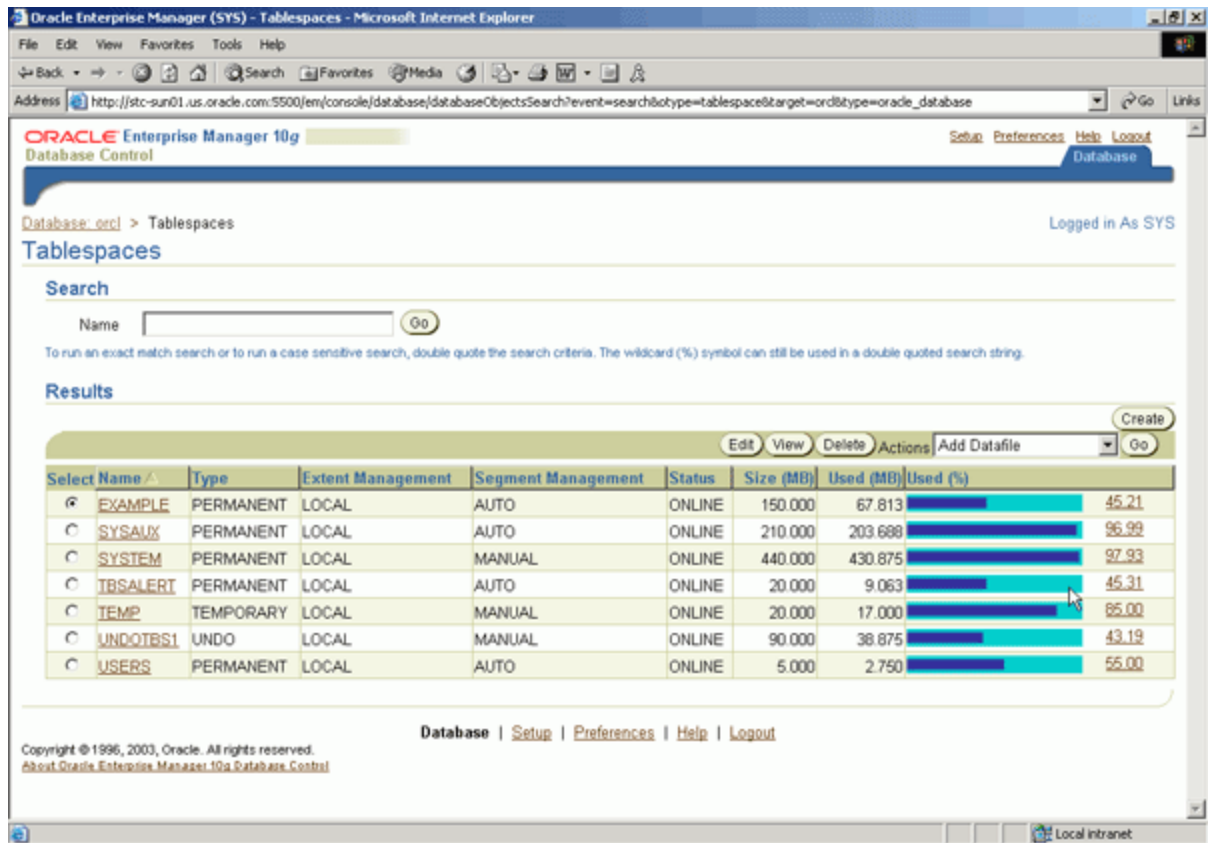
### 3.

转至 **Enterprise Manager** 窗口。单击 **Database** 导览栏，返回到 **Administration** 页面，然后单击 **Tablespaces** 链接。



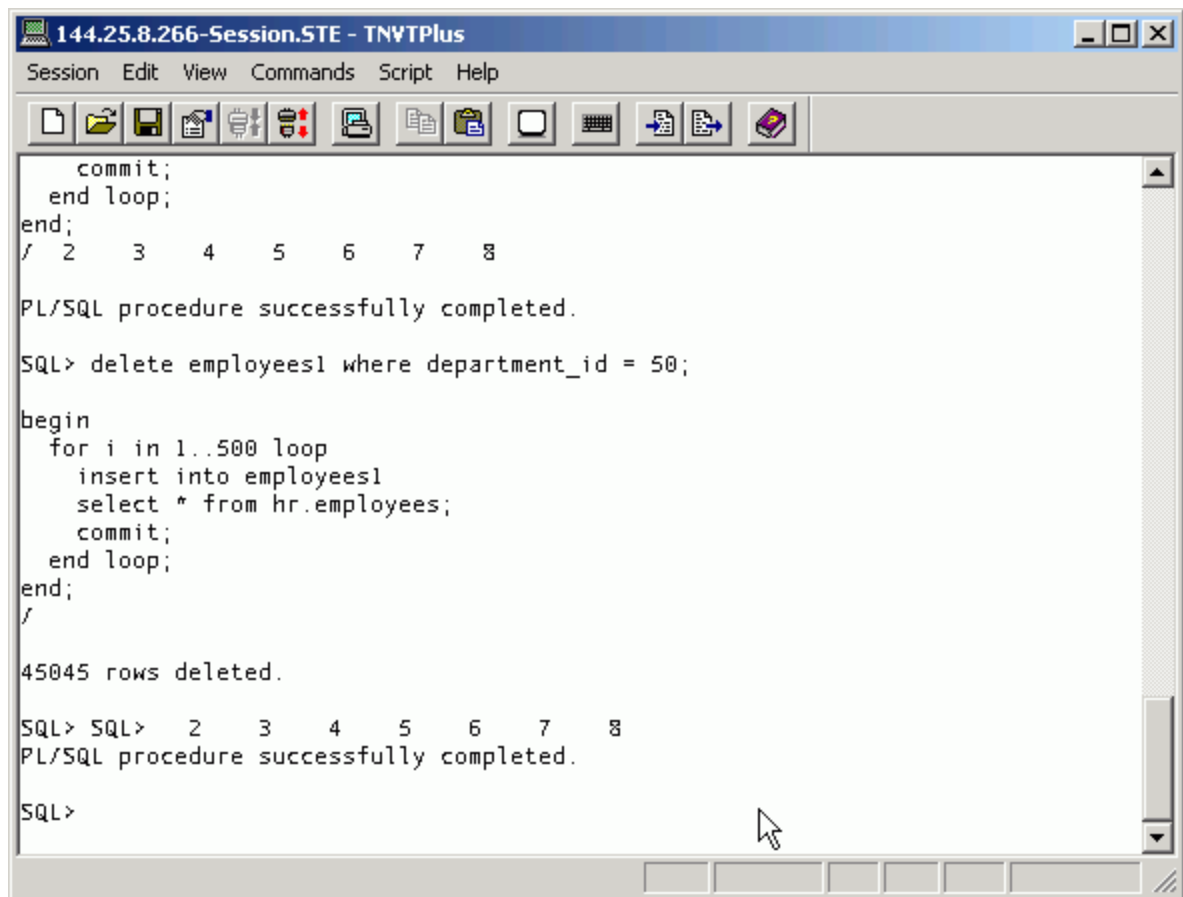
4.

注意，**TBSALERT** 表空间使用百分率增加了。



5.

回切到 **SQL\*Plus** 窗口，并将以下命令拷贝并粘贴到 SQL\*Plus 会话中，以模拟 EMPLOYEES1 表上的更多用户活动：**delete employees1 where department\_id = 50;begin**  
**for i in 1..500 loop**  
**insert into employees1**  
**select \* from hr.employees;**  
**commit;**  
**end loop;**  
**end;**  
**/**



The screenshot shows a window titled "144.25.8.266-Session.STE - TNSPlus". The window has a menu bar with "Session", "Edit", "View", "Commands", "Script", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with various icons. The main text area contains the following text:

```
commit;
end loop;
end;
/ 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> delete employees1 where department_id = 50;

begin
  for i in 1..500 loop
    insert into employees1
      select * from hr.employees;
    commit;
  end loop;
end;
/

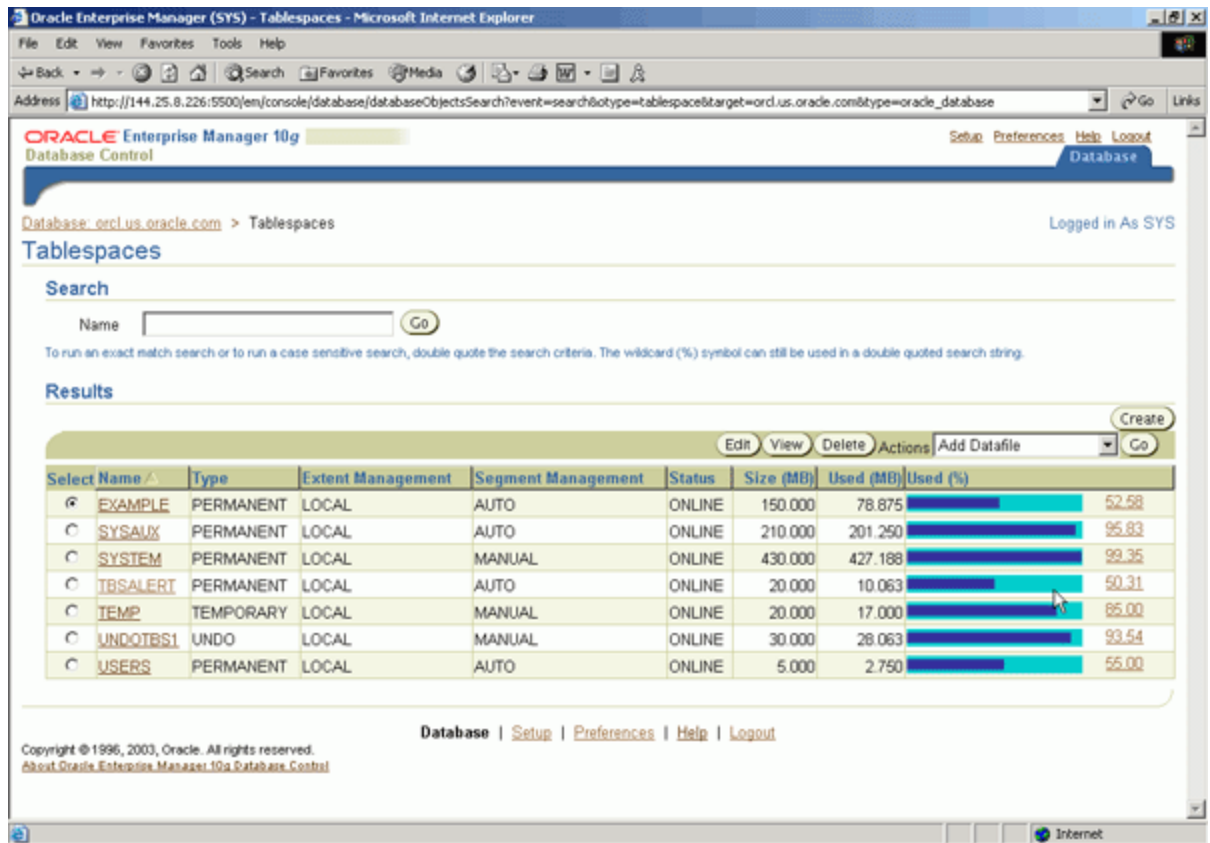
45045 rows deleted.

SQL> SQL> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL>
```

6.

转至 **Enterprise Manager** 窗口。刷新浏览器（对于 Linux Mozilla，从菜单栏中选择 **View**，然后选择 **Reload**）。注意，TBSALERT 表空间的空间使用百分率增加了。



7.

回切到 **SQL\*Plus** 窗口，并将以下命令拷贝并粘贴到 **SQL\*Plus** 会话中，以模拟 EMPLOYEES1 表上的更多用户活动：**begin**

**for i in 1..500 loop**

**insert into employees1**

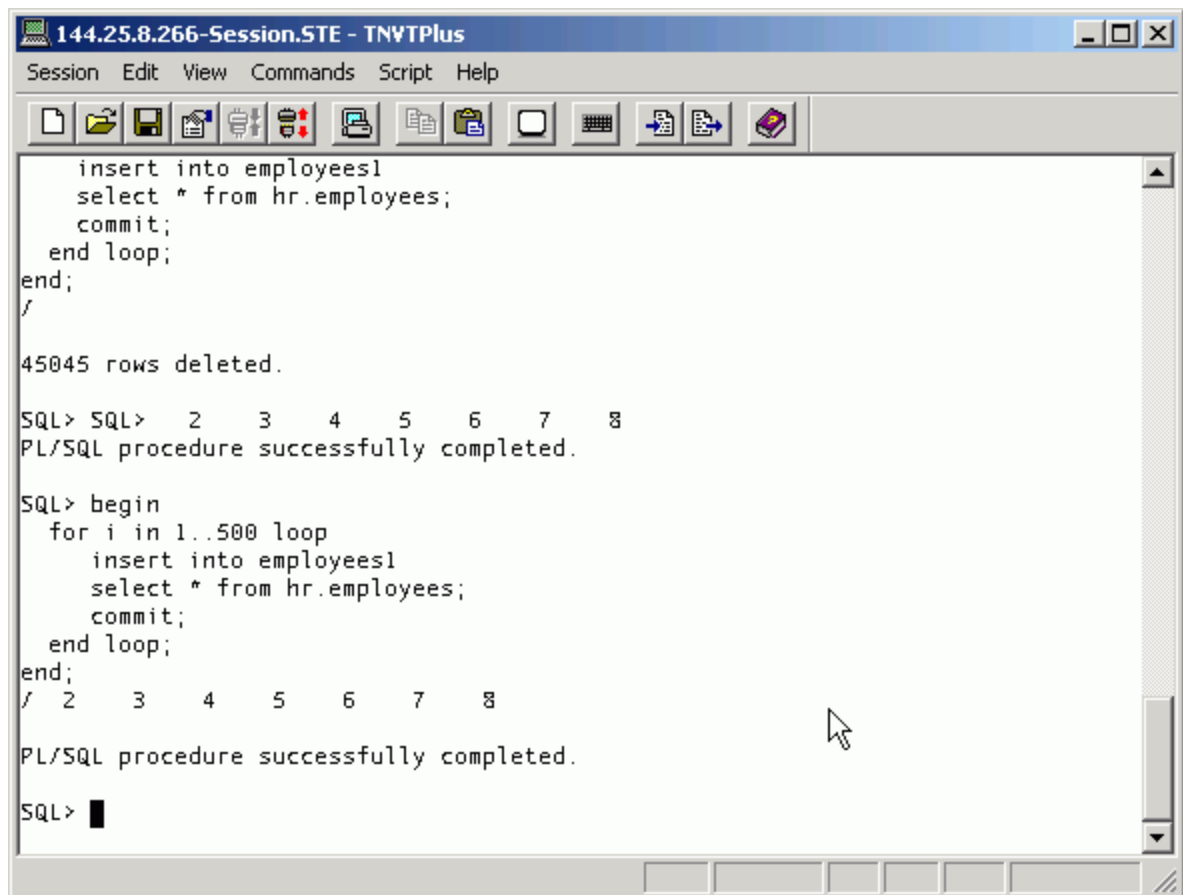
**select \* from hr.employees;**

**commit;**

**end loop;**

**end;**

**/**



```
144.25.8.266-Session.STE - TNYTPlus
Session Edit View Commands Script Help

insert into employees1
select * from hr.employees;
commit;
end loop;
end;
/

45045 rows deleted.

SQL> SQL> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> begin
for i in 1..500 loop
insert into employees1
select * from hr.employees;
commit;
end loop;
end;
/ 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

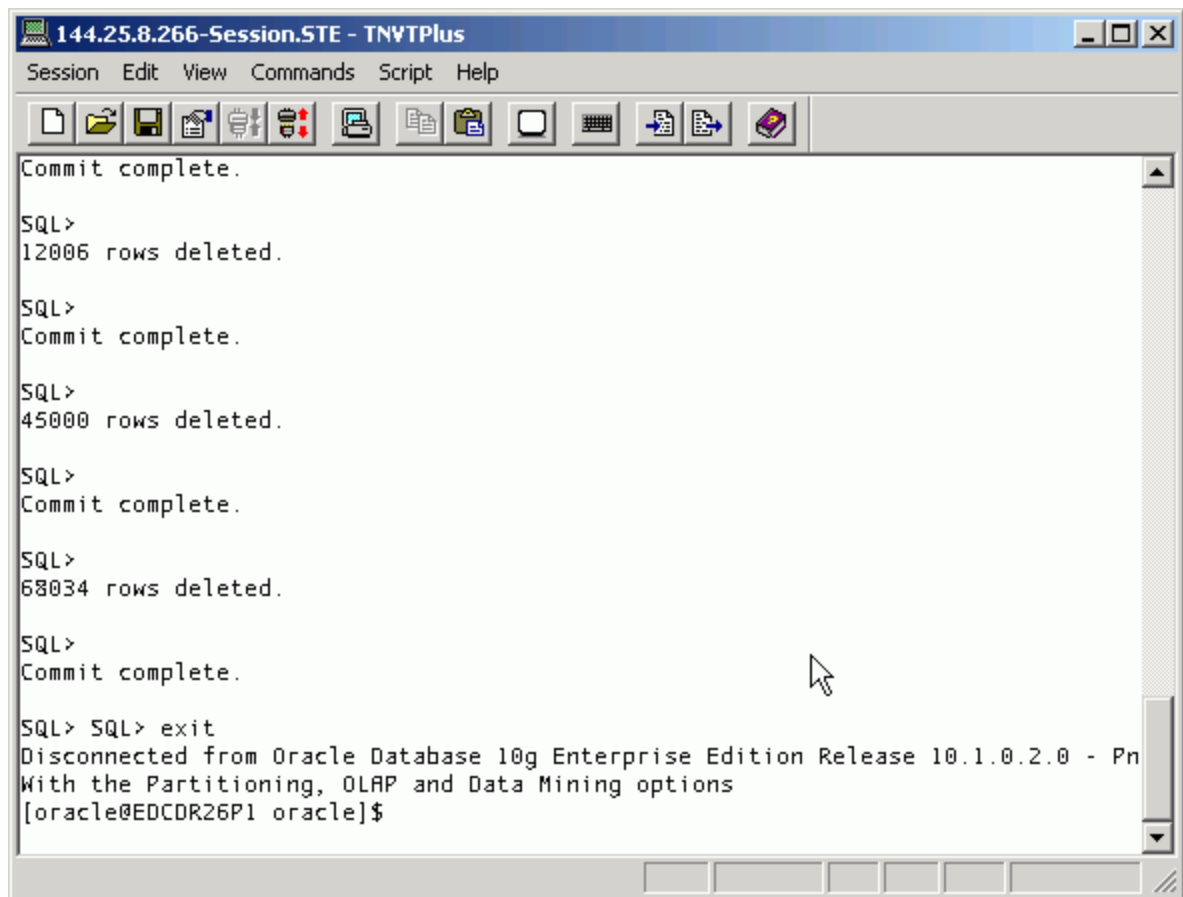
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> █
```

8.

将以下 SQL 命令拷贝并粘贴到 SQL\*Plus 会话中,以模拟 EMPLOYEES1 表上的用户活动:

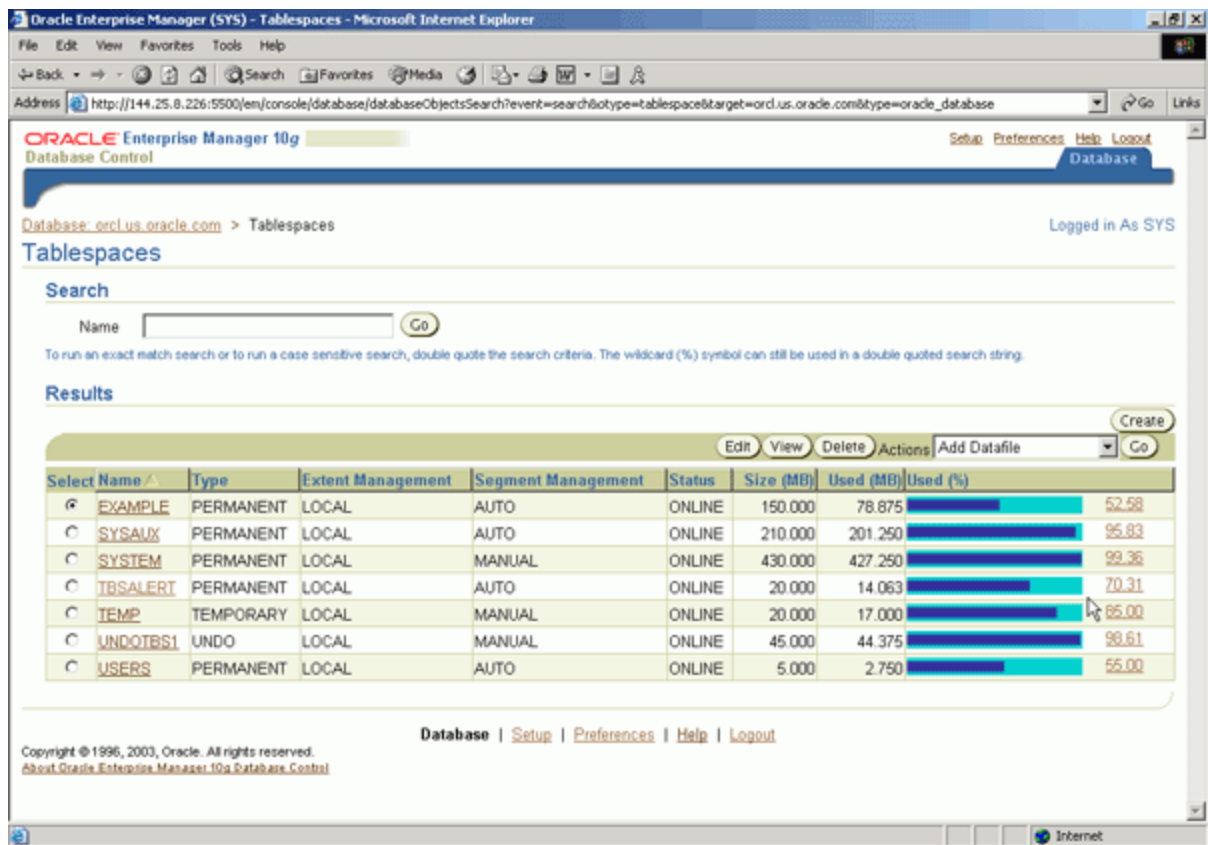
```
delete employees1 where department_id = 30;  
commit;delete employees1 where department_id = 100;  
commit;delete employees1 where department_id = 50;  
commit;delete employees1 where department_id = 80;  
commit;  
exit
```



## 9.

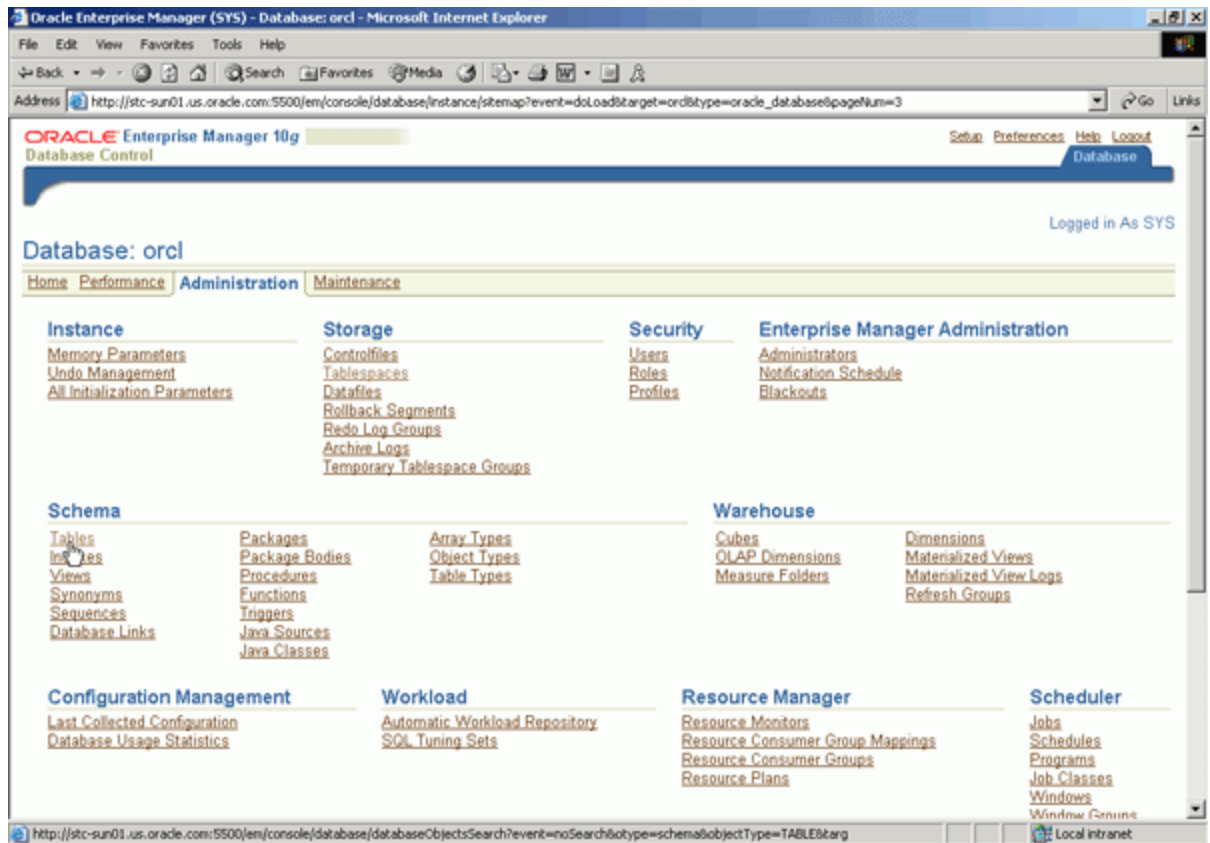
转至 **Enterprise Manager** 窗口。刷新浏览器（对于 Linux Mozilla，从菜单栏中选择 **View**，然后选择 **Reload**）。注意，TBSALERT 表空间的空间使用率现在已经超过了临界阈值水平（68%）。





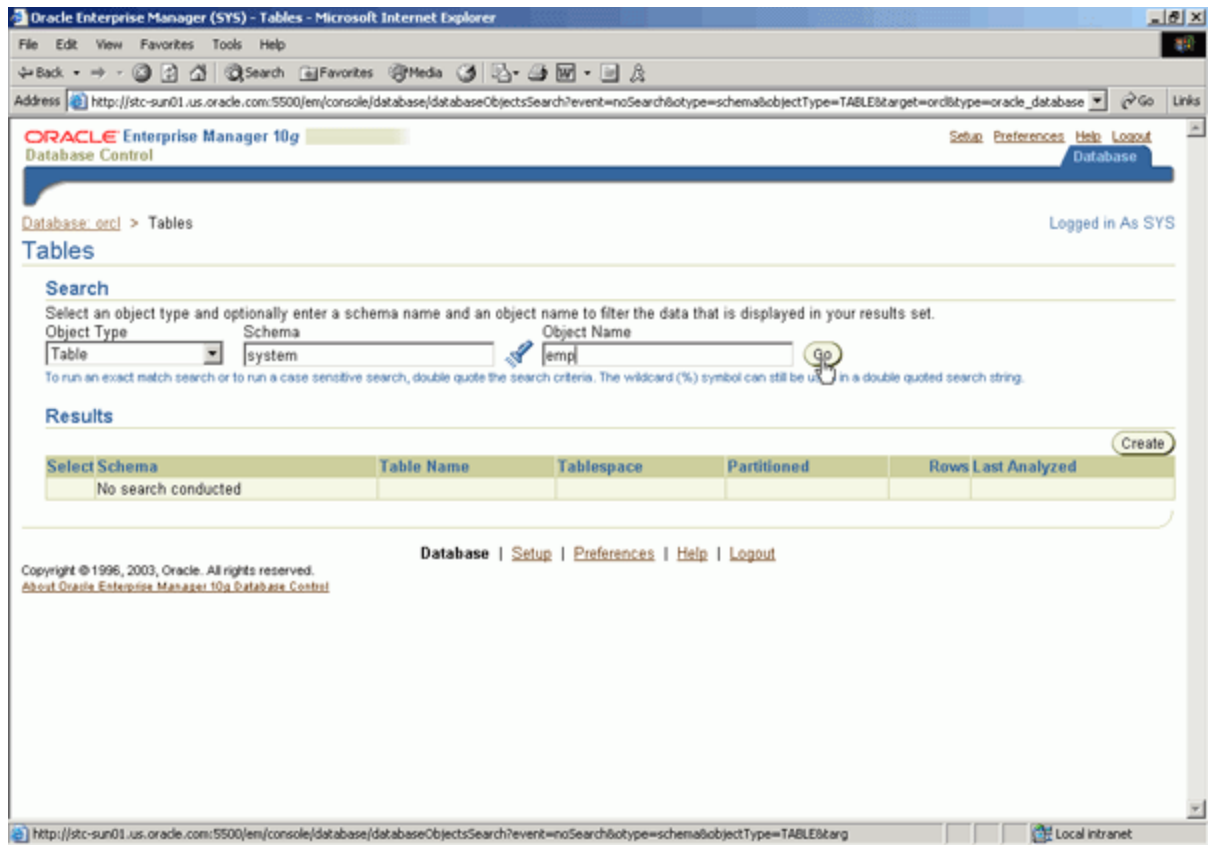
# 10.

在您等待空间使用率警报显示在 Enterprise Manager 主页上时，请仔细查看表段统计数据。单击 **Database** 导览栏，然后单击 **Tables** 链接。



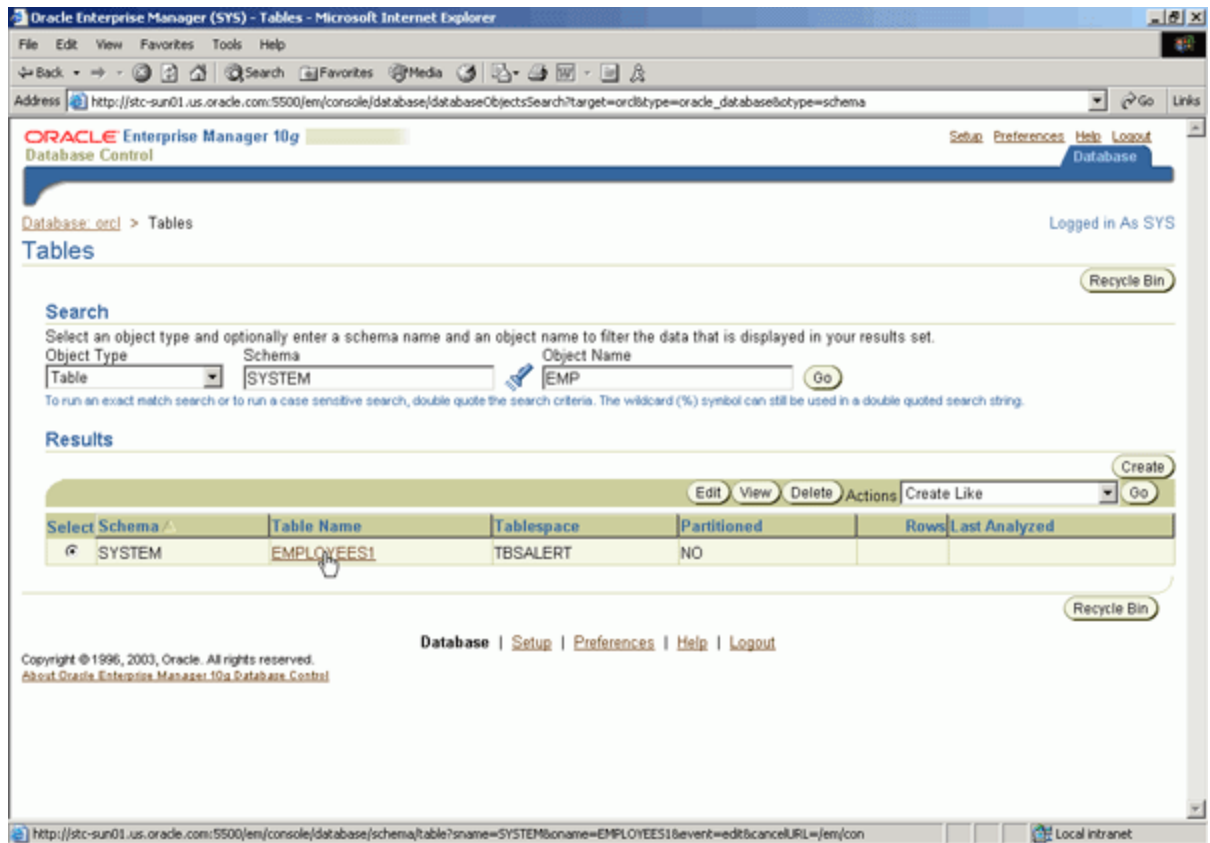
11.

要查找 `SYSTEM.EMPLOYEES1` 表,请在 **Schema** 域中输入 **system**,在 **Object Name** 域中输入 **emp**。单击 **Go**。

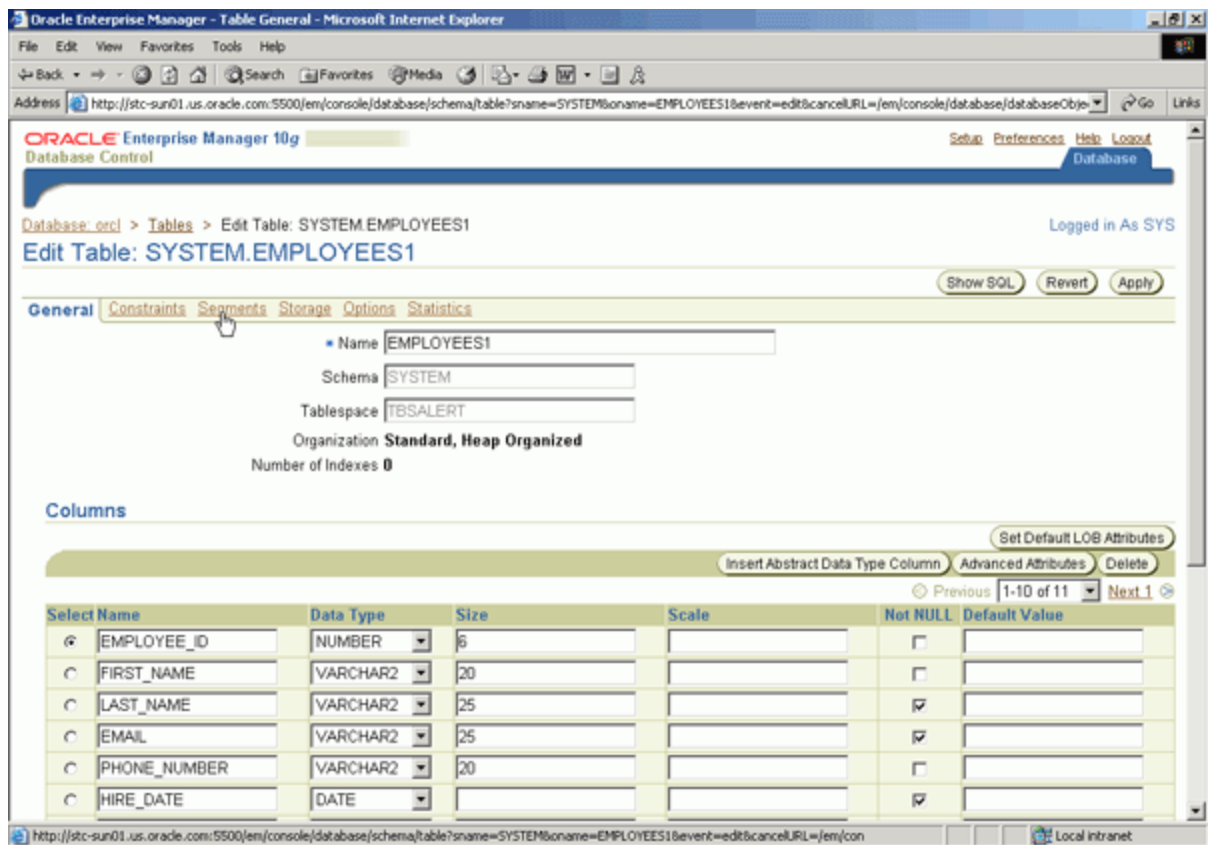


12.

单击 **EMPLOYEES1** 链接。



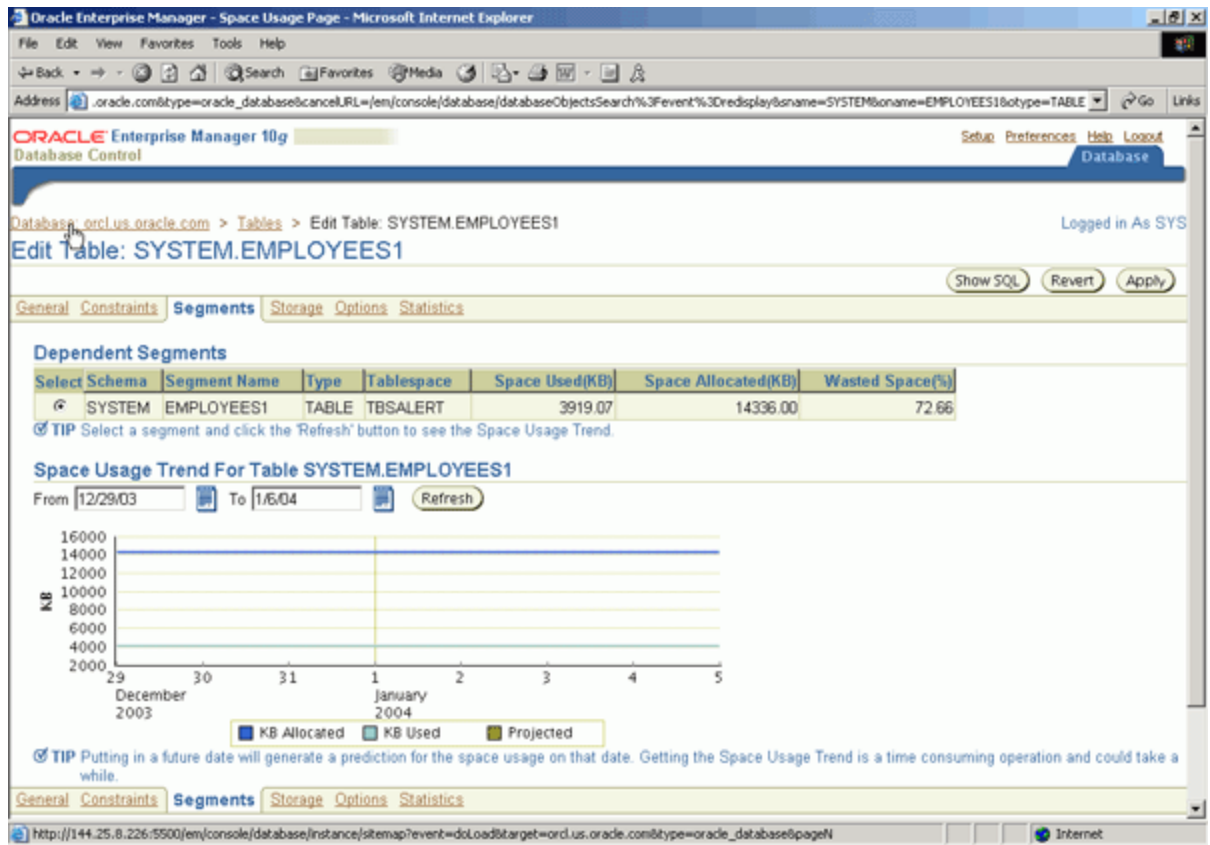
13.  
单击 **Segments**。



#### 14.

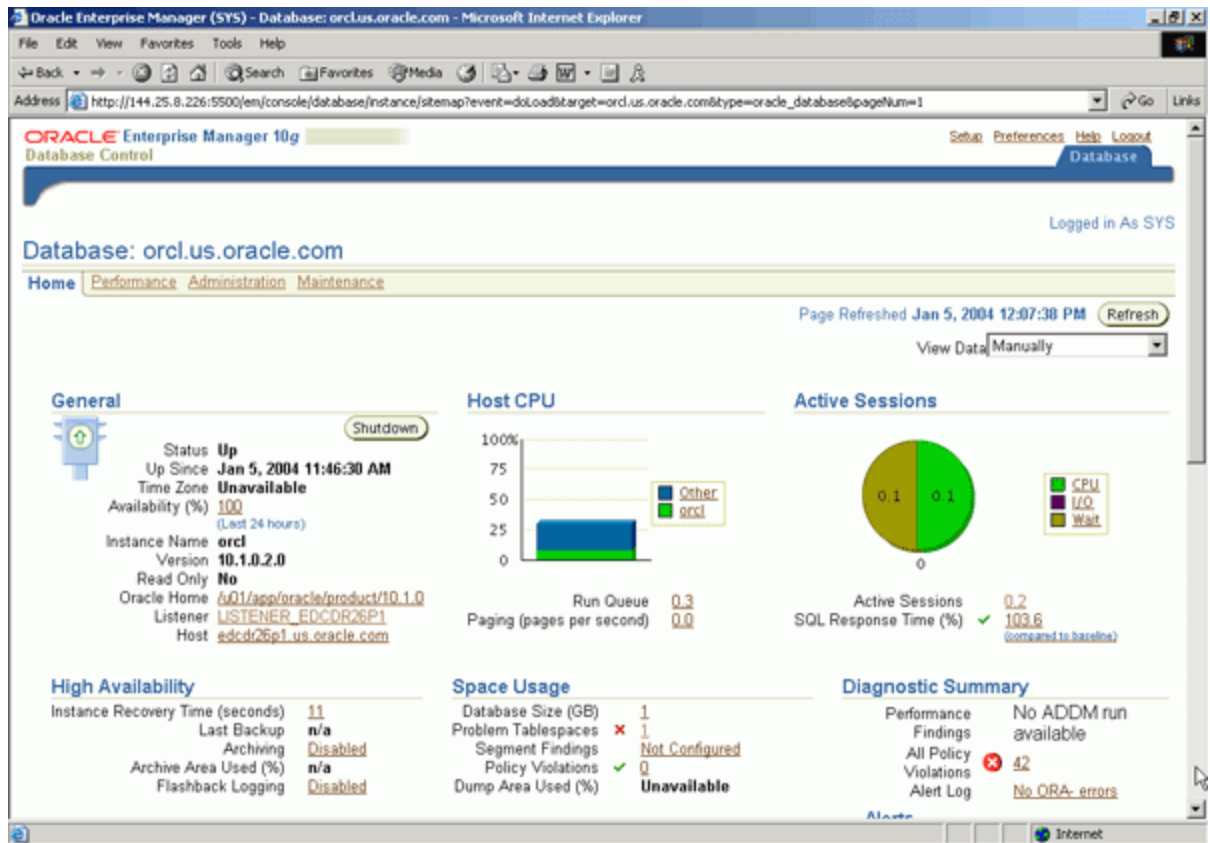
注意 EMPLOYEES1 表中浪费空间的百分率。您可能能够通过回收表中未使用的空间来解决表空间使用率警报。

在同一页面上，您可以为 **Space Usage Trend** 指定一个日期范围，然后单击 **Refresh** 按钮，以规划 EMPLOYEES1 表未来的空间使用率。因为在 EMPLOYEES1 表上没有足够的活动历史纪录，所以您在空间使用率分析图中将看不到非常有意义的数。单击 **Database** 导航栏，然后单击 **Home** 页面标签。



15.

单击 **Refresh** 按钮几次，直到您看到一个红色的 **x** 和数字 **1** 紧邻着 **Problem Tablespaces** 出现。向下滚动至 **Alerts** 表。



16.

您将看到一个 **Tablespaces Full** 警报。单击 **Tablespace [TBSALERT] is [70 percent] full** 链接。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Database: orcl.us.oracle.com - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/instance/sitemap?event=doLoad&target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\_database&pageNum=1

Findings: 42  
All Policy Violations: 42  
Alert Log: No ORA- errors

Alerts

Severity	Category	Name	Message	Alert Triggered	Last Value	Time
✖	Tablespaces Full	Tablespace Space Used (%)	Tablespace [TBSALET] is [70 percent] full	Jan 5, 2004 12:06:46 PM	0	
⚠	User Audit	Audited User	User SYS logged on from EDCDR26P1	Jan 5, 2004 12:01:00 PM	0	Jan 5, 2004 12:01:00 PM

Related Alerts

Severity	Target Name	Target Type	Category	Name	Message	Alert Triggered	Last Value	Time
(No alerts)								

Job Activity

Jobs scheduled to start no more than 7 days ago

Scheduled Executions: 0  
Running Executions: 0

Suspended Executions: 0  
Problem Executions: 0

Critical Patch Advisories

⚠ Patch Advisories: 0

Patch Advisory information may be stale. Oracle MetaLink refresh job has not run successfully in 72 hours.

Job: [RefreshFromMetalink](#)

Home: [Performance](#) [Administration](#) [Maintenance](#)

Related Links

[Advisor Central](#) [Alert History](#) [Alert Log Content](#)  
[All Metrics](#) [Blackouts](#) [iSQL\\*Plus](#)  
[Jobs](#) [Manage Metrics](#) [Metric Collection Errors](#)  
[Monitoring Configuration](#) [User-Defined Metrics](#)

http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/monitoring/metricDetailNonThreshold?type=oracle\*\_database&target=ord.us.oracle.com&pageType=

## 设置量度阈值

Oracle 提供了一组预先定义的量度，其中一些量度一开始就拥有为它们定义的阈值。您将预先为 TBSALET 表空间的表空间使用率定义一个量度。要查看所有的量度，请执行以下操作：

### 1.

单击 **Related Links** 区域中的 **Manage Metrics**。



Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Database: orcl.us.oracle.com - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Search Favorites Media Print View Source

Address http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/instance/sitemap?event=doLoad&target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\_database&pageNum=1 Go Links

Severity	Category	Name	Message	Alert Triggered	Value	Time
	User Audit	Audited User	User SYS logged on from EDCDR26P1.	Jan 12, 2004 12:10:59 PM	0	Jan 12, 2004 12:27:30 PM
	Invalid Objects by Schema	Owner's Invalid Object Count	20 object(s) are invalid in the PUBLIC schema.	Jan 12, 2004 10:20:19 AM	20	Jan 12, 2004 10:20:19 AM
	Invalid Objects by Schema	Owner's Invalid Object Count	18 object(s) are invalid in the SYS schema.	Jan 12, 2004 10:20:19 AM	18	Jan 12, 2004 10:20:19 AM

**Related Alerts**

Severity	Target Name	Target Type	Category	Name	Message	Alert Triggered	Last Value	Time
	edcdr26p1.us.oracle.com	Host	Disk Activity	Disk Utilization (%)	Disk Utilization for hda is 97.82%	Jan 8, 2004 11:19:52 AM	99.6	Jan 12, 2004 12:37:12 PM

**Job Activity**

Jobs scheduled to start no more than 7 days ago

Scheduled Executions 0 Suspended Executions 0

Running Executions 0 Problem Executions 0

**Critical Patch Advisories**

Patch Advisories 0

Patch Advisory information may be stale. Oracle MetaLink refresh job has not run successfully in 72 hours.

Job [RefreshFromMetalink](#)

Home [Performance](#) [Administration](#) [Maintenance](#)

**Related Links**

<a href="#">Advisor Central</a>	<a href="#">Alert History</a>	<a href="#">Alert Log Content</a>
<a href="#">All Metrics</a>	<a href="#">Blackouts</a>	<a href="#">iSQL*Plus</a>
<a href="#">Jobs</a>	<a href="#">Manage Metrics</a>	<a href="#">Metric Collection Errors</a>
<a href="#">Monitoring Configuration</a>	<a href="#">User-Defined Metrics</a>	

Database | [Setup](#) | [Preferences](#) | [Help](#) | [Logout](#)

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/monitoring/manageMetrics?type=oracle\*\_database&target=ord.us.oracle.com Internet

2.

单击 **Edit Thresholds**。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Manage Metrics - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/monitoring/manageMetrics?type=oracle\*\_database&target=ord.us.oracle.com

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Setup Preferences Help Logout Database

Database: ord.us.oracle.com > Manage Metrics

Manage Metrics

Thresholds Metric Baselines

Edit Thresholds

Pending changes: 0

Metric	Comparison Operator	Warning Threshold	Critical Threshold	Response Action
Archive Area Used (%)	>	80		
Archiver Hung Alert Log Error	Contains		ORA-	
Archiver Hung Alert Log Error Status	>	0		
Audited User	=	SYS		
Average File Read Time (centi-seconds)	>			
Average File Write Time (centi-seconds)	>			
Average Users Waiting Count				
Administrative	>	10		
Application	>	10		
Cluster	>	30		
Commit	>	30		
Concurrency	>	10		
Configuration	>	10		
Network	>	10		
Other	>	10		

http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/monitoring/manageMetrics?type=oracle\*\_database&target=ord.us.oracle.com#

Internet

3.

向下滚动至 **Tablespace Space Used (%)**，然后选择这个量度。 向上滚回到窗口顶部。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Edit Thresholds - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

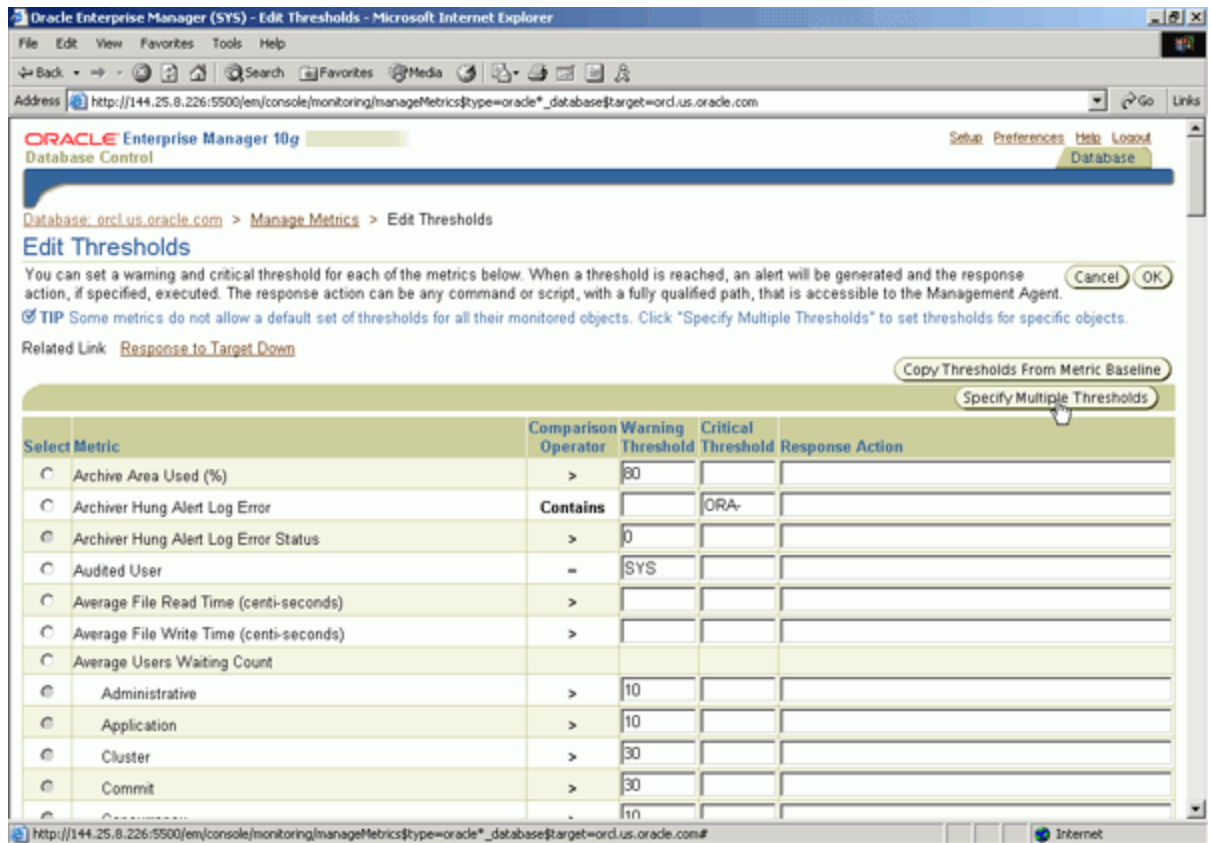
Address [http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/monitoring/editKeyColumn?target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\\*\\_database\\$metricName=problemTbsp\\$metricColumn=pctUsed\\$no=1](http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/monitoring/editKeyColumn?target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=oracle*_database$metricName=problemTbsp$metricColumn=pctUsed$no=1) Go Links

<input type="radio"/>	Service CPU Time (per user call) (microseconds)	>			
<input type="radio"/>	Service Response Time (per user call) (microseconds)	>			
<input type="radio"/>	Session Limit Usage (%)	>	90	97	
<input type="radio"/>	Session Logical Reads (per second)	>			
<input type="radio"/>	Session Logical Reads (per transaction)	>			
<input type="radio"/>	Session Terminated Alert Log Error	Contains	ORA-		
<input type="radio"/>	Session Terminated Alert Log Error Status	>	0		
<input type="radio"/>	Shared Pool Free (%)	<			
<input type="radio"/>	Soft Parse (%)	<			
<input type="radio"/>	Sorts in Memory (%)	<			
<input type="radio"/>	Sorts to Disk (per second)	>			
<input type="radio"/>	Sorts to Disk (per transaction)	>			
<input type="radio"/>	State	Contains	MOUNTE		
<input type="radio"/>	System Response Time (centi-seconds)	>			
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Tablespace Space Used (%)				
<input type="radio"/>	TBSALERT	>	60	68	
<input type="radio"/>	All others	>	85	97	
<input type="radio"/>	Tablespace Space Used (%) (dictionary managed)	>	85	97	
<input type="radio"/>	Total Index Scans (per second)	>			
<input type="radio"/>	Total Index Scans (per transaction)	>			
<input type="radio"/>	Total Invalid Object Count	>			
<input type="radio"/>	Total Parses (per second)	>			

Done Internet

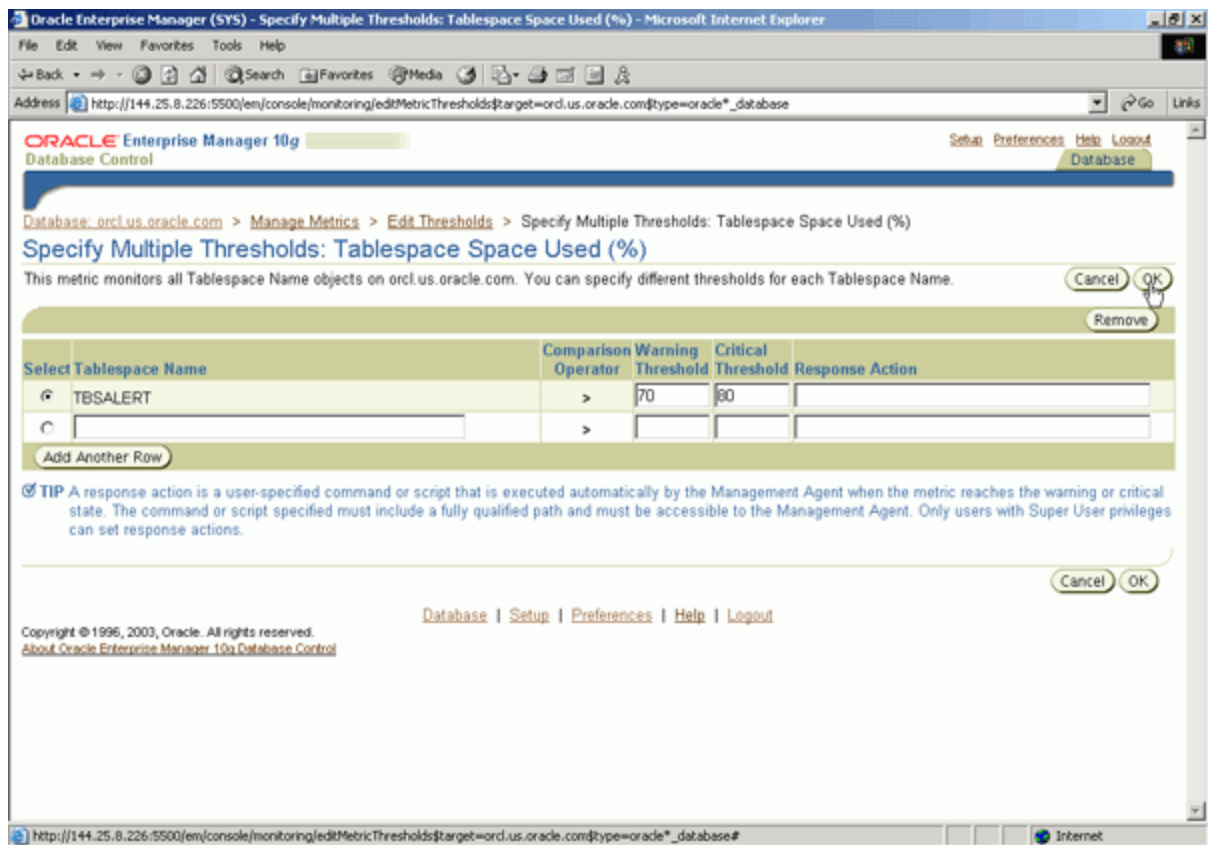
#### 4.

单击 **Specify Multiple Thresholds**。



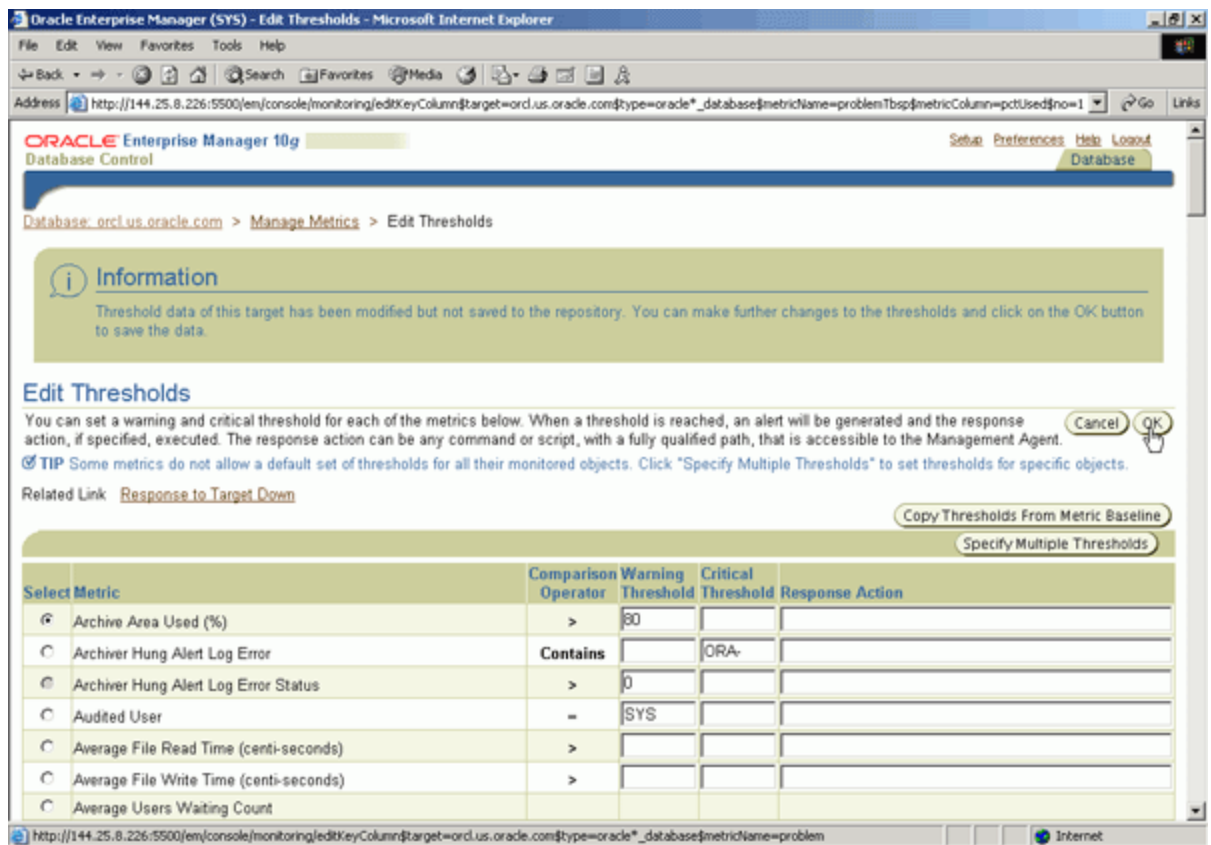
5.

对于 TBSALERT 表空间,将警告阈值修改为 **70**, 将临界阈值修改为 **80**。然后单击 **OK**。



6.

修改完成。单击 **OK**，将数据保存到数据库中。



7.

更新成功。单击路径式导航栏中的 **Database** 导航项。

Oracle Enterprise Manager (SYS) - Manage Metrics - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/monitoring/manageMetrics?target=ord.us.oracle.com&type=oracle\*\_database?event=doLoad

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control

Database: ord.us.oracle.com > Manage Metrics

Information  
Update succeeded.

### Manage Metrics

**Thresholds** [Metric Baselines](#)

[Edit Thresholds](#)

Pending changes: 0

Metric	Comparison Operator	Warning Threshold	Critical Threshold	Response Action
Archive Area Used (%)	>	80		
Archiver Hung Alert Log Error	Contains		ORA-	
Archiver Hung Alert Log Error Status	>	0		
Audited User	=	SYS		
Average File Read Time (centi-seconds)	>			
Average File Write Time (centi-seconds)	>			
Average Users Waiting Count				
Administrative	>	10		
Application	>	10		
Cluster	>	30		
Commit	>	30		

http://144.25.8.226:5500/em/console/database/instance/sitemap?type=oracle\_database&target=ord.us.oracle.com&event=doLoad

Internet