SESSION 3A MULTIPLEXING CONTROLFILE

You use MOBAXTERM tool to open NEW SSH session and connect to your provided VM server with your PORT (as user oracle)

```
The Oracle base remains unchanged with value /opt/oracle
[oracle@oracloud12c ~]$ pwd
/home/oracle
[oracle@oracloud12c ~] $ cd /opt/oracle/oradata/student
[oracle@oracloud12c student] $ 1s -1
total 11902664
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 10043392 Feb 1 11:13 control01.ctl
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 209723392 Feb 1 10:10 mgmt_ad4j.dbf
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 7392468992 Feb 1 11:12 mgmt.dbf
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 167780352 Feb 1 11:11 mgmt depot.dbf
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 52429312 Feb 1 11:13 red001.log
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 52429312 Feb 1 08:09 redo02.log
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 52429312 Feb 1 10:05 redo03.log
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 2212503552 Feb 1 11:12 sysaux01.dbf
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 1111498752 Feb 1 11:12 system01.dbf
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 62922752 Feb 1 11:00 temp01.dbf
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 849354752 Feb 1 11:12 undotbs01.dbf
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 5251072 Feb 1 10:10 users01.dbf
[oracle@oracloud12c student]$ sqlplus / as sysdba
SQL*Plus: Release 12.1.0.2.0 Production on Thu Feb 1 11:18:38 2018
Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle. All rights reserved.
Connected to:
                        ← Our DB is running
Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition Release 12.1.0.2.0 - 64bit
Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP, Advanced Analytics and Real Application
Testing options
SQL> set pagesize 120
     * There are Three ways to see where the Control Files are!*
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER CONTROL
                                  TYPE
NAME
                                             VALUE
control file record keep time
                                  integer
control files
                                   string
            /opt/oracle/oradata/student/control01.ctl,
            /opt/oracle/fast recovery area/student/control02.ctl
control management pack access string DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING
  * So, we have only 2 copies of our Control File in 2 different folders *
```

```
SQL> SELECT name FROM V$CONTROLFILE;
NAME
______
/opt/oracle/oradata/student/control01.ctl
/opt/oracle/fast recovery area/student/control02.ctl
SQL> SELECT name, value FROM V$PARAMETER
        WHERE name LIKE '%control%';
NAME
______
VALUE
control files
/opt/oracle/oradata/student/control01.ctl,
/opt/oracle/fast recovery area/student/control02.ctl
control file record keep time
control management pack access
DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER SPFILE
______ ____
spfile
                                string
    /opt/oracle/product/12.1.0/dbhome 1/dbs/spfilestudent.ora
SOL> HOST
[oracle@oracloud12c student] $ pwd
/opt/oracle/oradata/student
[oracle@oracloud12c student] $ cd ...
[oracle@oracloud12c oradata] $ 1s -1
total 16
drwxr-xr-x. 2 oracle dba 4096 Dec 29 14:10 student
 * Let's make 4 new Folders that will mimic 4 new Disks *
[oracle@oracloud12c oradata] $ mkdir DISK2 DISK3 DISK4 DISK5
[oracle@oracloud12c oradata]$ ls -1
total 24
drwxr-xr-x. 2 oracle dba 4096 Feb 1 11:23 DISK2
drwxr-xr-x. 2 oracle dba 4096 Feb 1 11:23 DISK3
drwxr-xr-x. 2 oracle dba 4096 Feb 1 11:23 DISK4
drwxr-xr-x. 2 oracle dba 4096 Feb 1 11:23 DISK5
drwxr-xr-x. 2 oracle dba 4096 Dec 29 14:10 student
 [oracle@oracloud12c oradata]$ exit
exit
```

```
* STEP ONE - Dynamic Editing of SPFILE, so that we have now 3
copies on 3 different disks (instead of having 2 copies only) *
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET control files=
'/opt/oracle/oradata/student/control01.ctl',
'/opt/oracle/fast recovery area/student/control02.ctl',
'/opt/oracle/oradata/DISK3/control03.ctl' SCOPE=SPFILE;
System altered.
     STEP TWO - Shut your Database *
SQL> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE;
Database closed.
Database dismounted.
ORACLE instance shut down.
  * STEP THREE - Copy your file in Linux *
SQL> host
[oracle@oracloud12c oradata]$ cp
     /opt/oracle/oradata/student/control01.ctl
     /opt/oracle/oradata/DISK3/control03.ctl
[oracle@oracloud12c oradata] $ exit
exit
    STEP FOUR - Start your Database with SPFILE *
SQL> STARTUP;
ORACLE instance started.
Total System Global Area 1073741824 bytes
Fixed Size
                         2932632 bytes
Variable Size
                        377487464 bytes
Database Buffers 687865856 bytes
Redo Buffers 5455872 bytes
Redo Buffers
                          5455872 bytes
Database mounted.
Database opened.
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER CONTROL
NAME
                                    TYPE VALUE
control_file_record_keep_time integer
control files
     /opt/oracle/oradata/student/control01.ctl,
     /opt/oracle/fast_recovery_area/student/control02.ctl,
     /opt/oracle/oradata/DISK3/control03.ctl
control management pack access string DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING
```

SESSION 3B ADDING, RELOCATING and REMOVING LOG FILES

```
SOL> DESC V$LOGFILE
                                     Null? Type
Name
                                             NUMBER
STATUS
                                             VARCHAR2 (7)
TYPE
                                             VARCHAR2 (7)
                                             VARCHAR2 (513)
MEMBER
IS RECOVERY DEST FILE
                                             VARCHAR2 (3)
CON ID
                                             NUMBER
SQL> COLUMN member FORMAT a40
SQL> SELECT group#, status, member FROM V$LOGFILE;
   GROUP# STATUS MEMBER
-----
                /opt/oracle/oradata/student/redo03.log
                /opt/oracle/oradata/student/redo02.log
                /opt/oracle/oradata/student/redo01.log
SQL> DESC V$LOG
Name
                                    Null? Type
GROUP#
                                             NUMBER
THREAD#
                                             NUMBER
SEQUENCE#
                                             NUMBER
BYTES
                                             NUMBER
BLOCKSIZE
                                             NUMBER
MEMBERS
                                             NUMBER
ARCHIVED
                                             VARCHAR2 (3)
STATUS
                                             VARCHAR2 (16)
FIRST CHANGE#
                                             NUMBER
FIRST TIME
                                             DATE
NEXT CHANGE#
                                             NUMBER
NEXT TIME
                                             DATE
CON ID
                                             NUMBER
SQL> SELECT group#, sequence#, bytes, status, first change#
        FROM V$LOG;
   GROUP# SEQUENCE# BYTES STATUS FIRST CHANGE#
______ ______
            3598 52428800 CURRENT
       1
                                               68005004
             3596 52428800 INACTIVE
                                               67942179
       3 3597 52428800 INACTIVE
                                                67973146
     * We always may perform MANUAL Log Switch *
```

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE;

System altered.

```
SQL> SELECT group#, sequence#, bytes, status, first change#
    FROM V$LOG;
   GROUP# SEQUENCE# BYTES STATUS FIRST_CHANGE#
       1 3598 52428800 ACTIVE
2 3599 52428800 CURRENT
                                              68005004
                                                68032297
            3597 52428800 INACTIVE
                                                 67973146
* We can ADD a new Log Group (do NOT specify Group#) or new Log Member like below *
SQL> ALTER DATABASE ADD LOGFILE '/opt/oracle/oradata/DISK4/redo04.log'
SIZE 20M;
Database altered.
SOL> ALTER DATABASE ADD LOGFILE MEMBER
'/opt/oracle/oradata/DISK2/redo04b.log' TO GROUP 4;
Database altered.
SQL> SELECT group#, status, member FROM V$LOGFILE;
   GROUP# STATUS MEMBER
_____
                /opt/oracle/oradata/student/redo03.log
                 /opt/oracle/oradata/student/redo02.log
                /opt/oracle/oradata/student/redo01.log
                 /opt/oracle/oradata/DISK4/redo04.log
        4 INVALID /opt/oracle/oradata/DISK2/redo04b.log
SQL> SELECT group#, sequence#, bytes, status, first_change#
    FROM V$LOG;
   GROUP# SEQUENCE# BYTES STATUS FIRST_CHANGE#
______
              3598 52428800 ACTIVE
                                                 68005004
            3599 52428800 CURRENT
3597 52428800 INACTIVE
                                                 68032297
                                                 67973146
              0 20971520 UNUSED
                                                        0
* Notice that status of new Group 4 is UNUSED, LSN=0 and SCN=0, because this is a brand
new group *
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE;
System altered.
SQL> SELECT group#, sequence#, bytes, status, first change#
    FROM V$LOG;
```

FIRST_CHANGE#	STATUS	BYTES	SEQUENCE#	GROUP#
68005004	ACTIVE	52428800	3598	1
68032297	ACTIVE	52428800	3599	2
/E 67973146	INACTIVE	52428800	3597	3
68032964	CURRENT	20971520	3600	4

^{*} Notice that after LOG SWITCH status of our new Group becomes CURRENT, LSN = 3600 (next integer after 3599) and SCN = 68032964 (higher than one for the previously current Group 2).

After 3 minutes -- status of Groups 1 and 2 is still ACTIVE. Then we may perform MANUAL Checkpoint to clear that *

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM CHECKPOINT;

System altered.

SQL> SELECT group#, sequence#, bytes, status, first_change#
FROM V\$LOG;

GROUP#	SEQUENCE#	BYTES	STATUS	FIRST_CHANGE#
1	3598	52428800	INACTIVE	68005004
2	3599	52428800	INACTIVE	68032297
3	3597	52428800	INACTIVE	67973146
4	3600	20971520	CURRENT	68032964

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE;

System altered.

SQL> SELECT group#, sequence#, bytes, status, first_change#
FROM V\$LOG;

GROUP#	SEQUENCE#	BYTES	STATUS	FIRST_CHANGE#
1	3598	52428800	INACTIVE	68005004
2	3599	52428800	_	68032297
3	3601	52428800	_	68033994
4	3600	20971520	ACTIVE	68032964

Moving (Relocating) Lofiles Scenario

* STEP ONE - Physical Move in Linux (ALWAYS FIRST STEP WHEN MOVING) *

SQL> HOST

```
[oracle@oracloud12c student]$ mv
/opt/oracle/oradata/DISK2/redo04b.log /opt/oracle/oradata/DISK3
[oracle@oracloud12c student]$ exit
exit
```

```
* STEP TWO -- Logical Rename in SQL *
SQL> ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE
      '/opt/oracle/oradata/DISK2/redo04b.log'
   TO '/opt/oracle/oradata/DISK3/redo04b.log';
Database altered.
SQL> SELECT group#, status, member FROM V$LOGFILE;
   GROUP# STATUS MEMBER
                  /opt/oracle/oradata/student/redo03.log
                  /opt/oracle/oradata/student/redo02.log
                  /opt/oracle/oradata/student/redo01.log
                  /opt/oracle/oradata/DISK4/redo04.log
                  /opt/oracle/oradata/DISK3/redo04b.log
        Removing (dropping) Lofiles Scenario
* STEP ONE - Logical Removal in SQL(ALWAYS FIRST STEP WHEN REMOVING) *
SQL> ALTER DATABASE DROP LOGFILE MEMBER
        '/opt/oracle/oradata/DISK3/redo04b.log';
Database altered.
SQL> ALTER DATABASE DROP LOGFILE GROUP 4;
Database altered.
* STEP TWO - Physica Removal in Linux *
SQL> HOST
[oracle@oracloud12c student] $ cd /opt/oracle/oradata/DISK3/
[oracle@oracloud12c DISK3]$ ls -1
total 30292
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 10043392 Feb 1 11:56 control03.ctl
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 20972032 Feb 1 11:49 redo04b.log
[oracle@oracloud12c DISK3] rm redo04b.log
[oracle@oracloud12c DISK3]$ cd ../DISK4
[oracle@oracloud12c DISK4]$ ls -1
total 20484
-rw-r---. 1 oracle dba 20972032 Feb 1 11:49 redo04.log
[oracle@oracloud12c DISK4] $ rm redo04.log
[oracle@oracloud12c DISK4]$ exit
exit
```

```
SQL> SELECT group#, sequence#, bytes, status, first_change#
FROM V$LOG;
```

GROUP#	SEQUENCE#	BYTES	STATUS	FIRST_CHANGE#
1	3598	52428800	INACTIVE	68005004
2	3599	52428800	INACTIVE	68032297
3	3601	52428800	CURRENT	68033994

SQL> SELECT group#, status, member FROM V\$LOGFILE;

GROUP#	STATUS	MEMBER
 3		/opt/oracle/oradata/student/redo03.log
2		<pre>/opt/oracle/oradata/student/redo02.log</pre>
1		<pre>/opt/oracle/oradata/student/redo01.log</pre>

* Even, if you do NOT perform Step Two, nothing will happen. Just, these files being removed logically, will be useless and may confuse you with their presence in the Linux tree *

SQL> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE;

Database closed.

Database dismounted.

ORACLE instance shut down.

SQL> EXIT

Disconnected from Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition Release 12.1.0.2.0 - 64bit Production

With the Partitioning, OLAP, Advanced Analytics and Real Application Testing options

[oracle@oracloud12c student]\$ exit
logout

Session stopped

- Press <return> to exit tab
- Press R to restart session
- Press S to save terminal output to file