Homework 5

Instructions: Complete the following requirements using your own server.

**NOTE: When taking screenshots, please make sure that your picture is of the information that I need to see, and that it is clear enough that I can read it. Small text in a screenshot of your entire desktop is impossible to read – and therefore incorrect. Refer to Homework 2 for examples.**

If you received an answer from a fellow student in the course’s Discussions, explain why you were unable to find the answer without this assistance and detail why the answer you were given works to address that particular problem.

1. Your database will not currently start because one or more data files are corrupt or missing, or another unforeseen reason. Perform database recovery so that the database will start normally and all previously committed transactions are preserved.

**Deliverable**: Screenshot of RMAN showing the recovery was successful, and an explanation of what was corrupted/missing that prevented startup.

1. Write a SELECT query to display the username, action name, return code, and a count of the **successful** connections (sessions) by NORMALGUY and SUPERGAL.

Example:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **USERNAME** | **ACTION\_NAME** | **RETURNCODE** | **Successful Logins** |
| NORMALGUY | LOGON | 0 | 4 |
| SUPERGAL | LOGON | 0 | 12 |

**Deliverable**: SQL command and screenshot of the data.

1. Write a SELECT query to display the username, action name, return code, and a count of the **unsuccessful** connections (sessions) by NORMALGUY and SUPERGAL.

Example:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **USERNAME** | **ACTION\_NAME** | **RETURNCODE** | **Unsuccessful Logins** |
| NORMALGUY | LOGON | 1045 | 1 |
| NORMALGUY | LOGON | 1017 | 6 |
| SUPERGAL | LOGON | 1017 | 2 |

**Deliverable:** SQL command and screenshot of the data.

1. Display all the SELECT queries written by NORMALGUY. The display should include the username, the date the SELECT query was executed, the return code, and the actual text of the SQL command.

Example:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **USERNAME** | **TIMESTAMP** | **RETURNCODE** | **SQL\_TEXT** |
| NORMALGUY | 09/24/2017 10:33 am | 0 | SELECT LEASE\_NUM, LEASE\_BEGINDATE, LEASE\_ENDDATE FROM LEASE WHERE RENTER\_ID = 1001 |
| NORMALGUY | 09/24/2017 10:33 am | 904 | SELECT LEASE\_NUM, LEASE\_BEGINDATE, LEASE\_ENDATE FROM LEASE WHERE RENTER\_ID = 1001 |
| NORMALGUY | 09/24/2017 10:33 am | 904 | SELECT LEASE\_NUM, LEASE\_BEGINDATE, LEASE\_ENDATE FROM LEASE WHERE RENTER\_ID = 101 |
| NORMALGUY | 09/24/2017 10:33 am | 0 | SELECT LEASE\_NUM, LEASE\_BEGINDATE, LEASE\_ENDDATE FROM LEASE WHERE RENTER\_ID = 101 |
| NORMALGUY | 09/24/2017 10:33 am | 0 | SELECT RENTER\_FNAME, RENTER\_LNAME, LEASE\_BEGINDATE, LEASE\_ENDDATE FROM RENTER JOIN LEASE USING (RENTER\_ID) WHERE RENTER\_DOB < '01-JAN-1991' |
| NORMALGUY | 09/24/2017 10:33 am | 0 | SELECT RENTER\_FNAME, RENTER\_LNAME, LEASE\_BEGINDATE, LEASE\_ENDDATE FROM RENTER JOIN LEASE USING (RENTER\_ID) WHERE RENTER\_DOB < '01-JAN-1991' |
| NORMALGUY | 09/24/2017 10:33 am | 904 | SELECT RENTER\_FNAME, RENTER\_LNAME, LEASE\_BEGINDATE, LEASE\_ENDDATE FROM RENTER JOIN LEASE USING (RENTER\_ID) WHERE RENTER\_DOB < (01-JAN-1991) |
| NORMALGUY | 09/24/2017 10:33 am | 904 | SELECT RENTER\_FNAME, RENTER\_LNAME, LEASE\_BEGINDATE, LEASE\_ENDDATE FROM RENTER JOIN LEASE USING (RENTER\_ID) WHERE RENTER\_DOB < (01-JAN-1991) |
| NORMALGUY | 09/24/2017 10:33 am | 0 | SELECT RENTER\_FNAME, RENTER\_LNAME, APART\_NUM, LEASE\_NUM, LEASE\_RENT FROM RENTER JOIN LEASE USING (RENTER\_ID) JOIN APARTMENT USING (APART\_NUM) WHERE APART\_BED = 3 |
| NORMALGUY | 09/24/2017 10:33 am | 0 | SELECT RENTER\_FNAME, RENTER\_LNAME, APART\_NUM, LEASE\_NUM, LEASE\_RENT FROM RENTER JOIN LEASE USING (RENTER\_ID) JOIN APARTMENT USING (APART\_NUM) WHERE APART\_BED = 3 |

**Deliverable**: SQL command and screenshot of the data.

1. Display all the SELECT queries written by SUPERGAL. The display should include the username, the date the SELECT query was executed, the return code, and the actual text of the SQL command.

**Deliverable**: SQL command and screenshots of the data.

1. Determine the new table created by either NORMALGUY or SUPERGAL. Query to show all of the data in this table. Take a screenshot of the select query results. Then, flashback the database to your previously created restore point. Show that the new table/data no longer exists.

**Deliverable**: Screenshot of new table and data, screenshot of the flashback itself, then SQL command and screenshot(s) showing that the flashback removed this table.

1. From among the following views, choose 15 columns total (***not 15 per view***). Write a brief explanation of what those columns’ values represent within the context of the view in which it appears.

DBA\_DATA\_FILES

DBA\_EXTENTS

DBA\_TABLESPACES

DBA\_SEGMENTS

DBA\_USERS

DBA\_ROLES

V$FILESTAT

V$DATAFILE

V$PARAMETER

V$LIBRARYCACHE

V$LOCK

**Deliverable**: Text explanations. The explanation should state the column name, view it is from, and what it means -- ***written in your own words*** – not just copied from the Oracle documentation or a website.

For example, in V$SESSION there is a column named PADDR that at the time of this writing in my database has the value 2F074924 in the first row. This is the address of the process that owns the session. The process that owns the session is the process running in the OS that is responsible for this connection to the database.