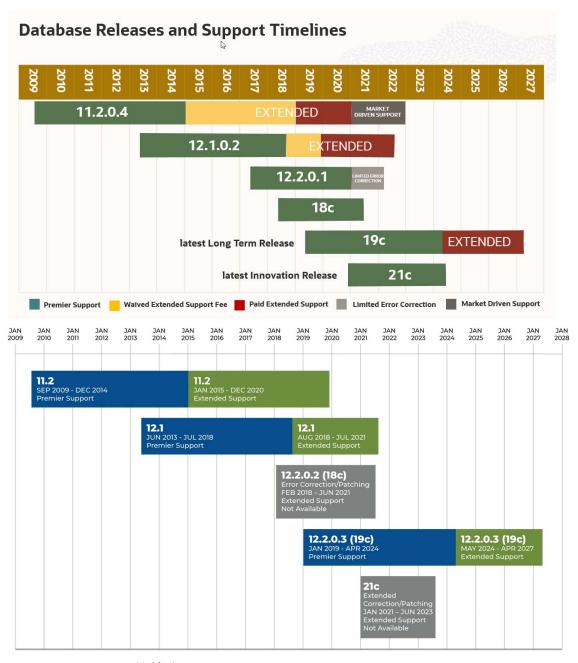
数据库系统及安全 Oracle 实验操作参考

网络空间安全学院 2022 年秋季

1 Oracle 基础知识

- 1.1 Oracle 安装
- 1.1.1 Oracle 19C 的安装
- 1.1.1.1 Oracle 版本发布和支持路线图



1.1.1.2 Oracle 12C 的特点

Oracle 自 12C 后,支持云计算模式,一个根本性的重大变化,就是引进了 CDB (Container DB,容器数据库)和 PDB (Pluggable DB,可插拔数据库)的概念,内存和进程属于 CDB,元数据再 CDB 中,用户的数据放在 PDBs 中。CDB 和 PDB

满足云计算环境中的多租户多个数据库(相互之间逻辑隔离)的需求。

1.1.1.3 Oracle19C 安装

(1) 官网下载安装包

对于 Oracle 软件的下载,建议通过官网免费下载,安全且有保证。 下载地址:

https://www.oracle.com/database/technologies/oracle-database-software-downloads.html#19c (所有平台)

https://www.oracle.com/database/technologies/oracle19c-windows-

downloads.html (window 平台)

通过下载页面可以选择安装压缩包(WINDOWS.X64_193000_db_home.zip)。 注意下载的 win 32 位还是 64 位版本,要与 Windows 系统的 32/64 位版本一致。

Oracle 19C 支持 Windows 10 和 Windows Server 2016、2019 等版本。

(2) 安装前准备

如果待安装的机器上曾经安装和配置过 Oracle 的其他版本,请先彻底删除,以免出现冲突。

Oracle 19C 安装后,大约占据 10GB(运行程序和数据库文件)的磁盘空间,请提起规划安装磁盘和路径

安装前需要把文件包解压,所以要提前确定好解压路径,解压后的文件大概需要 6G 的空间,确保空间足够大。

特别注意:解压后的目录将是 Oracle 的重要程序和配置文件的根目录(即 Oracle 的重要环境变量 ORACLE_HOME 指向的目录),在安装过程中还需要向该目录下的有关目录文件写人参数配置,一定不能删除!

另外,建议解压后文件的根目录设置不要选择中文字符和空格,并尽可能短一些,如: D:\app\ora19c, 不建议将该目录放在系统安装盘。

(3) 安装过程

点击解压目录下的 setup.exe, 开始安装。



【建议按照上述的选项进行安装,除非自己清楚不同选项的具体含义】



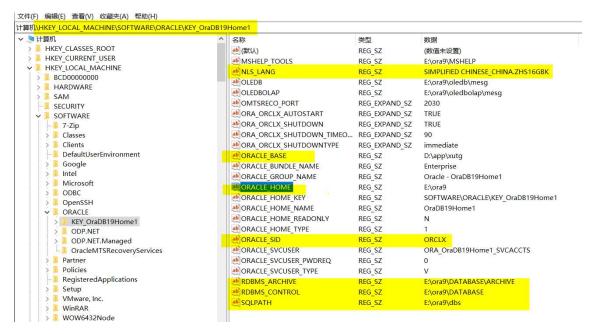
上图选择 ORACLE BASE 目录和数据文件目录,可以与安装目录不同。

数据库字符集的选择也非常重要,一旦安装一般不可以再去修改。如果只处理中文,可以选择 ZHSGBK(汉字双字节);如果需要处理多文种,一般选择 AL32UTF8(UTF-8字符集,汉字一般占3个字节)。

如果不想创建 Oracle 12C 以后支持的容器和可插拔数据库,此处不要勾选"创建为容器数据库",则建立的数据库与 Oracle 10.x/11.x 类似,没有 CDB 和 PDB 的功能。否则勾选此选项。



此处等待安装 10 几分钟,如果没有问题,就可正常运行。



Oracle 正常安装后,ORACLE_HOME、ORACLE_SID 等重要环境变量的设置 在 Windows 注册表中,如上图所示。

1.2 Oracle XE (21C) 安装

如果数据库的缺省字符集设置为 GBK (缺省安装是 AL32UTF8),则使用如下的运行参数 (注意:/v后面没有空格):

setup.exe /v"CHAR SET=ZHS16GBK"

sys/system/pdbadmin 在安装过程中被设定为同一个密码。





```
sqlplus / as sysdba
SQL> select userenv('LANGUAGE') from dual;
USERENV('LANGUAGE')
______
SIMPLIFIED CHINESE CHINA.ZHS16GBK
SQL> show pdbs;
  CON ID CON NAME
                                OPEN MODE RESTRICTED
      2 PDB$SEED
                                 READ ONLY NO
      3 XEPDB1
                                 READ WRITE NO
SQL> show con name;
CON NAME
______
CDB$ROOT
SQL> alter session set container=xepdb1;
会话已更改。
SQL> show con name;
```

CON NAME

sqlplus sys/<sys pwd>@XEPDB1

XEPDB1

1.2.1 配置文件修改: tnsnames.ora

Like all editions of 21c, XE uses the read-only Oracle Home layout, so your SQL*Net configuration files will be under the "homes" folder, not under the software defined ORACLE HOME.

XE is installed as a pluggable database so it will be rare that you want to connect to the XE service, because that is the root container. The service (and pluggable) where you will most likely be doing your development is the XEPDB1 pluggable. Thus, you should add an entry similar to the following to make it easy to connect to your pluggable database in tnsnames.ora Γ 在 类 似 如 下 的 Ħ 录 C:\app\ora\product\21c\homes\OraDB21Home1\network\admin].

如果上述测试验证没有问题,使用其他第三方的工具(如 PL SQL Developer, NaviCat 等)连接数据库,需要把前面目录下的 listener.ora, tnanames.ora, sqlnet.ora copy 到 以 前 默 认 的 \$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin 【 如 : C:\app\ora\product\21c\dbhomeXE\network\admin】下,以便旧的工具读取。

1.3 Oracle 系统参数配置与修改

1.3.1 常用配置文件

(1) 网络和服务配置文件

ORACLE HOME\network\admin:

Lsnrctl.ora, tnsname.org, sqlnet.ora

诊断工具

Lsnrctl status/start/stop

Tnsping <service name or ORACLE SID>

Sqlplus / as sysdba 能够连接成功

- (2) 参数配置
- ✓ Sqlplus command console: show parameter [para_name]
- ✓ Data dictionary SQL

 Select num, name, value, display_value, default_value, description from v\$parameter;
- (3) 配置示例

Oracle XE 21c sample listener.ora and tnsnames.ora for CDB and PDB.

```
$ORACLE BASE/homes/OraDB21Home1/network/admin/listener.ora
SID LIST LISTENER =
 (SID LIST =
   (SID DESC =
     (SID NAME = CLRExtProc)
     (ORACLE HOME = C:\app\ora\product\21c\dbhomeXE)
     (PROGRAM = extproc)
     (ENVS
"EXTPROC DLLS=ONLY:C:\app\ora\product\21c\dbhomeXE\bin\or
aclr.dll")
   )
   (SID DESC =
     (GLOBAL DBNAME = XE) // CDB
     (SID NAME = XE)
   (SID DESC =
     (GLOBAL DBNAME = XEPDB1) // PDB
     (SID NAME = XE) // should be CDB instance SID
   )
```

```
$ORACLE BASE/homes/OraDB21Home1/network/admin/tnsnames.ora
XE =
  (DESCRIPTION =
   (ADDRESS LIST =
     (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP) (HOST = wws-19.lan) (PORT =
1521))
   )
   (CONNECT DATA =
     (SERVER = DEDICATED) // CDB
     (SERVICE NAME = XE)
   )
ORACLR CONNECTION DATA =
  (DESCRIPTION =
   (ADDRESS LIST =
     (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = IPC) (KEY = EXTPROC1521))
   (CONNECT DATA =
     (SID = CLRExtProc)
     (PRESENTATION = RO)
   )
```

1.3.2 Connecting to a Pluggable Database (PDB)

Direct connections to pluggable databases must be made using a service. Each pluggable database automatically registers a service with the listener. This is how any application will connect to a pluggable database, as well as administrative connections.

```
SQL> -- EZCONNECT,不需要配置 tnsnames.ora, listener.ora
SQL> CONN system/password@//localhost:1521/pdb1
Connected. [@//localhost:1521/pdb1 可以省略为@localhost:1521/pdb1]
SQL>

SQL> -- tnsnames.ora,必须配置 pdb1 service_name
SQL> CONN system/password@pdb1
Connected.
SQL>
```

PDB users with the SYSDBA, SYSOPER, SYSBACKUP, or SYSDG privilege can connect to a closed PDB. All other PDB users can only connect when the PDB is open. As with regular databases, the PDB users require the CREATE SESSION privilege to enable connections.

1.3.3 Switching Between Containers

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=pdb1;
Session altered.

SQL> SHOW CON_NAME
```

```
CON_NAME
------
PDB1

SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=cdb$root;
Session altered.

SQL> SHOW CON_NAME
CON_NAME
------
CDB$ROOT
```

1.4 About Read-Only Oracle Homes

Starting with Oracle Database 21c, an Oracle Database installation configures all Oracle Database homes in read-only mode by default.

A read-only Oracle Home simplifies provisioning by implementing separation of installation and configuration.

Before Oracle Database 21c, the default ORACLE HOME layout

combined ORACLE HOME, ORACLE BASE HOME and ORACLE BASE CONFIG

into a single location. Starting with Oracle Database 21c, the only available configuration is a read-only

ORACLE_HOME where ORACLE_BASE_HOME and ORACLE_BASE_CONFIG are

located separately from ORACLE HOME.

In a read-only Oracle home, all the configuration data and log files reside outside of the read-only Oracle home.

Apart from the traditional ORACLE_BASE and ORACLE_HOME directories, the

following directories contain files that used to be in ORACLE HOME:

- ORACLE BASE HOME
- ORACLE BASE CONFIG

To print the ORACLE_BASE_HOME path, run the orabasehome command from the %ORACLE_HOME%\bin directory: orabasehome

To print the ORACLE_BASE_CONFIG path, run the orabaseconfig command from the %ORACLE HOME%\bin directory: orabaseconfig

Starting with Oracle Database 21c, the only available configuration is a read-only ORACLE_HOME where ORACLE_BASE_HOME and ORACLE_BASE_CONFIG are located separately from ORACLE_HOME.

In a read-only ORACLE_HOME, the ORACLE_BASE_CONFIG path is the same as ORACLE_BASE.

ORACLE BASE CONFIG\database contains the configuration files for

ORACLE_HOME. Each file in the database directory contains ORACLE_SID so that the directory can be shared by many different ORACLE_SIDs.

By default, an Oracle Database installation configures all Oracle Database homes in a read-only mode. You can use the Registry Editor to determine if your Oracle home is a read-only Oracle home. Start Registry Editor and navigate to the ORACLE HOME READONLY entry in

the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\KEY_OracleHomeName
Windows Registry key. The default value for

the ORACLE_HOME_READONLY parameter appears as Y in a read-only mode. Do not modify this value.

1.5 Oracle 日期显示格式转换

在 sqlplus 里面,使用如下的命令检查当前语言环境变量的设置:

SQL> show parameter nls		
NAME	TYPE	VALUE
nls_calendar	string	GREGORIAN
nls_comp	string	BINARY
nls_currency	string	¥
nls_date_format	string	DD-MON-RR
nls_date_language	string	SIMPLIFIED CHINESE
nls_dual_currency	string	¥
nls_iso_currency	string	CHINA

nls_language	string	SIMPLIFIED CHINESE
nls_length_semantics	string	BYTE
nls_nchar_conv_excp	string	FALSE
nls_numeric_characters	string	• ,
nls_sort	string	BINARY
nls_territory	string	CHINA
nls_time_format	string	HH.MI.SSXFF AM
nls_time_tz_format	string	HH.MI.SSXFF AM TZR
nls_timestamp_format	string	DD-MON-RR HH.MI.SSXFF AM
nls_timestamp_tz_format	string	DD-MON-RR HH.MI.SSXFF AM TZR
SQL>		

将当前日期格式修改成英文日期格式

SQL> ALTER SESSION SET NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE = 'ENGLISH'; 会话已更改。

SQL> select sysdate from dual;

SYSDATE

07-JUL-22

恢复中文日期格式

SQL> ALTER SESSION SET NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE = 'SIMPLIFIED CHINESE'; 会话已更改。

SQL> select sysdate from dual;

SYSDATE

07-7月 -22