Daily Database Health Checks for DBAs

As a Database Administrator (DBA), performing daily health checks ensures the stability, performance, and availability of the database. Below are the key areas to monitor, along with essential commands and explanations.

1- Check Database Status

Ensuring the database is up and running is the first step in daily monitoring.

Command:

SELECT status FROM v\$instance;

Explanation:

- Returns the current status of the database (e.g., OPEN, MOUNTED, SHUTDOWN, or RECOVERING).
- If the status is anything other than **OPEN**, immediate investigation is required.

2- Verify Alert Logs for Errors

Alert logs help in identifying potential issues such as ORA- errors, instance crashes, or performance issues.

Command (Linux):

tail -100f /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/yourdb/trace/alert yourdb.log

Explanation:

- Displays the last 100 lines of the alert log file.
- Helps identify critical errors or warnings that need attention.
- Adjust the log path according to your database setup.

3- Monitor Tablespace Usage

Ensuring adequate tablespace prevents application failures due to space constraints.

Command:

```
SELECT tablespace name, used percent FROM dba tablespace usage metrics;
```

Explanation:

- Shows the percentage of used space for each tablespace.
- A high usage percentage may indicate the need for tablespace extension.

4- Check Blocking Sessions

Blocking sessions can cause performance degradation by preventing other transactions from proceeding.

Command:

```
SELECT blocking_session, sid, serial# FROM v$session WHERE
blocking session IS NOT NULL;
```

Explanation:

- Lists all blocking sessions along with their session IDs.
- Further investigation is needed to determine the cause of blocking.

5- Verify Database Performance Using AWR Reports

Automated Workload Repository (AWR) reports help analyze performance trends and issues.

Command:

```
SELECT * FROM dba hist snapshot ORDER BY begin interval time DESC;
```

Explanation:

- Lists snapshots of database performance metrics.
- Can be used to generate AWR reports for deeper analysis.

6- Check Invalid Objects

Invalid objects can cause application failures or degraded performance.

Command:

```
SELECT owner, object_name, object_type FROM dba_objects WHERE status =
'INVALID';
```

Explanation:

- Lists invalid objects that may require recompilation.
- Can be recompiled using EXEC UTL RECOMP.RECOMP SERIAL();.

7- Monitor Long-Running Queries

Long-running queries can impact overall database performance.

Command:

```
SELECT sid, serial#, sql_id, elapsed_time/1000000 AS elapsed_seconds
FROM v$sql monitor WHERE status = 'EXECUTING';
```

Explanation:

- Lists active long-running queries with their elapsed time.
- Helps identify inefficient queries that may need tuning.

8- Check Backup Status

Verifying the backup ensures that recovery is possible in case of failure.

Command:

```
SELECT * FROM v$rman backup job details WHERE start time > SYSDATE - 1;
```

Explanation:

- Shows the status of recent RMAN backups.
- Ensures the database is being backed up regularly.

9- Monitor Database Sessions

High session counts can indicate performance issues or application problems.

Command:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM v$session;
```

Explanation:

- Provides the total number of active sessions.
- A sudden spike in sessions may indicate an issue with the application.

10- Check Disk Space Usage

Ensuring sufficient disk space prevents unexpected database failures.

Command (Linux):

df -h

Explanation:

- Shows available disk space on all mounted filesystems.
- Helps prevent storage-related outages.

Conclusion

Performing these daily health checks ensures a well-functioning database, minimizes downtime, and prevents unexpected failures. By proactively monitoring these aspects, DBAs can ensure a smooth database operation.

Would you add any additional daily checks to this list? Let's discuss!



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