



Oracle 11g DBA Fundamentals Overview

Lesson 13: Backup and Recovery
Concepts

Objectives



After completing this you should be able to do the following:

- Describe the basics of database backup, restore and recovery.
- List the types of failure that may occur in an Oracle Database.
- Describe ways to tune instance recovery.
- Identify the importance of checkpoints, redo log files, and archived log files.





Backup and Recovery Issues

The administrator's duty is to:

- Protect the database from failure wherever possible.
- Increase the Mean-Time-Between-Failures (MTBF).
- Decrease the Mean-Time-To-Recover (MTTR).
- Minimize the loss of data.



Categories of Failures

Failures can generally be divided into the following categories:

- Statement failure
- User process failure
- Network failure
- User error
- Instance failure
- Media failure



Typical Problems	Possible Solutions
Attempts to enter invalid data into a table	Work with users to validate and correct data.
Attempts to perform operations with insufficient privileges	Provide appropriate object or system privileges.
Attempts to allocate space that fail	Enable resumable space allocation. Increase user quota. Add space to tablespace.
Logic errors in applications	Work with developers to correct program errors.



Typical Problems	Possible Solutions
User performed an abnormal disconnect.	DBA action is not usually needed to resolve user process failures. Instance background processes roll back uncommitted changes and release locks. Watch for trends.
User's session was abnormally terminated.	
User experienced a program error which terminated the session.	



Typical Problems	Possible Solutions
Listener fails	Configure a backup listener and connect-time failover.
Network Interface Card (NIC) fails	Configure multiple network cards.
Network connection fails	Configure a backup network connection.



Typical Causes	Possible Solutions
User inadvertently deletes or modifies data.	Roll back or use flashback query to recover.
User drops a table.	Recover table from recycle bin.





Typical Causes	Possible Solutions
Power outage	<p>Restart the instance using the “startup” command. Recovery from instance failure is automatic including rolling forward changes in the redo logs and then rolling back any uncommitted transactions.</p> <p>Investigate causes of failure using the alert log, trace files, and Enterprise Manager.</p>
Hardware failure	
Failure of one of the background processes	
Emergency shutdown procedures	



Instance Recovery

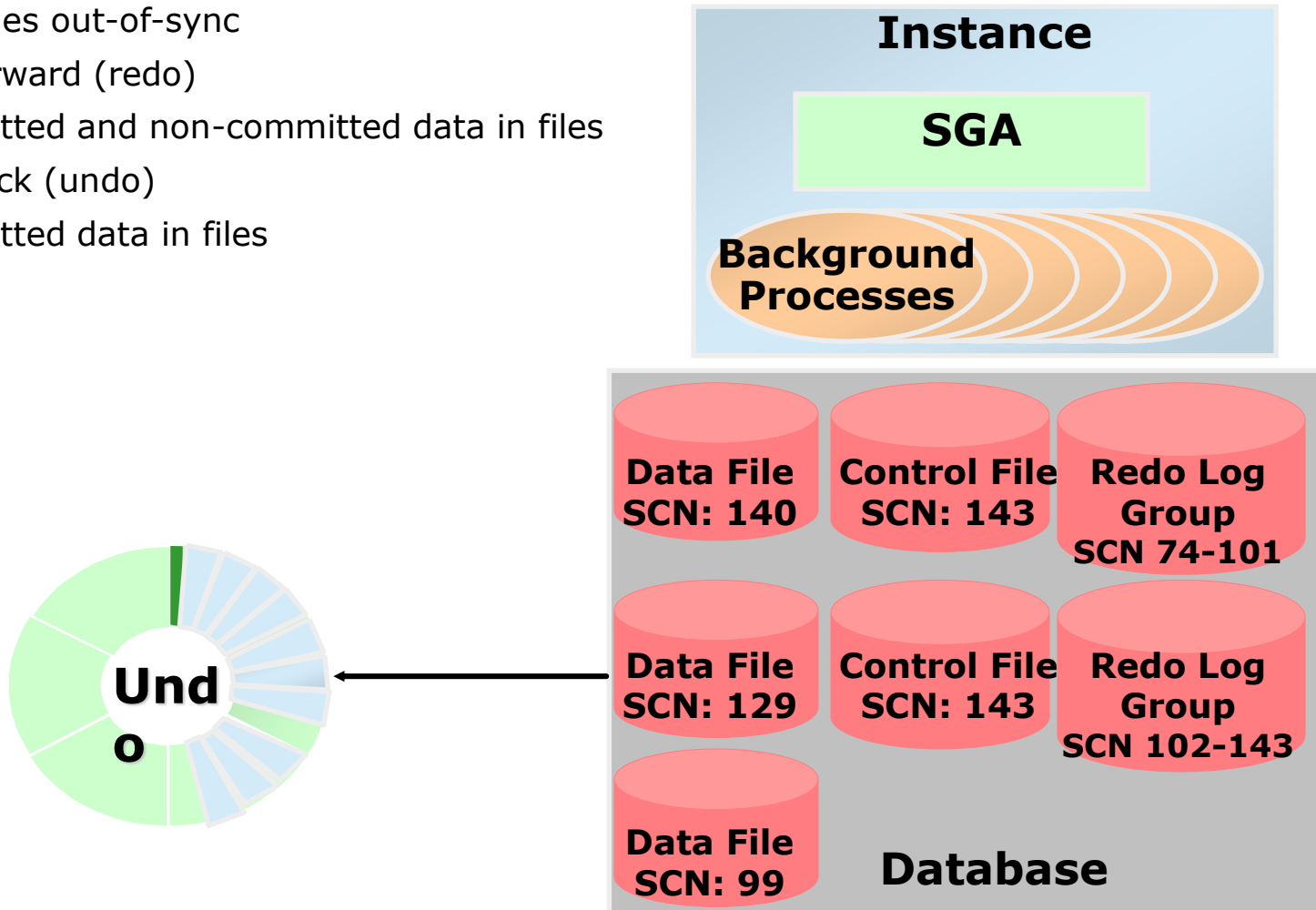
Instance or crash recovery:

- Is caused by attempts to open a database whose files were not synchronized on shutdown
- Is automatic
- Uses information stored in redo log groups to synchronize files
- Involves two distinct operations
 - Rolling forward: Data files are restored to their state before the instance failed.
 - Rolling back: Changes made but not committed are returned to their original state.



Phases of Instance Recovery

1. Data files out-of-sync
2. Roll forward (redo)
3. Committed and non-committed data in files
4. Roll back (undo)
5. Committed data in files

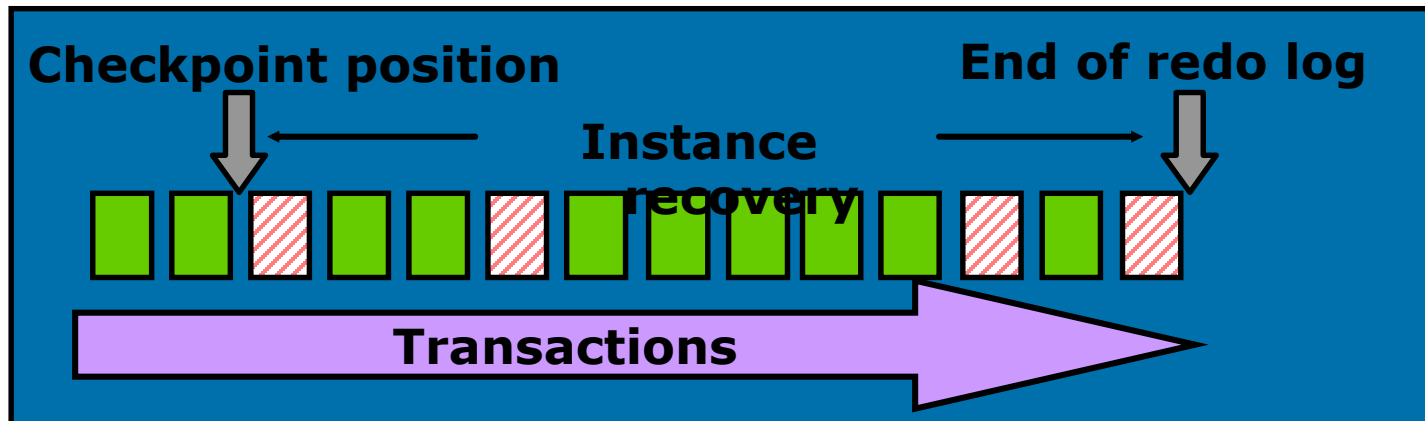




Tuning Instance Recovery

During instance recovery the transactions between the checkpoint position and end of redo log must be applied to the data files.

Tune instance recovery by controlling the difference between the checkpoint position and end of redo log.





Using the MTTR Advisor

- Specify the desired time in seconds or minutes.
- Default value is 0 (disabled).
- Maximum value is 3600 seconds (one hour).

The screenshot shows the Oracle Advisor Central interface. At the top, it says "Advisor Central" and "Page Refreshed Dec 1, 2003 5:09:54 AM" with a "Refresh" button. Below this is a section titled "Advisors" containing links for ADDM, Memory Advisor, Segment Advisor, SQL Tuning Advisor, MTTR Advisor, and SQL Access Advisor. A mouse cursor is pointing at the "MTTR Advisor" link. An arrow points from this link to the "Instance Recovery" section below. The "Instance Recovery" section contains text explaining the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET parameter and its role in crash recovery. It also shows the "Current Estimated Mean Time To Recover (seconds)" as 13. At the bottom, there is a "Desired Mean Time To Recover" field with a text input containing "0" and a dropdown menu set to "Minutes".

Advisor Central
Page Refreshed Dec 1, 2003 5:09:54 AM [Refresh](#)

Advisors

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

Instance Recovery

The FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter specifies the number of seconds estimated for crash recovery. Oracle converts this number into a set of internal parameters and sets the recovery time as close as possible to these parameters. Setting FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET to 0 will disable this functionality.

Current Estimated Mean Time To Recover (seconds) 13

Desired Mean Time To Recover Minutes ▼



Typical Causes	Possible Solutions
Failure of disk drive	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Restore the affected file from backup.2. If necessary, inform the database of a new file location.3. If necessary, recover the file by applying redo information.
Failure of disk controller	
Deletion or corruption of database file	



Configuring for Recoverability

To configure your database for maximum recoverability:

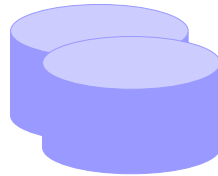
- Schedule regular backups
- Multiplex control files
- Multiplex redo log groups
- Retain archived copies of redo logs



Control Files

Protect against database failure by multiplexing control files.

- At least two copies (Oracle suggests three)
- Each copy on a separate disk
- At least one copy on a separate disk controller



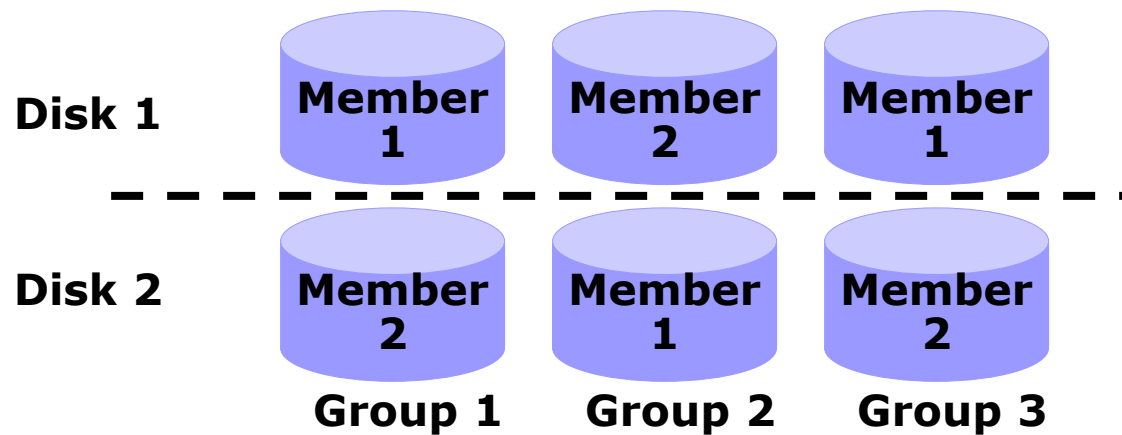
Control Files



Redo Log Files

Multiplexing redo log groups to protect against media failure and loss of data.

- At least two members (files) per group
- Each member on a separate disk drive
- Each member on a separate disk controller
- Redo logs heavily influence performance





Multiplexing the Redo Log

ORACLE
Enterprise Manager

[Database: orcl.us.oracle.com](#) > [Redo Log Groups](#) > Edit Redo Log Group: 1: Add Redo Log Member

Edit Redo Log Group: 1: Add Redo Log Member

* File Name

* File Directory

Reuse File ☐

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

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[About Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Console](#)



Archived Log Files

To preserve redo information, create archived copies of redo log files.

- Specify archived log file naming convention.
- Specify one or more locations to archive logs to.
- Switch the database to ARCHIVELOG mode.





Archive Log File Naming and Destinations

Specify archived log file name and destinations.

Log Archive Filename Format*

The naming convention for the archived log files. %s: log sequence number; %t: thread number; %S and %T: padding the filename to the left with zeroes.

Number	Archive Log Destination	Quota (512B)	Status	Type
1	<input type="text" value="/oracle/ARCHIVE/"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	VALID	Local
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		Local
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		Local
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		Local
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		Local
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		Local
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		Local
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		Local
9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		Local
10	<input type="text" value="USE_DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST"/>	<input type="text" value="n/a"/>	VALID	Local

TIP It is recommended that archive log files be written to multiple locations spread across the different disks.

TIP You can specify up to 10 archive log destinations.



ARCHIVELOG Mode

Place the database in ARCHIVELOG mode.

- Click the ARCHIVELOG Mode checkbox
- Click Apply. The database can only be set to ARCHIVELOG mode from the MOUNT state. Click Yes when asked if you want to restart the database.

Media Recovery

The database is currently in NOARCHIVELOG mode. In ARCHIVELOG mode, hot backups and recovery to the latest time is possible, but you must provide space for logs. If you change the database to ARCHIVELOG mode, you should make a backup immediately. In NOARCHIVELOG mode, you can make only cold backups and data may be lost in the event of database corruption.

☒ ARCHIVELOG Mode*

SUMMARY

- In this lesson you should have learned how to:
 - Describe the basics of database backup, restore and recovery
 - List the types of failure that may occur in an Oracle Database
 - Identify the importance of checkpoints, redo log files, and archived log files
 - Configure ARCHIVELOG mode
 - Describe ways to tune instance recovery