Copyright (c) 2025, Oracle. All rights reserved. Oracle Confidential.

Primary Note: Troubleshooting Redo Logs and Archiving (Doc ID 1507157.1)

Modified: Dec 12, 2022 Type: TROUBLESHOOTING Status: PUBLISHED [EXTERNAL] Visibility: EXTERNAL

In this Document

Purpose

Troubleshooting Steps

Concepts

Common Issues related to Redo logs and Archiving

Created Archived Logs are smaller in size than the related Redolog files

Excessive Generation of Archive Logs

Frequent Log Switches

Checkpoint Not Complete

ORA- errors related to the Redo Logs and Archiving

ORA-336 log file size < num> blocks is less than minimum < num> blocks

ORA-337 log file <name> does not exist and no size specified

ORA-1198 must specify size for log file <name> if RESETLOGS

ORA-00338: log <Log Number> of thread <thread number> is more recent than control file

ORA-00312: online log <Log Number> thread <thread number>: 'redo.log'

Further Diagnosis

<u>References</u>

APPLIES TO:

Oracle Database - Enterprise Edition - Version 9.2.0.1 and later Information in this document applies to any platform.

PURPOSE

This document provides troubleshooting steps to resolve issues with Redo logs and Archiving i.e ORA-337, ORA-338. It also lists known issue and bugs related to Redo logs and Archiving.

TROUBLESHOOTING STEPS

Concepts

Redo Logs consist of two or more pre-allocated files that store all changes made to the database as they occur. Every instance of an Oracle Database has associated online redo logs to protect the database in case of an instance failure.

Redo log files are filled with redo records. A redo record, also called a redo entry, is made up of a group of change vectors, each of which is a description of a change made to a single block in the database.

Redo entries record data that you can use to re-construct all changes made to the database, including the undo segments. Therefore, the redo log also protects rollback data. When you recover the database using redo data, the database reads the change vectors in the redo records and applies the changes to the relevant blocks.

The Oracle Database lets you save filled groups of redo log files to one or more offline destinations, known collectively as the archived redo log. The process of turning redo log files into archived redo log files is called archiving. This process is only possible if the database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You can choose automatic or manual archiving. An archived redo log file is a copy of one of the filled members of a redo log group. It includes the redo entries and the unique log sequence number of the identical member of the redo log group.

Common Issues related to Redo logs and Archiving

Created Archived Logs are smaller in size than the related Redolog files

<u>Document:1356604.1</u> - Archived redolog is (significant) smaller than the redologfile.

<u>Bug 5450861</u> - ARCHIVE LOGS ARE GENERATED WITH A SMALLER SIZE THAN THE REDO LOG FILES

<u>Bug 12317474</u> - FREQUENT REDO LOG SWITCHES GENERATING SMALL SIZED ARCHIVELOGS

Excessive Generation of Archive Logs

Document: 832504.1 - Excessive Archives / Redo Logs Generation due to AWR / ASH - Troubleshooting

Document: 167492.1 - How to Find Sessions Generating Lots of Redo

<u>Document:300395.1</u> - How To Determine The Cause Of Lots Of Redo Generation Using LogMiner

<u>Document:199298.1</u> - Diagnosing excessive redo generation

Document: 69739.1 - How to Turn Archiving ON and OFF in Oracle RDBMS

Frequent Log Switches

These are the most relevant factors:

1. log_buffer size

If this is not explicitly set by the DBA then we use a default; at instance startup oracle calculates the number of shared redo strands as ncpus/16, and the size of each strand is 128Kb * ncpus (where ncpus is the number of CPUs in the system). The log buffersize is the number of stands multiplied by the strand size.

2. System load

Initially only one redo strand is used, ie the number of "active" redo strands is 1, and all the processes copy their redo into that one strand. When/if there is contention for that strand then the number of active redo strands is raised to 2. As contention for the active strands increases, the number of active strands increases. The maxmum possible number of active redo strands is the number of strands initially allocated in the log buffer.

(This feature is called "dynamic strands", and there is a hidden parameter to disable it which then allows processes to use all the strands from the outset).

3. Log file size

It may not always be possible to provide a specific size recommendation for redo log files, but redo log files in the range of a hundred megabytes to a few gigabytes are considered reasonable. Size your online redo log files according to the amount of redo your system generates. A rough guide is to switch logs at most once every twenty minutes."

4. the logfile space reservation algorithm

When oracle switches into a new online redo logfile, all the log buffer redo strand memory is "mapped" to the logfile space. If the logfile is larger than the log buffer then each strand will map/reserve its strand size worth of logfile space, and the remaining logfile space (the "log residue") is still available.

If the logfile is smaller than the log buffer, then the whole logfile space is divided/mapped/reserved equally among all the strands, and there is no unreserved space (ie no log residue).

When any process fills a strand such that all the reserved underlying logfile space for that strand is used, AND there is no log residue, then a log switch is scheduled.

Document: 1038851.6 - How to Estimate Size of Redo Logs

<u>Document:781999.1</u> - General Guideline For Sizing The Online Redo Log Files

Document: 274264.1 - 10g New Feature: REDO LOGS SIZING ADVISORY

Document: 602066.1 - How To Maintain and/or Add Redo Logs

<u>Document:1035935.6</u> - Example of How To Resize the Online Redo Logfiles

Document: 779306.1 - How To Add/Increase The Size Of Redo Log Files In Rac Environment?

Checkpoint Not Complete

This message indicates that Oracle wants to reuse a redo log file, but the current checkpoint position is still in that log. In this case, Oracle must wait until the checkpoint position passes that log. Because the incremental checkpoint target never lags the current log tail by more than 90% of the smallest log file size, this situation may be encountered if DBWR writes too slowly, or if a log switch happens before the log is completely full,or if log file sizes are too small.

When the database waits on checkpoints, redo generation is stopped until the log switch is done.

<u>Document:147468.1</u> - Checkpoint Tuning and Troubleshooting Guide

Document: 435887.1 - Manual Log Switching Causing "Thread 1 Cannot Allocate New Log" Message in the Alert Log

ORA- errors related to the Redo Logs and Archiving

ORA-336 log file size <num> blocks is less than minimum <num> blocks

Cause: The redo log file size specified in the CREATE DATABASE statement is too small.

Action: Increase the redo log file size and re-enter the statement.

ORA-337 log file <name> does not exist and no size specified

Cause: The system could not add a redo log file because it could not find an existing file or a size for creating the file.

Action: Specify a size for the redo log file, then retry the operation.

ORA-1198 must specify size for log file <name> if RESETLOGS

Cause: File sizes must be given for all redo log files if doing a CREATE CONTROLFILE with the RESETLOGS option.

Action: Retry the command with the appropriate redo log file size.

ORA-00338: log <Log_Number> of thread <thread_number> is more recent than control file ORA-00312: online log <Log Number> thread <thread number>: 'redo.log'

Cause: The control file change sequence number in the log file is greater than the number in the control file. This implies that the wrong control file is being used. Note that repeatedly causing this error can make it stop happening without correcting the real problem.

Action: Use the current control file or do backup control file recovery to make the control file current. Be sure to follow all restrictions on doing a backup control file recovery.

Document: 1377160.1 - ORA-00338, ORA-00312 Errors Reported In Alert Log

Further Diagnosis

If you were not able to resolve the issue with the details provided in this document, please raise a Service Request providing the following information:

- 1) Alert.log file
- 2) Output of the below queries:

```
SQL> SELECT distinct(to_char((bytes*0.000001),'9990.999')) size_mb FROM v$log;
SQL> Select * from v$logfile;
SQL> show parameter archive;
SQL> archive log list
```

REFERENCES

NOTE:1038851.6 - How to Estimate Size of Redo Logs
NOTE:781999.1 - General Guideline For Sizing The Online Redo Log Files
NOTE:274681.1 - Excessive Generation of Archive Logs Even The Database Is In Idle State (No Users Connected)
NOTE:69739.1 - How to Turn Archiving ON and OFF in Oracle RDBMS
NOTE:832504.1 - Excessive Archives / Redo Logs Generation due to AWR / ASH - Troubleshooting
NOTE:122555.1 - Determine How Much Disk Space is Needed for the Archive Files
NOTE:779306.1 - How To Add/Increase The Size Of Redo Log Files In Rac Environment?
BUG:12317474 - FREQUENT REDO LOG SWITCHES GENERATING SMALL SIZED ARCHIVELOGS
NOTE:1503091.1 - Primary Note: Overview of Redo Logs and Archiving
NOTE:1070861.1 - Excessive Archive Log Generation with INTERNAL and COMMIT operations
NOTE:1356604.1 - Archived redolog is (significant) smaller than the redologfile.
NOTE:1035935.6 - Example of How To Resize the Online Redo Logs
NOTE:274264.1 - 10g New Feature: REDO LOGS SIZING ADVISORY
Didn't find what you are looking for?

Document Attributes

Author: RHASHEM.EG; Owner: ZUHWANG.CN

Alias: MASTERNOTE:TROUBLESHOOTING: REDO LOGS AND ARCHIVING

Distribution: EXTERNAL
Created By: RHASHEM.EG
Modified By: ZUHWANG.CN
Reviewed By: CFABRIE.NL
Source: AWIZ

Priority: 1

Status: PUBLISHED(EXTERNAL)

Publisher: CFABRIE.NL
Content Type: TEXT/X-HTML
Visibility: EXTERNAL
Created: Nov 20, 2012
Modified: Jan 22, 2024
Reviewed: Mar 27, 2025

Exception: No