Creating a Password File with ORAPWD

The syntax of the ORAPWD command is as follows:

ORAPWD FILE=*filename* [ENTRIES=*numusers*] [FORCE={Y|N}] [IGNORECASE={Y|N}]

Command arguments are summarized in the following table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Argument** | **Description** |
| FILE | Name to assign to the password file. You must supply a complete path. If you supply only a file name, the file is written to the current directory. |
| ENTRIES | (Optional) Maximum number of entries (user accounts) to permit in the file. |
| FORCE | (Optional) If y, permits overwriting an existing password file. |
| IGNORECASE | (Optional) If y, passwords are treated as case-insensitive. |

There are no spaces permitted around the equal-to (=) character.

The command prompts for the SYS password and stores the password in the created password file.

**Example**

The following command creates a password file named orapworcl that allows up to 30 privileged users with different passwords.

orapwd FILE=orapworcl ENTRIES=30

ORAPWD Command Line Argument Descriptions

The following sections describe the ORAPWD command line arguments.

**FILE**

This argument sets the name of the password file being created. You must specify the full path name for the file. This argument is mandatory.

The file name required for the password file is operating system specific. Some operating systems require the password file to adhere to a specific format and be located in a specific directory. Other operating systems allow the use of environment variables to specify the name and location of the password file.

[Table 1-1](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e25494/dba.htm#BGBICCEB) lists the required name and location for the password file on the UNIX, Linux, and Windows platforms. For other platforms, consult your platform-specific documentation.

***Table 1-1 Required Password File Name and Location on UNIX, Linux, and Windows***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Platform** | **Required Name** | **Required Location)** |
| UNIX and Linux | orapw*ORACLE\_SID* | *ORACLE\_HOME*/dbs |
| Windows | PWD*ORACLE\_SID*.ora | *ORACLE\_HOME*\database |

For example, for a database instance with the SID orcldw, the password file must be named orapworcldw on Linux and PWDorcldw.ora on Windows.

In an Oracle Real Application Clusters environment on a platform that requires an environment variable to be set to the path of the password file, the environment variable for each instance must point to the same password file.

**Caution:**

It is critically important to the security of your system that you protect your password file and the environment variables that identify the location of the password file. Any user with access to these could potentially compromise the security of the connection.

**ENTRIES**

This argument specifies the number of entries that you require the password file to accept. This number corresponds to the number of distinct users allowed to connect to the database as SYSDBA or SYSOPER. The actual number of allowable entries can be higher than the number of users, because the ORAPWD utility continues to assign password entries until an operating system block is filled. For example, if your operating system block size is 512 bytes, it holds four password entries. The number of password entries allocated is always a multiple of four.

Entries can be reused as users are added to and removed from the password file. If you intend to specify REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORDFILE=EXCLUSIVE, and to allow the granting of SYSDBA and SYSOPER privileges to users, this argument is required.

**Caution:**

When you exceed the allocated number of password entries, you must create a new password file. To avoid this necessity, allocate more entries than you think you will ever need.

**FORCE**

This argument, if set to Y, enables you to overwrite an existing password file. An error is returned if a password file of the same name already exists and this argument is omitted or set to N.

**IGNORECASE**

If this argument is set to y, passwords are case-insensitive. That is, case is ignored when comparing the password that the user supplies during login with the password in the password file.

创建相应用户帐号，对其授权（包括SYSOPER和SYSDBA）：

授予权限：GRANT SYSDBA TO user\_name；

收回权限：REVOKE SYSDBA FROM user\_name；

现在这些用户可以以管理员身份登录数据库系统了

数据库里具有 SYSDBA/SYSOPER 权限的用户可以通过 v$pwfile\_users 视图查询得到。