

from houshengwen

1. 将 find 的manual信息保存为文件

```
man find | col -b > find_man.txt
man find > find_man.txt
```

在底线模中输入如下内容，然后回车（千万要注意这里`H`的输入方法：先键击Ctrl键不要放手，然后依次键击字母V和字符H，完成输入）

```
:%s/^H//g
```

删除 `H`及其前面的字母

2. 使用find命令完成删除10天以上未修改的归档日志文件

```
find /arch/arch*.arc -ctime +10 -exec rm {} \;
```

3. 生成批量迁移当前用户下的所有表和索引到新表空间的SQL脚本。

```
vi move_to_new_tbs.sql
set echo off
column order_col1 noprint
column order_col2 noprint
set heading off
set verify off
set feedback off
set echo off
spool tmp.sql
SELECT  DECODE (segment_type, 'TABLE', segment_name, table_name) order_col1,
        DECODE (segment_type, 'TABLE', 1, 2) order_col2,
        'alter '
        || segment_type
        || ' '
        || segment_name
        || DECODE (segment_type, 'TABLE', ' move ', ' rebuild ')
        || CHR (10)
        || ' tablespace &Move_to_Tablespace '
        || CHR (10)
        || ' storage ( initial '
        || initial_extent
        || ' next '
        || next_extent
        || CHR (10)
        || ' minextents '
        || min_extents
        || ' maxextents '
        || max_extents
        || CHR (10)
        || ' pctincrease '
        || pct_increase
        || ' freelists '
        || FREELISTS
        || ');'
FROM user_segments,
     (SELECT table_name, index_name
      FROM user_indexes)
WHERE segment_type IN ('TABLE', 'INDEX') AND segment_name = index_name(+)
ORDER BY 1, 2
/
spool off
set heading on
set verify on
```

```
set feedback on
set echo on
```

4. 使用绑定变量

```
variable x number;
exec :x := 7788;
select a, b from sec.test_tab where a = :x;
```

5 修改主机名.

```
[root@localhost ~]# more /etc/sysconfig/network
NETWORKING=yes
HOSTNAME=localhost.localdomain
```

修改主机名我尝试了两种:

第一种. 直接修改名字, 不重启机器

```
# hostname oratest
```

第二种. 修改network文件, 重新启动机器

```
$ cat /etc/sysconfig/network
NETWORKING=yes
NETWORKING_IPV6=no
HOSTNAME=oratest
```

6. 快速的在SQL*Plus中获得特定用户所具有的所有权限

1) .Oracle数据库中与权限相关的视图

```
dba_role_privs: 查看角色
dba_sys_privs : 查看系统权限
dba_tab_privs : 查看对象权限
dba_col_privs : 查看列对象权限
```

2) . 脚本编写思想

我们使用union将以上权限相关的视图查看结果连接起来便会得到用户的所有权限。

```
vi privs.sql
set verify off
set linesize 131
col grantee for a15
col privilege for a30
col column_name for a15
col owner for a20
SELECT 'ROLE' TYPE,
       grantee,
       granted_role privilege,
       admin_option ad,
       '/' table_name,
       '/' column_name,
       '/' owner
FROM dba_role_privs
WHERE grantee = UPPER ('&1')
UNION
SELECT 'SYSTEM' TYPE,
       grantee,
       privilege privilege,
       admin_option ad,
       '/' table_name,
       '/' column_name,
       '/' owner
FROM dba_sys_privs
```

```

WHERE grantee = UPPER ('&1')
UNION
SELECT 'TABLE' TYPE,
      grantee,
      privilege privilege,
      grantable ad,
      table_name,
      ' / ' column_name,
      owner
FROM dba_tab_privs
WHERE grantee = UPPER ('&1')
UNION
SELECT 'COLUMN' TYPE,
      grantee,
      privilege privilege,
      grantable ad,
      table_name,
      column_name,
      owner
FROM dba_col_privs
WHERE grantee = UPPER ('&1')
ORDER BY 1
/
undefine 1
set verify on

```

7. 使用SQL得到日历

参考：<http://blog.itpub.net/519536/viewspace-618320/>

8. 使用tar包快速部署和安装Oracle

当然，前提是您手中已经有了一份被您精心调优后的数据库tar包，此后，您就可以使用解tar的方式在其他的服务器上进行快速部署安装了。

1) . 安装必须的系统包

```

[root@secDB Server]# cd /media/RHEL_5.3\ x86_64\ DVD/Server/
rpm -ivh setarch-2*
rpm -ivh make-3*
rpm -ivh glibc-2*
rpm -ivh libaio-0*
rpm -ivh compat-libstdc++-33-3*
rpm -ivh compat-gcc-34-3*
rpm -ivh compat-gcc-34-c++-3*
rpm -ivh libXp-1*
rpm -ivh openmotif-2*
rpm -ivh compat-db-4*

```

2) . 修改sysctl.conf文件并使用“sysctl -p”命令使之生效

```

# vi /etc/sysctl.conf
kernel.shmni = 4096
# semaphores: semmsl, semmns, semopm, semmni
kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128
fs.file-max = 65536
net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 1024 65000
net.core.rmem_default=262144
net.core.rmem_max=262144
net.core.wmem_default=262144
net.core.wmem_max=262144

```

```
# /sbin/sysctl -p
```

3) . 编辑limits.conf文件，尾部添加下面的内容

```
# vi /etc/security/limits.conf
*      soft      nproc          2047
*      hard      nproc          16384
*      soft      nofile         1024
*      hard      nofile         65536
```

4) . 编辑login文件，添加一行内容

```
# vi /etc/pam.d/login
session    required    /lib/security/pam_limits.so
```

5) . 修改config文件

```
# vi /etc/selinux/config
SELINUX=disabled
#SELINUXTYPE=targeted (注销该行)
SELINUXTYPE=disabled
```

6) . 此时，最好重启一下服务器。

7) . 创建oracle用户及组，并设置密码

```
# groupadd oinstall
# groupadd dba
# groupadd oper
# useradd -m -g oinstall -G dba oracle
# passwd oracle
输入密码:oracle
```

8) . 将tar包解开

这里要注意的的地方是：确认之前生成tar包的路径选用的是绝对路径还是相对路径，确保解tar后保持原有的目录结构不变。

```
[root@secDB /]# tar -xvf oracle_10203_.tar
```

9) . su到oracle用户，编辑.bash_profile配置文件

```
# su - oracle
# vi ~/.bash_profile
内容为:
# .bash_profile
set -o vi
```

```
# Get the aliases and functions
```

```
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then
    . ~/.bashrc
fi
```

```
# User specific environment and startup programs
```

```
PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin
```

```
export PATH
```

```

# Oracle Settings
export TMP=/tmp
export TMPDIR=$TMP
export ORACLE_BASE=/oracle/app/oracle
export ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_BASE/product/10.2.0/db_1
export ORACLE_SID=secooler
export ORACLE_TERM=xterm
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:/lib:/usr/lib
export CLASSPATH=$ORACLE_HOME/JRE:$ORACLE_HOME/jlib:$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib
export PATH=/usr/sbin:$PATH
export PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$PATH:.

export
PATH=$PATH:/usr/sbin:/sbin:$HOME/bin:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/bin/X11:/usr/local/bin:$ORACLE_BASE/common/oracle/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/bin:/o
racle/crs/oracle/product/10.2.0/crs/bin:$ORA_CRS_HOME/bin

#LD_ASSUME_KERNEL=2.4.1; export LD_ASSUME_KERNEL
if [ $USER = "oracle" ]; then
    if [ $SHELL = "/bin/ksh" ]; then
        ulimit -p 16384
        ulimit -n 65536
    else
        ulimit -u 16384 -n 65536
    fi
fi

set -o vi

```

10). 修改listener.ora文件和tnsnames.ora文件，将其中的IP地址替换为服务器的具体IP信息，并修改为静态监听（您也可以不使用静态监听的模式，以您具体测试结果为准）

```

scl@secDB /home/oracle$ cat $ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/listener.ora
# listener.ora Network Configuration File: /oracle/app/oracle/product/10.2.0/db_1/network/admin/listener.ora
# Generated by Oracle configuration tools.

```

```

# listener.ora Network Configuration File: /oracle/app/oracle/product/10.2.0/db_1/network/admin/listener.ora
# Generated by Oracle configuration tools.

```

```

SID_LIST_LISTENER =
(SID_LIST =
(SID_DESC =
(SID_NAME = PLSExtProc)
(ORACLE_HOME = /oracle/app/oracle/product/10.2.0/db_1)
(PROGRAM = extproc)
)
(SID_DESC =
(GLOBAL_DBNAME = secooler)
(ORACLE_HOME = /oracle/app/oracle/product/10.2.0/db_1)
(SID_NAME = secooler)
)
)

LISTENER =
(DESCRIPTION_LIST =
(DESCRIPTION =
(ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP) (HOST = 144.194.192.100) (PORT = 1521))
(ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = IPC) (KEY = EXTPROCO))
)
)

```

)

```
sc1@secDB /home/oracle$ cat $ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/tnsnames.ora
# tnsnames.ora Network Configuration File: /oracle/app/oracle/product/10.2.0/db_1/network/admin/tnsnames.ora
# Generated by Oracle configuration tools.
```

```
secooler =
(DESCRIPTION =
  (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP) (HOST = 144.194.192.100) (PORT = 1521))
  (CONNECT_DATA =
    (SERVER = DEDICATED)
    (SERVICE_NAME = secooler)
  )
)
```

```
EXTPROC_CONNECTION_DATA =
(DESCRIPTION =
  (ADDRESS_LIST =
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = IPC) (KEY = EXTPROC0))
  )
  (CONNECT_DATA =
    (SID = PLSExtProc)
    (PRESENTATION = RO)
  )
)
```

11). 启动监听

```
sc1@secDB /home/oracle$ lsnrctl start
```

12). 修改hosts文件，将主机的名字添加到“127.0.0.1”后面，修改后的样例如下

```
[root@secDB ~]# cat /etc/hosts
# Do not remove the following line, or various programs
# that require network functionality will fail.
127.0.0.1          secDB localhost.localdomain localhost
::1               localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6
```

13). 最后，启动数据库，并验证数据库的可用性

```
sc1@secDB /home/oracle$ sqlplus / as sysdba
```

```
SQL*Plus: Release 10.2.0.3.0 - Production on Wed Oct 21 14:41:21 2009
```

```
Copyright (c) 1982, 2006, Oracle. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
Connected to an idle instance.
```

```
SQL> startup;
```

```
ORACLE instance started.
```

```
Total System Global Area 1577058304 bytes
Fixed Size                  2073024 bytes
Variable Size               385879616 bytes
Database Buffers           1174405120 bytes
Redo Buffers                14700544 bytes
Database mounted.
```

Database opened.

```
SQL> select * from v$version;
```

BANNER

```
Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition Release 10.2.0.3.0 - 64bi
PL/SQL Release 10.2.0.3.0 - Production
CORE 10.2.0.3.0 Production
TNS for Linux: Version 10.2.0.3.0 - Production
NLSRTL Version 10.2.0.3.0 - Production
```

```
SQL>
```

14). 小结

如果您经常在相同的操作系统环境下频繁的部署和安装小型的Oracle数据库，可以考虑使用这个解tar的方法。这样可以避免图形化界面安装过程的枯燥和乏味，同时可以节省DBA的宝贵时间。

这种方法也是快速构建测试环境的高效方法，可以真实的再现原有数据库的细节。

9. 数据库nomoun状态下dual内容

```
shutdown immediate
startup omount
select * from dual;
select sysdate from dual;
select count(*) from v$instance;
select * from v$version;
select count(*) from v$spparameter;
select * from v$sga;
select count(*) from v$bh;

alter database mount;
alter database open;
select * from dual;
```