

ADVANCED DBA Commands

Dataguard, GoldenGate and More

Asfaw Gedamu

ADRCI Commands in Oracle

ADRCI is the command line interface for diagnostic utility used for viewing diagnostics data like listener log , alert log ,incident and cor dump etc and creating incident packages. Below are the the list of useful commands.

1. Get current base location:(Also known as ADR_BASE)

```
adrci> show base  
ADR base is "/u01/app/oracle/"
```

2. Set new ORACLE_BASE(ADR_BASE)

```
adrci> set base /u01/app/grid
```

3. List current ORACLE_HOME

```
adrci> show home
```

4. Set new ORACLE_HOME

```
adrci> set homepath /u02/app/oracle
```

5. View alert log

```
adrci> show alert  
adrci> show alert -tail 100
```

6. Purge alerts and trace files

```
-- This will purge data older than 600 minutes.
```

```
adrci> purge -age 600 -type ALERT  
adrci> purge -age 600 -type TRACE  
adrci> purge -age 600 -type incident  
adrci> purge -age 10080 -type cdump
```

7. Set control policy for auto purge of files

There are two types of policies,

LONGP_POLICY is used to purge below data . Default value is 365 days.

- ALERT
- INCIDENT
- SWEEP
- STAGE
- HM

SHORTP_POLICY is used to purge for below data Default value is 30 days.

- TRACE
- CDUMP
- UTSCDMP
- IPS

— Get existing control policy

```
adrci> show control
```

Change default value of control policy details.

-- Set in hours.

```
adrci> set control (SHORTP_POLICY = 240)
adrci> set control (LONGP_POLICY = 600)
```

8 . Create incident package:

```
adrci> show incident
adrci>IPS CREATE PACKAGE INCIDENT
```

(or)

```
adrci> ips pack incident in /tmp
Generated package 9 in file /tmp/ORA1578_20090602113045_COM_1.zip, mode
complete
```

We can create empty package and add required incident or problem or alert log files.

-- Create empty package

```
adrci>IPS CREATE PACKAGE
```

```
-- add the necessary incident files. ( package_number will be displayed in
the above command)
```

```
adrci>IPS ADD INCIDENT incident_number PACKAGE 2  
adrci>IPS ADD FILE /u01/app/oracle/alert_db.log PACKAGE 2  
  
-- Now generate the package file.  
adrci>IPS GENERATE PACKAGE 2 IN /home/dbaclass/housekeeping
```

9. Unpack a ips file

```
adrci> ips unpack file ORA_98928.zip into /tmp/housekeeping
```

10. Pack all incident files within a particular time frame

```
--Generates the package with the incidents occurred between the times '2019-05-01 12:00:00.00' and '2019-05-02 23:00:00.00'  
ips pack time '2019-05-01 12:00:00.00' to '2019-05-02 23:00:00.00'
```

11. View package information

```
adrci> ips show package  
adrci> ips show package 12 detail
```

12. Remove/delete package information:

```
-- Delete the complete package:  
adrci> ips delete package 2  
  
-- Remove incidents from the packages  
adrci > ips remove incident 2 package 7  
  
-- Remove the problem keys from packages  
adrci > ips remove problem 4 package 8
```

ASMCMD commands

This article contains the list of useful asmcmd commands which will come handy in your day to day operations.

1. List all diskgroups:

```
ASMCMD> lsdg  
  
-- Include dismounted diskgroups:  
  
ASMCMD> lsdg --discovery  
  
-- List diskgroups across all nodes of cluster:  
  
ASMCMD> lsdg -g --discovery
```

2. List asm disks:

```
-- List all asm disks  
  
ASMCMD> lsdisk -k  
  
-- List disks of a diskgroup(CDATA) with free and total MB  
ASMCMD> lsdisk -k -G CDATA  
  
-- List disks of a diskgroup(CDATA) with group and disk number  
ASMCMD> lsdisk -p -G CDATA  
  
-- List disks with disk creation date  
ASMCMD> lsdisk -t -G CDATA  
  
-- List candidate disks only  
  
ASMCMD> lsdisk --candidate -k  
  
-- List member disks only  
ASMCMD> lsdisk --candidate -p
```

3. Get attributes of ASM diskgroups:

```
-- List attribute of all diskgroups:  
  
ASMCMD> lsattr -lm  
  
-- List attribute of specific diskgroup (DMARCH)  
  
ASMCMD> lsattr -lm -G DMARCH  
Group_Name  Name          Value      RO  Sys  
DMARCH     access_control.enabled FALSE     N   Y  
DMARCH     access_control.umask   066      N   Y  
DMARCH     au_size           1048576   Y   Y  
DMARCH     cell.smart_scan_capable FALSE    N   N
```

```
-- List attributes with specific pattern

ASMCMD> lsattr -lm %au_size%
Group_Name  Name      Value    RO   Sys
CDATA       au_size   1048576  Y    Y
BDM         au_size   1048576  Y    Y
CRMG        au_size   1048576  Y    Y
PMARCH     au_size   1048576  Y    Y
BCMS        au_size   1048576  Y    Y
```

4. unmount diskgroup:

unmount command works only on the local node. So if you want to unmount the diskgroup from all nodes of cluster, then run this command from all the nodes.

```
-- unmount all diskgroups
ASMCMD> umount -a

--- unmount specific diskgroup (ARCH)
ASMCMD> umount ARCH
```

4. Mount diskgroup:

Mount command works only on the local node. So if you want to Mount the diskgroup from all nodes of cluster, then run this command from all the nodes.

```
-- mount all diskgroups on local node
ASMCMD> mount -a

--- mount a specific diskgroup on local node
ASMCMD> mount ARCH
```

5. Rebalance a diskgroup:

```
-- here asm_power_limit is 8 and diskgroup is ARCH

ASMCMD> rebal --power 8 ARCH
Rebal on progress.

-- Monitor progress
```

```
ASMCMD> lsop
Group_Name Pass State Power EST_WORK EST_RATE EST_TIME
ARCH COMPACT RUN 8 0 16831 0
ARCH REBALANCE DONE 8 0 0 0
```

6. Get password file of database

```
ASMCMD> pwget --dbunique DBACLASS
+CDATA/DBACLASS/PASSWORD/pwddbaclass.256.899912377
```

8 .Get password file of asm :

```
ASMCMD> pwget --asm
+MGMT/orapwASM
```

9. Get asm template info of a diskgroup:

```
ASMCMD> ltmp1 -l -G ARCH
Group_Name Group_Num Name Stripe Sys Redund PriReg
MirrReg
ARCH 1 ARCHIVELOG COARSE Y UNPROT COLD
COLD
ARCH 1 ASMPARAMETERFILE COARSE Y UNPROT COLD
COLD
ARCH 1 AUDIT_SPILLFILES COARSE Y UNPROT COLD
COLD
ARCH 1 AUTOBACKUP COARSE Y UNPROT COLD
COLD
ARCH 1 AUTOLOGIN_KEY_STORE COARSE Y UNPROT COLD
COLD
ARCH 1 BACKUPSET COARSE Y UNPROT COLD
COLD
```

10. Check whether flex asm is enabled or not

```
ASMCMD> showclustermode
ASM cluster : Flex mode disabled
```

11.Check cluster state:

```
ASMCMD> showclusterstate  
Normal
```

12. View asm version:

```
ASMCMD> showversion  
ASM version : 12.1.0.2.0
```

13. Get asm spfile location:

```
ASMCMD> spget  
+MGMT/DBACLASS-cluster/ASMPARAMETERFILE/registry.253.899644763
```

14. Take backup of asm spfile:

```
-- copy backup of spfile to a specific location  
ASMCMD> spbackup +MGMT/DBACLASS-  
cluster/ASMPARAMETERFILE/registry.253.899644763 /home/oracle/asmspfile.ora
```

15. Find clients connected to a diskgroup:

```
ASMCMD> lsct DMARCH  
DB_Name Status Software_Version Compatible_version Instance_Name  
Disk_Group  
DBACLASS CONNECTED 12.1.0.2.0 12.1.0.2.0 DBACLASS1  
DMARCH
```

16. Get asm diskstring

```
ASMCMD> dsget  
parameter:ORCL:  
profile:ORCL:  
*
```

17. List asm users with password:

```
ASMCMD> lspwusr  
Username sysdba sysoper sysasm  
SYS TRUE TRUE TRUE  
ASMSNMP TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

18. List open files of a diskgroup:

— Open files of a diskgroup (ARCH)

```
ASMCMD>lsopf -G ARCH
```

19 . List open files related to a database

-- Open files of a database(DBACLASS)

```
ASMCMD>lsopf --dbname DBACLASS
```

20. Check filter driver is enabled or not:

```
ASMCMD> afd_state
```

```
ASMCMD-9526: The AFD state is 'NOT INSTALLED' and filtering is 'DEFAULT' on  
host 'b20e4bay01'
```

filter driver disks:

21. List filter driver disks(if enabled)

```
ASMCMD> afd_lsdsks
```

22. Get filter driver asm diskstring

```
ASMCMD> afd_dsget
```

AFD discovery string:

CRSCTL commands

CRSCTL Utility is used to managed oracle clusterware resources and components.

1. STOP & START CRS: (run from root user)

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl stop crs
```

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl start crs
```

2. Enable/Disable auto restart of CRS.

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl disable crs
```

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl enable crs
```

3. Find the cluster name

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/cemutlo -n
```

or

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/olsnodes -c
```

4. Find grid version:

```
SYNATX – $GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl query crs softwareversion <hostname>
```

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl query crs softwareversion host-dbaclass1
```

5. check cluster component status

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl stat res -t
```

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl check crs
```

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl check cssd
```

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl check crsd
```

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl check evmd
```

6. Find voting disk location

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl query css votedisk
```

7. Find OCR location:

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/ocrcheck
```

8. Find cluster interconnect details

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/oifcfg getif
```

```
app-ipmp0 172.21.39.128 global public
loypredbib0 172.16.3.192 global cluster_interconnect
loypredbib1 172.16.4.0 global cluster_interconnect
```

```
select NAME,IP_ADDRESS from v$cluster_interconnects;
```

```
NAME IP_ADDRESS
```

```
----- -----
```

```
loypredbib0 172.16.3.193
```

```
loypredbib1 172.16.4.1
```

9. Check CRS status of local node

```
crsctl check crs

CRS-4638: Oracle High Availability Services is online
CRS-4537: Cluster Ready Services is online
CRS-4529: Cluster Synchronization Services is online
CRS-4533: Event Manager is online
```

10. Check status of all crs resources

```
$GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl stat res -t
$GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl stat res -t -init
```

10. Check active version of cluster

```
crsctl query crs activeversion
Oracle Clusterware active version on the cluster is [12.1.0.2.0]
```

11. Stop and start high availability service (HAS)

```
crsctl stop has
```

```
crsctl start has
```

12. Check CRS status of remote nodes

```
crsctl check cluster
crsctl check cluster -all
```

13. Disk timeout from node to voting disk(disktimeout)

```
crsctl get css disktimeout
CRS-4678: Successful get disktimeout 200 for Cluster Synchronization
Services.
```

14. Network latency in the node interconnect (Misscount)

```
crsctl get css misscount
CRS-4678: Successful get misscount 30 for Cluster Synchronization Services.
```

15. Move voting disk to another diskgroup:

```
crsctl replace votedisk +OCRVD
Successful addition of voting disk 2e4ded6cee504fc8bf078b080fb7be6f.
Successful addition of voting disk 8e87826024e24ffffbf5add65c011fc66.
Successful addition of voting disk elba56dedff84fa8bf5605e0302fc81e.
```

```
Successful deletion of voting disk 2b7ce864c44d4fecbf60885a188290af.  
Successfully replaced voting disk group with +OCRVD.  
CRS-4266: Voting file(s) successfully replaced
```

16. Add another voting disk:

```
crsctl add css votedisk
```

17. Delete voting disk:

```
crsctl delete css votedisk
```

18 . Get ocr disk backup details

```
ocrconfig -showbackup
```

19 . Check whether standard or flex ASM

```
crsctl get cluster mode status
```

```
Cluster is running in "standard" mode
```

20 . Check CRS configuration

```
crsctl config crs
```

21 . Find cluster configuration information:

```
$ crsctl get cluster configuration

Name : dbaclass-cluster
Configuration : Cluster
Class : Standalone Cluster
Type : flex
The cluster is not extended.
-----
-----
      MEMBER CLUSTER INFORMATION
      Name      Version      GUID          Deployed
Deconfigured
```

21 . Find node roles in cluster

```
crsctl get node role status -all
Node 'dbhost1' active role is 'hub'
Node 'dbhost1' active role is 'hub'
```

22. crsctl has commands for standalone grid infrastreture

```
crsctl check has
crsctl config has
crsctl disable has
crsctl enable has
crsctl query has releaseversion
crsctl query has softwareversion
crsctl start has
crsctl stop has
```

DGMGRL commands in oracle dataguard

This topic contains useful dgmgrl commands to manage the dataguard environments.

1. Setup DG broker in the standby setup.(Run on both primary and standby)

- For standalone db :

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET dg_broker_config_file1 = '\U001\oradata\dr1node.dat'
scope=both sid='*';
ALTER SYSTEM SET dg_broker_config_file2 = '\U001\oradata\dr2node.dat'
scope=both sid='*';
```

-- For oracle RAC/ASM file system;

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET dg_broker_config_file1 = '+DATA/broker/dr1node.dat'
scope=both sid='*';
ALTER SYSTEM SET dg_broker_config_file2 = '+DATA/broker/dr2node.dat'
scope=both sid='*';
```

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET DG_BROKER_START=TRUE scope=both sid='*';
```

2. Create configuration in dgbroker:

```
-- on primary
$dgmgl
```

```
DGMGRL> CONNECT sys/;
Connected.
```

```
-- create configuration with primary db_unique_name and its service name .
```

```
DGMGRL> CREATE CONFIGURATION 'PROD_DG' AS PRIMARY DATABASE IS 'PRIMDB'
CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS PRIMDB;
```

```
Configuration "PRIMDB" created with primary database "PRIMDB"
```

```
--- Add standby in the configuration:
```

```
DGMGRL> ADD DATABASE 'STYDB' AS CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS STYDB MAINTAINED AS
PHYSICAL;
```

```
Database "STYDB" added
```

3. Enable the configuration

```
DGMGRL> ENABLE CONFIGURATION;  
Enabled.
```

At this stage our dg broker setup is completed.

4. View configuration of dgbroker:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration  
  
DGMGRL> show configuration verbose
```

5. view database informations:

```
-- Here PRIMDB and STYDB are db_unique_name of primary and standby db  
  
DGMGRL> show database 'PRIMDB'  
DGMGRL > show database 'STYDB'  
DGMGRL> show database verbose 'PRIMDB'
```

6. View statusreport of databases

```
-- Here PRIMDB and STYDB are db_unique_name of primary and standby db  
show database PRIMDB statusreport
```

7. View database inconsistent properties

```
-- Here PRIMDB and STYDB are db_unique_name of primary and standby db  
show database PRIMDB InconsistentProperties  
show database PRIMDB InconsistentLogXptProps  
  
show database STYDB InconsistentProperties  
show database STYDB InconsistentLogXptProps
```

8. Check whether all logfiles are archived or not(on primary)

```
show database PRIMDB sendQentries  
  
PRIMARY_SEND_QUEUE
```

LOG_SEQ	STANDBY_NAME NEXT_CHANGE#	STATUS TIME_GENERATED	RESETLOGS_ID TIME_COMPLETED	THREAD FIRST_CHANGE#
		SIZE (KBs)	CURRENT	
294	274219	10/30/2019 11:09:26	1022762318	1 12298130044308

9. Check information of received log sequence(not applied) (Run for standby)

```
DGMGRL>show database STYDB recvqentries
```

STANDBY_RECEIVE_QUEUE	STATUS	RESETLOGS_ID	THREAD	LOG_SEQ
TIME_GENERATED	TIME_COMPLETED	FIRST_CHANGE#	NEXT_CHANGE#	
SIZE (KBs)				
NOT_APPLIED	10/30/2019 10:03:06	1022762318	1	293
	10/30/2019 11:09:26		12298109948824	12298130044308
3487164				

10. Check database wait events:

```
DGMGRL>show database PRIMDB topwaitevents
```

11. Validate database information:

```
dgmgrl> validate database verbose 'PRIMDB'  

dgmgrl> validate database 'PRIMDB'  

dgmgrl> validate database 'STYDB'
```

12. Enable tracing for troubleshooting:

-- For standalone:

```
DGMGRL> edit configuration set property tracelevel=support;  

DGMGRL> edit database PRIMDB set property LogArchiveTrace=8191;  

DGMGRL> edit database STYDB set property LogArchiveTrace=8191;
```

-- For RAC:

```
DGMGRL> EDIT INSTANCE * ON DATABASE 'PRIMDB' SET PROPERTY  

LogArchiveTrace=8191;
```

13. Disable tracing:

```
DGMGRL> edit configuration reset property tracelevel ;
DGMGRL> edit database PRIMDB reset property logarchivetrace;
DGMGRL> edit database STYDB reset property logarchivetrace;
```

14. Switchover using dgmgrl:

```
DGMGRL> connect sys/oracle
Password:
Connected as sys.
```

```
DGMGRL> switchover to STYDB
Performing switchover NOW, please wait...
Operation requires a connection to instance "STYDB1" on database "STYDB"
Connecting to instance "STYDB1"...
Connected as SYSDBA.
New primary database "STYDB" is opening...
Oracle Clusterware is restarting database "PRIMDB" ...
Switchover succeeded, new primary is "STYDB"
```

15. Convert physical standby to snapshot standby

```
DGMGRL> convert database 'STYDB' to snapshot standby;
```

16. Convert snapshot to physical standby db

```
DGMGRL> CONVERT DATABASE 'STYDB' TO PHYSICAL STANDBY;
```

Flashback related commands

Below are the collection of useful flashback related commands.

1. How to check whether flashback is enabled or not:

```
select flashback_on from v$database;
```

2. Enable flashback in database:

```
--- make sure database is in archivelog mode:
alter system set db_recovery_file_dest_size=10G scope=both;
alter system set db_recovery_file_dest='/dumparea/FRA/B2PMT3' scope=both;
alter database flashback on;
```

3. Disable flashback in database:

```
alter database flashback off;
```

4. Create flashback restore point :

```
create restore point FLASHBACK_PREP guarantee flashback database;
```

5. Find the list of restore points:

```
-- From SQL prompt:  
SQL>Select * from v$restore_points;
```

```
-- From RMAN prompt:  
RMAN>LIST RESTORE POINT ALL;
```

6. Drop restore point:

```
drop restore point FLASHBACK_PREP;
```

7. Flashback database to restore point:

```
--- Below are the steps for flashback database to a guaranteed restore point;
```

1. Get the restore point name:

```
SQL> select NAME,time from v$restore_point;
```

NAME	TIME
FLASHBACK_PREP	21-MAR-17 03.41.33.000000000 PM

2. Shutdown database and start db in Mount stage:

```
shutdown immediate;  
startup mount;
```

3. flashback db to restore point:

```
flashback database to restore point FLASHBACK_PREP;
```

4. Open with resetlog:

```
alter database open resetlogs;
```

8. Flashback query as of timestamp:

```
SELECT * FROM DBACLASS.EMP AS OF TIMESTAMP  
TO_TIMESTAMP('2017-01-07 10:00:00', 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS');
```

```
SELECT * FROM DBACLASS.EMP AS OF TIMESTAMP SYSDATE -1/24;
```

9. Flashback database to particular SCN or timestamp:

```
shutdown immediate;  
startup mount;  
--FLASHBACK DATABASE TO SCN 202381; -- Use this for particular scn  
--FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP (SYSDATE-1/24); - Use for flashback to last  
one hour  
--FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP to_timestamp('2018-03-11 16:00:00', 'YYYY-  
MM-DD HH24:MI:SS');- to specific timestamp:  
  
alter database open resetlogs;
```

10. Flashback a table from recyclebin:

```
-- First get whether the table name exists in recyclebin or not:  
  
SELECT object_name, original_name, createtime FROM recyclebin where  
original_name='EMP';  
  
-- restore the table as same name:  
FLASHBACK TABLE int_admin_emp TO BEFORE DROP;  
  
-- Restore that table to a new name:  
  
FLASHBACK TABLE int_admin_emp TO BEFORE DROP  
RENAME TO int2_admin_emp;
```

11. Get flashback are usage info:

```
SELECT * FROM V$FLASH_RECOVERY_AREA_USAGE;
```

12. How far can we flashback:

```
--How Far Back Can We Flashback To (Time)  
  
select to_char(oldest_flashback_time,'dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss') "Oldest  
Flashback Time"  
from v$flashback_database_log;  
  
--How Far Back Can We Flashback To (SCN)  
  
col oldest_flashback_scn format 99999999999999999999999999999999  
select oldest_flashback_scn from v$flashback_database_log;
```

Jobs Scheduler Commands in oracle

To schedule a job at a particular time in the database, first we need to create a schedule, then a program and then job.

1. Create a schedule

A schedule defines the start date, end time and repeat interval details

```
BEGIN
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_SCHEDULE (
Schedule_name => 'DAILYBILLINGJOB',
Start_date => SYSTIMESTAMP,
Repeat_interval =>'FREQ=DAILY;BYHOUR=11; BYMINUTE=30',
Comments => 'DAILY BILLING JOB'
);
END;
```

2. Create a program:

A program defines the name and type of the procedure, executed .package or script which executed.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_PROGRAM (
program_name => 'DAILYBILLINGJOB',
program_type => 'STORED_PROCEDURE',
program_action => 'DAILYJOB.BILLINGPROC'
number_of_arguments =>0,
enabled => TRUE,
comments => 'DAILY BILLING JOB'
);
END;
```

3. Create job:

A job defines the schedule name and the program name.

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
job_name => 'DAILYBILLINGJOB_RUN',
program_name => 'DAILYBILLINGJOB',
schedule_name => 'DAILYBILLINGJOB_SCHED',
enabled => FLASE,
comments => 'daily billing job'
);
END;
```

Instead of creating scheduler, job and program separately, we can create the scheduler job with below command directly.

Simple command to create scheduler job:

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
        job_name => '"HWS"."MV_REF_DBA_DATA"',
        job_type => 'PLSQL_BLOCK',
        job_action =>
'dbms_refresh.refresh('''HWS"."STC_NEXT_DBA_MV_DATA''');',
        number_of_arguments => 0,
        start_date => NULL,
        repeat_interval => 'FREQ=DAILY;BYHOUR=8;BYMINUTE=00;BYSECOND=00',
        end_date => NULL,
        enabled => FALSE,
        auto_drop => FALSE,
        comments => 'Converted_dba_jobs');

    DBMS_SCHEDULER.enable(
        name => '"HWS"."MV_REF_FTTH_DATA"');
END;
```

if the job_type is procedure, then use job_type='STORED PROCEDURE'

4. View schedule details of all schedulers:

```
set pagesize 200
set lines 299
col START_DATE for a45
col REPEAT_INTERVAL for a45
col schedule_name for a34
select schedule_name, schedule_type, start_date, repeat_interval from
dba_scheduler_schedules;
```

5. Enable a job

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SCHEDULER.ENABLE ('SCOTT.MONTHLYBILLING');
```

6. Disable a job

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SCHEDULER.DISABLE ('SCOTT.MONTHLYBILLING');
```

7. Stop a running job

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SCHEDULER.STOP_JOB('SCOTT.MONTHLYBILLING');
```

8. Drop a running job

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_JOB('SCOTT.MONTHLYBILLING');
```

9. Run a job immediately

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SCHEDULER.RUN_JOB('SCOTT.MONTHLYBILLING');
```

10. Drop a schedule:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_SCHEDULE(
schedule_name => 'DAILYBILLINGJOB_SCHED',
force => TRUE
);
END;
```

11. Drop a scheduler job:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.drop_job (job_name => 'SCOTT.MONTHLYBILLING');
```

12. Scheduler shell script in dbms_scheduler:

— This feature is available from oracle 12c onward

Create a credential store:

```
BEGIN
dbms_credential.create_credential (
CREDENTIAL_NAME => 'ORACLEOSUSER',
USERNAME => 'oracle',
PASSWORD => 'oracle@98765',
DATABASE_ROLE => NULL,
WINDOWS_DOMAIN => NULL,
COMMENTS => 'Oracle OS User',
ENABLED => true
);
END;
/
```

Then create the job:

```
exec dbms_scheduler.create_job(
job_name=>'myscript4',
job_type=>'external_script',
job_action=>'/export/home/oracle/ttest.2.sh',
enabled=>true,
START_DATE=>sysdate,
REPEAT_INTERVAL =>'FREQ=MINUTELY; byminute=1',
auto_drop=>false,
```

```
credential_name=>'ORACLEOSUSER');
```

13. Monitor scheduler jobs:

— Monitor currently running jobs

```
SELECT job_name, session_id, running_instance, elapsed_time, FROM  
dba_scheduler_running_jobs;
```

— View the job run details

```
select * from DBA_SCHEDULER_JOB_RUN_DETAILS;
```

— View the job-related logs:

```
select * from DBA_SCHEDULER_JOB_LOG;
```

14. Get DDL of a scheduler job:

```
select dbms_metadata.get_ddl('PROCOBJ','DUP_ACC','SCOTT') from dual;
```

15. Copy scheduler job from one user to another :

```
exec dbms_scheduler.copy_job('SCOTT.MY_JOB_2','DBACLASS.MY_JOB_2');
```

16. Get log information of scheduler jobs:

```
set pagesize 299  
set lines 299  
col job_name for a24  
col log_date for a40  
col operation for a19  
col additional_info a79  
select job_name,log_date,status,OPERATION,ADDITIONAL_INFO from  
dba_scheduler_job_log order by log_date desc;
```

17. History of all scheduler job runs:

```
set pagesize 299  
set lines 299  
col JOB_NAME for a24  
col actual_start_date for a56  
col RUN_DURATION for a34  
select job_name,status,actual_start_date,run_duration from  
DBA_SCHEDULER_JOB_RUN_DETAILS order by ACTUAL_START_DATE desc;
```

18. Managing scheduler credentials:

— Create a credential:

```

BEGIN
dbms_credential.create_credential (
CREDENTIAL_NAME => 'ORACLEOSUSER',
USERNAME => 'oracle',
PASSWORD => 'oracle@123',
DATABASE_ROLE => NULL,
WINDOWS_DOMAIN => NULL,
COMMENTS => 'Oracle OS User',
ENABLED => true
);
END;
/

```

— Drop a credential

```
exec dbms_scheduler.drop_credential('ORACLEOSUSER');
```

— View credential details

```
select owner,CREDENTIAL_NAME,USERNAME,ENABLED from DBA_CREDENTIALS;
```

— Change username and password in a credentials :

```

exec
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_ATTRIBUTE(name=>'ORACLEOSUSER',attribute=>'password',value
=>'oracle');

```

19. View and manage auto task jobs in database:

```

set lines 180 pages 1000
col client_name for a40
col attributes for a60
select client_name, status,attributes,service_name from dba_autotask_client
/
BEGIN
  DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.disable(
    client_name => 'auto space advisor',
    operation   => NULL,
    window_name => NULL);
END;
/
BEGIN
  DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.disable(
    client_name => 'sql tuning advisor',
    operation   => NULL,
    window_name => NULL);
END;
/
BEGIN
  DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.disable(
    client_name => 'auto optimizer stats collection',
    operation   => NULL,
    window_name => NULL);
END;

```

/

srvctl commands

SRVCTL is known as server control utility, which is used to add, remove,relocate and manage different crs services or components in RAC database.

1. STOP DATABASE :

SYNTAX – *srvctl stop database -d db_name [-o stop_options]* where *stop_options* is *normal/immediate(default)/transactional/abort*

e.g

```
srvctl stop database -d PRODB -o normal
srvctl stop database -d PRODB -o immediate
srvctl stop database -d PRODB -o transactional
srvctl stop database -d PRODB -o abort
```

2. START DATABASE

SYNTAX – *srvctl start database -d db_name [-o start_options]* where *start_option* is *nomount/mount/open(default)*

e.g

```
srvctl start database -d PRODB -o nomount
srvctl start database -d PRODB -o mount
srvctl start database -d PRODB -o open
```

3. STOP AN INSTANCE

SYNTAX – *srvctl stop instance -d db_unique_name [-i "instance_name_list"]} [-o stop_options] [-f]*

e.g

```
srvctl stop instance -d PRODB -i PRODB1
```

4. START AN INSTANCE

SYNTAX – *srvctl start instance -d db_unique_name [-i "instance_name_list"]} [-o start_options]*

e.g

```
srvctl start instance -d PRODB -i PRODB1
```

5. REMOVING DB FROM CRS:

SYNTAX – *srvctl remove database -d db_unique_name [-f] [-y] [-v]*

e.g

```
srvctl remove database -d PRODB -f -y
```

6. ADDING DB IN CRS :

SYNTAX – *srvctl add database -d db_unique_name -o ORACLE_HOME [-p spfile]*

e.g

```
srvctl add database -d PRODB -o /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1 -p  
+DATA/PRODDB/parameterfile/spfilePRODB.ora
```

7. REMOVING AN INSTANCE FROM CRS:

SYNTAX – *srvctl remove instance -d DB_UNIQUE_NAME -i INSTANCE_NAME*

e.g

```
srvctl remove instance -d PRODB - I PRODB1
```

8.ADDING AN INSTANCE TO CRS:

SYNTAX – *srvctl add instance -d db_unique_name -i inst_name -n node_name*

e.g

```
srvctl add instance -d PRODB - i PRODB1 -n rachost1
```

9. Enable/disable auto restart of the instance

```
srvctl enable instance -d DB_UNIQUE_NAME-i INSTANCE_NAME  
srvctl disable instance -d DB_UNIQUE_NAME-i INSTANCE_NAME
```

10. Enable/disable auto restart of the database

```
srvctl enable database -d DB_UNIQUE_NAME  
srvctl disable database -d DB_UNIQUE_NAME
```

11. ADDING A SERVICE:

SYNTAX – *srvctl add servicec -d {DB_NAME} -s {SERVICE_NAME} -r {"preferred_list"} -a {"available_list"} [-P {BASIC | NONE | PRECONNECT}]*

e.g

```
srvctl add service -d PREDB -s PRDB_SRV -r "PREDB1,PREDB2" -a "PREDB2" -P  
BASIC
```

12.REMOVING A SERVICE:

SYNTAX – *srvctl remove service -d {DB_NAME} -s {SERVICE_NAME}*

e.g

```
srvctl remove service -d PREDB -s PRDB_SRV
```

13. START A SERVICE

SYNTAX – *srvctl start servicec -d {DB_NAME} -s {SERVICE_NAME}*

e.g

```
srvctl start service -d PREDB -s PRDB_SRV
```

14. STOP A SERVICE

SYNTAX – *srvctl stop servicec -d {DB_NAME} -s {SERVICE_NAME}*

e.g

```
srvctl stop service -d PREDB -s PRDB_SRV
```

15. RELOCATE A SERVICE

SYNTAX – *srvctl relocate service -d {database_name} -s {service_name} -i {old_inst_name} -r {new_inst_name}*

EXAMPLE: (Relocating service PRDB_SRV from PREDB2 to PREDB1)

```
srvctl relocate service -d PREDB -s PRDB_SVC -i PREDB2 -t PREDB1
```

16. Check the status of service

SYNTAX – *srvctl status service -d {database_name} -s {service_name}*

```
srvctl status service -d PREDB -s PRDB_SVC
```

17. Check the configuration of service

SYNTAX – *srvctl config service -d {database_name} -s {service_name}*

```
srvctl config service -d PREDB -s PRDB_SVC
```

18. Check scan listener configuration

```
srvctl config scan_listener
```

SCAN Listener LISTENER_SCAN1 exists. Port: TCP:1522

Registration invited nodes:

Registration invited subnets:

SCAN Listener is enabled.

SCAN Listener is individually enabled on nodes:

SCAN Listener is individually disabled on nodes:

SCAN Listener LISTENER_SCAN2 exists. Port: TCP:1522

```
Registration invited nodes:  
Registration invited subnets:  
SCAN Listener is enabled.  
SCAN Listener is individually enabled on nodes:  
SCAN Listener is individually disabled on nodes:  
SCAN Listener LISTENER_SCAN3 exists. Port: TCP:1522  
Registration invited nodes:  
Registration invited subnets:  
SCAN Listener is enabled.  
SCAN Listener is individually enabled on nodes:  
SCAN Listener is individually disabled on nodes:
```

19. Modify scan_listener port:

```
srvctl modify scan_listener -p {new-SCAN-port}  
  
srvctl modify scan_listener -p 1523  
  
$GRID_HOME/bin/srvctl stop scan_listener  
$GRID_HOME/bin/srvctl start scan_listener  
  
Alter system set remote_listener='orcl-scan.stc.com.sa:1523' scope=both  
sid='*';
```

20. Manage MGMTDB in oracle 12c:

```
srvctl status mgmtdb  
Database is enabled  
Instance -MGMTDB is running on node node12-1
```

```
-- stop and start MGMT db.  
  
srvctl stop mgmtdb  
srvctl start mgmtdb
```

21. Enable trace for srvctl commands:

```
-- set this to enable trace at os  
  
SRVM_TRACE=true  
export SRVM_TRACE  
  
-- run any srvctl command  
srvctl status database -d ORACL
```

22. Set environment variables through srvctl.

```
-- setenv to set env variables.(ORCL is the db_unique_name)
```

```
srvctl setenv database -db ORCL -env  
"ORACLE_HOME=/oracle/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1"  
srvctl setenv database -db ORCL -env  
"TNS_ADMIN=/oracle/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/network/admin"
```

--getenv to view the env setting:

```
srvctl getenv database -db ORCL  
  
ORCL:  
ORACLE_HOME=/oracle/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1  
TNS_ADMIN=/oracle/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/network/admin
```

23. Check status and config of ASM instance:

```
srvctl config asm  
ASM home:  
Password file: +MGMT/orapwASM  
ASM listener: LISTENER
```

```
srvctl status asm  
ASM is running on ses11-4,ses11-5
```

24. Stop and start services running from ORACLE_HOME

```
srvctl stop home -oraclehome /oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1 -statefile  
/home/oracle/state.txt -node dbhost-1  
  
srvctl start home -oraclehome /oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1 -statefile  
/home/oracle/state.txt -node dbhost-1
```

25. Create a TAF policy

```
srvctl add service -db ORCLDB -service TAF_ORCL -preferred ORCLDB1 -available  
ORCLDB2 -tafpolicy BASIC -failovertype SELECT srvctl start service -db  
OMPREDDB -service TAF_ORCL
```

Obey command in goldengate

Like we execute .sql file against SQL, we can write multiple goldengate commands inside a .oby file and execute it against GGSCI prompt using **OBEY** command.

EXAMPLE:

In the below example, we will add supplemental login(add trandata) for multiple tables using obey command.

1. Create a text file and put goldengate commands.

```
vi addtran.oby
```

```
dblogin USERID ggate, PASSWORD ggate123
add trandata dbaclass.TEST3
add trandata dbaclass.TEST4
```

2. execute obey command from GGSCI

SYNTAX – obey <text_file_name.oby>

ggsci> obey addtran.oby

```
./ggsci
```

```
GGSCI > obey addtran.oby
```

```
GGSCI > dblogin USERID ggate, PASSWORD ggate123
```

```
Successfully logged into database.
```

```
GGSCI > add trandata dbaclass.TEST3
```

```
2017-07-17 11:24:29  WARNING OGG-06439  No unique key is defined for table
TEST3.
```

```
Logging of supplemental redo data enabled for table DBACLASS.TEST3.
TRANDATA for scheduling columns has been added on table 'DBACLASS.TEST3'.
TRANDATA for instantiation CSN has been added on table 'DBACLASS.TEST3'.
```

```
GGSCI 4> add trandata dbaclass.TEST4
```

```
2017-07-17 11:24:33  WARNING OGG-06439  No unique key is defined for table
TEST4.
```

```
Logging of supplemental redo data enabled for table DBACLASS.TEST4.
TRANDATA for scheduling columns has been added on table 'DBACLASS.TEST4'.
TRANDATA for instantiation CSN has been added on table 'DBACLASS.TEST4'.
```

We can see, it executed all the commands mentioned inside the text file.

NESTED OBEY:

Can we put one obey file inside another obey file.?? Well this nested obey is controlled by the keyword ALLOWNESTED.

NOALLOWNESTED:

This is the default setting. Any attempt to run nested obey file will throw below error.

ERROR: Nested OBEY scripts not allowed. Use ALLOWNESTED to allow nested scripts.

ALLOWNESTED:

This parameter Enables the use of nested OBEY files. i.e we can use one obey file inside another obey file.

Let's create two obey files:

```
--- obey file 1
cat infotran1.oby
dblogin USERID ggate, PASSWORD ggate123
info trandata dbaclass.TEST3

--- obey file 2
cat infotran2.oby
dblogin USERID ggate, PASSWORD ggate123
info trandata dbaclass.TEST4
```

Let's try with the default one(NOALLOWNESTED)

Here I have created two obey files and put them inside another obey file

```
cat infotran.oby
obey infotran1.oby
obey infotran2.oby
```

Execute the obey file

```
GGSCI > obey infotran1.oby
```

```
ERROR: Nested OBEY scripts not allowed. Use ALLOWNESTED to allow nested
scripts.
```

As expected it is throwing error,

Now let's use ALLOWNESTED parameter:

```
cat infotran.oby
```

```
ALLOWNESTED
obey infotran1.oby
obey infotran2.oby
```

Execute the obey file:

```
GGSCI > obey infotran.oby
```

```
GGSCI > ALLOWNESTED
```

```
Nested OBEY scripts allowed.
```

```
GGSCI > obey infotran1.oby
```

```
**** Halting script [infotran.oby], starting script [infotran1.oby]...
```

```
GGSCI > dblogin USERID ggate, PASSWORD ggate123
```

```
Successfully logged into database.
```

```
GGSCI > info trandata dbaclass.TEST3
```

```
Logging of supplemental redo log data is enabled for table DBACLASS.TEST3.
```

```
Columns supplementally logged for table DBACLASS.TEST3: CREATED,
DATA_OBJECT_ID, EDITION_NAME, GENERATED, LAST_DDL_TIME, NAMESPACE, OBJECT_ID,
OBJECT_NAME, OBJECT_TYPE, OWNER, SECONDARY, STATUS, SU
BOBJECT_NAME, TEMPORARY, TIMESTAMP.
```

```
Prepared CSN for table DBACLASS.TEST3: 11733401025760
```

```
GGSCI 6>
```

```
GGSCI 6> **** Terminating script [infotran1.oby], resuming script
[infotran.oby]...
```

```
GGSCI 6> obey infotran2.oby
```

```
**** Halting script [infotran.oby], starting script [infotran2.oby]...
```

```
GGSCI > dblogin USERID ggate, PASSWORD ggate123
```

```
Successfully logged into database.
```

```
GGSCI > info trandata dbaclass.TEST4
```

```
Logging of supplemental redo log data is enabled for table DBACLASS.TEST4.
```

```
Columns supplementally logged for table DBACLASS.TEST4: CREATED,
DATA_OBJECT_ID, EDITION_NAME, GENERATED, LAST_DDL_TIME, NAMESPACE, OBJECT_ID,
OBJECT_NAME, OBJECT_TYPE, OWNER, SECONDARY, STATUS, SU
BOBJECT_NAME, TEMPORARY, TIMESTAMP.
```

```
Prepared CSN for table DBACLASS.TEST4: 11733401025806
GGSCI >
```

```
GGSCI > **** Terminating script [infotran2.oby], resuming script
[infotran.oby]...
```

With ALLOWNESTED, obey file executed successfully. The maximum number of nested levels is 16.

OPATCH commands

1. list inventory details of patch.

```
$ORACLE_HOME/OPatch/opatch lsinventory
```

2. list patchsets applied :

```
$ORACLE_HOME/OPatch/opatch lspatches
```

3. Find opatch version:

```
$ORACLE_HOME/OPatch/opatch version
```

4. Find details of a particular patch(before applying):

```
$ORACLE_HOME/OPatch/opatch query -all {PATCH_PATH}
```

```
$ORACLE_HOME/OPatch/opatch query -all /software/PSUPATCH/30089984
```

5. Apply a patch to RDBMS HOME:

```
-- You may need to shutdown the database and listener services:
```

```
cd /SOFTWARE/PSUPATCH/30089984 -- Go to the patch path:
$ORACLE_HOME/OPatch/opatch apply
```

6. Rollback an patch from RDBMS HOME:

```
$ORACLE_HOME/OPatch/opatch rollback -id [patch_id]
$ORACLE_HOME/OPatch/opatch rollback -id 30089984
```

7. Apply one off patch in grid_home:

```
root # $GI_HOME/crs/install/rootcrs.sh -prepatch.
```

```
oracle$ cd /SOFTWARE/PSUPATCH/30089984 -- Go to the patch path:
oracle$ $GRID_HOME/OPatch/opatch apply
```

```
root# $GI_HOME/crs/install/rootcrs.sh -postpatch
```

8. Check conflict against ORACLE_HOME

```
- go to patch folder.
cd 27734982

[27734982]$ $ORACLE_HOME/OPatch/opatch prereq
CheckConflictAgainstOHWithDetail -ph ./
```

9.Check whether active executables are running:

```
- go to patch folder.
cd 27734982

[27734982]$ $ORACLE_HOME/OPatch/opatch prereq CheckActiveFilesAndExecutables
-ph ./
```

10.Opatch command using different inventory location:

```
$ORACLE_HOME/OPatch/opatch lsinventory -invPtrLoc /etc/orainv/orainventory
```

Oracle auditing related commands

This articles contains useful command for both traditional and unified auditing .

1. How to enable auditing:(traditional)

```
-- Auditing is disabled, when audit_trail is set to NONE

SQL> show parameter audit_trail
NAME          TYPE          VALUE
-----        -----        -----
audit_trail    string       NONE

- Either set audit_trail to DB or DB,EXTENDED.

alter system set audit_trail=db scope=spfile;
(or)
alter system set audit_trail=db, extended scope=spfile;

-- Restart the database.

shutdown immediate;
startup;

SQL> show parameter audit_trail
NAME          TYPE          VALUE
-----        -----        -----
audit_trail    string       DB
```

2. statement level auditing:

```
-- Shows the list of statements that can be audited

select * from STMT_AUDIT_OPTION_MAP;

-- Enable statement level auditing:

audit table by DBACCLASS.

audit table by DBACCLASS whenever successful;

audit role by DBACCLASS;

-- To disable auditing:

noaudit table by DBACCLASS;

-- find statements audited in the database:
col user_name for a12 heading "User name"
col audit_option format a30 heading "Audit Option"
set pages 1000
prompt
prompt System auditing options across the system and by user
select user_name,audit_option,success,failure from sys.dba_stmt_audit_opts
order by user_name, proxy_name, audit_option
/
```

3. object level auditing:

```
audit insert,update on DBACLASS.EMP by MANAGER;
AUDIT delete on DBACLASS.EMP;

-- disable auditing:
noaudit insert,update on DBACLASS.EMP by MANAGER;
noAUDIT delete on DBACLASS.EMP by MANAGER;

-- Audit SELECT/DML activites done by an user(DBACLASS):
audit select table,insert table,update table,delete table by DBACLASS by
access;
audit execute procedure by dbaclass by access;
audit all by dbaclass by access;
```

4. Privilege level auditing:

```
-- Enable privilege auditing:

audit drop any table ;
audit create table;
audit drop user;

-- Find privileges audited in the database:
col user_name for a12 heading "User name"
col privilege for a30 heading "Privilege"
set pages 1000
prompt
prompt System Privileges audited across system
select user_name,privilege,success,failure from dba_priv_audit_opts
order by user_name, proxy_name, privilege
/
```

5. Find audit records of a user:

```
col user_name for a12 heading "User name"
col timest format a13
col userid format a8 trunc
col obn format a10 trunc
col name format a13 trunc
col object_name format a10
col object_type format a6
col priv_used format a15 trunc
set verify off
set pages 1000
SET PAGESIZE 200
SET LINES 299
select username userid, to_char(timestamp,'dd-mon hh24:mi') timest ,
action_name acname, priv_used, obj_name obn, ses_actions
from sys.dba_audit_trail
```

```
where timestamp>sysdate-&HOURS*(1/24) and username='&USER_NAME'  
order by timestamp  
/
```

6. Enable auditing for sys user:

```
SQL>ALTER SYSTEM SET audit_sys_operations=true SCOPE=spfile;  
  
SQL> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE  
SQL> STARTUP  
SQL> show parameter audit_sys_operations  
  
NAME TYPE VALUE  
-----  
--  
audit_sys_operations boolean TRUE
```

7. Enable pure unified auditing:

For more info on unified auditing refer -> [Unified auditing in oracle 12c](#)

```
-- False means mixed auditing;  
SELECT value FROM v$option WHERE parameter = 'Unified Auditing';  
VALUE  
-----  
FALSE  
  
-- relink the library as mentioned.  
shutdown immediate;  
  
cd $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/lib  
make -f ins_rdbms.mk unaiaud_on ioracle  
  
startup  
  
SELECT value FROM v$option WHERE parameter = 'Unified Auditing';  
VALUE  
-----  
TRUE
```

8. View unified audit policies present in db:

```
-- False means mixed auditing;  
SELECT value FROM v$option WHERE parameter = 'Unified Auditing';  
VALUE  
-----  
FALSE  
  
-- relink the library as mentioned.  
shutdown immediate;
```

```

cd $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/lib
make -f ins_rdbms.mk unaiaud_on ioracle

startup

SELECT value FROM v$option WHERE parameter = 'Unified Auditing';
VALUE
-----
TRUE

```

9. View unified audit records:

```

- Unified report for last 1 hour:
set lines 299
col SQL_TEXT for a23
col action_name for a18
col UNIFIED_AUDIT_POLICIES for a23
select action_name,SQL_TEXT,UNIFIED_AUDIT_POLICIES ,EVENT_TIMESTAMP from
unified_AUDIT_trail
where EVENT_TIMESTAMP > sysdate -1/24

```

10. Create unified audit policy:

```

-- Create audit policy with audit options:

create audit policy test_case2
ACTIONS CREATE TABLE,
INSERT ON classdba.EMP_TAB,
TRUNCATE TABLE,
select on classdba.PROD_TAB;

select POLICY_NAME,audit_option,AUDIT_CONDITION,OBJECT_SCHEMA,OBJECT_NAME
FROM
AUDIT_UNIFIED_POLICIES where POLICY_NAME='TEST_CASE2';

-- Enable policy:

audit policy TEST_CASE2;

select distinct policy_name from AUDIT_UNIFIED_ENABLED_POLICIES where
policy_name='TEST_CASE2';

```

11 . Exclude particular user from audit policy:

```

SQL> noaudit policy TEST_CASE2;
Noaudit succeeded.

SQL> audit policy TEST_CASE2 except stcdba;
Audit succeeded.

```

```

SQL> select USER_NAME, POLICY_NAME, ENABLED_OPT from
AUDIT_UNIFIED_ENABLED_POLICIES where POLICY_NAME='TEST_CASE2';

USER_NAME      POLICY_NAME    ENABLED_OPT
-----  -----
CLASSDBA        TEST_CASE2    EXCEPT

```

12. Purge audit table using dbms package:

```

-- Move aud$ table to new tablespace if present under SYSTEM tablespace:

select owner,segment_name,segment_type,tablespace_name,bytes/1024/1024 from
dba_segments where segment_name='AUD$';

OWNER          SEGMENT_NAME  SEGMENT_TYPE          TABLESPACE_NAME
BYTES/1024/1024
-----
SYS            AUD$          TABLE                SYSTEM
176

```

```

SQL>
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION(audit_trail_type =>
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD,
audit_trail_location_value => 'TS_AUDIT');
END;
/

```

```

SQL>

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.


```

```

-- Initialise cleanup:


```

```

SQL>
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.init_cleanup(
    audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL,
    default_cleanup_interval => 12 /* hours */);
END;
/

```

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.


```

```

-- set archive duration:


```

```

BEGIN

```

```

DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.set_last_archive_timestamp(
    audit_trail_type => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD,
    last_archive_time => SYSTIMESTAMP-30);
END;
/

-- Run the purge job:

BEGIN
    DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.clean_audit_trail(
        audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD,
        use_last_arch_timestamp => TRUE);
END;
/

```

RMAN commands

In this article we have listed the most useful RMAN commands .

1. Take full backup(incremental level 0 of the database)

```

rman target /
configure backup optimization on;
configure controlfile autobackup on;
configure controlfile autobackup format for device type disk to
'./backup/fullbackup/%F';
configure maxsetsize to unlimited;
configure device type disk parallelism 4;

run
{
allocate channel c1 type disk format './backup/fullbackup/%I-%Y%M%D-%U'
maxpiecesize 3G;
allocate channel c2 type disk format './backup/fullbackup/%I-%Y%M%D-%U'
maxpiecesize 3G;
allocate channel c3 type disk format './backup/fullbackup/%I-%Y%M%D-%U'
maxpiecesize 3G;
allocate channel c4 type disk format './backup/fullbackup/%I-%Y%M%D-%U'
maxpiecesize 3G
backup as compressed backupset incremental level 0 check logical database
plus archivelog;
release channel c1 ;
release channel c2 ;
release channel c3 ;
release channel c4 ;

```

```
}
```

2. Take incremental backup:

```
rman target /  
set echo on;  
configure backup optimization on;  
configure controlfile autobackup on;  
configure controlfile autobackup format for device type disk to  
'/backup/fullbackup/%F';  
configure maxsetsize to unlimited;  
configure device type disk parallelism 4;  
  
run  
{  
allocate channel c1 type disk format '/backup/fullbackup/%I-%Y%M%D-%U'  
maxpiecesize 3G;  
allocate channel c2 type disk format '/backup/fullbackup/%I-%Y%M%D-%U'  
maxpiecesize 3G;  
allocate channel c3 type disk format '/backup/fullbackup/%I-%Y%M%D-%U'  
maxpiecesize 3G;  
allocate channel c4 type disk format '/backup/fullbackup/%I-%Y%M%D-%U'  
maxpiecesize 3G;  
backup as compressed backupset incremental level 1 check logical database  
plus archivelog;  
release channel c1 ;  
release channel c2 ;  
release channel c3 ;  
release channel c4 ;  
}
```

3. Take archive log backup:

```
rman target /  
set echo on;  
configure backup optimization on;  
configure controlfile autobackup on;  
configure controlfile autobackup format for device type disk to  
'/backup/fullbackup/%F';  
configure maxsetsize to unlimited;  
configure device type disk parallelism 4;  
  
run  
{  
allocate channel c1 type disk format '/backup/fullbackup/%I-%Y%M%D-%U'  
maxpiecesize 3G;  
allocate channel c2 type disk format '/backup/fullbackup/%I-%Y%M%D-%U'  
maxpiecesize 3G;  
allocate channel c3 type disk format '/backup/fullbackup/%I-%Y%M%D-%U'  
maxpiecesize 3G;  
allocate channel c4 type disk format '/backup/fullbackup/%I-%Y%M%D-%U'  
maxpiecesize 3G
```

```
backup archivelog all FILESPERSET=4;
delete noprompt archivelog all completed before 'SYSDATE-3';
release channel c1 ;
release channel c2 ;
release channel c3 ;
release channel c4 ;
}
```

4. Delete old archivelogs(without taking backup)

```
rman target /
DELETE noprompt force ARCHIVELOG ALL COMPLETED BEFORE 'sysdate-1';
CROSSCHECK ARCHIVELOG ALL;
DELETE EXPIRED ARCHIVELOG ALL;
```

5. Apply archivelog policy on standby database:

```
RMAN> configure archivelog deletion policy to applied on standby;
```

6. backup/restore archivelogs between specific sequence:

```
-- In standalone:
RMAN>backup format '/export/dump/%d_%s_%p_%c_%t.arc.rman' archivelog from
sequence 100 until sequence 105;
```

```
-- In rac for particular thread:
```

```
RMAN>backup format '/export/dump/%d_%s_%p_%c_%t.arc.rman' archivelog from
sequence 100 until sequence 102 thread 2;
```

```
-- List and restore:
```

```
RMAN> list archivelog sequence between 10 and 20 ;
```

```
RMAN> restore archivelog sequence between 10 and 20 ;
```

7 . backup tablespace or datafile backup:

```
RMAN> backup tablespace users to destination '/filedb/backp/database';
```

```
RMAN> BACKUP DATAFILE '/u01/apporacle/users01.dbf' to destination
'/filedb/backp/database';
```

```
-- backup to default location:
```

```
RMAN> BACKUP DATAFILE '/u01/apporacle/users01.dbf';
```

8. Enable block change tracking:

```

SQL> select name from v$database;

NAME
-----
TESTDB

SQL> select filename,status from v$block_change_tracking;

FILENAME
-----
---
STATUS
-----
DISABLED

SQL> alter database enable block change tracking using file
'./export/home/oracle/RMAN/TESTDB/TRACKING_FILE/block_change_TESTDB.log';

Database altered.

```

9. View and modify rman configuration details:

```

RMAN>show configuration
RMAN configuration parameters are:
CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO RECOVERY WINDOW OF 3 DAYS;
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION ON;
CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO DISK; # default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP FORMAT FOR DEVICE TYPE SBT_TAPE TO '%F'; #
default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP FORMAT FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO '%F'; #
default
CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE 'SBT_TAPE' PARALLELISM 2 BACKUP TYPE TO COMPRESSED
BACKUPSET;
CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 1 BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET; # default
CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE SBT_TAPE TO 1; # default
CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 1; # default
CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE SBT_TAPE TO 1; # default
CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 1; # default
CONFIGURE CHANNEL DEVICE TYPE 'SBT_TAPE' PARMs
'SBT_LIBRARY=mylibrary.disksbt,ENV=(BACKUP_PARAM=value)';
CONFIGURE MAXSETSIZE TO UNLIMITED; # default
CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION FOR DATABASE OFF; # default
CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM 'AES128'; # default
CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO NONE; # default
CONFIGURE SNAPSHOT CONTROLFILE NAME TO '/disk1/oracle/dbs/snapcf_ev.f'; #
default

-- Modify configuration:

RMAN>CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE sbt PARALLELISM 2;

RMAN>CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO RECOVERY WINDOW OF 2 DAYS;

```

```
RMAN>CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION FOR DATABASE ON;
```

11. Monitor rman backup:

```
alter session set nls_date_format='dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss';

set lines 180
col TIME_TAKEN_DISPLAY format a30
col OUTPUT_BYTES_DISPLAY format a30
col status format a10
col OUTPUT_DEVICE_TYPE format a15
select
start_time,end_time,output_device_type,status,input_type,output_bytes_display
, time_taken_display
from V$RMAN_BACKUP_JOB_DETAILS
order by start_time asc;

SELECT START_TIME, SOFAR, TOTALWORK, round(TIME_REMAINING/60,2)
"TIME_REMAINING(mins)", ROUND(SOFAR/TOTALWORK*100,2) "%COMPLETE" FROM
GV$SESSION_LONGOPS
WHERE OPNAME LIKE 'RMAN%' AND TOTALWORK != 0 AND OPNAME LIKE '%aggregate%'
AND SOFAR <> TOTALWORK;
```

12.Monitor rman restore throughput:

```
set linesize 126
column Pct_Complete format 99.99
column client_info format a25
column sid format 999
column MB_PER_S format 999.99
select s.client_info,
l.sid,
l.serial#,
l.sofar,
l.totalwork,
round (l.sofar / l.totalwork*100,2) "Pct_Complete",
aio.MB_PER_S,
aio.LONG_WAIT_PCT
from v$session_longops l,
v$session s,
(select sid,
serial,
100* sum (long_waits) / sum (io_count) as "LONG_WAIT_PCT",
sum (effective_bytes_per_second)/1024/1024 as "MB_PER_S"
from v$backup_async_io
group by sid, serial) aio
where aio.sid = s.sid
and aio.serial = s.serial#
and l.opname like 'RMAN%'
```

```
and l.opname not like '%aggregate%'  
and l.totalwork != 0  
and l.sofar <> l.totalwork  
and s.sid = l.sid  
and s.serial# = l.serial#  
order by 1;
```

13. RMAN CHECKSYNTAX command:

RMAN CHECKSYNTAX:

check the syntax of RMAN commands interactively without actually executing the commands. Use the command-line argument CHECKSYNTAX to start the RMAN client in a mode in which it only parses the commands

```
$ rman checksyntax  
  
Recovery Manager: Release 12.1.0.2.0 - Production on Sun Jan 29 12:04:24 2017  
  
Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.  
  
RMAN> backup database;  
  
The command has no syntax errors
```

14. List command in rman:

```
RMAN> list backup of database summary;  
RMAN> LIST BACKUP OF DATAFILE 1;  
RMAN>LIST BACKUP OF TABLESPACE DATA;  
RMAN>LIST BACKUP OF ARCHIVELOG ALL;  
RMAN>LIST BACKUP OF CONTROLFILE;  
RMAN>LIST INCARNATION;
```

Statistics gathering commands in oracle

This article contains all the useful gather statistics related commands.

1. Gather dictionary stats:

```
-- It gathers statistics for dictionary schemas 'SYS', 'SYSTEM' and other  
internal schemas.  
  
EXEC DBMS_STATS.gather_dictionary_stats;
```

2. Gather fixed object stats:

```
--- Fixed object means gv$ or v$views
```

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS;
```

3. Gather full database stats:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.gather_database_stats;

-- With estimate_percent to 15 percent or any other value , if the db size
very huge.

EXEC DBMS_STATS.gather_database_stats(estimate_percent => 15);
EXEC DBMS_STATS.gather_database_stats(estimate_percent => 15, cascade =>
TRUE);

-- With auto sample size and parallel degree

EXEC DBMS_STATS.gather_database_stats(estimate_percent =>
DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE,degree => 8);
```

4. Gather schema statistics:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.gather_schema_stats('DBACLSS');

EXEC DBMS_STATS.gather_schema_stats('DBACCLASS', estimate_percent => 25);

EXEC DBMS_STATS.gather_schema_stats('DBACCLASS', estimate_percent => 100,
cascade => TRUE);

-- STATS WITH AUTO ESTIMATION and degree 8

exec dbms_stats.gather_schema_stats( ownname => 'DBACCLASS',method_opt => 'FOR
ALL COLUMNS SIZE 1',
granularity => 'ALL', degree => 8, cascade => TRUE,
estimate_percent=>dbms_stats.auto_sample_size);
```

5. Gather table statistics:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.gather_table_stats('DBACCLASS', 'EMP');
EXEC DBMS_STATS.gather_table_stats('DBACCLASS', 'EMP', estimate_percent =>
15);
EXEC DBMS_STATS.gather_table_stats('DBACCLASS', 'EMP', estimate_percent => 15,
cascade => TRUE);

exec DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS  (ownname => 'DBACCLASS' , tabname =>
'EMP',cascade => true,
method_opt=>'for all indexed columns size 1', granularity => 'ALL', degree =>
8);

exec DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS (ownname => 'DBACCLASS' , tabname => 'EMP',
cascade => true, method_opt=>'FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE 1', granularity => 'ALL',
degree => 8);
```

6. Gather stats for single partition of a table:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS (
ownname => 'SCOTT',
tabname => 'TEST', --- TABLE NAME
partname => 'TEST_JAN2016' --- PARTITION NAME
method_opt=>'for all indexed columns size 1',
GRANULARITY => 'APPROX_GLOBAL AND PARTITION',
degree => 8);
END;
/
```

7. Lock/unlock statistics:

```
-- Lock stats of a schema:
EXEC DBMS_STATS.lock_schema_stats('DBACLASS');

-- Lock stats of a table:
EXEC DBMS_STATS.lock_table_stats('DBACLASS', 'EMP');

-- Lock stats of a partition:
EXEC DBMS_STATS.lock_partition_stats('DBACLASS', 'EMP', 'EMP');

-- unlock stats of a schema:

EXEC DBMS_STATS.unlock_schema_stats('DBACLASS');
-- unlock stats of a table:

EXEC DBMS_STATS.unlock_table_stats('DBACLASS', 'DBACLASS');
--unlock stats of a partition:

EXEC DBMS_STATS.unlock_partition_stats('DBACLASS', 'EMP', 'TEST_JAN2016');

--- check stats status:

SELECT stattype_locked FROM dba_tab_statistics WHERE table_name = 'TEST' and
owner = 'SCOTT';
```

8 . Delete statistics:

```
-- Delete complete db statistics:
EXEC DBMS_STATS.delete_database_stats;

-- Delete schema statistics:
EXEC DBMS_STATS.delete_schema_stats('DBACLASS');

-- Delete table statistics:
EXEC DBMS_STATS.delete_table_stats('DBACLASS', 'EMP');

-- Delete column statistics:
```

```

EXEC DBMS_STATS.delete_column_stats('DBACLASS', 'EMP', 'EMPNO');

-- Delete index statistics:

EXEC DBMS_STATS.delete_index_stats('DBACLASS', 'EMP_PK');

-- Delete dictionary statistics:
EXEC DBMS_STATS.delete_dictionary_stats;

-- Delete fixed object statistics:

exec dbms_stats.delete_fixed_objects_stats;

-- Delete system statistics:

exec dbms_stats.delete_system_stats('STAT_TAB');

```

8. Setting statistics preference:

```

-- View preference details for the database:

SELECT dbms_stats.get_prefs('PUBLISH') EST_PCT FROM dual;

-- View Publish preference for table

-- View Publish preference for schema:

select dbms_stats.get_prefs('PUBLISH', 'SCOTT') from dual

-- View preference details for table

select
dbms_stats.get_prefs(ownname=>'DBACLASS',tabname=>'EMP',pname=>'PUBLISH')
FROM DUAL;
select
DBMS_STATS.get_prefs(ownname=>'DBACLASS',tabname=>'EMP',pname=>'INCREMENTAL')
FROM DUAL;
select
DBMS_STATS.get_prefs(ownname=>'DBACLASS',tabname=>'EMP',pname=>'GRANULARITY')
FROM DUAL;
select
DBMS_STATS.get_prefs(ownname=>'DBACLASS',tabname=>'EMP',pname=>'STALE_PERCENT')
FROM DUAL;
select
DBMS_STATS.get_prefs(ownname=>'DBACLASS',tabname=>'EMP',pname=>'ESTIMATE_PERCENT')
FROM DUAL;
select
DBMS_STATS.get_prefs(ownname=>'DBACLASS',tabname=>'EMP',pname=>'DEGREE')
FROM DUAL;

-- Set table preferences

```

```

exec dbms_stats.set_table_prefs('DBACLASS','EMP','PUBLISH','FALSE');
exec dbms_stats.set_table_prefs('DBACLASS','EMP','ESTIMATE_PERCENT','20');
exec dbms_stats.set_table_prefs('DBACLASS','EMP','DEGREE','8');

-- Set schema preferences:

exec dbms_stats.SET_SCHEMA_PREFS('DBATEST','PUBLISH','FALSE');
exec dbms_stats.SET_SCHEMA_PREFS('DBATEST','ESTIMATE_PERCENT','20');
exec dbms_stats.SET_SCHEMA_PREFS('DBATEST','CASCADE','TRUE');

-- Set database preference:

exec dbms_stats.set_database_prefs('PUBLISH', 'TRUE');
exec dbms_stats.set_database_prefs('DEGREE', '16');

-- Set global preference:

exec dbms_stats.set_global_prefs('PUBLISH', 'TRUE');
exec dbms_stats.set_global_prefs('DEGREE', '16');

```

9 . Deleting preferences :

```

-- Deleting schema preference:

exec dbms_stats.delete_schema_prefs('DBACLASS', 'DEGREE');
exec dbms_stats.delete_schema_prefs('DBACLASS', 'CASCADE');

-- Delete database preference:
exec dbms_stats.delete_database_prefs('ESTIMATE_PERCENT', FALSE);
exec dbms_stats.delete_database_prefs('DEGREE', FALSE);

```

10 . Publish pending statistics:

```

-- For schema DBACLASS
exec dbms_stats.publish_pending_stats('DBACLASS',null);

-- For table DBACLASS.EMP
EXEC DBMS_STATS.PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS ('DBACLASS','EMP');

```

11. Delete pending statistics:

```
-- for table DBACLASS.EMP  
exec dbms_stats.delete_pending_stats('DBACLASS', 'EMP');  
  
-- For schema DBACLASS  
exec dbms_stats.delete_pending_stats('DBACLASS', null);
```

12. Upgrade stats table:

----- If we are importing stats table from higher version to lower version, then before importing in the database, we need to upgrade the stats table.

```
EXECUTE DBMS_STATS.UPGRADE_STAT_TABLE(OWNNAME =>'RAJ', STATTAB =>'STAT_TEST');
```

13. View/modify statistics retention period:

```
-- View current stats retention  
  
select dbms_stats.get_stats_history_retention from dual;  
  
-- Modify the stats retention  
  
exec DBMS_STATS.ALTER_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION(60);
```

14. create stats table:

```
--- Create staging table to store the statistics data  
  
exec dbms_stats.create_stat_table(ownname => 'SCOTT', stattab =>  
'STAT_BACKUP',tblspace=>'USERS');
```

15. Export stats data:

```
-- Export full database stats to a table SCOTT.STAT_BACKUP  
  
exec dbms_stats.export_database_stats(statown => 'SCOTT'  
,stattab=>'STAT_BACKUP');  
  
-- Export stats for table DBACLASS.EMP to a stats table SCOTT.STAT_BACKUP  
  
exec dbms_stats.export_table_stats(ownname=>'DBACLASS', tablename=>'EMP',  
statown =>'SCOTT',stattab=>'STAT_BACKUP', cascade=>true);  
  
-- Export stats for schema DBACLASS to a stats table SCOTT.STAT_BACKUP  
  
exec dbms_stats.export_schema_stats(ownname=>'DBACLASS', statown =>'SCOTT' ,  
stattab=>'STAT_BACKUP');  
  
-- Export fixed object stats to table SCOTT.STAT_BACKUP
```

```

exec dbms_stats.export_fixed_objects_stats(statown => 'SCOTT'
,stattab=>'STAT_BACKUP');

-- Export dictionary stats to table SCOTT.STAT_BACKUP

exec dbms_stats.export_dictionary_stats(statown => 'SCOTT'
,stattab=>'STAT_BACKUP');

-- Export stats for index DBACLAS.EMP_UK1 to SCOTT.STAT_BACKUP table

exec dbms_stats.export_index_stats(ownname=>'DBACLASS', indname=>'EMP_UK1',
statown =>'SCOTT',stattab=>'STAT_BACKUP');


```

16. Import stats table data:

```

-- Import full database stats from stats table SCOTT.STAT_BACKUP

exec dbms_stats.import_database_stats(statown => 'SCOTT'
,stattab=>'STAT_BACKUP');

-- Import stats for table DBACLASS.EMP from stats table SCOTT.STAT_BACKUP

exec dbms_stats.import_table_stats(ownname=>'DBACLASS', tabname=>'EMP',
statown =>'SCOTT',stattab=>'STAT_BACKUP', cascade=>true);

-- Import stats for schema DBACLASS from stats table SCOTT.STAT_BACKUP

exec dbms_stats.import_schema_stats(ownname=>'DBACLASS', statown =>'SCOTT' ,
stattab=>'STAT_BACKUP');

-- Import fixed object stats from stats table SCOTT.STAT_BACKUP

exec dbms_stats.import_fixed_objects_stats(statown => 'SCOTT'
,stattab=>'STAT_BACKUP');

-- Import dictionary stats from table SCOTT.STAT_BACKUP

exec dbms_stats.import_dictionary_stats(statown => 'SCOTT'
,stattab=>'STAT_BACKUP');

-- Import stats for index DBACLAS.EMP_UK1 from SCOTT.STAT_BACKUP table

exec dbms_stats.import_index_stats(ownname=>'DBACLASS', indname=>'EMP_UK1',
statown =>'SCOTT',stattab=>'STAT_BACKUP');

```

17 . Few stats related sql queries:

```

-- Check stale stats for table:

select owner,table_name,STALE_STATS from dba_tab_statistics where
owner='&SCHEMA_NAME' and table_name='&TABLE_NAME';

```

```

--Check stale stats for index:

select owner,INDEX_NAME,TABLE_NAME from DBA_IND_STATISTICS where
owner='&SCHEMA_NAME' and index_name='&INDEX_NAME';

-- For getting history of TABLE statistics
setlines 200
col owner for a12
col table_name for a21
select owner,TABLE_NAME,STATS_UPDATE_TIME from dba_tab_stats_history where
table_name='&TABLE_NAME';

-- Space used to store statistic data in SYSAUX tablespace:

SQL> select occupant_desc, space_usage_kbytes from v$sysaux_occupants where
OCCUPANT_DESC like '%Statistics%';

-- Check whether table stats locked or not:

select owner, table_name, stattype_locked from dba_tab_statistics where
stattype_locked is not null and owner not in ('SYS','SYSTEM');

```

TFACTL commands

1. Check tfactl status with version:

```
tfactl status
```

2. Check tfactl tool status:

```
tfactl toolstatus
```

3. Get config details:

```
tfactl print config
```

4. List of user having access to tfactl:

```
tfactl access lsusers
```

6. changing property of a user:

```
tfactl access promote -user oracle
```

5. Adding or removing users from access list of tfactl:

```
tfactl access add -user rpdtro  
tfactl access remove -user rdptro
```

6. change port number for tfactl:

```
tfactl set port=5001
```

NOTE – make sure to restart the tfactl after port change.

7. Stop/ start tfactl:

```
tfactl stop  
tfactl start
```

8. Enable /disable autostart of tfactl upon reboot:

```
tfactl disable  
tfactl enable
```

9. Find tfactl version with simple command:

```
tfactl version  
AHF VERSION: 20.2.0
```

10. Collect diagnostic report pass the time of incident in YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS)

```
tfactl diagcollect -all
```

11. Get notificationaddress email:

```
tfactl get notificationAddress
```

12. Change notification address email:

```
tfactl set notificationAddress=oracle:admin@dbaclass.com
```

11. Generate summary report :

```
tfactl summary  
-- Genearate complete summary overview in html  
tfactl summary -html  
  
-- Generate patching summary:  
  
tfactl summary -patch -html  
  
-- Generate asm summary  
tfactl summary -asm -html
```

12.view smtp details :

```
tfactl print smtp
```

13. Manage logs using tfactl managelogs:

```
tfactl managelogs -show usage
```

14. Purge old logs:

```
-- This is just a dry run:  
  
tfactl managelogs -purge -older 5d -dryrun  
  
-- This will actually delete the logs older than 5 days  
  
tfactl managelogs -purge -older 5d  
  
-- Delete only GI logs:  
  
tfactl managelogs -purge -gi 5d  
  
tfactl run managelogs -purge -older 5d -gi  
  
-- Delete only database logs:  
tfactl run managelogs -purge -older -5d -database
```

15. Get repository location and usage:

```
tfactl print repository
```

16. Get component details:

```
tfactl print components
```

17. Find diag collection details of tfactl:

```
tfactl print collections
```

18. Verify email/smtp configuration.

```
tfactl sendmail support@dbaclass.com
```