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Oracle ASM

(Automatic Storage Managemnet)

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Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

1. ASM (Automatic Storage Management)

오라클은 10g 부터 디스크 관리를 제공하는 ASM(automatic storage management)을 제공한다.

ASM 의 기능은 rawdevice, 가공된 파일 시스템을 사용하는 기존의 다른 Database 와 협력하여 사용되어 질수 있다. 새로운 Data 파일은 ASM 디스크, 기존의 파일 시스템을 포함하는 혼합 형태의 파일 타입을 사용할 수 있다. 여러 디스크들을 오라클이 명명하는 Diskgroup 에 묶어서 스트라이핑, 혹은 미러링된 파일 시스템을 오라클에 제공하며, 이를 ASM Filesystem 이라고 부른다.

이 파일 시스템은 오라클 외의 다른 목적으로 사용이 불가능하며, buffer 를 사용하지 않기 때문에 direct access 를 함으로써, rawdevice 처럼 성능을 높여주고, 반대로 파일시스템이 갖는 편리함과 유연성을 가지게 된다. 전통적인 파일시스템이 물리적인 블록에 논리적인 블록의 주소를 맵핑하는 hasing function 을 사용하기 때문에 function 을 위한 cpu 소비를 수반하고, disk 추가시 bit 단위의 재배포 작업을 요구하는 반면 asm filesystem 은 전체 디스크를 일정한 크기의 extents 로 분할하여 물리적인 블록에 file extents 를 맵핑한다. 이 물리적인 디스크는 diskgroup 단위로 묶어서, 관리되므로 동일 diskgroup 에 속하는 여러 디스크에 각각의 datafile 을 균등하게 분산시켜 I/O 성능에 향상을 가할 수 있다.

이러한 ASM filesystem 을 사용하기 위해 오라클에서는 별도의 ASM Instance 를 기동해야 하며, 이 instance 는 file extents 의 locating 작업을 빠르게 지원하고, disk 추가 삭제 등의 작업에 유연성을 제공해 준다. ASM filesystem 에 접근하기 위해서는 반드시 asm instance 가 기동 중이어야 하며, 한 머신에는 하나의 ASM Instance 가 여러 DB Instance 를 위해 서비스 할 수 있다.

장점 :

- file extents 가 자동 분배되므로 Online 중에 disk 추가가 간단함
(os 상에서 디스크 추가 후 asm 에 disk 를 add 하면 됨)
- I/O 가 Diskgroup 에 자동 분산됨으로, Hot spot 을 피할 수 있다.
- 파일에 대한 striping 의 크기를 적절히 설정 가능 (128kb(fine-grained) or 1MB(coarse))
- Buffer 를 거치지 않는 direct access (rawdevice 와 동일)
- ASYNC I/O 를 자동 구현
- ASM 을 통해 Software mirroring 지원 (extents mirror)
- Platform 에 상관없이 ASM 만 설치되면 구현 가능

제한 :

- 스토리지 시스템당 63 개의 disk group 만 지원

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- 스토리지 시스템당 10,000 개의 disk 지원
- ASM Disk 당 최대 4 petabyte 지원
- 스토리지 시스템당 최대 40exabyte 지원
- 각 Diskgroup 당 최대 1 백만 파일 지원
- 각 파일당 최대 2.4 terabyte 지원

2. ORACLE ASM 생성

2.1. 설치 환경

OS	Linux RHEL AS4
Kernel version	2.6.9-22.EL (ASM Library 가 지원하는 최소 Kernel Version 임)
Oracle version	EE 10.2.0.4 32Bit Single and EE 10.2.0.4 RAC

2.2. VG 생성

ASM 을 사용하기 위해서는 RAW Device 형태로 Disk 를 할당받아야 한다.

여기서는 4GB 단위로 Logical Volum Device 를 구성해서, ASM Disk 를 만들어보도록 하겠다.

```
[root@linux1 ~]# fdisk -l

Disk /dev/hda: 80.0 GB, 80060424192 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 9733 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/hda1 *          1           13       104391    83  Linux
/dev/hda2             14          1288     10241437+   83  Linux
/dev/hda3          5521          9733     33840922+   83  Linux
/dev/hda4          1289          5520     33993540    5  Extended
/dev/hda5          1289          5112     30716248+   83  Linux
/dev/hda6          5113          5520      3277228+   82  Linux swap

Partition table entries are not in disk order

Disk /dev/sda: 500.1 GB, 500107862016 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 60801 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sda1             1          1024      8225248+   83  Linux
/dev/sda2          1025         60801     480158752+    5  Extended
/dev/sda5             1025         60801     480158721   8e  Linux LVM

##### vg create #####

[root@linux1 ~]# vgcreate racVG /dev/sda5
Volume group "racVG" successfully created

##### lvcreate #####
[root@linux1 ~]# sh 1_lv_cr.sh
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 21_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 22_4G racVG
```

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```
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 23_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 24_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 25_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 26_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 27_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 28_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 29_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 30_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 31_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 32_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 33_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 34_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 35_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 36_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 37_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 38_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 39_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 40_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 41_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 42_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 43_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 44_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 45_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 46_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 47_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 48_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 49_4G racVG
lvcreate -L 4097m -n 50_4G racVG
```

2.3. ASM Library 설치

Oracle 에서 제공하는 ASM LIBRAY 를 설치합니다.

Oracleasm (ASM Libraries), oracleasm-support(ASMLib manage utilities), oracleasm (ASM Library Kernel module)

Download url : <http://www.oracle.com/technology/tech/linux/asmlib>

OS Kernel version 확인 후 kernel 버전과 동일한 버전을 설치하도록 합니다.

(**root** 사용자로 수행합니다.)

```
[root@linux1 ~]# uname -rm
2.6.9-67.ELsmp x86_64

[root@linux1 ~]# cd /data/ASM
[root@linux1 ASM]# ls -l | grep rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 oracle dba 131935 Jul 23 14:59 oracleasm-2.6.9-67.ELsmp-2.0.3-1.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 oracle dba 13942 Jul 23 14:57 oracleasm-lib-2.0.2-1.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 oracle dba 24795 Jul 23 14:57 oracleasm-support-2.0.3-1.x86_64.rpm

[root@linux1 data]# rpm -Uvh *.rpm
Preparing... ##### [100%]
1:oracleasm-support ##### [ 33%]
2:oracleasm-2.6.9-67.ELsmp##### [ 67%]
3:oracleasm-lib ##### [100%]

[root@linux1 data]# rpm -qa | grep asm
oracleasm-support-2.0.3-1
```

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oracleasm-2.0.2-1

oracleasm-2.6.9-67.ELsmp-2.0.3-1

Oracle ASM Module 을 사용하기 위해서는 반드시 configuration 을 해야합니다.

아래와 같이 asm module 을 설정합니다..

(root 사용자로 수행합니다.).

```
[root@linux1 ~]# /etc/init.d/oracleasm configure
```

Configuring the Oracle ASM library driver.

This will configure the on-boot properties of the Oracle ASM library driver. The following questions will determine whether the driver is loaded on boot and what permissions it will have. The current values will be shown in brackets ('[]'). Hitting <ENTER> without typing an answer will keep that current value. Ctrl-C will abort.

Default user to own the driver interface []: oracle

Default group to own the driver interface []: dba

Start Oracle ASM library driver on boot (y/n) [n]: y

Fix permissions of Oracle ASM disks on boot (y/n) [y]: y

Writing Oracle ASM library driver configuration: [OK]

Creating /dev/oracleasm mount point: [OK]

Loading module "oracleasm": [OK]

Mounting ASMLib driver filesystem: [OK]

Scanning system for ASM disks: [OK]

```
[root@linux1 ~]# /etc/init.d/oracleasm enable
```

Writing Oracle ASM library driver configuration: [OK]

Loading module "oracleasm": [OK]

Mounting ASMLib driver filesystem: [OK]

ASM Library & Filesystem 확인

```
[root@linux1 ~]# lsmod | grep oracleasm
```

```
oracleasm          55304  1  -> oracleasm module 확인
```

```
[root@linux1 ~]# cat /proc/filesystems | grep oracle
```

```
nodev    oracleasmfs
```

```
[root@linux1 ~]# mount | grep oracleasm
```

```
oracleasmfs on /dev/oracleasm type oracleasmfs (rw) -> asm filesystem mount 확인
```

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```
[root@linux1 ~]# df -ha | grep oracleasm  
oracleasmfs          0      0      0  -  /dev/oracleasm
```

2.4. ASM Service Control (oracleasm)

Oracleasm 명령은 ASM Service(Library Driver)를 제어하는 명령어 이다.

기본권한은 root 유저에 있으며, Disk 의 상태나 정보 확인은 oracle 유저도 가능하다.

사용가능한 옵션은 다음과 같다.

```
$ /etc/init.d/oracleasm  
Usage: /etc/init.d/oracleasm  
{start|stop|restart|enable|disable|configure|createdisk|deletedisk|querydisk|listdisks|scandisks|status}  
  
Start : Start the ASM Service  
Stop : Stop the ASM Service  
Restart : Restart the ASM Service  
Enable : Enable the ASM Service  
Disable : Disable the ASM Service  
Configure : Configuration ASM  
CreateDisk : Create an ASM Disk  
DeleteDisk : Delete an ASM Disk  
QueryDisk : Query the current status of an ASM Disk  
ListDisks : List ASM Disks  
ScanDisks : Search for ASM Disks  
Status : Print the status of ASM Service  
Renamedisk : Hidden command ( ASM Disk Label Rename)  
Force-renamedisk : Hidden command ( Using ASM Disk Label Force Rename)
```

2.4.1. ASM Service Start

```
[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm start
```

```
Loading module "oracleasm": [ OK ]
```

```
Mounting ASMLib driver filesystem: [ OK ]
```

```
Scanning system for ASM disks: [ OK ]
```

(oracleasm configure 수행시에 booting 시 자동 수행으로 설정하면 자동 시작됨)

2.4.2. ASM Service Stop

```
[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm stop
```

```
Unmounting ASMLib driver filesystem: [ OK ]
```


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Unloading module "oracleasm": [OK]

단 ASM Instance 가 기동 중일 경우 device is busy 메시지가 발생하면서, stop 되지 않는다

2.4.3. ASM Service Disable

[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm disable

Writing Oracle ASM library driver configuration: [OK]

Unmounting ASMLib driver filesystem: [OK]

Unloading module "oracleasm": [OK]

단 ASM Instance 가 기동 중일 경우 device is busy 메시지가 발생하면서, stop 되지 않는다

[+ASM] srvctl start asm -n goodus1

[+ASM] srvctl start instance -d goodus -i goodus1

PRKP-1001 : Error starting instance GOODUS1 on node goodus1

CRS-0215: Could not start resource 'ora.GOODUS.GOODUS1.inst'.

asm library driver 를 disable 한 후에 asm instance 를 start 하면, start 는 정상적으로 되지만, asm disk group 가 mount 되지 않기 때문에 DB Instance 가 정상적으로 시작되지 못한다.

2.4.4. ASM Service Enable

[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm enable

Writing Oracle ASM library driver configuration: [OK]

Loading module "oracleasm": [OK]

Mounting ASMLib driver filesystem: [OK]

만약 asm library driver 가 disable 된 상태에서 asm instance 를 시작했다면, 다시 asm library driver 를 enable 하더라도, disk group 는 mount 되지 않는다. 따라서, asm instance 를 재시작 하여야 정상적으로 disk group 를 mount 할 수 있다.

2.4.5. ASM Service Configure

[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm configure

Configuring the Oracle ASM library driver.

This will configure the on-boot properties of the Oracle ASM library driver. The following questions will determine whether the driver is loaded on boot and what permissions it will have. The current values will be shown in brackets ('[]'). Hitting <ENTER> without typing an answer will keep that current value. Ctrl-C will abort.

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Default user to own the driver interface [oracle]: **oracle**

Default group to own the driver interface [dba]: **dba**

Start Oracle ASM library driver on boot (y/n) [y]:

Fix permissions of Oracle ASM disks on boot (y/n) [y]:

Writing Oracle ASM library driver configuration: [**OK**]

Scanning system for ASM disks: [**OK**]

Oracleasm configure 를 통해 booting 시 자동 시작 여부와 default owner 등을 설정할 수 있으며, 최초 ASMLib 설치 후 수행해야 함.

2.5. ASM Disk Creation

ASM Instance 생성 후 ASM DiskGroup 를 만들기 위해서는 ASM Disk 를 사전에 생성해야 한다.

명령어 : /etc/init.d/oracleasm ASM Label Mapping 장치명

앞에서 생성한 LV 의 Block device 를 사용하게 되며, 사전에 oracle:dba 권한을 부여해야 함.

ASM DISK CREATION

```
[root@linux1 ~]# asm.sh
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL01 /dev/racVG/31_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL02 /dev/racVG/32_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL03 /dev/racVG/33_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL04 /dev/racVG/34_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL05 /dev/racVG/35_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL06 /dev/racVG/36_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL07 /dev/racVG/37_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL08 /dev/racVG/38_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL09 /dev/racVG/39_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL10 /dev/racVG/40_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL11 /dev/racVG/41_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL12 /dev/racVG/42_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL13 /dev/racVG/43_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL14 /dev/racVG/44_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL15 /dev/racVG/45_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL16 /dev/racVG/46_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL17 /dev/racVG/47_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL18 /dev/racVG/48_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL19 /dev/racVG/49_4G
/etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL20 /dev/racVG/50_4G

Marking disk "/dev/racVG/31_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/32_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/33_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/34_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/35_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/36_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/37_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/38_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/39_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/40_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/41_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/42_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/43_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/44_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/45_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/46_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
```

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```
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/47_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/48_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/49_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
Marking disk "/dev/racVG/50_4G" as an ASM disk: [ OK ]
```

ASM DISK LIST CHECK

```
[root@linux1 ~]# /etc/init.d/oracleasm listdisks
VOL01
VOL02
VOL03
... 중략 ...
VOL14
VOL15
VOL16
VOL17
```

2.6. CSS Service 생성

ASM 을 사용하기 위해서는 CSS(Cluster Synchronization Service)가 실행되어야 합니다.

(root 사용자로 실행합니다.)

```
[root@linux1 app]# /oracle/app/oracle/product/102/db/bin/localconfig add
```

```
/oracle/app/oracle/product/102/db/bin/localconfig: line 549: /etc/oracle/ocr.loc: No such file or
directory
```

```
/oracle/app/oracle/product/102/db/bin/localconfig: line 571: [: too many arguments
```

```
Successfully accumulated necessary OCR keys.
```

```
Creating OCR keys for user 'root', privgrp 'root'..
```

```
Operation successful.
```

```
Configuration for local CSS has been initialized
```

```
Adding to inittab
```

```
Startup will be queued to init within 30 seconds.
```

```
Checking the status of new Oracle init process...
```

```
Expecting the CRS daemons to be up within 600 seconds.
```

```
CSS is active on these nodes.
```

```
linux1
```

```
CSS is active on all nodes.
```

```
Oracle CSS service is installed and running under init(1M)
```

```
[root@linux1 app]# ps -ef |gre cssd
```

```
-bash: gre: command not found
```

```
[root@linux1 app]# ps -ef |grep cssd
```

```
oracle    4741      1  1 14:48 ?          00:00:00 /oracle/app/oracle/product/102/db/bin/ocssd.bin
root      5002  4395   0 14:48 pts/1    00:00:00 grep cssd
```

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

2.7. ASM instance 생성

2.7.1. DBCA를 이용한 자동생성

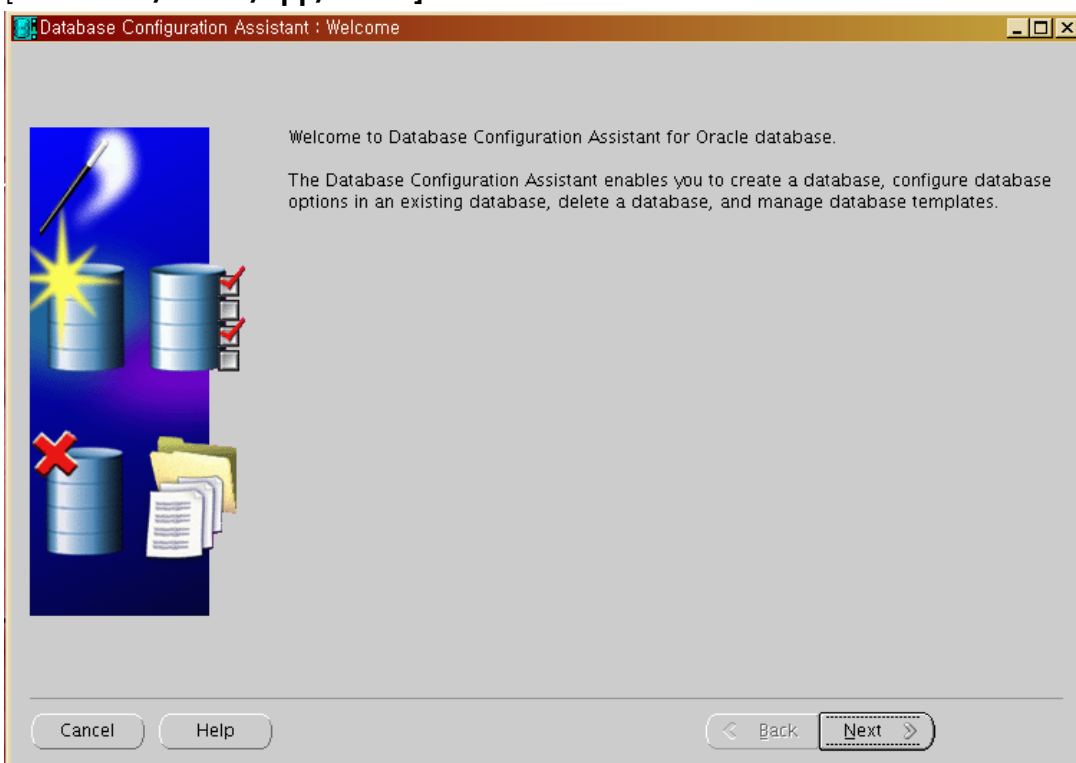
ASM Instance 는 ASM 운영에 필수적이며, runInstaller 를 이용하거나 DBCA 를 이용해서 생성이 가능하다.
ASM Instance 는 2 가지 background process 를 제공한다.

RBAL : Rebalancing 을 coordinate 하는 역할과 asm file 을 global open 하는 역할을 수행

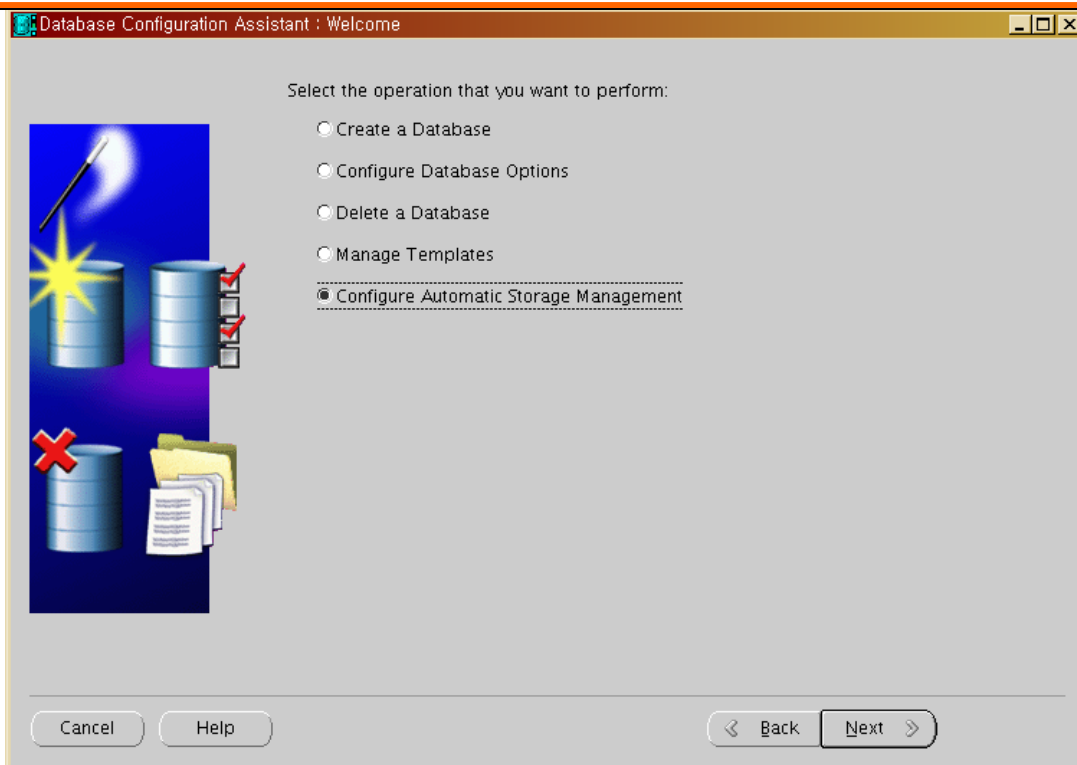
ASMB : 실질적인 rebalancing(data extent movement)과 asm instance 에 foreground process 로 접속하여 DB 와 ASM 간의 중간자 역할 수행

(oracle 사용자로 실행합니다.)

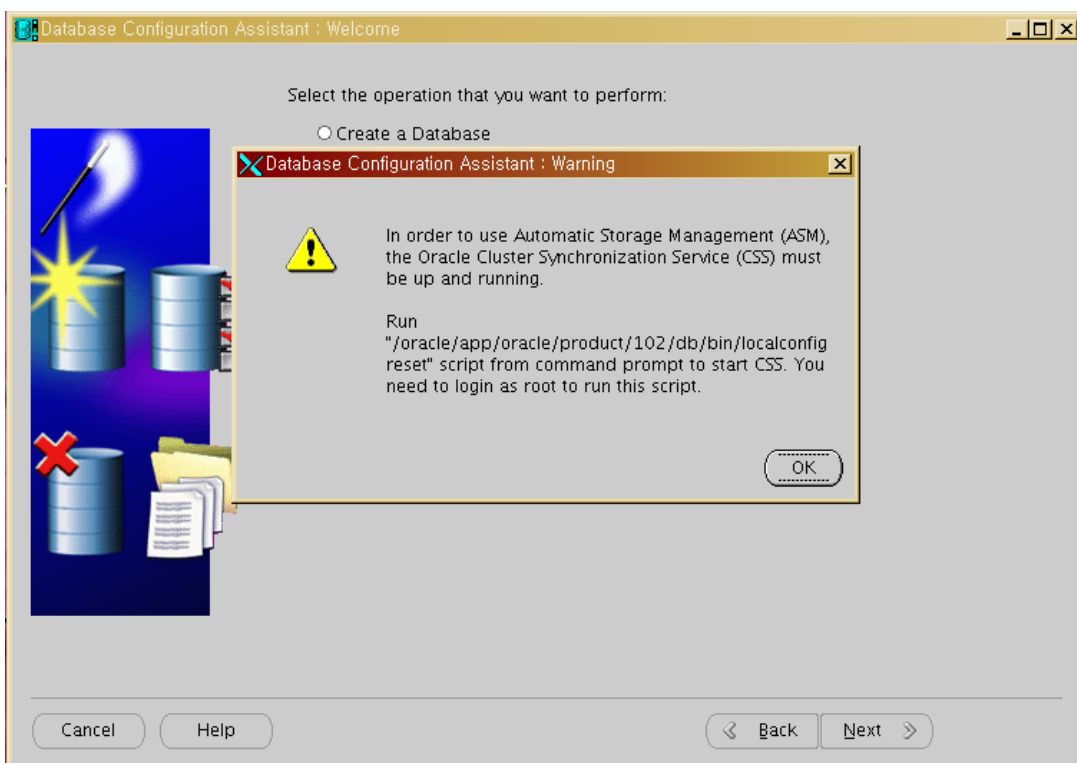
[ASMTEST:/oracle/app/oracle]dbca



Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

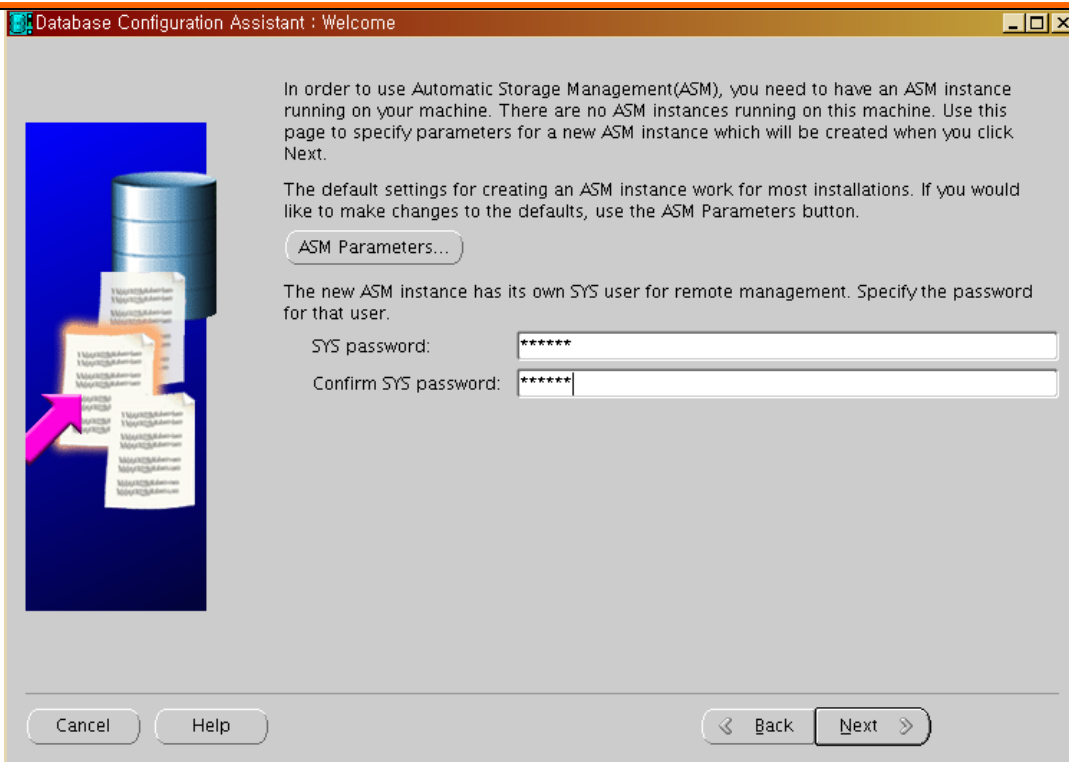


Configure Automatic Sotrage Management 를 선택합니다.



1.4 에서 CSS 서비스를 생성하지 않았을 경우 다음과 같은 경고메세지가 발생합니다.

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)



Database Configuration Assistant : Welcome

In order to use Automatic Storage Management(ASM), you need to have an ASM instance running on your machine. There are no ASM instances running on this machine. Use this page to specify parameters for a new ASM instance which will be created when you click Next.

The default settings for creating an ASM instance work for most installations. If you would like to make changes to the defaults, use the ASM Parameters button.

ASM Parameters...

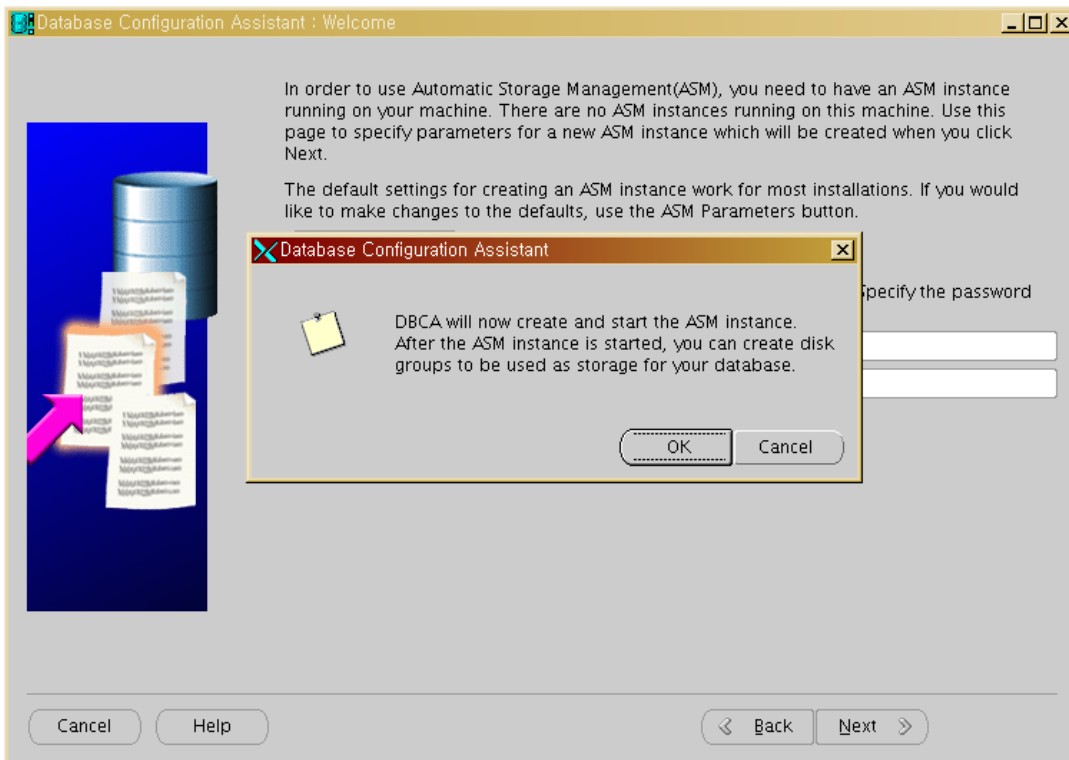
The new ASM instance has its own SYS user for remote management. Specify the password for that user.

SYS password:

Confirm SYS password:

Cancel Help < Back Next >

패스워드를 입력합니다.



Database Configuration Assistant : Welcome

In order to use Automatic Storage Management(ASM), you need to have an ASM instance running on your machine. There are no ASM instances running on this machine. Use this page to specify parameters for a new ASM instance which will be created when you click Next.

The default settings for creating an ASM instance work for most installations. If you would like to make changes to the defaults, use the ASM Parameters button.

Database Configuration Assistant

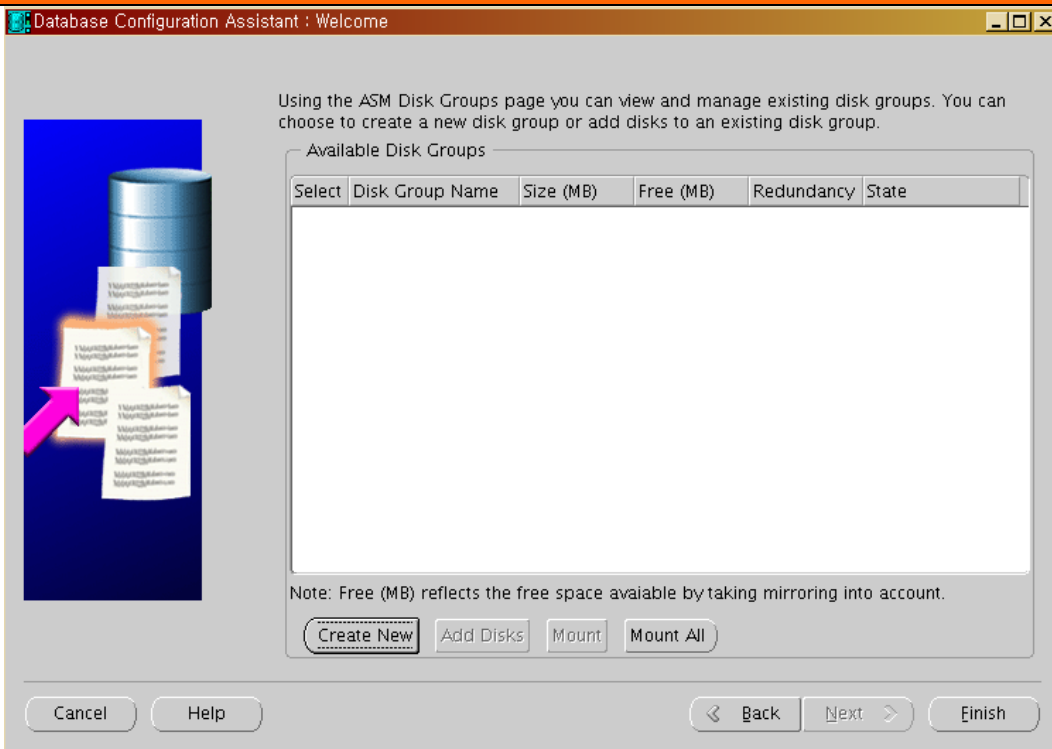
DBCA will now create and start the ASM instance. After the ASM instance is started, you can create disk groups to be used as storage for your database.

OK Cancel

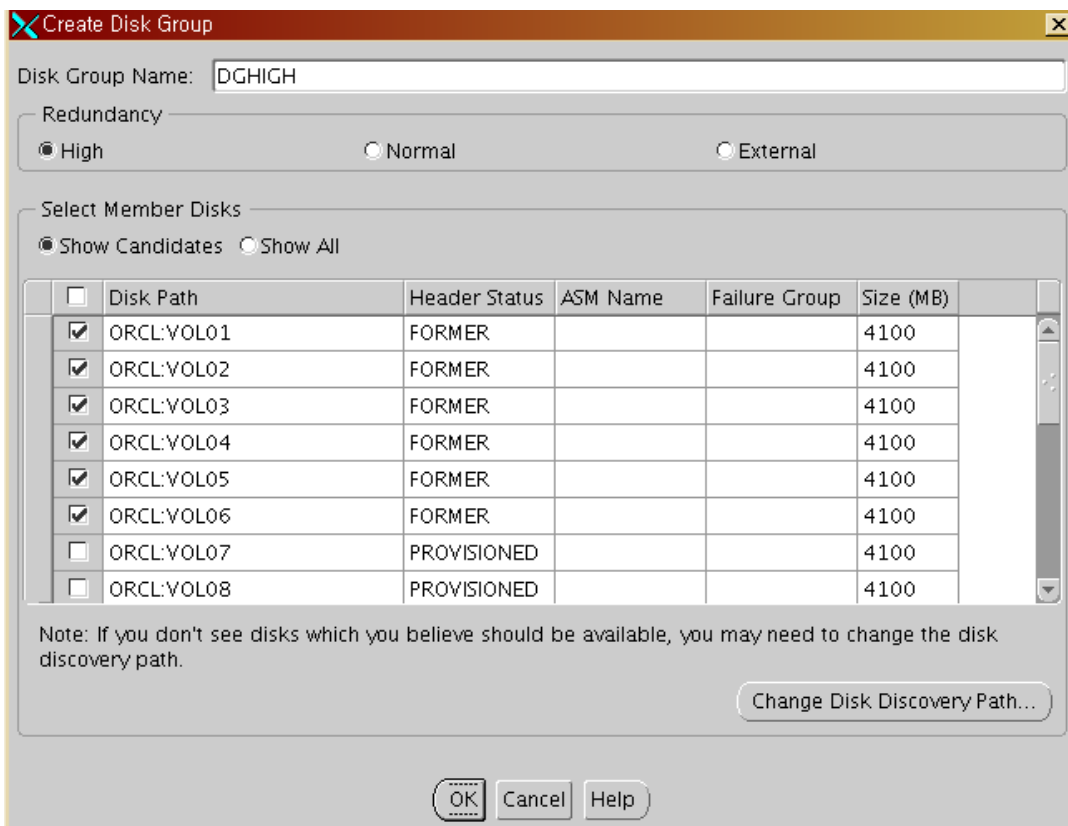
Specify the password

Cancel Help < Back Next >

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

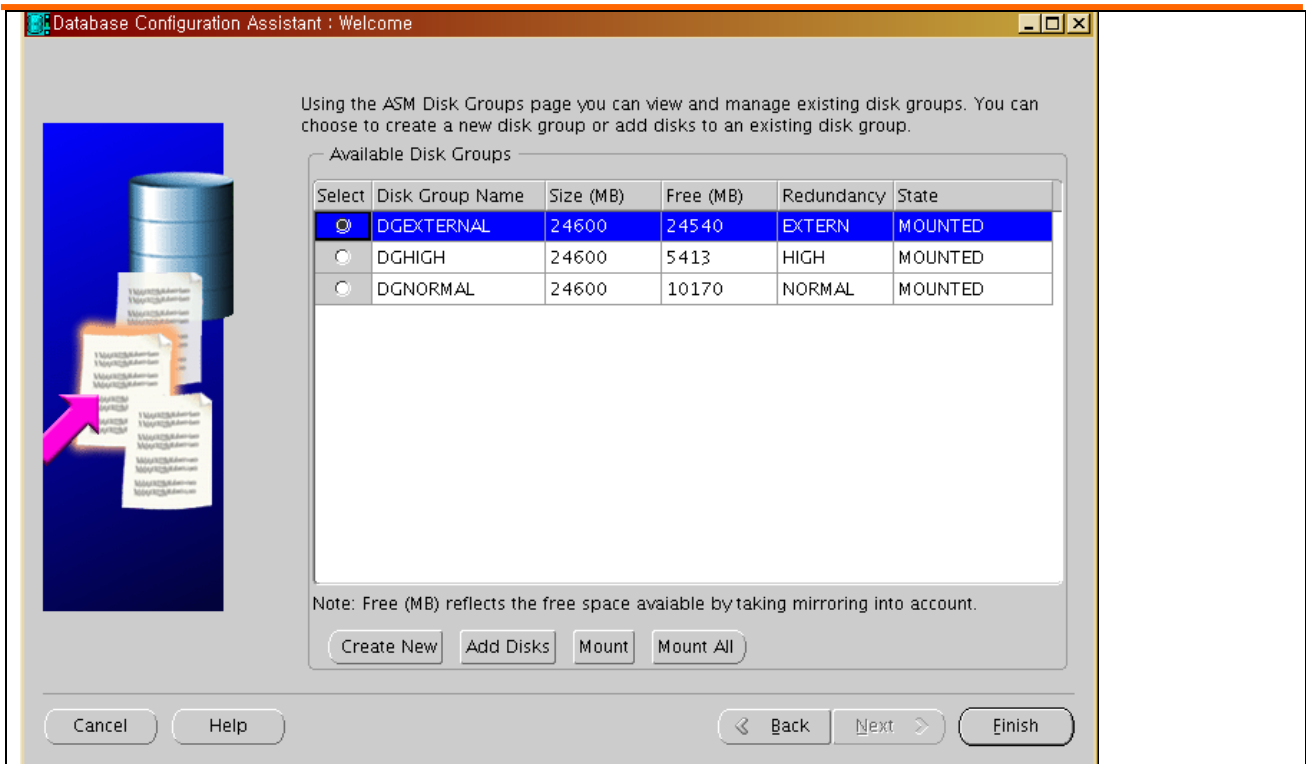


Disk group 을 생성하기 위하여 create new 버튼을 클릭합니다.

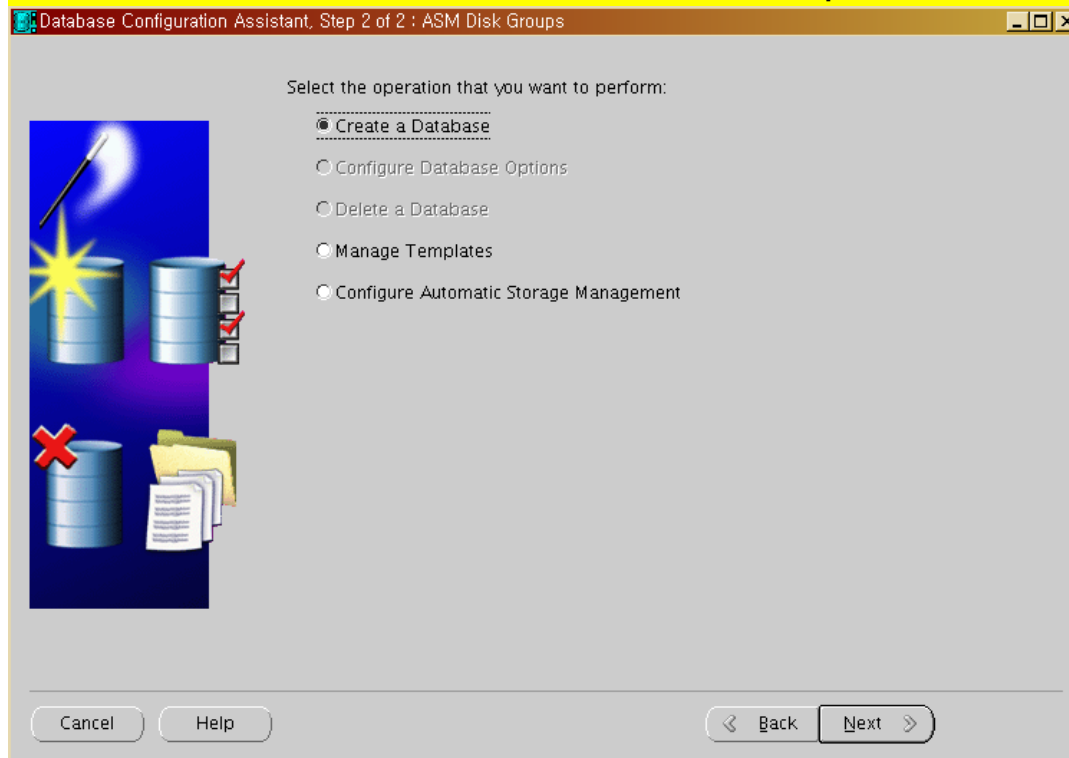


위와 동일한 방법으로 redundancy 별로 여러 개의 diskgroup 을 생성해 본다.

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)




State 상태가 mount 인 것을 확인하고 finish 를 클릭하면 다른 operation 을 선택할 수 있다.



Create a database 를 선택한다.

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

Database Configuration Assistant, Step 2 of 2 : ASM Disk Groups




Select a template from the following list to create a database:

Select	Template	Includes Datafiles
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Custom Database	No
<input type="radio"/>	Data Warehouse	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	General Purpose	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	Transaction Processing	Yes

Show Details...

Cancel Help Back Next

Database Configuration Assistant, Step 2 of 2 : ASM Disk Groups



An Oracle database is uniquely identified by a Global Database Name, typically of the form "name.domain".

Global Database Name:

A database is referenced by at least one Oracle instance which is uniquely identified from any other instance on this computer by an Oracle System Identifier (SID).

SID:

Cancel Help Back Next

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

Database Configuration Assistant, Step 2 of 2 : ASM Disk Groups

Each Oracle database may be managed centrally using the Oracle Enterprise Manager Grid Control or locally using the Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control. Choose the management option that you would like to use to manage this database.

☒ **Configure the Database with Enterprise Manager**

☐ Use Grid Control for Database Management

Management Service:

☒ **Use Database Control for Database Management**

☐ **Enable Email Notifications**

Outgoing Mail (SMTP) Server:

Email Address:

☐ **Enable Daily Backup**

Backup Start Time: ☒ AM ☐ PM

OS Username:

Password:

Cancel Help Back Next

Database Configuration Assistant, Step 2 of 2 : ASM Disk Groups

For security reasons, you must specify passwords for the following user accounts in the new database.

☒ **Use the Same Password for All Accounts**

Password:

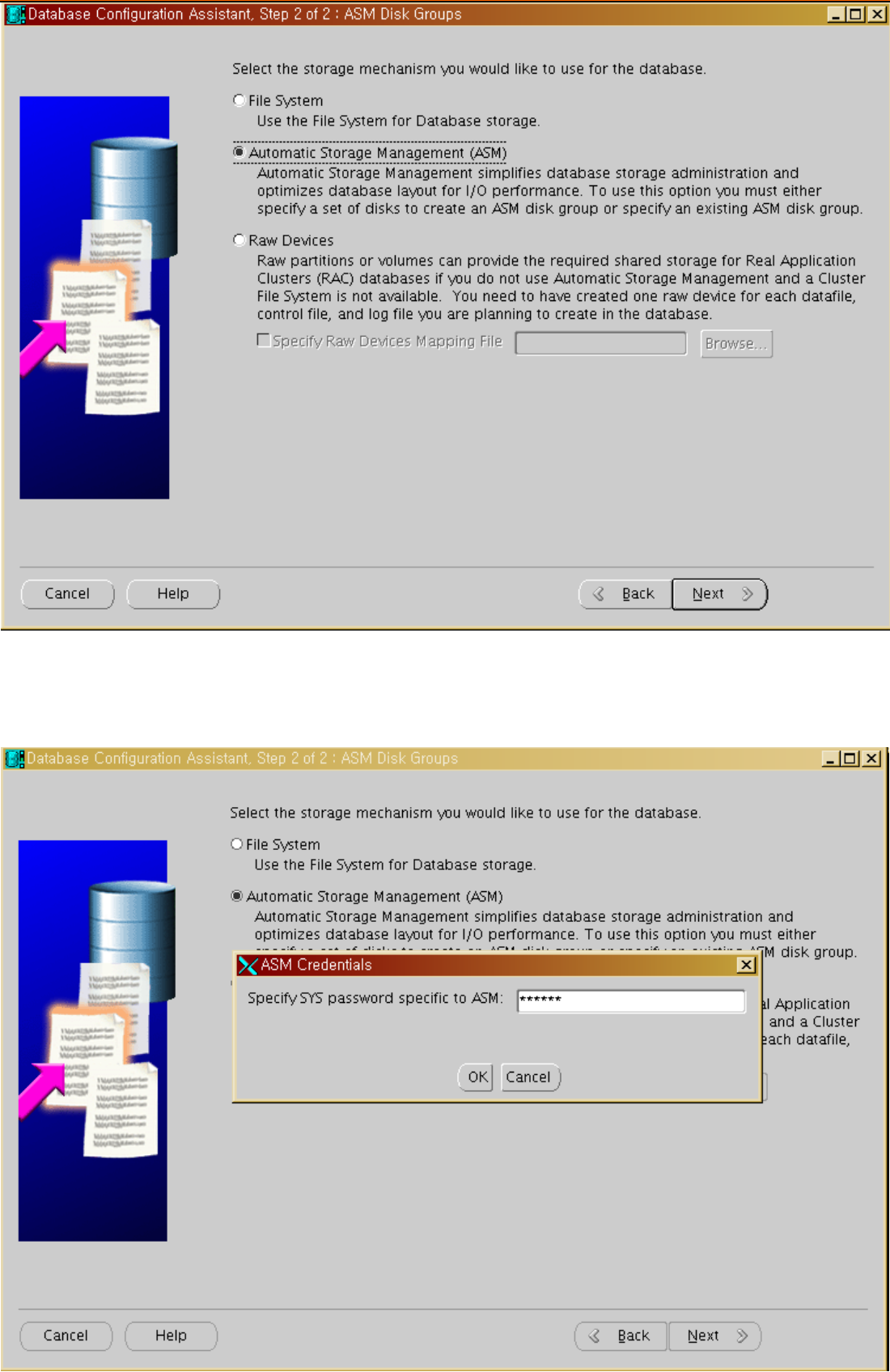
Confirm Password:

☐ **Use Different Passwords**

User Name	Password	Confirm Password
SYS		
SYSTEM		
DBSNMP		
SYSMAN		

Cancel Help Back Next

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)



Database Configuration Assistant, Step 2 of 2 : ASM Disk Groups

Select the storage mechanism you would like to use for the database.

- ☐ File System
Use the File System for Database storage.
- ☒ Automatic Storage Management (ASM)
Automatic Storage Management simplifies database storage administration and optimizes database layout for I/O performance. To use this option you must either specify a set of disks to create an ASM disk group or specify an existing ASM disk group.
- ☐ Raw Devices
Raw partitions or volumes can provide the required shared storage for Real Application Clusters (RAC) databases if you do not use Automatic Storage Management and a Cluster File System is not available. You need to have created one raw device for each datafile, control file, and log file you are planning to create in the database.
☐ Specify Raw Devices Mapping File

Cancel Help Back Next

Database Configuration Assistant, Step 2 of 2 : ASM Disk Groups

Select the storage mechanism you would like to use for the database.

- ☐ File System
Use the File System for Database storage.
- ☒ Automatic Storage Management (ASM)
Automatic Storage Management simplifies database storage administration and optimizes database layout for I/O performance. To use this option you must either specify a set of disks to create an ASM disk group or specify an existing ASM disk group.
- ☐ Raw Devices
Raw partitions or volumes can provide the required shared storage for Real Application Clusters (RAC) databases if you do not use Automatic Storage Management and a Cluster File System is not available. You need to have created one raw device for each datafile, control file, and log file you are planning to create in the database.

ASM Credentials

Specify SYS password specific to ASM:

OK Cancel

Cancel Help Back Next

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

Database Configuration Assistant, Step 6 of 13 : Storage Options

Specify locations for the Database files to be created:


☐ Use Database File Locations from Template

☐ Use Common Location for All Database Files

Database Files Location: Browse...

☒ Use Oracle-Managed Files

Database Area: Browse...

 If you want to specify different locations for any database files, pick either of the above options and use the Storage page to specify each location.

Browse 를 클릭하여 사용할 disk group 을 선택합니다.

Database Configuration Assistant, Step 6 of 13 : Storage Options

Select one or more disk groups to be used as storage for the database. You can choose to create a new disk group or add disks to an existing disk group.

Available Disk Groups

Select	Disk Group Name	Size (MB)	Free (MB)	Redundancy	State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DGEXTERNAL	24600	24540	EXTERN	MOUNTED
<input type="checkbox"/>	DGHIGH	24600	5413	HIGH	MOUNTED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DGNORMAL	24600	10170	NORMAL	MOUNTED

Note: Free (MB) reflects the free space available by taking mirroring into account.

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

Database Configuration Assistant, Step 6 of 13 : Storage Options

Choose the recovery options for the database:

☒ Specify Flash Recovery Area

This is used as the default for all backup and recovery operations, and is also required for automatic backup using Enterprise Manager. Oracle recommends that the database files and recovery files be located on physically different disks for data protection and performance.

Flash Recovery Area:

Flash Recovery Area Size:

☐ Enable Archiving

Database Configuration Assistant, Step 6 of 13 : Storage Options

Choose the recovery options for the database:

☒ Specify Flash Recovery Area

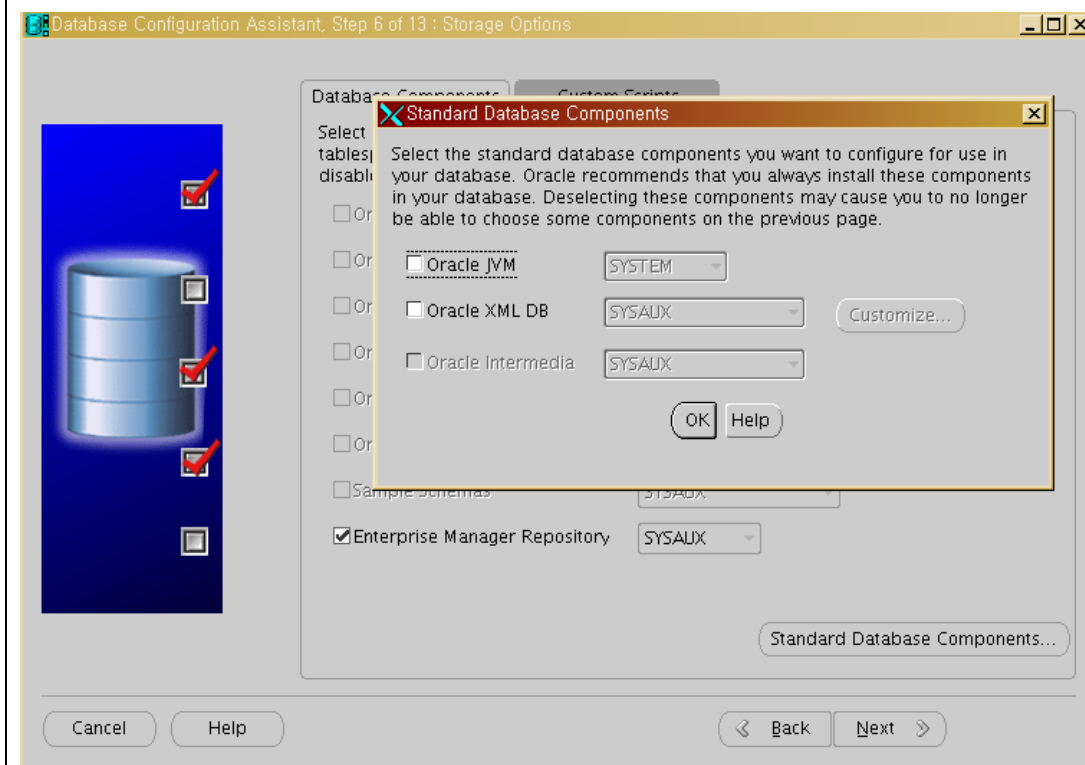
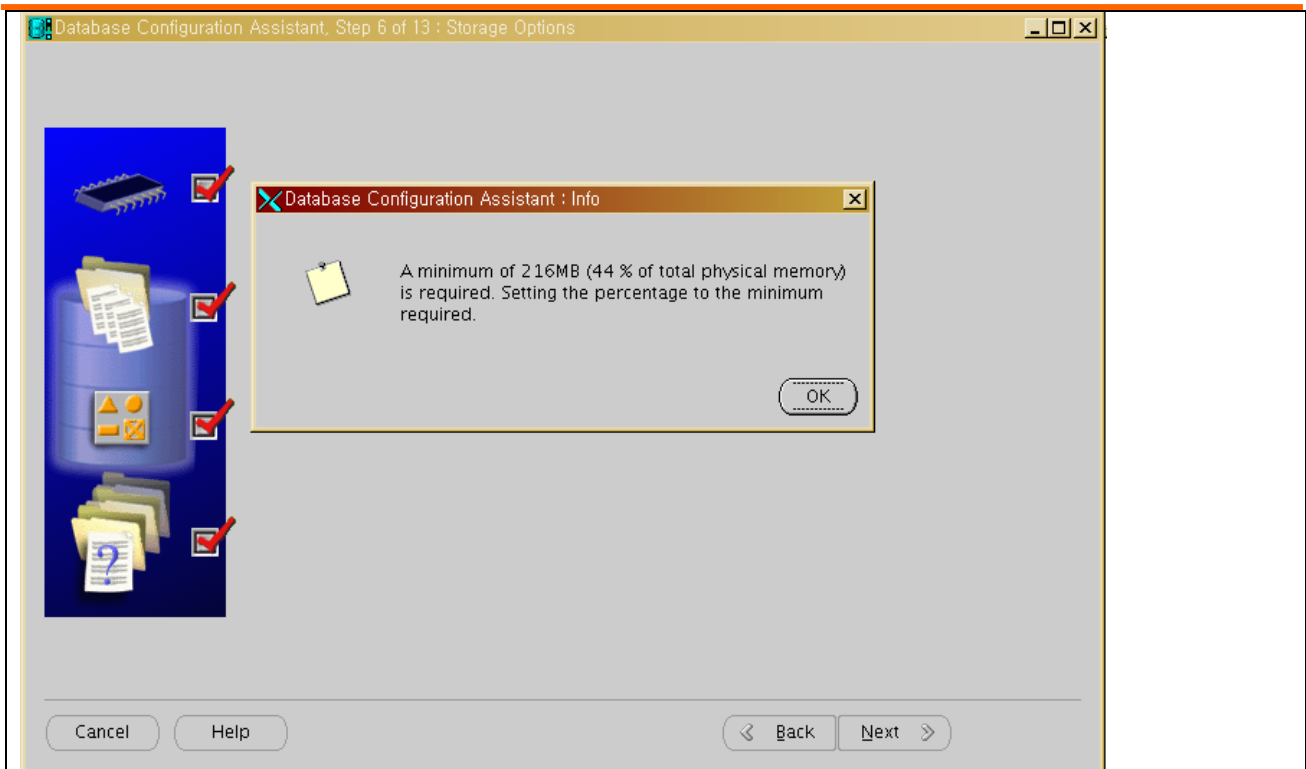
Select Disk Group

Available Disk Groups

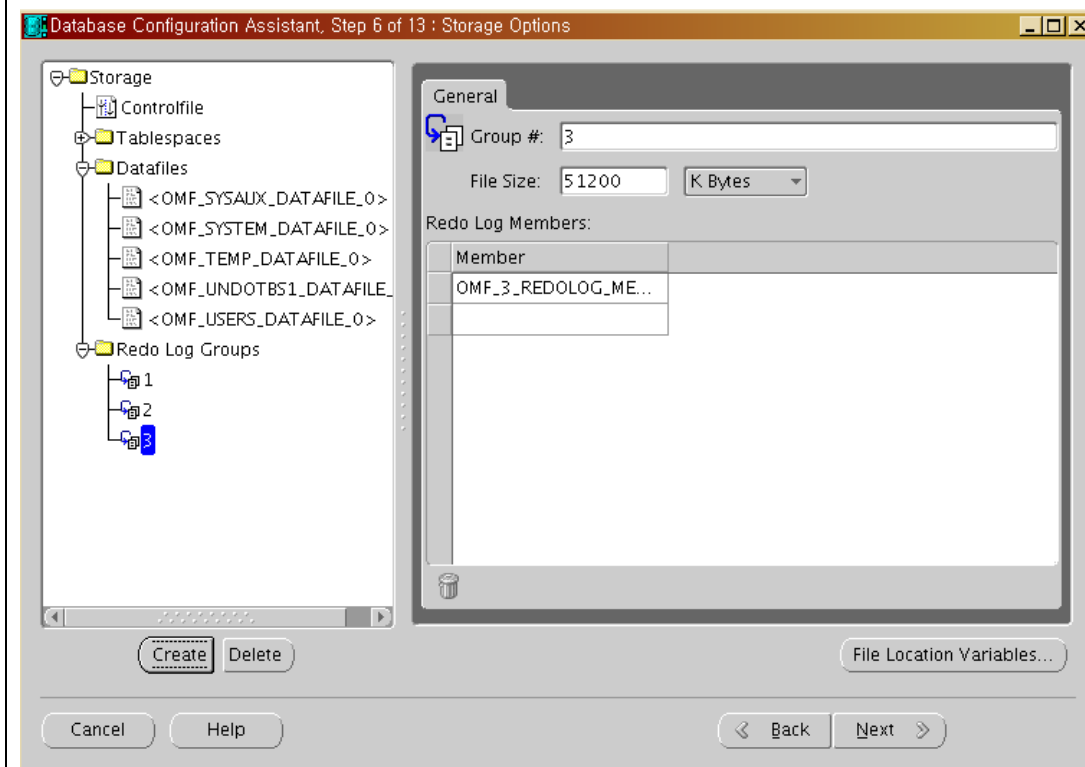
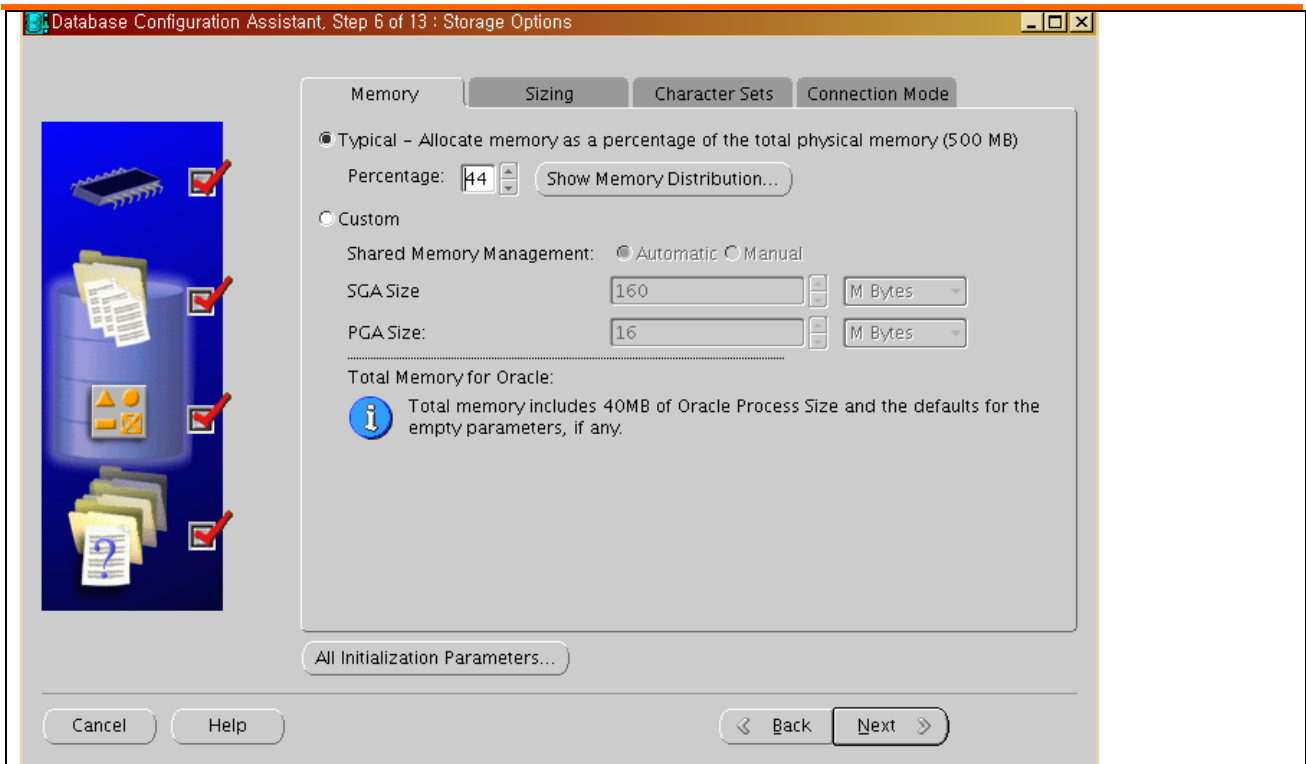
Select	Disk Group Name	Size (MB)	Free (MB)	Redundancy	State
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	DGEXTERNAL	24600	24540	EXTERN	MOUNTED
<input type="radio"/>	DGHIGH	24600	5413	HIGH	MOUNTED
<input type="radio"/>	DGNORMAL	24600	10170	NORMAL	MOUNTED

Note: Free (MB) reflects the free space available by taking mirroring into account.

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)



Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)



Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

Database Configuration Assistant, Step 6 of 13 : Storage Options

Select the database creation options:

☒ Create Database

☐ Save as a Database Template

Name:

Description:

☒ Generate Database Creation Scripts

Destination Directory:

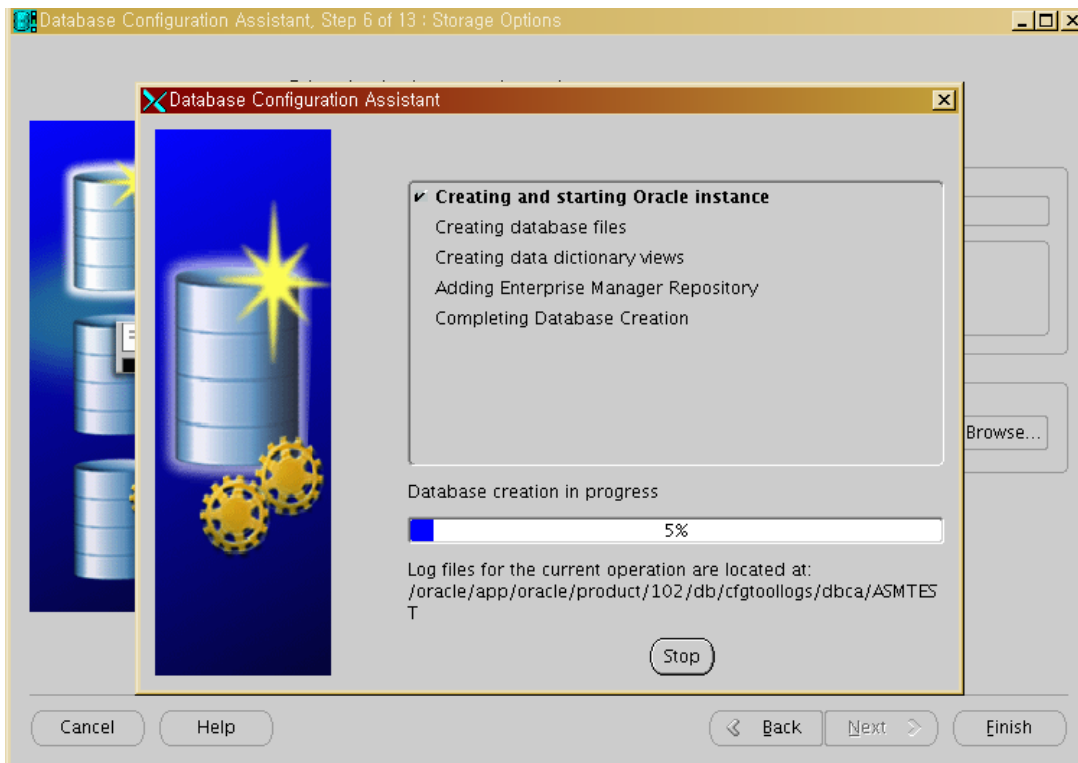
Confirmation

The following operations will be performed:
 A database called "ASMTEST" will be created.
 Database creation scripts will be stored in "/oracle/app/oracle/admin/ASMTEST/scripts".

Database Details:

Name	Value
audit_file_dest	{ORACLE_BASE}/admin/{DB_UNIQUE_NAME}/adump
background_dump_dest	{ORACLE_BASE}/admin/{DB_UNIQUE_NAME}/bdump
compatible	10.2.0.3.0
core_dump_dest	{ORACLE_BASE}/admin/{DB_UNIQUE_NAME}/cdump
db_block_size	8KB
db_create_file_dest	+DGNORMAL
db_domain	
db_file_multiblock_read_count	16
db_name	ASMTEST
db_recovery_file_dest	+DGEXTERNAL
db_recovery_file_dest_size	2048MB
job_queue_processes	10
open_cursors	300
pga_aggregate_target	16MB
processes	150
remote_login_passwordfile	EXCLUSIVE

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)



생성된 ASM Disk 확인

```
[ASMTEST:/oracle/app/oracle]export ORACLE_SID=+ASM
```

```
[+ASM]/oracle/app/oracle]sqlplus "/as sysdba"
```

```
set lines 120
```

```
set pages 1000
```

```
col diskgroup for a20
```

```
col label for a20
```

```
select g.name AS DISKGROUP, d.name AS Label, g.state
```

```
from v$asm_disk d, v$asm_diskgroup g
```

```
where d.group_number=g.group_number
```

```
order by 2;
```

DISKGROUP	LABEL	STATE

DGHIGH	VOL01	MOUNTED
DGHIGH	VOL02	MOUNTED
DGHIGH	VOL03	MOUNTED
DGHIGH	VOL04	MOUNTED
DGHIGH	VOL05	MOUNTED
DGHIGH	VOL06	MOUNTED

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

DGNORMAL	VOL07	MOUNTED
DGNORMAL	VOL08	MOUNTED
DGNORMAL	VOL09	MOUNTED
DGNORMAL	VOL10	MOUNTED
DGNORMAL	VOL11	MOUNTED
DGNORMAL	VOL12	MOUNTED
DGEXTERNAL	VOL13	MOUNTED
DGEXTERNAL	VOL14	MOUNTED
DGEXTERNAL	VOL15	MOUNTED
DGEXTERNAL	VOL16	MOUNTED
DGEXTERNAL	VOL17	MOUNTED
DGEXTERNAL	VOL18	MOUNTED
ASMTEST	VOL19	MOUNTED

19 rows selected.

2.7.2. ASM Instance 수동생성

앞서처럼 DBCA 를 이용하여, GUI 로 생성이 불가능한 경우, Parameter file 을 이용해 생성해 보도록 하겠다.

ASM Instance 는 Data Dictionary 를 가지지 않으며, 오로지 sysoper, sysdba 같은 OS 인증만을 허용한다 따라서, 원격지에서 접속하기 위해서는 Password File 이 반드시 있어야 한다.

```
$ orapwd file=orapw+ASM password=z kvp_10g entries=5
```

ASM Parametefile 생성

```
[ASMTEST:/oracle/app/oracle/dbs] cat init+ASM.ora
```

```
#####
# Cluster Database
#####
cluster_database=true

#####
# Diagnostics and Statistics
#####
background_dump_dest=/oracle/admin/+ASM/bdump
core_dump_dest=/oracle/admin/+ASM/cdump
user_dump_dest=/oracle/admin/+ASM/udump
```

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

```
#####
# Miscellaneous
#####
instance_type=asm

#####
# Pools
#####
large_pool_size=12M

#####
# Security and Auditing
#####
remote_login_passwordfile=exclusive

#asm_diskgroups='DGNORMAL','DGBACKUP1' -> 추후 diskgroup 생성 후 # 해제

#+ASM2.instance_number=2
#+ASM.instance_number=1 -> RAC 일 경우 부여
```

ASM Dump Dest Creation

```
[ASMTEST:/oracle/app/oracle/admin] mkdir +ASM
[ASMTEST:/oracle/app/oracle/admin] mkdir +ASM/bdump
[ASMTEST:/oracle/app/oracle/admin] mkdir +ASM/cdump
[ASMTEST:/oracle/app/oracle/admin] mkdir +ASM/hdump
[ASMTEST:/oracle/app/oracle/admin] mkdir +ASM/udump
[ASMTEST:/oracle/app/oracle/admin] mkdir +ASM/pfile
```

ASM Instance 기동

```
SQL> startup nomount;
ASM instance started
Total System Global Area 130023424 bytes
Fixed Size 2082208 bytes
Variable Size 102775392 bytes
ASM Cache 25165824 bytes

[ASMTEST:/oracle/app/oracle/dbs] ps -ef | grep asm
oracle 23962 1 0 18:41 ? 00:00:00 asm_pmon_+ASM
oracle 23964 1 0 18:41 ? 00:00:00 asm_diag_+ASM
oracle 23966 1 0 18:41 ? 00:00:00 asm_psp0_+ASM
```

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

```

oracle 23968 1 0 18:41 ? 00:00:00 asm_lmon_+ASM
oracle 23970 1 0 18:41 ? 00:00:00 asm_lmd0_+ASM
oracle 23972 1 0 18:41 ? 00:00:00 asm_lms0_+ASM
oracle 23976 1 0 18:41 ? 00:00:00 asm_mman_+ASM
oracle 23978 1 0 18:41 ? 00:00:00 asm_dbw0_+ASM
oracle 23980 1 0 18:41 ? 00:00:00 asm_lgwr_+ASM
oracle 23982 1 0 18:41 ? 00:00:00 asm_ckpt_+ASM
oracle 23984 1 0 18:41 ? 00:00:00 asm_smon_+ASM
oracle 23986 1 0 18:41 ? 00:00:00 asm_rbal_+ASM
oracle 23988 1 0 18:41 ? 00:00:00 asm_gmon_+ASM
oracle 23996 1 0 18:41 ? 00:00:00 asm_lck0_+ASM

```

아직 Diskgroup 를 생성하지 않았기 때문에 startup 을 하게 되면, ORA-15110: no diskgroups mounted 메시지 발생.

2.7.3. ASM Instance를 수동 생성시 CRS에 등록방법

명령어 : `srvctl add asm -n <node_name> -i <asm_inst_name> -o <oracle_home> [-p <spfile>]`

```
$ srvctl add asm -n goodus1 -i +ASM -o /oracle/product/10.2.0
```

```
$ srvctl add asm -n goodus2 -i +ASM2 -o /oracle/product/10.2.0
```

[ASMTEST:/oracle/app/oracle] **crsstat**

HA Resource	Target	State
-----	-----	-----
ora.goodus1.ASM1.asm	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus1
ora.goodus1.LISTENER_GOODUS1.lsnr	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus1
ora.goodus1.gsd	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus1
ora.goodus1.ons	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus1
ora.goodus1.vip	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus1
ora.goodus2.ASM2.asm	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus2
ora.goodus2.LISTENER_GOODUS2.lsnr	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus2
ora.goodus2.gsd	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus2
ora.goodus2.ons	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus2
ora.goodus2.vip	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus2

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

2.7.4. ASM Resource가 CRS에 등록 및 Start 안될 때 조치사항

문제 : RAC 에서 CRS 재구성 후 ASM Instance 를 수동등록을 했을 때, 권한 문제로 에러가 발생
오라클 유저에서 등록 했을 때는 권한 문제로 등록이 안됨.

```
$ srvctl add asm -n goodus1 -i +ASM -o /oracle/product/10.2.0
[PRKS-1030 : Failed to add configuration for ASM instance "+ASM" on node "goodus1" in cluster
registry, [PROC-5: User does not have permission to perform a cluster registry operation on this key.
Authentication error [User does not have permission to perform this operation] [0]]
[PROC-5: User does not have permission to perform a cluster registry operation on this key.
Authentication error [User does not have permission to perform this operation] [0]]]
```

Root 유저로 등록하면 등록이 되지만, start 는 안된다.

```
[+ASM] srvctl add asm -n goodus1 -i +ASM -o /oracle/product/10.2.0
[+ASM] srvctl add asm -n goodus2 -i +ASM2 -o /oracle/product/10.2.0
[+ASM] crsstat
```

HA Resource	Target	State
-----	-----	-----
ora.goodus1.ASM1.asm	OFFLINE	OFFLINE
ora.goodus1.LISTENER_GOODUS1.lsnr	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus1
ora.goodus1.gsd	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus1
ora.goodus1.ons	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus1
ora.goodus1.vip	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus1
ora.goodus2.ASM2.asm	OFFLINE	OFFLINE
ora.goodus2.LISTENER_GOODUS2.lsnr	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus2
ora.goodus2.gsd	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus2
ora.goodus2.ons	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus2
ora.goodus2.vip	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus2

```
[+ASM] srvctl start asm -n goodus1
PRKS-1009 : Failed to start ASM instance "+ASM" on node "goodus1", [PRKS-1009 : Failed to start ASM
instance "+ASM" on node "goodus1", ₩
[CRS-1028: Dependency analysis failed because of:
CRS-0223: Resource 'ora.goodus1.ASM1.asm' has placement error.]]
[PRKS-1009 : Failed to start ASM instance "+ASM" on node "goodus1", [CRS-1028: Dependency
analysis failed because of:
```

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

CRS-0223: Resource 'ora.goodus1.ASM1.asm' has placement error.]]

오라클 유저로 시작하면 다음과 같은 에러 발생

PRKS-1009 : Failed to start ASM instance "+ASM" on node "goodus1", [PRKS-1009 : Failed to start ASM instance "+ASM" on node "goodus1", [CRS-0254: authorization failure]]

[PRKS-1009 : Failed to start ASM instance "+ASM" on node "goodus1", [CRS-0254: authorization failure]

실행 권한을 확인하고, 변경해 준다.

실행 권한 확인

[+ASM] crs_getperm ora.goodus1.ASM1.asm

owner:root:rw,pg:root:r-x,other::r--, → root 로 등록했으므로, root 유저로 되어 있다.

실행 권한을 오라클 유저로 변경해준다.

[+ASM] crs_setperm ora.goodus1.ASM1.asm -o oracle

[+ASM] crs_setperm ora.goodus1.ASM1.asm -g dba

[+ASM] crs_setperm ora.goodus2.ASM2.asm -o oracle

[+ASM] crs_setperm ora.goodus2.ASM2.asm -g dba

권한을 확인해보면 변경되었다.

[+ASM] crs_getperm ora.goodus1.ASM1.asm

Name: ora.goodus1.ASM1.asm

owner:oracle:rw,pg:dba:r-x,other::r--,

[+ASM] crs_getperm ora.goodus2.ASM2.asm

Name: ora.goodus2.ASM2.asm

owner:oracle:rw,pg:dba:r-x,other::r--,

오라클 유저에서 ASM Instance 를 시작하면 정상적으로 start 된다.

\$ srvctl start asm -n goodus1

\$ srvctl start asm -n goodus2

\$ crsstat

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

HA Resource	Target	State
-----	-----	-----
ora.goodus1.ASM1.asm	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus1
ora.goodus1.LISTENER_GOODUS1.lsnr	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus1
ora.goodus1.gsd	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus1
ora.goodus1.ons	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus1
ora.goodus1.vip	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus1
ora.goodus2.ASM2.asm	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus2
ora.goodus2.LISTENER_GOODUS2.lsnr	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus2
ora.goodus2.gsd	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus2
ora.goodus2.ons	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus2
ora.goodus2.vip	ONLINE	ONLINE on goodus2

3. ASM Disk 관리

3.1. ASM components

Disk Groups : 여러 Disk 들로 구성된 disk group 은 하나의 unit 으로 관리되며 database files 들이 저장 됩니다.

Disk Group type : disk group 에 있는 files 들의 mirroring level 을 결정합니다.

Disk Group Type	Supported Mirroring Levels	Default Mirroring Level
Normal redundancy	2-way 3-way Unprotected(none)	2-way
High redundancy	3-way	3-way
External redundancy	Unprotected(none)	Unprotected

*Disk group 생성시 disk group type(redundancy level)을 명시하지 않을 경우 normal redundancy 가 default 로 설정된다.

Disk : disk group 에속한 disk 들을 asm disks 라고 하며 asm instance 가 시작될 때 모든 asm disks 를 자동으로 인식한다.

Files : ASM disks 에 쓰여진 파일을 ASM file 이라 하며 그 이름은 ASM 에 의해 자동으로 생성됩니다.
(ASM files 에 사용하기 쉬운 alias names 을 지정할수 도 있습니다.)

Templates : Templates 은 file 속성값의 collections 으로 database file type(datafile,controlfile,redo log file

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등)별 mirroring 과 striping 에 대한 속성을 설정하는데 사용됩니다. Disk group 생성시 file type 별 default template 이 만들어 지며 사용자의 요구사항에 맞는 template 을 생성할 수도 있습니다.

3.2. Asm monitoring

View	Description																																																																																																																														
V\$ASM_DISKGROUP	<p>Asm instance 에 마운트되어 있는 모든 Disk group 의 정보</p> <p>SQL> select group_number,name,type,state from v\$asm_diskgroup;</p> <table><tr><th>GROUP_NUMBER</th><th>NAME</th><th>TYPE</th><th>STATE</th></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>DGHIGH</td><td>HIGH</td><td>MOUNTED</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>DGNORMAL</td><td>NORMAL</td><td>MOUNTED</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>DGEXTERNAL</td><td>EXTERN</td><td>MOUNTED</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>ASMDISK</td><td>EXTERN</td><td>MOUNTED</td></tr></table>	GROUP_NUMBER	NAME	TYPE	STATE	4	DGHIGH	HIGH	MOUNTED	2	DGNORMAL	NORMAL	MOUNTED	5	DGEXTERNAL	EXTERN	MOUNTED	6	ASMDISK	EXTERN	MOUNTED																																																																																																										
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6	ASMDISK	EXTERN	MOUNTED																																																																																																																												
V\$ASM_DISK	<p>Disk 에 대한 정보</p> <p>: Disk group 당 add 되어 있는 디스크정보를 확인할 수 있습니다. asm 인스턴스에서 쿼리시 diskgroup 에 추가하지 않은 모든 disk 가 포함되어 보 여지며 db instance 에서 쿼리시 사용중인 disk 정보만 보여줍니다. (아래는 asm instance 에서 조회한 정보입니다.)</p> <p>SQL> select group_number,disk_number,name,mount_status,path,total_mb from v\$asm_disk</p> <table><tr><th>GROUP_NUMBER</th><th>DISK_NUMBER</th><th>NAME</th><th>MOUNT_STATUS</th><th>PATH</th><th>TOTAL_MB</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>19</td><td></td><td>CLOSED</td><td>ORCL:VOL20</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>VOL01</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL01</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>VOL02</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL02</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>VOL03</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL03</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>VOL04</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL04</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>VOL05</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL05</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>VOL06</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL06</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>VOL07</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL07</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>VOL08</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL08</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>VOL09</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL09</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>VOL10</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL10</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>VOL11</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL11</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>VOL12</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL12</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>VOL13</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL13</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>1</td><td>VOL14</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL14</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>VOL15</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL15</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>3</td><td>VOL16</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL16</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>VOL17</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL17</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>VOL18</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL18</td><td>4100</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>VOL19</td><td>CACHED</td><td>ORCL:VOL19</td><td>4100</td></tr></table>	GROUP_NUMBER	DISK_NUMBER	NAME	MOUNT_STATUS	PATH	TOTAL_MB	0	19		CLOSED	ORCL:VOL20	4100	4	0	VOL01	CACHED	ORCL:VOL01	4100	4	1	VOL02	CACHED	ORCL:VOL02	4100	4	2	VOL03	CACHED	ORCL:VOL03	4100	4	3	VOL04	CACHED	ORCL:VOL04	4100	4	4	VOL05	CACHED	ORCL:VOL05	4100	4	5	VOL06	CACHED	ORCL:VOL06	4100	2	0	VOL07	CACHED	ORCL:VOL07	4100	2	1	VOL08	CACHED	ORCL:VOL08	4100	2	2	VOL09	CACHED	ORCL:VOL09	4100	2	3	VOL10	CACHED	ORCL:VOL10	4100	2	4	VOL11	CACHED	ORCL:VOL11	4100	2	5	VOL12	CACHED	ORCL:VOL12	4100	5	0	VOL13	CACHED	ORCL:VOL13	4100	5	1	VOL14	CACHED	ORCL:VOL14	4100	5	2	VOL15	CACHED	ORCL:VOL15	4100	5	3	VOL16	CACHED	ORCL:VOL16	4100	5	4	VOL17	CACHED	ORCL:VOL17	4100	5	5	VOL18	CACHED	ORCL:VOL18	4100	6	0	VOL19	CACHED	ORCL:VOL19	4100
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V\$ASM_FILE	<p>Asm 인스턴스에 mount 된 disk group 에 포함된 asm file 에 대한 정보</p> <p>(db instance 에서는 no rows 로 보여짐)</p> <p>SQL>select group_number,file_number,bytes,redundancy,type from v\$asm_file;</p> <table><tr><th>GROUP_NUMBER</th><th>FILE_NUMBER</th><th>BYTES</th><th>REDUNDANCY</th><th>TYPE</th></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>256</td><td>7061504</td><td>UNPROT</td><td>CONTROLFILE</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>257</td><td>52429312</td><td>UNPROT</td><td>ONLINELOG</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>258</td><td>52429312</td><td>UNPROT</td><td>ONLINELOG</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>259</td><td>52429312</td><td>UNPROT</td><td>ONLINELOG</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>256</td><td>104865792</td><td>HIGH</td><td>DATAFILE</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>256</td><td>7061504</td><td>HIGH</td><td>CONTROLFILE</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>257</td><td>52429312</td><td>MIRROR</td><td>ONLINELOG</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>258</td><td>52429312</td><td>MIRROR</td><td>ONLINELOG</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>259</td><td>52429312</td><td>MIRROR</td><td>ONLINELOG</td></tr></table>	GROUP_NUMBER	FILE_NUMBER	BYTES	REDUNDANCY	TYPE	2	256	7061504	UNPROT	CONTROLFILE	2	257	52429312	UNPROT	ONLINELOG	2	258	52429312	UNPROT	ONLINELOG	2	259	52429312	UNPROT	ONLINELOG	3	256	104865792	HIGH	DATAFILE	4	256	7061504	HIGH	CONTROLFILE	4	257	52429312	MIRROR	ONLINELOG	4	258	52429312	MIRROR	ONLINELOG	4	259	52429312	MIRROR	ONLINELOG																																																																												
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	4	260	314580992	MIRROR	DATAFILE
	4	261	209723392	MIRROR	DATAFILE
	4	262	178266112	MIRROR	DATAFILE
	4	263	20979712	MIRROR	TEMPFILE
	4	264	5251072	MIRROR	DATAFILE
	4	265	2560	MIRROR	PARAMETERFILE
	4	268	104865792	MIRROR	DATAFILE
	4	269	104865792	MIRROR	DATAFILE
V\$ASM_TEMPLATE	Asm 인스턴스에 mount 된 disk group 에 있는 모든 template 에 대한 정보 SQL> select * from v\$asm_template where group_number=1; GROUP_NUMBER ENTRY_NUMBER REDUNDANCY STRIPE SY NAME ----- 1 0 UNPROT COARSE Y PARAMETERFILE 1 1 UNPROT COARSE Y DUMPSET 1 2 UNPROT FINE Y CONTROLFILE 1 3 UNPROT COARSE Y ARCHIVELOG 1 4 UNPROT FINE Y ONLINELOG 1 5 UNPROT COARSE Y DATAFILE 1 6 UNPROT COARSE Y TEMPFILE 1 7 UNPROT COARSE Y BACKUPSET 1 8 UNPROT COARSE Y AUTOBACKUP 1 9 UNPROT COARSE Y XTRANSPORT 1 10 UNPROT COARSE Y CHANGETRACKING 1 11 UNPROT FINE Y FLASHBACK 1 12 UNPROT COARSE Y DATAGUARDCONFIG				
V\$ASM_ALIAS	Asm 인스턴스에 mount 된 disk group 에 있는 모든 alias 에 대한 정보				
V\$ASM_OPERATION	Asm instance 내에서 수행중인 active 한 long running operation 에 대한 정보 (db instance 에서는 no rows 로 보여짐)				
V\$ASM_CLIENT	Asm instance 가 관리하는 disk group 을 사용하는 database 에 대한 정보				

3.3. ASM Disk group에 disk add

1)추가할 disk 를 확인합니다.

2)disk 를 add 합니다.(**alter diskgroup [diskgroup_name] add disk 'PATH';**)

3)disk 가 add 되었는지 확인합니다.

(아래는 group 4(dgnormal)에 vol12 를 add 하는 예제입니다.)

1)추가할 disk 를 확인합니다.

SQL> select group_number,mount_status,path,total_mb
from v\$asm_disk where mount_status='CLOSED';

GROUP_NUMBER	MOUNT_STATUS	PATH	TOTAL_MB
0	CLOSED	ORCL:VOL12	4100
0	CLOSED	ORCL:VOL20	4100
0	CLOSED	ORCL:VOL19	4100

2)VOL12 disk 를 dgnormal disk group 에 추가합니다.

SQL> alter diskgroup dgnormal add disk 'ORCL:VOL12' rebalance power 10;

Diskgroup altered.

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Rebalance power 옵션은 asm_power_limit parameter (default 1)의 수치를 해당 operation 에 한해 일시적으로 조정하는 옵션이다. 이 수치가 높을수록 disk 추가, 삭제시에 발생하는 rebalancing 작업이 빠르게 진행된다. (수치가 높을 수록 disk i/o 점유율이 높음)

테스트 결과 Rebalance power 의 값이 10 인 경우와, Default 인 경우 약 2 배의 성능차이를 보였다.

ADD Disk

```
SQL> alter diskgroup DGNORMAL add disk 'ORCL:VOL05' rebalance power 10;
```

Diskgroup altered. -> 이 메시지는 거의 실시간으로 출력되지만, 내부적으로 rebalance 작업이 진행됨.

ASM Operation 확인

```
Set pages 1000
```

```
set lines 120
```

```
col name for a20
```

```
select d.name, o.operation, o.state, o.power, o.est_minutes
```

```
from v$asm_disk d, v$asm_operation o
```

```
where d.group_number=o.group_number
```

```
order by 1;
```

NAME	OPERATION	STATE	POWER	EST_MINUTES
------	-----------	-------	-------	-------------

VOL02	REBAL	RUN	10	20
-------	-------	-----	----	----

VOL03	REBAL	RUN	10	20
-------	-------	-----	----	----

VOL04	REBAL	RUN	10	20
-------	-------	-----	----	----

VOL05	REBAL	RUN	10	20
-------	-------	-----	----	----

VOL10	REBAL	RUN	10	20
-------	-------	-----	----	----

VOL11	REBAL	RUN	10	20
-------	-------	-----	----	----

VOL12	REBAL	RUN	10	20
-------	-------	-----	----	----

Rebalance Power10 으로 작업이 RUN 중이며, 예상 수행시간은 20 분 임을 확인.

작업이 완료되면 해당 Query 조회시 no rows selected.로 출력됨

3)disk 추가를 확인합니다.

```
SQL> select group_number,mount_status,path,name,total_mb from v$asm_disk where group_number=4;
```

GROUP_NUMBER	MOUNT_STATUS	PATH	NAME	TOTAL_MB
4	CACHED	ORCL:VOL07	VOL07	4100
4	CACHED	ORCL:VOL08	VOL08	4100
4	CACHED	ORCL:VOL09	VOL09	4100
4	CACHED	ORCL:VOL10	VOL10	4100
4	CACHED	ORCL:VOL11	VOL11	3000
4	CACHED	ORCL:VOL12	VOL12	4100

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→VOL12 추가 확인

3.4. ASM Disk group에 Disk drop

1)disk group 별 disk 상태를 확인합니다.

2)disk drop 합니다.(**alter diskgroup [diskgroup_name] drop disk [disk_name];**)

3)disk drop 이 되었는지 확인합니다.

(다음은 group 4(dgnormal)에속한 vol12 disk 를 삭제하는 예제입니다.)

1)disk group 별 disk 상태를 확인합니다.

```
SQL> select b.name as group_name ,a.name as disk_name, a.header_status, a.state, a.free_mb
      from v$asm_disk a, v$asm_diskgroup b
      where a.group_number=b.group_number and a.group_number=4;
GROUP_NAME DISK_NAME  HEADER_STATUS STATE      FREE_MB
-----
DGNORMAL    VOL07      MEMBER      NORMAL    3701
DGNORMAL    VOL08      MEMBER      NORMAL    3695
DGNORMAL    VOL09      MEMBER      NORMAL    3714
DGNORMAL    VOL10      MEMBER      NORMAL    3698
DGNORMAL    VOL11      MEMBER      NORMAL    3709
DGNORMAL    VOL12      MEMBER      NORMAL    3711
```

2)Disk drop 합니다.

SQL> alter diskgroup dgnormal drop disk vol12;

Diskgroup altered.

→명령실행후 diskgroup altered. 메시지가 보여지나 rebalancing 작업이 내부적으로 진행중이며
다음 v\$asm_operation view 를 통해 ACTIVE 한 상태인지 확인할 수 있습니다.

3)Disk drop 이 되었는지 확인합니다.

SQL> select * from v\$asm_operation;

GROUP_NUMBER	OPERATION	STATE	POWER	ACTUAL	SO FAR	EST_WORK	EST_RATE	EST_MINUTES
4	REBAL	RUN	1	1	85	895	567	1

SQL> select name,header_status,state,free_mb from v\$asm_disk where group_number=4;

NAME	HEADER_STATUS	STATE	FREE_MB
VOL07	MEMBER	NORMAL	3702
VOL08	MEMBER	NORMAL	3696
VOL09	MEMBER	NORMAL	3713
VOL10	MEMBER	NORMAL	3697
VOL11	MEMBER	NORMAL	3707
VOL12	MEMBER	DROPPING	3713 →DROP 진행중

6 rows selected.

→내부적 rebalancing 작업이 완료되면 수행중인 OPERATION 이 없어지며 v\$asm_disk view 에 DISK VOL12 가 없어진 것을 확인할 수 있습니다.

SQL> select * from v\$asm_operation;

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no rows selected

SQL> select name,header_status,state,free_mb from v\$asm_disk where group_number=4;

NAME	HEADER_STATUS	STATE	FREE_MB
VOL07	MEMBER	NORMAL	3625
VOL08	MEMBER	NORMAL	3627
VOL09	MEMBER	NORMAL	3626
VOL10	MEMBER	NORMAL	3626
VOL11	MEMBER	NORMAL	3626

→vol12 disk drop 으로 rebalancing 에 의해 다른 disk 의 free space 가 변한 것을 확인할 수 있다.

3.5. ASM Disk size 변경

- 1) 변경할 disk 의 size 를 확인합니다.
- 2) Size 를 변경합니다.(**alter diskgroup [diskgroup_name] resize disk [disk_name] size 3000m;**)
- 3) size 변경을 확인합니다.

1)size 확인

SQL> select b.name as group_name ,a.name as disk_name,a.header_status,a.state,a.total_mb
from v\$asm_disk a,v\$asm_diskgroup b
where a.group_number=b.group_number and a.group_number=4;

GROUP_NAME	DISK_NAME	HEADER_STATUS	STATE	TOTAL_MB
DGNORMAL	VOL07	MEMBER	NORMAL	4100
DGNORMAL	VOL08	MEMBER	NORMAL	4100
DGNORMAL	VOL09	MEMBER	NORMAL	4100
DGNORMAL	VOL10	MEMBER	NORMAL	4100
DGNORMAL	VOL11	MEMBER	NORMAL	4000

2)size 변경

SQL> alter diskgroup dgnormal resize disk vol11 size 5000m;
alter diskgroup dgnormal resize disk vol11 size 5000m

*

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-15032: not all alterations performed

ORA-15289: ASM disk VOL11 cannot be resized beyond 4100 M

→늘어날수 있는 범위를 넘어 지정할 경우 에러가 납니다.

SQL> alter diskgroup dgnormal resize disk vol11 size 3000m;

Diskgroup altered.

3)변경 확인

SQL> select b.name as group_name ,a.name as disk_name,a.header_status,a.state,a.total_mb
from v\$asm_disk a,v\$asm_diskgroup b
where a.group_number=b.group_number and a.group_number=4;

GROUP_NAME	DISK_NAME	HEADER_STATUS	STATE	TOTAL_MB
DGNORMAL	VOL07	MEMBER	NORMAL	4100
DGNORMAL	VOL08	MEMBER	NORMAL	4100
DGNORMAL	VOL09	MEMBER	NORMAL	4100
DGNORMAL	VOL10	MEMBER	NORMAL	4100
DGNORMAL	VOL11	MEMBER	NORMAL	3000

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3.6. ASM Disk group drop/Creation

1)disk group 확인

SQL> select group_number,name,state from v\$asm_diskgroup;

GROUP_NUMBER	NAME	STATE	
1	ASMDISK	MOUNTED	→삭제할 disk group
2	DGEXTERNAL	MOUNTED	
3	DGHIGH	MOUNTED	
4	DGNORMAL	MOUNTED	

2)disk group drop

SQL> drop diskgroup asmdisk;

Diskgroup dropped.

3)disk group drop 확인

SQL> select group_number,name,state from v\$asm_diskgroup;

GROUP_NUMBER	NAME	STATE
2	DGEXTERNAL	MOUNTED
3	DGHIGH	MOUNTED
4	DGNORMAL	MOUNTED

4)disk group creation

SQL> create diskgroup asmtest external redundancy disk
'ORCL:VOL02','ORCL:VOL03','ORCL:VOL04';

Diskgroup created.

명시적으로 size 를 지정해 줄 수도 있다. (지정하지 않으면, 해당 DISK 의 전체 가용공간을 사용)

CREATE DISKGROUP DGNORMAL External REDUNDANCY DISK

'ORCL:VOL02' SIZE 4096M,'ORCL:VOL03' SIZE 4096M,'ORCL:VOL05' SIZE 4096M;

5)disk group 생성 확인

SQL> select group_number,name,state from v\$asm_diskgroup;

GROUP_NUMBER	NAME	STATE
2	DGEXTERNAL	MOUNTED
3	DGHIGH	MOUNTED
4	DGNORMAL	MOUNTED
1	ASMTEST	MOUNTED

3.7. ASM Disk group Mount/ Umount

Init+ASM.ora 파일에 asm_diskgroups 항목에 지정된 diskgroup 는 자동으로 asm instance 시작시에 mount 됩니다.

SQL> show parameter asm_diskgroups

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
asm_diskgroups	string	DGNORMAL, DGHIGH, DGEXTERNAL, ASMTEST

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

(다음은 수동으로 mount / umount 하는 방법입니다.)

Mount (개개의 Diskgroup 별로 mount)

```
SQL> alter diskgroup DGNORMAL mount;
```

Diskgroup altered.

ALL Mount (전체 Diskgroup 에 대해 한번에 Mount)

```
SQL> alter diskgroup all mount;
```

Diskgroup altered.

Umount (개개의 Diskgroup 별로 mount)

```
SQL> alter diskgroup DGNORMAL dismount
```

Diskgroup altered.

ALL Mount(전체 Diskgroup 별로 mount)

```
SQL> alter diskgroup all dismount
```

Diskgroup altered.

3.8. ASM Directory Add / Rename /Drop

ASM Disk Group 내에 Directory 를 제어하는 것은 asmcmd 를 사용하거나, ASM Instance 에서 제어하는 2 가지 방법이 있다. 여기서는 ASM Instance 에서 제어하는 방법이 확인해보겠다.

Directory Add

```
SQL> alter diskgroup DGNORMAL add directory '+DGNORMAL/TEST_DIR' ;
```

Diskgroup altered.

Directory Rename

```
SQL> alter diskgroup DGNORMAL rename directory '+DGNORMAL/TEST_DIR' to '+DGNORMAL/IMSI';
```

Diskgroup altered.

Directory Drop

```
SQL> alter diskgroup DGNORMAL drop directory '+DGNORMAL/IMSI' force;
```

Diskgroup altered.

Force 옵션을 붙이면 Directory 내에 파일이 있을 경우, 같이 삭제함. 일반적으로 Force 사용

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

3.9. ASM check Disk

디스크 그룹의 정합성을 체크할 수 있으며, 수행 결과는 ASM Instance 의 Alert.log 에 기록된다.
단 Diskgroup 가 mount 상태일때만 check 가 가능.

```
SQL> alter diskgroup dgnormal check all;
```

```
Diskgroup altered.
```

→ alert log 확인

```
[+ASM]/oracle/app/oracle/admin/+ASM/bdump]vi alert_+ASM.log
```

```
Sun May 10 20:23:26 2009
```

```
SQL> alter diskgroup dgnormal check all
```

```
Sun May 10 20:23:26 2009
```

```
NOTE: starting check of diskgroup DGNORMAL
```

```
SUCCESS: check of diskgroup DGNORMAL found no errors
```

3.10. ASM Disk Delete

```
[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm deletedisk VOL1
```

```
Removing ASM disk "VOL1": [ OK ]
```

단 ASM Instance 가 기동 중일 경우 device is busy 메시지가 발생하면서, delete 되지 않는다

3.11. ASM Disk Querydisks

```
[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm querydisk VOL01
```

```
Disk "VOL01" is a valid ASM disk on device [120, 18]
```

3.12. ASM Disk Listdisks

현재 생성되어 있는 ASM Disk 의 label 을 확인할 수 있다.

```
[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm listdisks
```

```
VOL01
```

```
VOL02
```

```
... 중략 ...
```

```
VOL16
```

```
VOL17
```

또는 다음의 OS 명령어로도 확인 가능하다.

```
[+ASM] ls -l /dev/oracleasm/disks
```

```
total 0
```

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```
brw-rw---- 1 oracle dba 8, 33 Feb 5 11:25 VOL02
brw-rw---- 1 oracle dba 8, 49 Feb 5 11:25 VOL03
... 중략 ...
brw-rw---- 1 oracle dba 65, 241 Feb 5 11:25 VOL16
brw-rw---- 1 oracle dba 66, 1 Feb 5 11:25 VOL17
```

3.13. ASM Disk Scandisks

```
[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm scandisks
```

Scanning system for ASM disks: [OK]

RAC 에서는 Createdisk 나, deletedisk 는 한쪽 노드에서만 실행하면 되며, 반대편 노드에서는 scandisk 만 실행해주면, 변경된 ASM Disk 정보를 인식할 수 있음.

3.14. ASM Status

```
[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm status
```

Checking if ASM is loaded: [OK]

Checking if /dev/oracleasm is mounted: [OK]

현재 ASM Service 의 상태를 확인할 수 있다.

3.15. ASM Disk Renamedisk or Force-Renamedisk

이 옵션은 Hidden command 이며, 그 만큼 중대한 손실을 가져올 우려가 있으므로, 사용시 주의를 요한다. 반드시 양쪽 노드의 모든 DB 관련 서비스를 Shutdown 하고 수행할 것을 권고한다.

이 명령은 ASM 의 label 을 Rename 해줄 때 사용되며, 또 mapping 정보가 손실되어서 Label 명이 보이지 않을때도 사용할 수 있다.

만약 한번이라도 label 이 되었던 disk 라면 renamedisk 수행시 failed 되며, 이때는 force-renamedisk 명령을 사용해 사용해야 한다.

현재 VOL01 로 labeling 된 disk 를 VOL33 으로 변경하려 하였으나, 실패하였다.

```
[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm renamedisk /dev/emcpowerb2 VOL33
```

WARNING: Changing the label of an disk marked for ASM is a very dangerous operation. If this is really what you mean to do, you must ensure that all Oracle and ASM instances have ceased using this disk. Otherwise, you may LOSE DATA.

If you really wish to change the label, **rerun with the force-renamedisk command.**

Renaming disk "/dev/emcpowerb2" to "VOL33": [FAILED]

Force-renamedisk 를 사용하여 변경

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

```
[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm force-renamedisk /dev/emcpowerb2 VOL33
```

Renaming disk "/dev/emcpowerb2" to "VOL33": [OK] -> VOL33 으로 변경되었다.

```
[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm querydisk VOL01 -> VOL01 이 삭제되었음을 확인
```

Unable to open ASM disk "VOL01": No such file or directory

```
[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm querydisk VOL33
```

Disk "VOL33" is a valid ASM disk on device [120, 18] -> VOL33 이 정상적으로 생성되었음을 확인

희귀한 케이스지만, OS 의 device 파일이 손실되어 다음과 같이 특정 ASM Disk 의 mapping 정보가 손실되어, querydisk 에서 인식되지 않을때도 사용가능

```
[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm querydisks VOL32
```

Unable to open ASM disk "VOL32": No such file or directory -> 없는 label 임을 확인

```
[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm createdisk VOL32 /dev/emcpowerag1
```

Marking disk "/dev/emcpowerag1" as an ASM disk: asmtool: Device "/dev/emcpowerag1" is already labeled for ASM disk ""

[FAILED] -> 해당 label 을 할당하려고 하면, 에러가 발생함.

이런 경우에도 Force-renamedisk 를 사용할 수 있다.

```
[+ASM] /etc/init.d/oracleasm force-renamedisk /dev/emcpowerag1 VOL32
```

Renaming disk "/dev/emcpowerag1 " to "VOL32": [OK]

3.16. OS Disk의 ASM Labeling 확인

특정 디스크가 어떤 ASM Diskgroup 에 할당되었는지와 Labeling 을 확인하고 싶을 때 다음과 같은 방법을 사용할 수 있다.

```
[+ASM] od -a -x -A x /dev/racVG/31_4G | less
```

```
[root@linux1 racVG]# od -a -x -A x /dev/racVG/31_4G | less
```

```
000000 soh stx soh soh nul nul nul nul nul nul nul " " ! a
```

```
8201 0101 0000 0000 0000 8000 a2a2 61a1
```

```
000010 nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul
```

```
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

```
000020 O R C L D I S K V O L 0 1 nul nul nul
```

```
524f 4c43 4944 4b53 4f56 304c 0031 0000
```

```
000030 nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul
```

```
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

```
000040 nul nul dle nl nul nul etx etx V O L 0 1 nul nul nul
```

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```
0000 0a10 0000 0303 4f56 304c 0031 0000
000050 nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
000060 nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul D G H I G H nul nul
```

위의 정보를 통해 /dev/racVG/31_4G 장치가 VOL01 로 Labeling 되어 있으며, DGHIGH 이란 Diskgroup 에 할당되어 있음을 확인할 수 있다.

4. ASMCMD

ASMCMD 는 ASM Filesystem 에 접근하기 위한 방법 중 하나로서, nt 의 cmd 처럼 Filesystem 을 관리할 수 있습니다. 단,ASM Instance 가 기동되어 있을 경우에만 접근할 수 있습니다.

Asmcmd 실행 명령에 -p 옵션을 붙일 경우 현재 path 가 prompt 상에 표시되기 때문에 -p 를 사용할 경우 권장합니다.

ASMCMD [+] > **help** -> asm filesystem 에선 / 가 +로 표시됨

asmcmd [-p] [command]

The environment variables ORACLE_HOME and ORACLE_SID determine the instance to which the program connects, and ASMCMD establishes a bequeath connection to it, in the same manner as a SQLPLUS / AS SYSDBA. The user must be a member of the SYSDBA group.

Specifying the -p option allows the current directory to be displayed in the command prompt, like so:

ASMCMD [+DATAFILE/ORCL/CONTROLFILE] >

[command] specifies one of the following commands, along with its parameters.

Type "help [command]" to get help on a specific ASMCMD command.

Commands : **cd , du , find , help , ls , lsct , lsdg , mkalias , mkdir , pwd , rm , rmalias**

ASMCMD [+] > ls

ASMTEST/

DGEXTERNAL/

DGHIGH/

DGNORMAL/

ASMCMD [+] > du dgnormal

Used_MB	Mirror_used_MB
---------	----------------

1102	2212
------	------

find

ASMCMD [+] > find

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

usage: find [-t <type>] <dir> <pattern>

ASMCMD [+] > find -t datafile dgnormal system*

+dgnormal/ASMTEST/DATAFILE/SYSTEM.260.685986985

lsct

ASMCMD [+] > lsct

DB_Name	Status	Software_Version	Compatible_version	Instance_Name
ASMTEST	CONNECTED	10.2.0.4.0	10.2.0.3.0	ASMTEST
ASMTEST	CONNECTED	10.2.0.4.0	10.2.0.3.0	ASMTEST

lsdg →diskgroup 정보

ASMCMD [+] > lsdg

State	Type	Rebal	Unbal	Sector	Block	AU	Total_MB	Free_MB	Req_mir_free_MB	Usable_file_MB
MOUNTED	EXTERN	N	N	512	4096	1048576	4100	4050		0
Offline_disks	Name									
4050		0	ASMTEST/							
MOUNTED	EXTERN	N	N	512	4096	1048576	24600	24363		0
24363		0	DGEXTERNAL/							
MOUNTED	HIGH	N	N	512	4096	1048576	24600	24132		8200
5310		0	DGHIGH/							
MOUNTED	NORMAL	N	N	512	4096	1048576	23500	21126		4100
8513		0	DGNORMAL/							

mkalias

ASMCMD [+DGNORMAL/ASMTEST/CONTROLFILE] > ls -al

Type	Redund	Striped	Time	Sys	Name
CONTROLFILE	HIGH	FINE	MAY 10 18:00:00	Y	none => Current.256.685986955

ASMCMD [+DGNORMAL/ASMTEST/CONTROLFILE] > mkalias

usage: mkalias <filename> <alias>

ASMCMD [+DGNORMAL/ASMTEST/CONTROLFILE] > mkalias Current.256.685986955 control01.ctl

ASMCMD [+DGNORMAL/ASMTEST/CONTROLFILE] > ls

Current.256.685986955

control01.ctl

Mkdir -> 단 + 에는 생성 불가 (Diskgroup)

ASMCMD [+DGNORMAL] > mkdir TEST_DIR

ASMCMD [+DGNORMAL] > ls

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

```
ASMTEST/  
TEST_DIR/  
spfileASMTEST.ora
```

5. ASM FTP

ASM Diskgroup 에 접근하는 다른 방법은 XDB 를 통해 FTP 로 들어가는 것이다. 반드시 XDB 가 설치되어 있어야 하며, Listener 도 아래와 같이 XDB 서비스가 시작되어 있어야 한다.

Service "GOODUSXDB" has 2 instance(s).

Instance "GOODUS1", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...

Instance "GOODUS2", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...

ftp 접속방법

```
Ex> ftp <host_name> port_no  
[ASMTEST:/oracle/app/oracle] ftp goodus1 7777  
Connected to goodus1 (xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx).  
220- goodus1  
Unauthorised use of this FTP server is prohibited and may be subject to civil and criminal prosecution.  
220 goodus1 FTP Server (Oracle XML DB/Oracle Database) ready.  
Name (goodus1:oracle): system -> DB Instance 의 Schema  
331 pass required for SYSTEM  
Password: -> DB Instance 의 Schema Password  
230 SYSTEM logged in  
Remote system type is Unix.  
  
ftp> cd /sys/asm -> asm diskgroup 의 Default path  
ftp> ls  
227 Entering Passive Mode (xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx)  
150 ASCII Data Connection  
drw-r--r-- 2 SYS oracle 0 2:06 13:35 DGNORMAL  
drw-r--r-- 2 SYS oracle 0 2:06 13:35 DGBACKUP1  
226 ASCII Transfer Complete  
DGNORMAL 과 DGBACKUP1 이란 ASM Diskgroup 을 확인할 수 있다.  
파일을 OS Filesystem 으로 가져오거나, Diskgroup 으로 올리는 것은 일반적인 ftp 사용법과 동일하다.  
  
Port_no 변경방법  
SQL> exec dbms_xdb.setftpport(7777);
```

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```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.  
SQL> alter system register;  
System altered  
Listener 재시작.
```

6. ASM File Template

다음은 ASM 에서 기본 지원하는 File Template 이다. 필요한 경우 유저가 새로운 형태의 Template 를 추가하거나, 수정할 수 있다.

Template Name	File Type	Striped
CONTROL	Control files	Fine
DATAFILE	Datafiles and Copies	Coarse
ONLINELOG	Online Redo logs	Fine
ARCHIVELOG	Archive logs	Coarse
TEMPFILE	Tempfiles	Coarse
BACKUPSET	Datafile Backup pieces Datafile incremental Backup pieces Archive log Backup pieces	Coarse
PARAMETERFILE	Spfiles	Coarse
DATAGUARDCONFIG	Disaster Recovery, Configurations (Standby Database)	Coarse
FLASHBACK	Flashback logs	Fine
CHANGETRACKING	Block change tracking data (incremental backups)	Coarse
DUMPSET	Data Pump dumpset	Coarse
XTRANSPORT	Cross-platform converted datafile (이 기종간 TTS)	Coarse
AUTOBACKUP	Automatic backup files	Coarse

Stripe 는 Striping 시의 Extent 크기를 지정하는 것으로서, 파일의 속성에 따라 Transfer 단위를 달리하는 것이 I/O 성능에 도움을 준다. Coarse : 1MB, Fine-Grained : 128KB 이다.

File Template Add

```
SQL> Alter diskgroup DGNORMAL add template TEST attributes (UNPROTECTED | MIRROR [COARSE:FINE]);
```

File Template Drop

```
SQL> Alter diskgroup DGNORMAL drop template TEST;
```

File Template Assignment

```
SQL> create tablespace test datafile '+DGNORMAL(TEST)';
```

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

ASM 에서 사용할 수 없는 File Type

Binary files, trace files, core files, password files, alert logs, audit files, export files

7. KFED & KFOD Utility

ASM File 의 MetaData 를 확인하기 위해서는 KFED 와 KFOD 유틸리티를 사용해야 한다. 이중 KFOD 는 설치시 자동으로 Compile 이 되나, KFED 를 사용하기 위해서는 수동으로 Compile 을 해주어야 한다.

```
[ASMTEST:/data/backup/asm_header> cd $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/lib/
[ASMTEST:/oracle/product/10.2.0/rdbms/lib> make -f ins_rdbms.mk ikfed

Linking KFED utility (kfed)
rm -f /oracle/product/10.2.0/rdbms/lib/kfed
gcc -o /oracle/product/10.2.0/rdbms/lib/kfed -L/oracle/product/10.2.0/rdbms/lib/ -L/oracle/product/10.2.0/lib/ -
L/oracle/product/10.2.0/lib/stubs/ /oracle/product/10.2.0/lib/s0main.o
/oracle/product/10.2.0/rdbms/lib/sskfeded.o /oracle/product/10.2.0/rdbms/lib/skfedpt.o
/oracle/product/10.2.0/rdbms/lib/defopt.o -ldbtools10 -lclntsh `cat /oracle/product/10.2.0/lib/ldflags` -
lnsslb10 -lncrypt10 -linsgr10 -lnzjs10 -ln10 -lnnz10 -lnl10 -lnro10 `cat /oracle/product/10.2.0/lib/ldflags` -
lnsslb10 -lncrypt10 -linsgr10 -lnzjs10 -ln10 -lnnz10 -lnl10 -lclient10 -ltnetd10 -lvs10 -lcommon10 -lgeneric10 -
lmm -lsnls10 -lnls10 -lcore10 -lsnls10 -lnls10 -lcore10 -lsnls10 -lnls10 -lxml10 -lcore10 -lnls10 -lsnls10 -lnls10 -
lcore10 -lnls10 `cat /oracle/product/10.2.0/lib/ldflags` -lnsslb10 -lncrypt10 -linsgr10 -lnzjs10 -ln10 -lnnz10 -
lnl10 -lnro10 `cat /oracle/product/10.2.0/lib/ldflags` -lnsslb10 -lncrypt10 -linsgr10 -lnzjs10 -ln10 -lnnz10 -lnl10 -
lclient10 -ltnetd10 -lvs10 -lcommon10 -lgeneric10 -lsnls10 -lnls10 -lcore10 -lsnls10 -lnls10 -lcore10 -lsnls10 -
lnls10 -lxml10 -lcore10 -lnls10 -lsnls10 -lnls10 -lcore10 -lnls10 -lclient10 -ltnetd10 -lvs10 -lcommon10 -
lgeneric10 -lsnls10 -lnls10 -lcore10 -lsnls10 -lnls10 -lcore10 -lsnls10 -lnls10 -lxml10 -lcore10 -lnls10 -lsnls10 -
lnls10 -lcore10 -lnls10 `cat /oracle/product/10.2.0/lib/sysliblist` -Wl,-rpath,/oracle/product/10.2.0/lib -lm `cat
/oracle/product/10.2.0/lib/sysliblist` -ldl -lm -L/oracle/product/10.2.0/lib
mv -f /oracle/product/10.2.0/bin/kfed /oracle/product/10.2.0/bin/kfedO
mv: cannot stat '/oracle/product/10.2.0/bin/kfed': No such file or directory
make: [ikfed] Error 1 (ignored)
mv /oracle/product/10.2.0/rdbms/lib/kfed /oracle/product/10.2.0/bin/kfed
chmod 751 /oracle/product/10.2.0/bin/kfed

[ASMTEST:/oracle/app/oracle] kfed -h
as/mlib          ASM Library [asmlib='lib']
aun/um           AU number to examine or update [AUNUM=number]
aus/z            Allocation Unit size in bytes [AUSZ=number]
blknum/um        Block number to examine or update [BLKNUM=number]
blks/z           Metadata block size in bytes [BLKSZ=number]
ch/ksum          Update checksum before each write [CHKSUM=YES/NO]
cn/t             Count of AUs to process [CNT=number]
```

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

d/ev	ASM device to examine or update [DEV=string]
o/p	KFED operation type [OP=READ/WRITE/MERGE/NEW/FORM/FIND/STRUCT]
p/rovnm	Name for provisioning purposes [PROVNM=string]
s/seek	AU number to seek to [SEEK=number]
te/xt	File name for translated block text [TEXT=string]
ty/pe	ASM metadata block type number [TYPE=number]

KFED Util 의 용도는 ASM Disk 의 Meta 정보를 백업받거나, 복원할 수 있고, 임의로 AU Size 를 조정하는 등 여러 가지가 있으며, 여기서는 가장 많이 유용한 ASM Disk 의 Header 정보를 백업 받고 복원하는 것을 수행해 보도록 한다.

ASM Disk 의 Header 정보를 파일로 Backup

```
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL02 /DGBACKUP/VOL02_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL03 /DGBACKUP/VOL03_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL04 /DGBACKUP/VOL04_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL05 /DGBACKUP/VOL05_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL06 /DGBACKUP/VOL06_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL07 /DGBACKUP/VOL07_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL08 /DGBACKUP/VOL08_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL10 /DGBACKUP/VOL10_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL11 /DGBACKUP/VOL11_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL12 /DGBACKUP/VOL12_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL13 /DGBACKUP/VOL13_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL14 /DGBACKUP/VOL14_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL15 /DGBACKUP/VOL15_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL16 /DGBACKUP/VOL16_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL18 /DGBACKUP/VOL18_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL19 /DGBACKUP/VOL19_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL20 /DGBACKUP/VOL20_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL21 /DGBACKUP/VOL21_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL22 /DGBACKUP/VOL22_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL23 /DGBACKUP/VOL23_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL24 /DGBACKUP/VOL24_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL26 /DGBACKUP/VOL26_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL27 /DGBACKUP/VOL27_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL28 /DGBACKUP/VOL28_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL29 /DGBACKUP/VOL29_header
kfed read /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL30 /DGBACKUP/VOL30_header
```

백업받은 정보를 확인

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

```
[cafe10db1(oracle):/DGBACKUP/asm_header> more VOL05_header
```

```
kfbh.endian:          0 ; 0x000: 0x00
kfbh.hard:             0 ; 0x001: 0x00
kfbh.type:            0 ; 0x002: KFBTYP_INVALID
kfbh.datfmt:          0 ; 0x003: 0x00
kfbh.block.blk:       0 ; 0x004: T=0 NUMB=0x0
kfbh.block.obj:       0 ; 0x008: TYPE=0x0 NUMB=0x0
kfbh.check:           0 ; 0x00c: 0x00000000
kfbh.fcn.base:        0 ; 0x010: 0x00000000
kfbh.fcn.wrap:        0 ; 0x014: 0x00000000
kfbh.spare1:          0 ; 0x018: 0x00000000
kfbh.spare2:          0 ; 0x01c: 0x00000000
```

위의 VOL05 ASM Disk 는 현재 디스크 생성만 하고, 사용되지 않고 있다는 것을 알 수 있다.

아래의 VOL02 ASM Disk 는 현재 DGNORMAL Diskgroup 의 VOL02 로 Labeling 된 것을 확인할 수 있다.

```
[cafe10db1(oracle):/DGBACKUP/asm_header> more VOL02_header
```

```
kfbh.endian:          1 ; 0x000: 0x01
kfbh.hard:            130 ; 0x001: 0x82
kfbh.type:            1 ; 0x002: KFBTYP_DISKHEAD
kfbh.datfmt:          1 ; 0x003: 0x01
kfbh.block.blk:       0 ; 0x004: T=0 NUMB=0x0
kfbh.block.obj:       2147483648 ; 0x008: TYPE=0x8 NUMB=0x0
kfbh.check:           3694794259 ; 0x00c: 0xdc3a1613
kfbh.fcn.base:        0 ; 0x010: 0x00000000
kfbh.fcn.wrap:        0 ; 0x014: 0x00000000
kfbh.spare1:          0 ; 0x018: 0x00000000
kfbh.spare2:          0 ; 0x01c: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.driver.provstr: ORCLDISKVOL02 ; 0x000: length=13
kfdhdb.driver.reserved[0]: 810307414 ; 0x008: 0x304c4f56
kfdhdb.driver.reserved[1]: 50 ; 0x00c: 0x00000032
kfdhdb.driver.reserved[2]: 0 ; 0x010: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.driver.reserved[3]: 0 ; 0x014: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.driver.reserved[4]: 0 ; 0x018: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.driver.reserved[5]: 0 ; 0x01c: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.compat:        168820736 ; 0x020: 0x0a100000
kfdhdb.dsknum:         0 ; 0x024: 0x0000
kfdhdb.grptyp:         1 ; 0x026: KFDGTP_EXTERNAL
```


Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

kfdhdb.hdrsts:	3 ; 0x027: KFDHDR_MEMBER
kfdhdb.dskname:	VOL02 ; 0x028: length=5
kfdhdb.grpname:	DGNORMAL ; 0x048: length=7
kfdhdb.fgname:	VOL02 ; 0x068: length=5
kfdhdb.capname:	; 0x088: length=0
kfdhdb.crestmp.hi:	32909006 ; 0x0a8: HOUR=0xe DAYS=0x16 MNTH=0x9 YEAR=0x7d8
kfdhdb.crestmp.lo:	1812295680 ; 0x0ac: USEC=0x0 MSEC=0x15c SECS=0x0 MINS=0x1b
kfdhdb.mntstmp.hi:	32910098 ; 0x0b0: HOUR=0x12 DAYS=0x18 MNTH=0xa YEAR=0x7d8
kfdhdb.mntstmp.lo:	972236800 ; 0x0b4: USEC=0x0 MSEC=0xca SECS=0x1f MINS=0xe
kfdhdb.secsz:	512 ; 0x0b8: 0x0200
kfdhdb.blksz:	4096 ; 0x0ba: 0x1000
kfdhdb.ausize:	1048576 ; 0x0bc: 0x00100000
kfdhdb.mfact:	113792 ; 0x0c0: 0x0001bc80
kfdhdb.dsksz:	117757 ; 0x0c4: 0x0001cbfd
kfdhdb.pmcnt:	3 ; 0x0c8: 0x00000003
kfdhdb.fstlocn:	1 ; 0x0cc: 0x00000001
kfdhdb.altlocn:	2 ; 0x0d0: 0x00000002
kfdhdb.f1b1locn:	2 ; 0x0d4: 0x00000002
kfdhdb.redomirrors[0]:	0 ; 0x0d8: 0x0000
kfdhdb.redomirrors[1]:	0 ; 0x0da: 0x0000
kfdhdb.redomirrors[2]:	0 ; 0x0dc: 0x0000
kfdhdb.redomirrors[3]:	0 ; 0x0de: 0x0000
kfdhdb.dbcompat:	168820736 ; 0x0e0: 0x0a100000
kfdhdb.grpstmp.hi:	32909006 ; 0x0e4: HOUR=0xe DAYS=0x16 MNTH=0x9 YEAR=0x7d8
kfdhdb.grpstmp.lo:	1812185088 ; 0x0e8: USEC=0x0 MSEC=0xf0 SECS=0x0 MINS=0x1b
kfdhdb.ub4spare[0]:	0 ; 0x0ec: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[1]:	0 ; 0x0f0: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[2]:	0 ; 0x0f4: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[3]:	0 ; 0x0f8: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[4]:	0 ; 0x0fc: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[5]:	0 ; 0x100: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[6]:	0 ; 0x104: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[7]:	0 ; 0x108: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[8]:	0 ; 0x10c: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[9]:	0 ; 0x110: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[10]:	0 ; 0x114: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[11]:	0 ; 0x118: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[12]:	0 ; 0x11c: 0x00000000

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

```
kfdhdb.ub4spare[13]:      0 ; 0x120: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[14]:      0 ; 0x124: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[15]:      0 ; 0x128: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[16]:      0 ; 0x12c: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[17]:      0 ; 0x130: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[18]:      0 ; 0x134: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[19]:      0 ; 0x138: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[20]:      0 ; 0x13c: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[21]:      0 ; 0x140: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[22]:      0 ; 0x144: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[23]:      0 ; 0x148: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[24]:      0 ; 0x14c: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[25]:      0 ; 0x150: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[26]:      0 ; 0x154: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[27]:      0 ; 0x158: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[28]:      0 ; 0x15c: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[29]:      0 ; 0x160: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.ub4spare[30]:      0 ; 0x164: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.acdb.aba.seq:      0 ; 0x1d4: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.acdb.aba.blk:      0 ; 0x1d8: 0x00000000
kfdhdb.acdb.ents:         0 ; 0x1dc: 0x0000
kfdhdb.acdb.ub2spare:     0 ; 0x1de: 0x0000
```

ASM Disk 의 Header 정보를 파일에서 복구

```
kfed write /dev/oracleasm/disks/VOL02 > /data/backup/vol02_header
```

만약 ASM Disk 의 Header 정보가 손상된다면 위와 같이, 백업된 파일을 이용해 복구가 가능하다.

KFOD Util

Kfod util 은 ASM Disk 를 생성하였으나, Diskgroup 에 속하지 않은, 즉 사용이 가능한 ASM Disk 를 보여주는 명령어 이다. 아래는 4 개의 Disk 가 사용되지 않는 것을 확인 할 수 있다.

```
[ASMTEST:/oracle/app/oracle> kfod
```

```
-----
Disk          Size Path
=====
1:      117757 Mb ORCL:VOL05
2:      117757 Mb ORCL:VOL13
3:      117757 Mb ORCL:VOL21
```

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

4: 117757 Mb ORCL:VOL29

ORACLE_SID ORACLE_HOME

+ASM /oracle/product/10.2.0

+ASM2 /oracle/product/10.2.0

8. Tablespace 관리

8.1. Tablespace 추가

100MB 의 test 테이블스페이스를 생성합니다.

diskgroup 명을 명시하지 않을 경우 db_create_file_dest 파라미터의 값의 위치로 default 로 생성됩니다.

SQL> show parameter db_create_file_dest

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
db_create_file_dest	string	+DGNORMAL

SQL> create tablespace test datafile size 100m;

Tablespace created.

→또는 disk group 을 명시할 수 있다.

(create tablespace test datafile '+DGNORMAL' size 100m;)

테이블스페이스 생성 확인

SQL> select file_name,tablespace_name,bytes/1024/1024 from dba_data_files where
tablespace_name='TEST';

FILE_NAME	TABLESPACE_NAME	BYTES/1024/1024
+DGNORMAL/asmtest/datafile/test.266.686332701	TEST	100

8.2. Datafile 추가

Test 테이블스페이스에 100MB 데이터파일을 추가합니다.

SQL> alter tablespace test add datafile size 100m;

Tablespace altered.

데이터파일 추가 확인

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

```
SQL> select file_name,tablespace_name,bytes/1024/1024 from dba_data_files where
tablespace_name='TEST';
```

FILE_NAME	TABLESPACE_NAME	BYTES/1024/1024
+DGNORMAL/asmtest/datafile/test.266.686332701	TEST	100
+DGNORMAL/asmtest/datafile/test.267.686332779	TEST	100

8.3. Datafile 위치변경

- 1) 변경할 datafile 을 확인합니다.
- 2) Datafile 을 옮길 diskgroup 을 확인합니다.
- 3) Datafile 또는 tablespace 를 offline 합니다.(datafile offline 시 recovery 필요)
- 4) RMAN 또는 DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER 를 사용하여 datafile 을 새로운 위치로 copy 합니다.
- 5) 새로운위치로 datafile 을 rename 합니다.
- 6) Datafile offline 시 recover 합니다.
- 7) Offline 한 datafile 또는 tablespace 를 online 합니다.
- 8) 변경 사항을 확인합니다.
- 9) 이전 datafile 을 삭제합니다.(10gR2 에서는 자동삭제됨)

다음은 test 테이블스페이스의 datafile 을 RMAN copy 와 tablespace offline 을 통해 rename 하는 방법입니다.

변경사항	tablespace	Original dest	New dest
Diskgroup 변경	test	+DGNORMAL	+DGHIGH

1) 변경할 datafile 을 확인합니다.

```
SQL> select file_name,tablespace_name,bytes/1024/1024 from dba_data_files where
tablespace_name='TEST';
```

FILE_NAME	TABLESPACE_NAME	BYTES/1024/1024
+DGNORMAL/asmtest/datafile/test.266.686332701	TEST	100

→+DGHIGH 로 disk group 변경

2) Datafile 을 옮길 diskgroup 을 확인합니다.

```
SQL>select name,state,type,total_mb,free_mb from v$asm_diskgroup;
```

NAME	STATE	TYPE	TOTAL_MB	FREE_MB
DGHIGH	MOUNTED	HIGH	24600	24441

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

DGNORMAL	MOUNTED	NORMAL	24600	22678
DGEXTERNAL	MOUNTED	EXTERN	24600	24363

3) tablespace 를 offline 합니다.

SQL> **alter tablespace test offline;**

Tablespace altered.

4)RMAN 을 이용하여 datafile 을 새로운 위치로 copy 합니다.

[ASMTST:/oracle/app/oracle]**rman target / nocatalog**

Recovery Manager: Release 10.2.0.4.0 - Production on Fri May 8 16:26:13 2009

Copyright (c) 1982, 2007, Oracle. All rights reserved.

connected to target database: ASMTST (DBID=3038366982)

using target database control file instead of recovery catalog

RMAN> copy datafile '+DGNORMAL/asmtest/datafile/test.266.686332701' to '+DGHIGH';

→ datafile copy

Starting backup at 2009-05-08 16:28:11

allocated channel: ORA_DISK_1

channel ORA_DISK_1: sid=154 devtype=DISK

channel ORA_DISK_1: starting datafile copy

input datafile fno=00005 name=+DGNORMAL/asmtest/datafile/test.266.686332701

output filename=+DGHIGH/asmtest/datafile/test.256.686334497 tag=TAG20090508T162814 recid=1

stamp=686334520

channel ORA_DISK_1: datafile copy complete, elapsed time: 00:00:25

Finished backup at 2009-05-08 16:28:41

5)새로운위치로 datafile 을 rename 합니다.

SQL> **alter database rename file '+DGNORMAL/asmtest/datafile/test.266.686332701'**
to '+DGHIGH/asmtest/datafile/test.256.686334497';

Database altered.

6) offline 한 test tablespace 를 online 합니다.

SQL> **alter tablespace test online;**

Tablespace altered.

7)변경 사항을 확인합니다.

SQL> **select file_name,tablespace_name,bytes/1024/1024 from dba_data_files where**
tablespace_name='TEST';

FILE_NAME	TABLESPACE_NAME	BYTES/1024/1024
-----------	-----------------	-----------------

Oracle ASM(automatic storage management)

+DGHIGH/asmtest/datafile/test.256.686334497 TEST 100

8)이전 datafile 을 삭제합니다.

10g R2 에서 'alter database rename file' 명령시 자동으로 기존의 asm file 이 삭제 되기 때문에 R1 에서 와 같은 'ALTER DISKGROUP DGNORMAL DROP FILE test.266.686332701;' 작업이 필요하지 않습니다.

참고자료 : Metalink, Oracle Reference Doc Library, OTN, Goodus 기술노트
Pro Oracle 10g RAC on Linux(Julian Dyke), 오라클 10g 구축과 활용(장경상 저)