# Practices for Lesson 17: Performing Block Media Recovery

Practices for Lesson 17: Overview

Overview

In these practices, you will use the Data Recovery Advisor to diagnose database failure.

Practice 17-1: Repairing Block Corruption

Overview

In this practice, you will use the Data Recovery Advisor to set up, discover, and repair a corrupted block in a data file.

Assumptions

You have a terminal window open in which $HOME/labs/DBMod\_Recovery is the current directory, and environment variables point to the orclcdb database instance.

Tasks

Prepare for this practice by executing the setup\_05\_01.sh script. This script creates the BC user, the BCTBS tablespace, and the BCCOPY table. To prepare for this practice the script populates the table, creates a backup, and updates the table. You can view the script output in the /tmp/setup.log file.

Corrupt a data file created in the previous step by executing the break\_05\_01.sql

script. When prompted, enter the block number that is displayed in the BLOCK\_NO column.

**Note:** The corrupt block error is expected. The script performs a query against the BCCOPY

table to force the corrupt block to be discovered.

Using RMAN as SYSBACKUP, connect to the orclcdb instance and check for failures with the LIST FAILURE command.

Use the RMAN ADVISE FAILURE command and view the suggested repair strategy.

Use the RMAN REPAIR FAILURE command to recover the corrupted blocks.

Optionally, confirm that there is no other failure.

Exit RMAN.

**Note:** This script may end with an error showing that data file system01.dbf cannot be opened.

Verify that the corrupt block has been recovered by running a full table scan on

bc.bccopy.

Clean up from the block corruption practice by executing the cleanup\_05\_01.sh script. You can view the script output in the /tmp/cleanup.log file.

Keep all terminal windows open for the next practice.