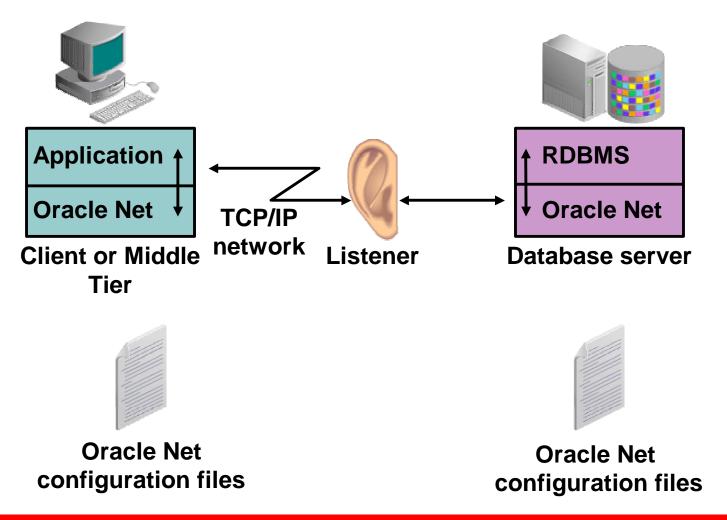
# Oracle Net Services

## **Objectives**

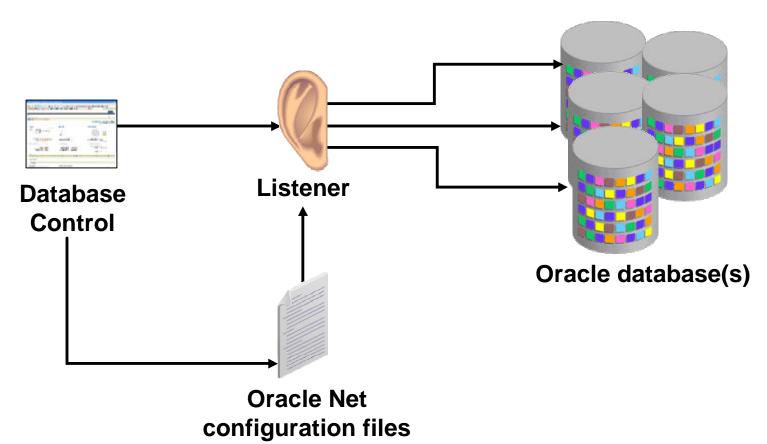
After completing this lesson you should be able to do the following:

- Use Database Control to
  - Create additional listeners
  - Create Oracle Net service aliases
  - Configure connect time failover
  - Control the Oracle Net listener
- Use the Oracle Net Manager to configure client and middle-tier connections.
- Use TNSPING to test Oracle Net connectivity

#### **Oracle Net Services**

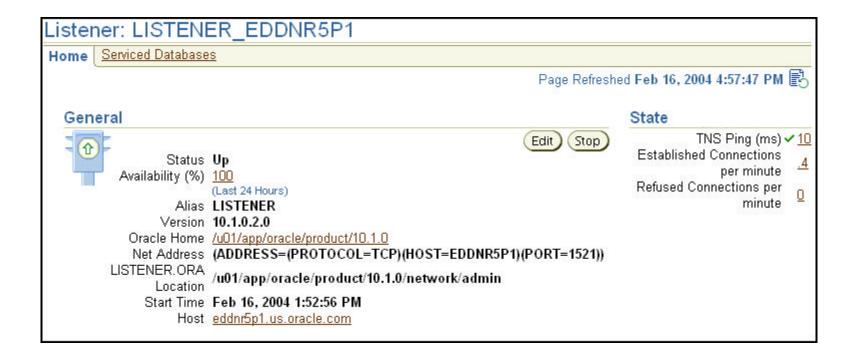


#### **Oracle Net Listener**

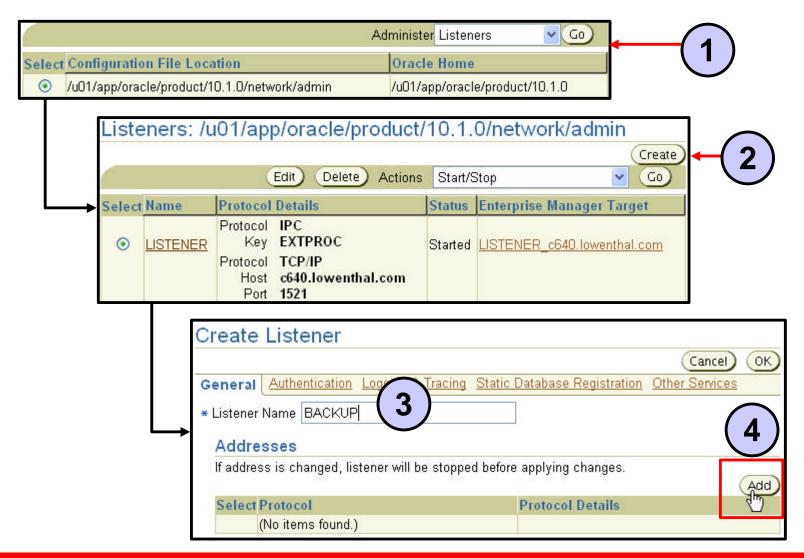


\$ORACLE\_HOME/network/admin/listener.ora
sqlnet.ora

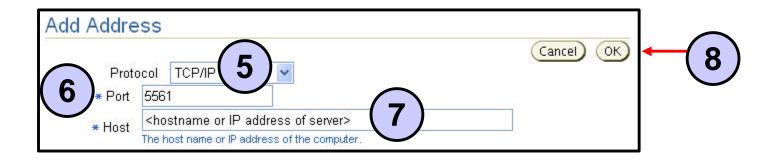
## **Monitoring the Listener**



#### **Creating a Listener**

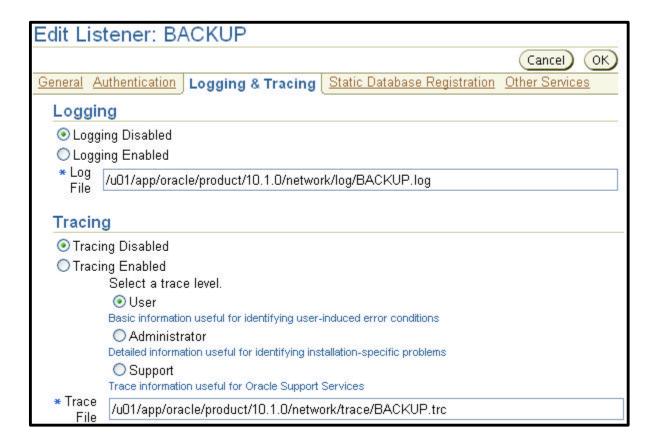


#### **Listening Addresses**

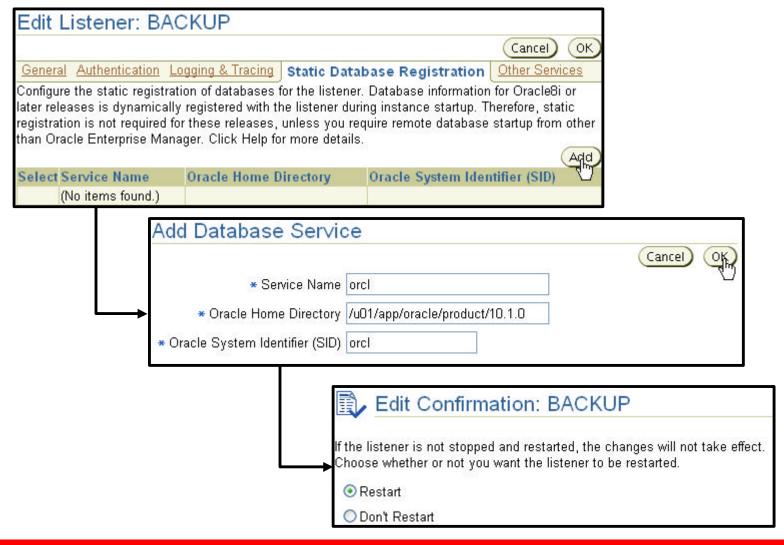




## **Configuring Optional Parameters**



#### **Static Database Registration**



## **Listener Control Utility**

# Oracle Net listeners can also be controlled with the command-line lsnrctl utility.

```
#lsnrctl
LSNRCTL for Linux: Version 10.1.0.1.0 on 05-NOV-2003 13:27:51
Copyright (c) 1991, 2003, Oracle. All rights reserved.
Welcome to LSNRCTL, type "help" for information.
LSNRCTL> help
The following operations are available
An asterisk (*) denotes a modifier or extended command:
                   stop
start
                                       status
                 version
                                      reload
services
save config
              trace
                                       spawn
change password
                 quit
                                       exit
set*
                   show*
```

# **Listener Control Utility Syntax**

Commands from the listener control utility can be issued from the command-line or from the LSNRCTL prompt.

UNIX or Linux command-line syntax:

```
# lsnrctl <command name>
# lsnrctl start
# lsnrctl status
```

Prompt syntax:

```
LSNRCTL> <command name>
LSNRCTL> start
LSNRCTL> status
```

#### **Monitoring with Listener Control**

Listener control provides two monitoring options, services and status.

```
LSNRCTL> SERVICES

Connecting to
(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=IPC)(KEY=EXTPROC)))

Services Summary...

Service "dba10g" has 1 instance(s).

Instance "dba10g", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...

Handler(s):

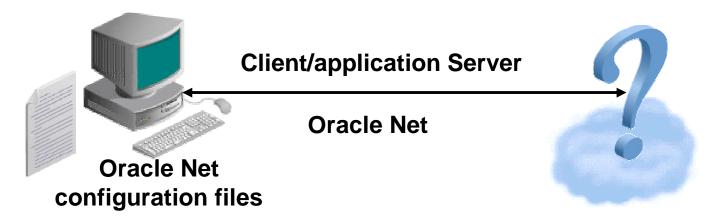
"DEDICATED" established:12 refused:0 state:ready
...

The command completed successfully
```

#### **Oracle Net Connections**

To make a client or middle-tier connection, Oracle Net requires the client to know the:

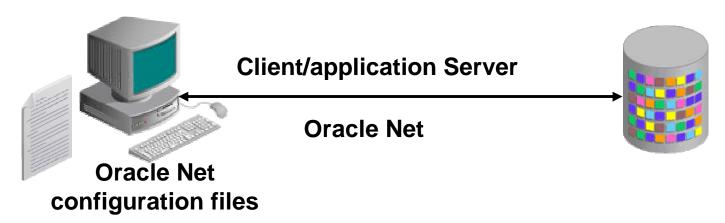
- Host where the listener is running
- Port the listener is monitoring
- Protocol the listener is using
- Name of the service the listener is handling



#### **Names Resolution**

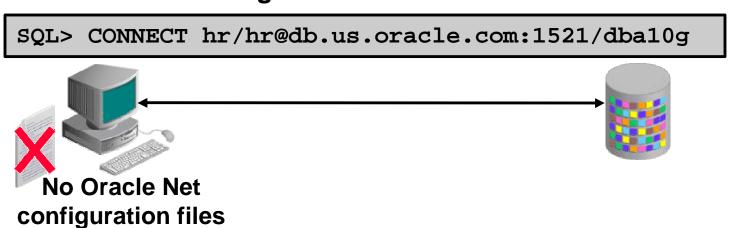
Oracle Net supports several methods of resolving connection information:

- Easy Connect
- Local naming
- Directory naming
- External naming



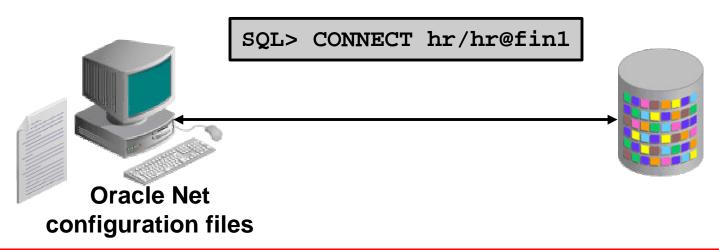
## **Easy Connect**

- Enabled by default
- Requires no client-side configuration
- Supports only TCP/IP protocol (no SSL)
- No support for advanced connection options like:
  - Connect-time failover
  - Source routing
  - Load balancing



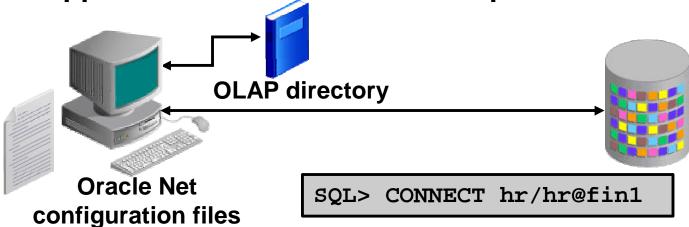
# **Local Naming**

- Requires a client-side names resolution file
- Supports all Oracle Net protocols
- Supports advanced connection options like:
  - Connect-time failover
  - Source routing
  - Load balancing

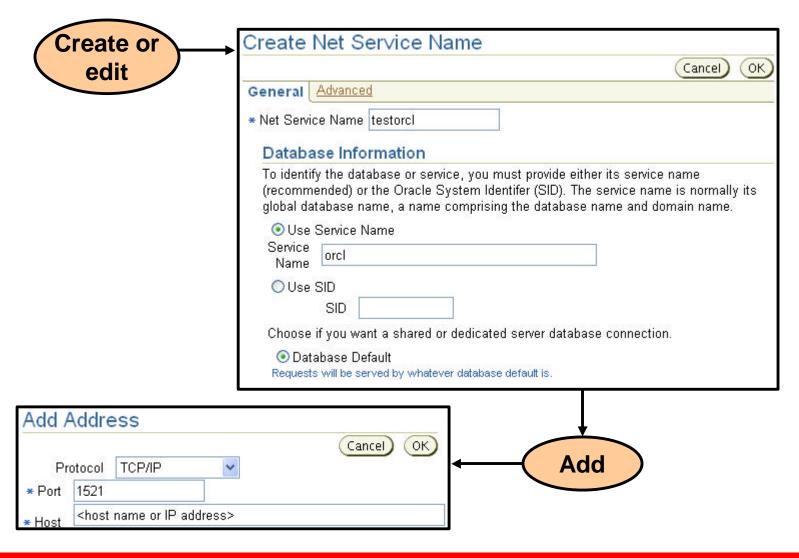


## **Directory Naming**

- Requires a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) with Oracle Net names resolution information loaded
  - Oracle Internet Directory
  - Microsoft Active Directory Services
- Supports all Oracle Net protocols
- Supports advanced connection options



#### **Configuring Service Aliases**



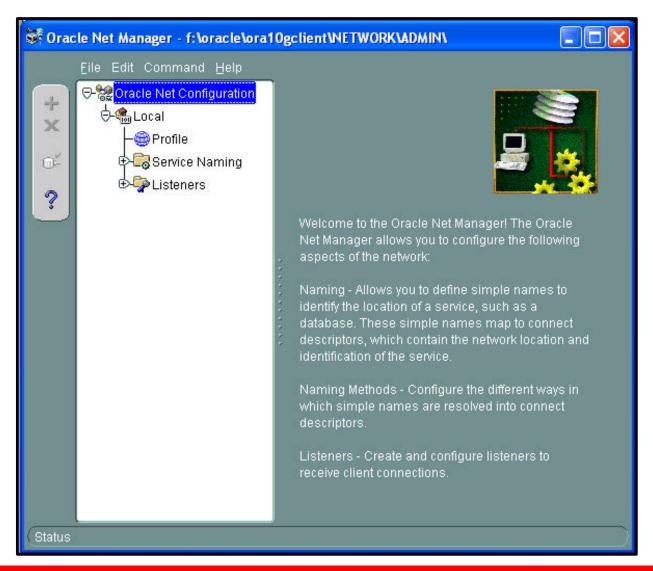
#### **Advanced Connection Options**

# Oracle Net supports advanced connection options with local and directory naming

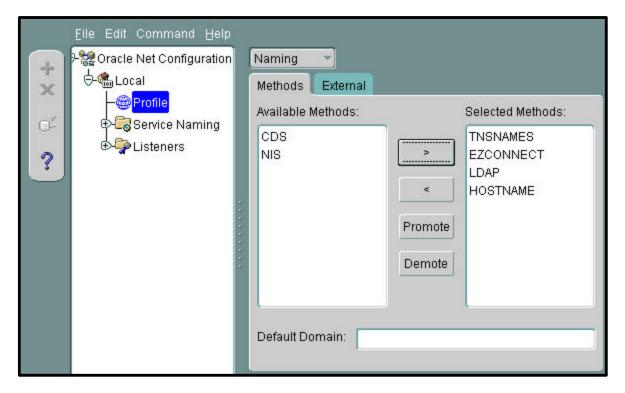
- Connect-time failover
- Load balancing
- Source routing



#### **Oracle Net Manager**

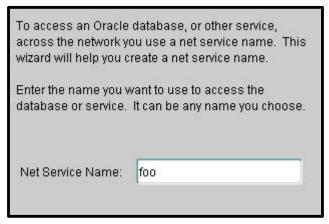


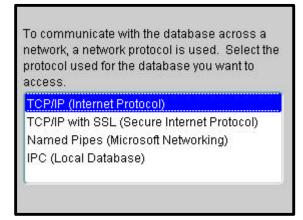
# **Choosing Naming Methods**



Oracle Net Manager configures the names resolution methods a client or middle-tier will use and the order in which they are checked.

#### **Configuring Service Aliases with Net Manager**





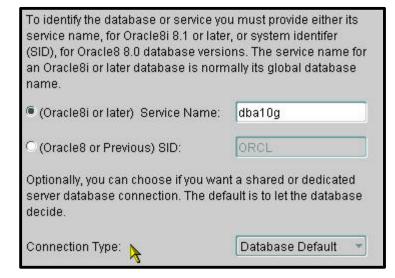
# Use Oracle Net Manager to configure local and directory naming aliases.

To communicate with the database using the TCP/IP protocol, the database computer's host name is required. Enter the TCP/IP host name for the computer where the database is located.

Host Name: db.us.oracle.com

A TCP/IP port number is also required. The port number for Oracle databases is usually 1521. You should not normally need to specify a different port number.

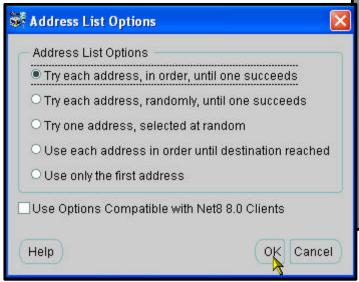
Port Number: 1521

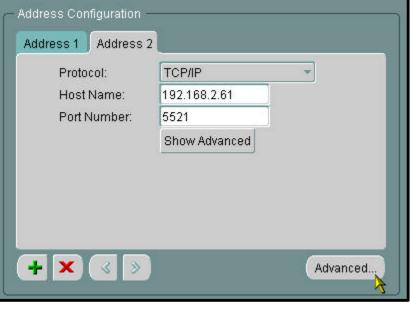


# **Advanced Connection Options Using Oracle Net Manager**

Oracle Net supports advanced connection options with local and directory naming

- Connect-time failover
- Load balancing
- Source routing





# **Testing Oracle Net Connectivity**

The tnsping utility tests Oracle Net service aliases.

- Ensures connectivity between client and the Oracle Net listener
- Does not verify that the requested service is available
- Supports Easy Connect names resolution

# tnsping db.us.oracle.com:1521/dba10g

Supports local and directory naming

# tnsping foo

#### **Summary**

#### In this lesson you should have learned how to:

- Use Database Control to:
  - Create additional listeners
  - Password-protect the listener
  - Create Oracle Net service aliases
- Control the Oracle Net listener
- Use the Oracle Net Manager to configure client or middle-tier connections
- Use TNSPING to test Oracle Net connectivity

#### **Practice 12 Overview: Oracle Net Services**

#### This practice covers the following topics:

- Creating a listener
- Configuring local names resolution
- Configuring connect time failover