

Topic - Steps to Configure 1st Physical Standby Database!

→ Oracle Software is installed with one database
 db (homs) with following details:-

Primary DB-NAME = ~~homs~~ homs IP = 192.168.1.100
 Primary DB-UNIQUE-NAME = homs 100

→ On Physical Standby I have installed only Software
 (Std will be by standby database)

Standby DB-NAME = kms
 Standby DB-UNIQUE-NAME = Std IP = 192.168.1.101

→ Required Parameters

- DB-NAME → must be same on primary and on all standby
- DB-UNIQUE-NAME → must be different on primary and all standby
- LOG_ARCHIVE_CONFIG → This parameter includes db_unique_name which are the part of the DataGuard configuration.
- 'LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n' → Defines local and remote archive log file location
- 'LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_STATE_n' → Define state of archiving (ENABLE or DISABLE)
- REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE → must be in EXCLUSIVE mode
- FAL_SERVER → Used for archive log gap resolution (required only in Physical Standby server)
- DB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT → Required when directory structure is different datafile
- LOG_FILE_NAME_CONVERT → Required when directory structure is different logfile
- STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT → Keep auto to create file automatically on standby.

STEPS:-

→ Perform following steps on Primary Database

① → Make sure database is in archive log mode.

SOL) SELECT log_mode FROM V\$DATABASE

If not in archive log mode, use the following command to change to archive mode

SOL) SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE;

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SOL) STARTUP MOUNT;

SOL) ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG;

SOL) ALTER DATABASE OPEN;

② → Make sure database is in force logging mode

SOL) SELECT FORCE_LOGGING FROM V\$DATABASE;

SOL) ALTER DATABASE FORCE LOGGING;

③ → Verify DB_NAME and DB_UNIQUE_NAME of Primary Database

SOL) SHOW PARAMETER db_name

SOL) SHOW PARAMETER db_unique_name

④ → Make db_UNIQUE_NAME to be part of dataguard (Std Srvic we will create soon)

SOL) ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_ARCHIVE_CONFIG = 'DG_CONFIG=(L, M, S, Std)';

SOL) ALTER SYSTEM SET log_archive_dest

⑤ ⇒ set archive log destinations! —

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SOL) ALTER SYSTEM SET log_archive_dest_2 = 'service=std  
VALID_FOR=(ONLINE_LOGFILES, PRIMARY_ROLE) DB_UNIQUE_NAME=  
std';  
SOL) ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_STATE_2 = ENABLE;
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⑥ ⇒ Set Remote login password to exclusive

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SOL) ALTER SYSTEM SET REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE =  
EXCLUSIVE SCOPE = SPFILE;
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SOL) SHOW PARAMETER REMOTE_LOGIN
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⑦ ⇒ Set FAL_SERVER and file name convert parameter in case if directory structure is different in primary and standby database

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SOL) ALTER SYSTEM SET FAL_SERVER = std;
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SOL) ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT = 'std', 'stdms'  
SCOPE = SPFILE;
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SOL) ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_FILE_NAME_CONVERT = 'std', 'stdms'  
SCOPE = SPFILE;
```

```
SOL) ALTER SYSTEM SET STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT = AUTO;
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⑧ ⇒ Now Configure required service (~~std~~ ~~std~~ and std) on primary
netmgr
(only std service in primary side)

and start listener also

9) Now Backup Primary Database using RMAN
\$ rman target /

RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;

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10) Create Standby Controlfile and Pfile

SOL) ALTER DATABASE CREATE STANDBY CONTROLFILE AS
'/tmp/stdcontrol.ctl';

SOL) CREATE PFILE = '/tmp/initstd.ora' FROM SPFILE;

11) Modify initstd.ora file and change,

(i) db_unique_name

(ii) fal_server

(iii) log_archive_dest_n

(iv) Location of controlfile

12) Create appropriate directory on physical standby and copy
backupset, archive log, pfile, standby controlfile and
password file to physical standby database.

→ Standby Controlfile to all locations

\$ scp /tmp/stdcontrol.ctl oracle@192.168.1.101:/vol/
oracle/oradata/std/control02.ctl.

\$ cp /vol/app/oracle/oradata/std/control02.ctl /vol/a/
oracle/flash_recovery_area/std/control02.ctl

→ Archive logs and backups

\$ scp -r /uol/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/hrms
oracle@192.168.1.101: /uol/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/

→ Parameter file

\$ scp /tmp/initstd.ora oracle@192.168.1.101: /tmp/initstd.ora
job

→ Remote login password file

\$ scp /uol/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_2/dba/orapw1hrms
oracle@192.168.1.101: /uol/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_2/
dba/

⑬ on Physical Standby Server:

① Create service on Physical Standby database and
update /etc/oratab file

\$ netmgr (no service
std and ~~data~~ hrms)

Update /etc/oratab as,

[std: /uol/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_2: N]

⑭ Now start listener on both server

\$ lsnrctl start

⑮ Restore backup on standby

sol) Create spfile from pfile;

(16) \$ vi /etc/oratab

⇒ Std: /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_1/:NF

\$. oraenv

<Std>

\$ sqlplus / as sysdba

sql> create spfile from pfile = '/tmp/initstd.ora';

sql> exit

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(17) ⇒ Restore backupfile

\$ rman target /

rman> startup mount;

rman> restore database;

(18) ⇒ Create Standby redo log files on Primary and Standby database

sql> ALTER DATABASE ADD STANDBY LOGFILE

('u01/app/oracle/oradata/std/standby_redo01.log') size 50m;

sql> ALTER DATABASE ADD STANDBY LOGFILE

('u01/app/oracle/oradata/std/standby_redo02.log') size 50m;

sql>

redo03.log') size 50m;

sql>

''

redo04.log') size 50m;

SOL) Select member from v\$logfile where type = 'STANDBY';

Now, on Primary Database,

SOL) ALTER DATABASE ADD STANDBY LOGFILE

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('/u01/app/oracle/oradata/dell/standby_redo01.log') size 50m;

SOL)

Standby_redo02.log') size 50m;

SOL)

redo03.log') size 50m;

SOL)

redo04.log') size 50m;

SOL) Select member from v\$logfile where type = 'STANDBY';

19) ⇒ Now, start redo apply process on Standby

SOL) ALTER DATABASE RECOVER MANAGED STANDBY DATABASE
DISCONNECT FROM SESSION;

⇒ Following command is use to stop redo apply process

SOL) ALTER DATABASE RECOVER MANAGED STANDBY DATABASE
CANCEL;

②0 ⇒ Test Log Transport.

→ on the primary server, check the latest archived log redo log and force a log switch.

SQL) ALTER SESSION SET nls_date_format = 'DD-MON-YYYY
HH24:MI:SS';

SQL) SELECT sequence#, first_time, next_time FROM
v\$archived_log ORDER BY sequence#;

SQL) ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE;

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