

OracleDataGuard数据备份方案详解Oracle认证考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/641/2021\\_2022\\_OracleData\\_c102\\_641828.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/641/2021_2022_OracleData_c102_641828.htm) Oracle DataGuard是一种数据库级别的HA方案

，最主要功能是冗灾、数据保护、故障恢复等。在生产数据库的"事务一致性"时，使用生产库的物理全备份(或物理COPY)创建备库，备库会通过生产库传输过来的归档日志(或重做条目)自动维护备用数据库。将重做数据应用到备用库。

本文介绍使用RMAN备份创建备库(dataguard)。一:Oracle

DataGuard环境概述 1.软件环境 操作系统Red Linux Enterprise as 5 数据库版本Oracle 10g release 2 2.primary database

IP:192.168.18.1 ORACLE\_SID=db1 db\_unique\_name=db1

3.standby database IP:192.168.18.2 ORACLE\_SID=standby

db\_unique\_name=standby 二,主数据库(db1)做准备 1.设置主数据库为Force logging SQL> connect target sys/123456

RMAN> alter database create standby controlfile as

/oracle/rmanback/control01 6.配置listener.ora 和tnsnames.ora文件

启动listener.ora, [oracle@oracle dbs]\$ lsnrctl status LSNRCTL for

Linux: Version 10.2.0.4.0 - Production on 14-JUN-2009 02:54:29

Service "db1" has 1 instance(s). Instance "db1", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service... Service "db1\_XPT" has 1 instance(s).

Instance "db1", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service... The command completed successfully 配置tnsnames.ora vi

\$ORACLE\_HOME/network/admin/tnsnames.ora db1 =

(DESCRIPTION = (ADDRESS\_LIST = (ADDRESS =

(PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.18.1)(PORT = 1521)))

```
(CONNECT_DATA = (SERVICE_NAME = db1) standby =  
(DESCRIPTION = (ADDRESS_LIST = (ADDRESS =  
(PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.18.2)(PORT = 1521))) )  
(CONNECT_DATA = (SERVICE_NAME = standby) ) ) 100Test
```

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