

Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Protected Database Configuration Guide



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Contents

Preface

Audience	i
Documentation Accessibility	i
Related Documents	i
Conventions	i

1 Getting Started with Recovery Appliance

1.1	Overview of Recovery Appliance	1
1.2	Overview of Protected Databases	2
1.2.1	Protected Databases and Recovery Appliance Architecture	2
1.2.2	Benefits of Using Recovery Appliance to Back Up Protected Databases	5
1.2.3	Tasks of Protected Database Administrators	6
1.2.4	Overview of Users and Privileges Required for Protected Databases	7
1.2.4.1	Protected Database Administrator	7
1.2.4.2	Recovery Appliance User	7
1.2.5	Overview of Protection Policies	8
1.2.6	Overview of Sending Protected Database Backups to Recovery Appliance	8
1.2.7	Overview of Backup Polling	9
1.2.8	Overview of Storing Protected Database Metadata	9
1.3	Backup and Recovery Concepts for Protected Databases	10
1.3.1	About RMAN SBT Channels and Protected Databases	10
1.3.2	About Backing Up Protected Databases to Recovery Appliance	11
1.3.3	About Restoring and Recovering Protected Databases Using Recovery Appliance	11
1.3.4	About the Recovery Appliance Incremental-Forever Backup Strategy	12
1.3.4.1	Difference Between RMAN Incrementally Updated and Recovery Appliance Incremental-Forever Backup Strategies	12
1.3.5	About Real-Time Redo Transport	13
1.3.5.1	How Real-Time Redo Transport Works	13
1.3.5.2	About Configuring Real-Time Redo Transport for Protected Databases	14
1.4	Tools for Protected Database Operations	14
1.5	Protected Database Administration Task Flow	15

2 Migration Considerations for Protected Database Administrators

2.1	Planning to Migrate Protected Databases to Recovery Appliance	1
2.2	Adapting an Existing Backup Strategy for Recovery Appliance	2
2.2.1	Modifying RMAN Channel Configurations	2
2.2.2	Modifying RMAN Backup and Recovery Scripts	3
2.2.3	Removing Unnecessary RMAN Commands	4
2.3	Migrating Backup Metadata to the Recovery Appliance Catalog	4
2.3.1	Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI	5
2.3.2	Importing Protected Database Metadata into the Recovery Appliance Catalog	6
2.3.2.1	Steps to Import Protected Database Metadata Into Recovery Appliance	6
2.3.2.2	Preparing to Import an RMAN Recovery Catalog into Recovery Appliance	7
2.3.2.3	Importing Protected Database Metadata Using the IMPORT CATALOG Command	9
2.4	Migrating Existing Backups to Recovery Appliance	10
2.4.1	Setting Up Backup Polling to Migrate Existing Backups to the Recovery Appliance	11
2.4.2	Mounting the NFS Storage for Backup Polling	12
2.4.3	Making Tape Backups Available to Recovery Appliance	12
2.4.4	Creating Local Backups	13
2.4.5	Recovering Protected Databases Using Local Backups	13

3 Configuring Protected Databases

3.1	Overview of Configuring Protected Databases for Recovery Appliance	1
3.1.1	Steps to Configure Protected Databases for Recovery Appliance	1
3.1.2	Overview of Recovery Appliance Backup Module	2
3.1.2.1	Install Location for the Recovery Appliance Backup Module	2
3.1.2.2	Recovery Appliance Backup Module Configuration File	3
3.1.2.3	Configuration Parameters for the Recovery Appliance Backup Module	3
3.1.3	Overview of Enrolling Protected Databases	4
3.1.4	Overview of Protected Database Backup Settings	5
3.1.5	Overview of Protected Database Recovery Settings	6
3.2	Enrolling the Protected Database with Recovery Appliance	7
3.2.1	Making Cloud Control Aware of externally Configured Databases	9
3.2.2	Accessing the Protected Database Home Page Using Cloud Control	10
3.3	Configuring Backup and Recovery Settings for Protected Databases (Cloud Control)	11
3.3.1	Configuring Backup Settings for Protected Databases Using Cloud Control	11
3.3.2	Configuring Recovery Settings for Protected Databases Using Cloud Control	14
3.3.3	Clearing the Backup Configuration of Protected Databases Using Cloud Control	16
3.4	Configuring Backup and Recovery Settings for Protected Databases (Command Line)	16
3.4.1	Configuring Backup Settings for Protected Databases Using the Command Line	17
3.4.1.1	Configuring Real-Time Redo Transport	17

3.4.1.2	Creating an Oracle Wallet on the Protected Database	21
3.4.1.3	Configuring an Oracle Wallet for VPC User Credentials	22
3.4.2	Configuring Recovery Settings for Protected Databases Using the Command Line	23
3.4.3	Using RMAN Channels for Recovery Appliance Backup and Recovery Operations	23
3.4.3.1	Configuring RMAN SBT Channels for Recovery Appliance	24
3.4.3.2	Allocating RMAN SBT Channels for Recovery Appliance	24
3.5	Configuring Space-Efficient Encrypted Backups	25
3.6	TLS for Protected Databases	28
3.7	Performing Test Backup and Recovery Operations	28
3.7.1	Running a Test Backup Using the Command Line	28
3.7.2	Running a Test Recovery Using the Command Line	29
3.7.3	Performing a Test Backup Using Cloud Control	29
3.8	Configuring Multiple Protected Databases to Send Backups to Recovery Appliance	30
3.8.1	Update EM Software Library with Latest Version of RMAN Recovery Appliance Backup Module	31
3.8.1.1	Option 1: Configuring EM for Automatic Upload of RMAN Module to Software Library	31
3.8.1.2	Option 2: Using EMCLI to Manually Upload RMAN Backup Module to Software Library	34
3.8.2	Scenario #1: Configure Multiple Protected Databases to Send Backups to Recovery Appliance	34
3.8.2.1	Single-instance Database	34
3.8.2.2	One Cluster Database	35
3.8.2.3	Single-Instance and Cluster Databases	35
3.8.2.4	Multiple Databases from an Input File	35
3.8.2.5	Maintaining Protected Database Configurations	36
3.8.3	Scenario #2: Update the RMAN Recovery Appliance Backup Module for Multiple Protected Databases	36
3.8.3.1	Installing RMAN Backup Module on a Single-Instance Database	36
3.8.3.2	Installing RMAN Backup Module on a Cluster Database	37
3.8.3.3	Installing RMAN Backup Module on Multiple Databases	37

4 Overview of Recovery Appliance Backup Module

4.1	Install Location for the Recovery Appliance Backup Module	1
4.2	Recovery Appliance Backup Module Configuration File	1
4.3	Configuration Parameters for the Recovery Appliance Backup Module	2
4.4	Installing the Recovery Appliance Backup Module	3
4.4.1	Preparing to Install the Recovery Appliance Backup Module	4
4.4.2	Obtaining the Installer for the Recovery Appliance Backup Module	4
4.4.3	Running the Recovery Appliance Backup Module Installer	5

4.4.4	Creating the Enterprise Manager Administrator to Manage Protected Database Operations	5
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5 Backing Up Protected Databases

5.1	Overview of Backing Up Protected Databases	1
5.2	Backing Up the Protected Database Using Cloud Control	2
5.2.1	Using the Oracle-Suggested Backup Strategy for Protected Databases	2
5.2.2	Backing Up the Whole Protected Database Using Cloud Control	4
5.3	Backing Up the Protected Database Using the Command Line	5
5.3.1	Creating the Initial Full Backup of the Protected Database	5
5.3.2	Creating Incremental Backups of the Protected Database	6
5.4	Backing Up Primary and Standby Databases	8
5.4.1	Pre-Requisites for Primary and Standby Databases with Recovery Appliance	8
5.4.2	Preparing the Protected Database Servers	9
5.4.3	Register the Primary Protected Database	11
5.4.4	Change redo Transport	13
5.5	Monitoring Protected Database Backups Using Cloud Control	15
5.5.1	Viewing Backup Reports for Protected Databases	15
5.5.2	End-to-End Summary Backup Report	16
5.5.3	Viewing Backup Reports for Outputs	17
5.5.4	Inputs	17
5.5.5	Viewing the Status of Protected Database Backup Jobs	18
5.6	Unprotecting Databases and Cleaning up	19
5.6.1	Disabling the Real-Time Redo Transport	20
5.6.2	Disabling the Backups	20
5.6.3	Un-registering the Database from the Recovery Appliance	21

6 Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance

6.1	Overview of Restoring and Recovering Data from the Recovery Appliance	1
6.2	Recovering Protected Databases Using Cloud Control	1
6.2.1	Prerequisites for Recovering Protected Databases Using Cloud Control	2
6.2.2	Recovering an Entire Database Using Cloud Control	2
6.3	Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance Using the Command Line	3
6.3.1	Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance	3
6.3.2	Restoring Protected Databases Using a Downstream Recovery Appliance	4
6.3.3	Example: Restoring and Recovering an Entire Database With the Existing Current Control File	5
6.3.4	Example: Restoring and Recovering an Entire Database having Real-time Redo	6
6.3.5	Example: Recovering an Entire Database to a Specified Point-in-Time	7
6.3.6	Example: Restoring and Recovering the Control File	8
6.3.7	Example: Restoring and Recovering Tablespaces in the Protected Database	9

6.3.8	Example: Restoring and Recovering a Data File in the Protected Database	9
6.3.9	Example: Restoring and Recovering PDBs	10
6.3.9.1	Performing Complete Recovery of the Whole PDB	10
6.3.9.2	Performing Point-in-Time Recovery for the Whole PDB	11
6.3.9.3	Recovering Specific Data Files in a PDB	11
6.3.9.4	Recovering Specific Tablespaces in a PDB	12
6.3.10	Example: Recovering a PDB in an Oracle RAC Environment	12
6.3.11	Example: Restoring and Recovering One or Many Data Blocks in a PDB	13
6.3.12	Example: Recovering a Database Configured for Real-Time Redo Transport After a Severe Storage Failure	14
6.3.13	Example: Recovering the Control File and Database When Real-Time Redo Transport is Configured	16
6.4	Database Duplication from Recovery Appliance	16
6.4.1	Creating a Standby Database for a Protected Database	17
6.4.2	Cloning a Protected Database	18

A Unsupported RMAN Commands

Index

List of Examples

3-1	<u>Creating an Oracle Wallet on the Protected Database</u>	<u>22</u>
3-2	<u>Creating an Oracle Wallet with Multiple User Credentials</u>	<u>22</u>
3-3	<u>Configuring an RMAN Channel for Recovery Appliance</u>	<u>24</u>
3-4	<u>Allocating RMAN Channels for Recovery Appliance</u>	<u>24</u>

List of Figures

1-1	<u>Recovery Appliance Architecture and Protected Databases</u>	<u>3</u>
3-1	<u>Protected Database Home Page</u>	<u>11</u>
3-2	<u>Backup Settings Page for Protected Databases</u>	<u>12</u>
3-3	<u>Protected Database Recovery Settings</u>	<u>15</u>
3-4	<u>Recovery Appliance Settings Section of Backup Settings Page</u>	<u>30</u>
3-5	<u>Create Library Job</u>	<u>31</u>
3-6	<u>Create Library Job, General Tab</u>	<u>32</u>
3-7	<u>Create Library Job, Parameter Tab</u>	<u>32</u>
3-8	<u>Create Library Job, Schedule Tab</u>	<u>33</u>
3-9	<u>Job Output when new software module found</u>	<u>33</u>
5-1	<u>Schedule Protected Database Backup</u>	<u>3</u>
5-2	<u>Protected Database Backup Reports</u>	<u>16</u>
5-3	<u>Job Activity Report for Protected Database Backup Jobs</u>	<u>19</u>
5-4	<u>Enterprise Manager and turning off recovery protection</u>	<u>20</u>
5-5	<u>Enterprise Manager and turning off recovery protection</u>	<u>21</u>

List of Tables

3-1	<u>Recovery Appliance Backup Module Installer Parameters</u>	<u>3</u>
3-2	<u>Protected Database Backup Settings</u>	<u>5</u>
3-3	<u>Protected Database Recovery Settings</u>	<u>6</u>
4-1	<u>Recovery Appliance Backup Module Installer Parameters</u>	<u>2</u>
A-1	<u>Modified RMAN Commands</u>	<u>A-1</u>

Preface

Welcome to the *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Protected Database Configuration Guide*.

This preface contains the following topics:

- [Audience](#)
- [Documentation Accessibility](#)
- [Related Documents](#)
- [Conventions](#)

Audience

This document is intended for a database backup administrator who will configure and administer a protected database to send backups to Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance, commonly known as Recovery Appliance.

Documentation Accessibility

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Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customer access to and use of Oracle support services will be pursuant to the terms and conditions specified in their Oracle order for the applicable services.

Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents:

- *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery Reference*
- *Oracle Secure Backup Administrator's Guide*

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

1

Getting Started with Recovery Appliance

This chapter provides an overview of Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance, commonly known as Recovery Appliance, and describes the high-level steps required to use Recovery Appliance for data protection.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview of Recovery Appliance](#)
- [Overview of Protected Databases](#)
- [Backup and Recovery Concepts for Protected Databases](#)
- [Tools for Protected Database Operations](#)
- [Protected Database Administration Task Flow](#)

1.1 Overview of Recovery Appliance

Recovery Appliance is a cloud-scale Engineered System designed to protect all Oracle Databases in your enterprise. Built on a scalable architecture and integrated with Recovery Manager (RMAN), it uses a fully fault-tolerant and scalable hardware to provide a centralized, incremental-forever backup strategy for a large number of databases.

Recovery Appliance provides enhanced data protection and availability for the enterprise. Real-time redo transport enables data protection to the last sub-second, dramatically reducing recovery point objectives across the entire enterprise. Backup and restore processing is offloaded to the Recovery Appliance thus freeing production database resources and boosting their performance.

Backups are stored and managed in a centralized disk pool. An initial full backup followed by successive incremental backups is sufficient to protect your production databases. Incremental backups are indexed and stored as they are received by the appliance. Recovery Appliance provides **virtual full backups**, each of which is a complete database image as of one distinct point in time, to recover databases to any specified time within the recovery window. Virtual full backups are automatically created by Recovery Appliance for every incremental backup that it receives. Virtual backups enable the rapid reconstruction of a full backup to a point-in-time within the user's recovery window.

The Recovery Appliance metadata database manages the metadata for all backups stored on the Recovery Appliance and contains the Recovery Appliance catalog.

① See Also

Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide for more information about Recovery Appliance architecture and features

1.2 Overview of Protected Databases

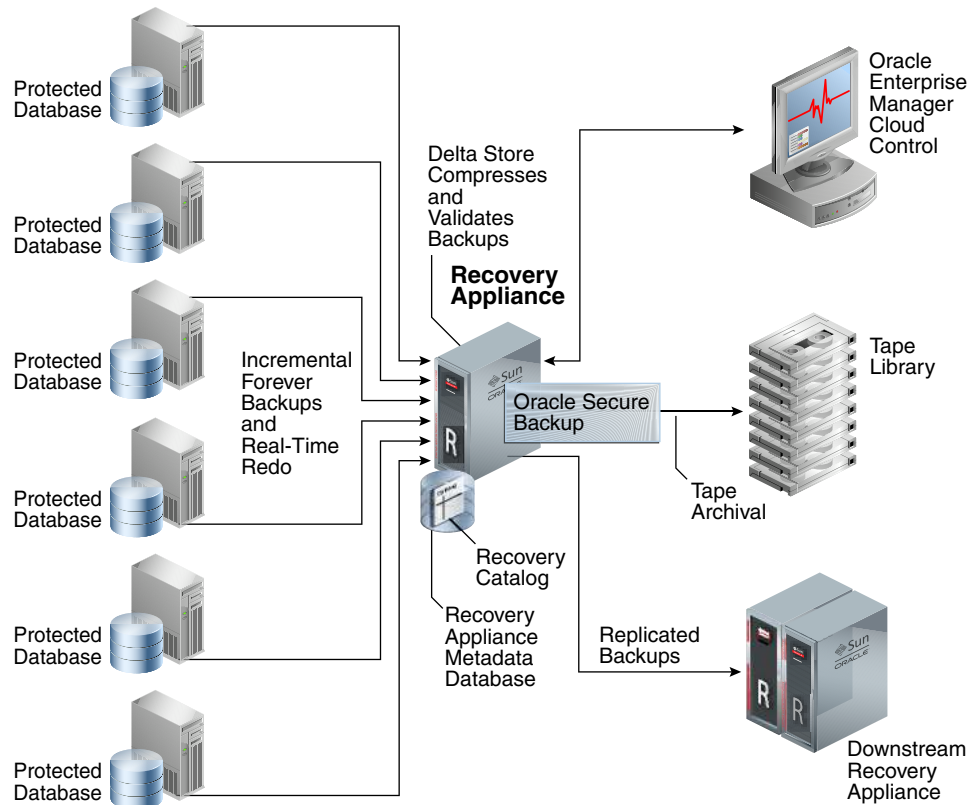
A client database whose backups are managed by a Recovery Appliance is called a **protected database**. Each protected database uses a specific Recovery Appliance as a destination for centralized backup and recovery. Protected databases use RMAN commands to perform backup and recovery operations. You must install the Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance backup module (Recovery Appliance backup module), an Oracle-supplied SBT library, that enables RMAN to transfer protected database backups over the network to a Recovery Appliance.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Protected Databases and Recovery Appliance Architecture](#)
- [Benefits of Using Recovery Appliance to Back Up Protected Databases](#)
- [Tasks of Protected Database Administrators](#)
- [Overview of Users and Privileges Required for Protected Databases](#)
- [Overview of Protection Policies](#)
- [Overview of Sending Protected Database Backups to Recovery Appliance](#)

1.2.1 Protected Databases and Recovery Appliance Architecture

[Figure 1-1](#) illustrates the Recovery Appliance environment. Multiple protected databases are backed up to a Recovery Appliance using an incremental-forever backup strategy. You can also configure protected databases to transfer real-time redo data to the Recovery Appliance. The Recovery Appliance environment can include protected databases from Oracle AI Database and all versions back to Oracle Database 10g. To enable protected databases to access and store backups to the Recovery Appliance, you must configure databases.

Figure 1-1 Recovery Appliance Architecture and Protected Databases

The Recovery Appliance receives incremental backups and redo data from multiple protected databases. It continuously validates backups at the Oracle block level thus assuring recoverability of data. Backups are compressed to optimize storage utilization before they are stored in the delta store. The delta store is the sum total of all Recovery Appliance storage that is used to store protected database backup data. All data file and archived redo log backups are stored in the delta store. Recovery Appliance creates virtual full backups of the protected database, which is a complete database image as of one distinct point in time.

The Recovery Appliance metadata database is the Oracle database that runs inside of the Recovery Appliance. It stores configuration data such as definitions, protection policy definitions, and client database definitions. The metadata database also stores backup metadata and contains the Recovery Appliance catalog.

Oracle Secure Backup, the tape management component of Recovery Appliance, is preinstalled on the Recovery Appliance and is used to archive backups to an attached tape library.

Note

Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) 19.1 desupport was announced on May 1, 2026 with premier support end date on September 30, 2027. See My Oracle Support note [PNEWS3035](#) for more information. Please refer to [Lifetime Support Policy: Oracle Technology Products](#) for updated support timeframes.

Oracle recommends that database backups to cloud take advantage of Oracle Database Zero Data Loss Cloud Protect, which uses Oracle Zero Data Loss Autonomous Recovery Service in OCI. Cloud Protect offers an efficient incremental forever backup strategy, real-time transaction protection, logically air-gapped immutable backups, and fast, point-in-time recovery.

For customers who require database backups to Amazon S3, Oracle Database Cloud Backup for Amazon S3 may be used. This offering is similar to Oracle Secure Backup Cloud Module in that it is fully integrated with Recovery Manager (RMAN) and enables you to back up your Oracle database to Amazon S3. You can exchange your Oracle Secure Backup license for an Oracle Database Cloud Backup for Amazon S3 license on a 1:1 basis. See Oracle Database Cloud Backup for Amazon S3 for more information.

As with Oracle Secure Backup Cloud Module, Oracle Database Cloud Backup for Amazon S3 can be used free of charge on Oracle Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance (ZDLRA) for the sole purpose of backing up data to and restoring data from S3-compatible storage devices that are in the same campus as ZDLRA.

Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control (Cloud Control) provides a unified backup management interface for the entire life cycle of backups. You can use Cloud Control to back up, recover, and report on protected databases.

As part of the disaster recovery strategy, Recovery Appliance can replicate protected database backups to other Recovery Appliances. When you configure replication, a Recovery Appliance (called the upstream Recovery Appliance) forwards backups to another Recovery Appliance (called the downstream Recovery Appliance). Recovery Appliance supports a wide variety of replication topologies.

See Also

- "[Backup and Recovery Concepts for Protected Databases](#)" for information about incremental-forever backup strategy and real-time redo transport
- "[Configuring Protected Databases](#) "
- "[Overview of Storing Protected Database Metadata](#)"
- *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide* for the supported Oracle AI Database releases
- *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide* for information about replicating protected database backups

1.2.2 Benefits of Using Recovery Appliance to Back Up Protected Databases

- Minimizes the impact of backups on production servers
 - Minimizes backup windows

Recovery Appliance simplifies data protection for databases across the enterprise by reducing backup windows and providing a single repository for backups of multiple protected databases. Recovery Appliance uses an incremental-forever backup strategy in which only one level 0 backup is required for each protected database. Subsequently, protected databases send level 1 incremental backups to the Recovery Appliance.
 - Offloads backup processing from production servers

Most backup processing, including backup validation and backup maintenance operations are offloaded to the Recovery Appliance. Performance of production systems is improved because resources used for backup processing are freed up.
- Eliminates data loss
 - Transports redo data asynchronously to Recovery Appliance

Real-time redo transport enables protected databases to recover data to within a few microseconds of a database failure. It minimizes the window of potential data loss that exists between successive incremental archived log backups by writing redo data directly, as it is generated, from the protected database memory to the Recovery Appliance. See *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide* for information about the Oracle AI Database releases that support real-time redo transport.
 - Protects against data corruption

Backups created to Recovery Appliance are continuously validated to ensure that database backup integrity is maintained. With Oracle RMAN block checks, Automatic Storage Management (ASM) and Exadata data checks, Recovery Appliance provides the best protection for Oracle databases far exceeding third-party solutions that rely mostly on hardware checksums.
- Integration with Oracle high availability technologies

Recovery Appliance is integrated with Oracle high availability technologies including Recovery Manager (RMAN), Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC), Oracle Data Guard, and Oracle Secure Backup. You can use RMAN commands, with the exceptions noted in [Unsupported RMAN Commands](#), to back up and recover protected databases.

Note

Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) 19.1 desupport was announced on May 1, 2026 with premier support end date on September 30, 2027. See My Oracle Support note [PNEWS3035](#) for more information. Please refer to [Lifetime Support Policy: Oracle Technology Products](#) for updated support timeframes.

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As with Oracle Secure Backup Cloud Module, Oracle Database Cloud Backup for Amazon S3 can be used free of charge on Oracle Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance (ZDLRA) for the sole purpose of backing up data to and restoring data from S3-compatible storage devices that are in the same campus as ZDLRA.

- Reduced restore and recovery time

Recovery Appliance uses virtual full backups that are created on-demand to reduce the restore and recovery time. A virtual full backup is a complete database image as of a distinct point in time. Recovery Appliance efficiently maintains virtual full backups by indexing the incremental backups from protected databases.

- Optimizes storage requirements

Backup storage no longer needs to be distributed across all the protected databases. Recovery Appliance uses a shared disk backup pool to store backups for multiple protected databases.

Despite moving your backups to Recovery Appliance, you still need to configure a local fast recovery area on the protected databases to store control files, online redo log files, archived redo logs, and flashback logs. However, this fast recovery area can be considerably smaller because it does not need to store backups.

1.2.3 Tasks of Protected Database Administrators

In a conventional Oracle database deployment, a DBA or team of DBAs would be responsible for database administration as well as for planning and performing backup and recovery activities. The storage administrator manages the storage requirements and database backups. By centralizing backup storage and management, Recovery Appliance provides DBAs with full visibility into the end-to-end enterprise backup lifecycle, from the protected database to Recovery Appliance to tape.

The protected database administrator is responsible for performing the following tasks:

- Planning backup and restore strategies for the protected database

Some of the considerations during the planning stage include deciding acceptable recovery window goals and retention policies for the protected database, estimating the

storage space required to store protected database backups, and deciding on the method used to send backups to the Recovery Appliance.

When you move your protected database backups to Recovery Appliance for the first time, you must design a strategy to migrate to the Recovery Appliance.

- Configuring protected database access to the Recovery Appliance

Before using Recovery Appliance for data protection of your protected database, you must configure backup and recovery settings as per the protected database requirements.

- Performing backup and recovery operations

Backup jobs are used to perform protected database backup operations. Backup jobs can run immediately or be scheduled to run at a later time. Recovery operations are typically performed immediately in response to media or data loss incidents.

① See Also

- ["Migration Considerations for Protected Database Administrators"](#)
- ["Configuring Protected Databases "](#)
- ["Backing Up Protected Databases"](#)

1.2.4 Overview of Users and Privileges Required for Protected Databases

Backup operations to the Recovery Appliance require coordination between an RMAN client running on the protected database and the system software running on the Recovery Appliance. This section describes the users and privileges necessary for Recovery Appliance backup operations.

1.2.4.1 Protected Database Administrator

The protected database administrator is a user with `SYSDBA` or `SYSBACKUP` privileges on the protected database. This user connects to a Recovery Appliance to perform backup, restore, and recovery operations for the protected database.

All RMAN backup and recovery operations can be performed with either `SYSBACKUP` or `SYSDBA` privileges.

To authenticate with a Recovery Appliance and perform backup and recovery operations, the protected database administrator must be associated with a Recovery Appliance user.

1.2.4.2 Recovery Appliance User

A Recovery Appliance user is a database user account, created in the Recovery Appliance metadata database by the Recovery Appliance administrator. This account has the privileges required to send and receive backups for one or more protected databases that are registered with the Recovery Appliance and to manipulate the Recovery Appliance catalog metadata for these protected databases. This is also the account to use to send redo data from a protected database to the Recovery Appliance.

The Recovery Appliance metadata database contains multiple Recovery Appliance user accounts. Each Recovery Appliance user owns a virtual private catalog and can access and modify only those rows in the Recovery Appliance catalog that pertain to databases to which it has been granted access. The authentication credentials of the Recovery Appliance user are

stored securely in an Oracle Wallet on the protected database host. The protected database administrator connects to the Recovery Appliance user using the catalog role.

① See Also

Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide for information about the different Recovery Appliance user accounts

1.2.5 Overview of Protection Policies

Recovery Appliance uses protection policies to simplify the management of protected database backups. A protection policy is a collection of attributes that defines recovery goals and storage space requirements for one or more protected databases. A Recovery Appliance contains multiple protection policies that define varied recovery goals. Each protected database is assigned exactly one protection policy that determines how the Recovery Appliance stores and maintains backup data for that protected database.

A protection policy defines the following attributes for each protected database that is associated with the protection policy:

- A Recovery Appliance storage location for storing the protected database backups
- The recovery window goal for disk backups
- (Optional) Whether backups protected by this policy must be replicated or written to tape before being considered for deletion
- (Optional) The recovery window for tape backups
- (Optional) A backup polling policy

Protection policies enable you to group protected databases by recovery service tier. For example, tier 1 databases require backups to be retained for 14 days on disk and 30 days on tape. You create a protection policy that defines these recovery window goals and then assign it to all tier 1 protected databases.

① See Also

Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide for information about creating and maintaining protection policies

1.2.6 Overview of Sending Protected Database Backups to Recovery Appliance

Protected database backups can be stored on Recovery Appliance using one of the following techniques:

- Protected databases send backups directly to a Recovery Appliance

The protected database administrator authenticates and connects to a Recovery Appliance and then backs up the protected database to the Recovery Appliance. The Recovery Appliance backup module is used to send backups over the network to the Recovery Appliance. The incremental-forever backup strategy is used to back up protected

databases to the Recovery Appliance. If required, you can configure real-time redo transport to transmit redo data directly to the Recovery Appliance.

Before you send protected database backups to a Recovery Appliance, you must enroll the protected database with the Recovery Appliance and configure settings.

- Recovery Appliance automatically picks up protected database backups from a shared location

Instead of directly interacting with a Recovery Appliance, the protected database writes backups to a configured shared storage location. The Recovery Appliance uses backup polling to periodically check the shared storage location and pick up new backups stored in this location.

① See Also

- ["Overview of Backup Polling"](#)
- ["Configuring Protected Databases "](#)
- ["Backing Up Protected Databases"](#)

1.2.7 Overview of Backup Polling

Backup polling enables a Recovery Appliance to periodically poll a predefined shared disk directory, called the **backup polling location**, and pick up new protected database backups that are placed in this location. The protected database administrator does not interact with the Recovery Appliance to send backups. Instead, backups are placed in the backup polling location and the Recovery Appliance periodically checks and picks up these backups.

The backup polling location can store level 0, level 1, and archived redo log backup sets. It is accessible to the Recovery Appliance through Network File System (NFS).

A backup polling policy, created on the Recovery Appliance, defines a path to the backup polling location and the frequency at which the Recovery Appliance polls this location. The polling policy is associated with a protected database through a protection policy.

① See Also

- ["Setting Up Backup Polling to Migrate Existing Backups to the Recovery Appliance"](#)
- *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide* for information about creating and assigning backup polling policies

1.2.8 Overview of Storing Protected Database Metadata

The Recovery Appliance metadata database, which resides on the Recovery Appliance, manages the backup metadata for all protected databases registered with the Recovery Appliance and also contains the Recovery Appliance catalog. Every protected database that stores backups on the Recovery Appliance must use the Recovery Appliance catalog. However, protected databases can use the Recovery Appliance catalog without also using the Recovery Appliance as a backup repository. Protected database administrators connect to the

Recovery Appliance catalog using the same Recovery Appliance user that is used for backup and recovery operations.

After you enroll a protected database with a Recovery Appliance, you must register it with the Recovery Appliance catalog. Registering the protected database stores backup metadata for the protected database in the Recovery Appliance catalog. Existing backup metadata that is currently stored in the protected database's RMAN recovery catalog must be imported into the Recovery Appliance catalog.

See Also

- ["Importing Protected Database Metadata into the Recovery Appliance Catalog"](#)
- *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide* for information about the Recovery Appliance metadata database

1.3 Backup and Recovery Concepts for Protected Databases

Each protected database that stores backups to a Recovery Appliance must have a globally unique database name (`DB_UNIQUE_NAME`). This global database name is used to identify the protected database to which a backup belongs. Backups for a protected database are written to the storage location that is specified in the protection policy associated with the protected database.

This section contains the following topics:

- [About RMAN SBT Channels and Protected Databases](#)
- [About Backing Up Protected Databases to Recovery Appliance](#)
- [About Restoring and Recovering Protected Databases Using Recovery Appliance](#)
- [About the Recovery Appliance Incremental-Forever Backup Strategy](#)
- [About Real-Time Redo Transport](#)

1.3.1 About RMAN SBT Channels and Protected Databases

To perform protected database backup and recovery operations, you must use one or more RMAN SBT channels that correspond to the Recovery Appliance backup module. This backup module is the shared library that transfers backup data to and from the Recovery Appliance.

Protected database backups are sent over the network to a shared disk. Using a single RMAN channel may not provide optimal performance because of possible network latencies. It is recommended that you use between 2 and 4 RMAN channels for each backup client.

You can either configure an SBT channel that corresponds to the Recovery Appliance backup module or allocate RMAN SBT channels explicitly for each backup or recovery operation.

See Also

- ["Using RMAN Channels for Recovery Appliance Backup and Recovery Operations"](#)

1.3.2 About Backing Up Protected Databases to Recovery Appliance

Use the `RMAN BACKUP` command to back up protected databases to Recovery Appliance. When you back up a protected database to the Recovery Appliance for the first time, you must seed the repository by creating an initial level 0 backup of the entire database. A level 0 incremental backup must also be created when point-in-time recovery is performed on the protected database to a time before the oldest backup that exists on the Recovery Appliance.

After the first level 0 backup, your regular backup schedule will consist of creating periodic level 1 cumulative incremental backups of the protected database, the spfile, control files, and archived redo log files. Since archived logs hold records of all changes that occur in the database, these critical files must be backed up more frequently than data files. Frequent archived redo log backups reduce the potential data loss that is incurred, if the protected database is lost and backups need to be recovered.

You can either back up directly to the Recovery Appliance or first create backup sets in a local fast recovery area or disk directory and then copy them to the Recovery Appliance using the `BACKUP BACKUPSET` command.

A good backup strategy must ensure that backups created can actually be restored and used successfully. Because Recovery Appliance validates incoming backups for Oracle block correctness before storing them, you need not include a `RESTORE VALIDATE` command in your periodic full restore and recovery testing. Even virtual backups are periodically validated in-place by a background task running on the Recovery Appliance.

① See Also

["About the Recovery Appliance Incremental-Forever Backup Strategy"](#)

1.3.3 About Restoring and Recovering Protected Databases Using Recovery Appliance

When restoring protected databases using backups stored on Recovery Appliance, a full backup is created from the corresponding virtual backup. The Recovery Appliance catalog is used to determine the most appropriate full virtual backup that can be used, based on the point-in-time specified for the recovery. The Recovery Appliance receives the restore request, constructs the physical backup sets from the appropriate virtual backups, and then sends these backup sets to the protected database through the SBT channels that was allocated earlier. On the protected database, `RMAN` validates the received backup sets and uses them to perform the restore operation. The `RMAN RESTORE` command enables you to restore protected databases using Recovery Appliance.

When the `RMAN RECOVER` command is used, the Recovery Appliance catalog is used to determine the appropriate archived log backups that are required to recover the restored data files to the desired point in time. Frequent level 1 incremental backups reduce the number of archived redo logs that need to be applied in case of a failure and this reduces recovery time. Recovery Appliance sends the required backups to the protected database which uses them to recover to a consistent point and to be subsequently opened. If real-time redo transport is configured for the protected database, then the most current archived redo logs are available and the database can be completely recovered with only sub-seconds worth of data loss.

1.3.4 About the Recovery Appliance Incremental-Forever Backup Strategy

While Recovery Appliance can support many different RMAN backup strategies, Oracle strongly recommends using the incremental-forever backup strategy to back up protected databases. This strategy is based on an initial level 0 incremental backup followed by successive level 1 cumulative incremental. Enabling real-time redo transport to the appliance is recommended, so that archived log backups are automatically created by and stored on the appliance. Apart from the initial full backup, no regular full backups are required. This eliminates traditional backup windows and improves protected database performance.

For each protected database, Recovery Appliance regularly receives scheduled level 1 incremental backups consisting of only the data file block changes relative to the most recent virtual full backup (recorded as level 0 in the recovery catalog). The level 1 backups are validated to ensure that there are no corrupt data blocks, compressed using specialized block-level algorithms, and then written to a storage pool on the Recovery Appliance. Virtual full backups are created based on the incoming incremental backups. When you need to recover the protected database, Recovery Appliance uses virtual full backups and archived log backups that together allow the recreation of all database changes until the specified recovery time.

When incremental backups are mistakenly taken to DISK or other SBT destinations, this can create a gap in the incremental backup strategy preventing the creation of a new virtual full.

Smart incremental backups works with RMAN to create the needed incremental backups in order to properly maintain the virtual backup lineage. This feature also allows new Transparent Data Encrypted (TDE) databases, and re-key or master key rotation of existing TDE databases to continue with the incremental forever backup strategy for creating virtual full backups on the Recovery Appliance. Smart incremental backups are enabled by default.

Note

RMAN sparse backups are not supported with incremental forever strategy.

Oracle recommends that you take frequent backups of the archived redo log files and include them in both full and incremental backups. Even with real-time redo, the recommended L1 incremental backup script includes archived logs that have not yet been backed up as a safety measure just in case some logs were not sent due to a Recovery Appliance outage. Alternatively, you can use RMAN to backup archived logs to the Recovery Appliance.

Note

["About Real-Time Redo Transport"](#)

1.3.4.1 Difference Between RMAN Incrementally Updated and Recovery Appliance Incremental-Forever Backup Strategies

There are important differences between the incremental strategy used in a conventional RMAN setup and the incremental-forever backup strategy used with Recovery Appliance:

- The RMAN incrementally updated backup strategy uses an initial image copy, followed by successive level 1 incremental backups. The image copy is then updated by merging the level 1 incremental backups with the image copy.

Following is an example of a script that is used to implement the RMAN incrementally updated backup strategy:

```
run
{
  RECOVER COPY OF DATABASE
    WITH TAG 'incr_update';
  BACKUP
    INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1
    FOR RECOVER OF COPY WITH TAG 'incr_update'
  DATABASE;
}
```

- With the Recovery Appliance incremental-forever backup strategy, only one level 0 incremental backup is required. Subsequently, level 1 incremental backups are created and stored on the Recovery Appliance. A virtual full backup is created by referencing blocks from the initial level 0 and subsequent level 1 backups.

Following is an example of a script that implements the Recovery Appliance incremental-forever backup strategy:

```
BACKUP CUMULATIVE INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1
  DEVICE TYPE sbt FORMAT '%d_%U' TAG '%TAG'
  DATABASE;
BACKUP DEVICE TYPE sbt FORMAT '%d_%U' TAG '%TAG'
  ARCHIVELOG ALL NOT BACKED UP;
```

1.3.5 About Real-Time Redo Transport

Redo data contains records of all changes made to a database and is therefore critical to minimizing data loss in the event of data failures. Using real-time redo transport substantially reduces the window of potential data loss that exists between successive archived redo log backups. When real-time redo transport is configured, archived redo log backups are transparent to the database administrator. The incoming redo stream from one or more protected databases is stored in the redo staging area on the Recovery Appliance. Protected databases can recover data up to the last change that the appliance received.

See Also

Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide for information about Oracle AI Database releases for which real-time redo transport is supported

1.3.5.1 How Real-Time Redo Transport Works

With real-time redo transport enabled, Recovery Appliance becomes a remote destination for asynchronous redo transport services, similar to a standby database in an Oracle Data Guard environment. Redo data from the protected database is written asynchronously to the Recovery Appliance as it is generated. Load on production database servers is minimized because redo data is shipped directly from the memory to the Recovery Appliance without the involvement of disk I/O. As the redo stream is received, compressed archived log backups are created in the protected database's storage location every time a log switch occurs. The archived log backups generated by the Recovery Appliance are recorded in the Recovery

Appliance catalog as normal backups and can be restored and applied to data files using the RMAN `RECOVER` command.

See Also

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration for information about asynchronous redo transport services

If the protected database crashes, redo data received from the current redo log group until the time of the crash is backed up at the Recovery Appliance as a "partial" archived redo log. If the protected database is reopened, crash recovery of the protected database will complete the current redo log group at the time of the crash, and the completed redo log will be re-shipped to the Recovery Appliance through the automatic Data Guard Gap fetching feature. The "complete" archived redo log will be used in any future restore/recover operations instead of the previously backed up "partial" archived redo log.

During recovery of a protected database, partial and complete archived logs are automatically restored as required to completely recover the protected database.

1.3.5.2 About Configuring Real-Time Redo Transport for Protected Databases

Real-time redo transport requires setup on the Recovery Appliance and the protected database. You need a redo transport user that will be used to authenticate and then send redo data from the protected database to the Recovery Appliance. This user must be the same as the Recovery Appliance user that will be used to send protected database backups to the Recovery Appliance. The credentials of this Recovery Appliance user are stored in an Oracle wallet on the protected database.

On the protected database, configure `ARCHIVELOG` mode and set up an archive destination for redo data (using the `LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n` parameter) that points to the service name of the Recovery Appliance.

See Also

["Configuring Real-Time Redo Transport"](#)

1.4 Tools for Protected Database Operations

Recovery Appliance provides multiple interfaces to manage backup and recovery operations for protected databases.

- Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control (Cloud Control)
Cloud Control provides a GUI for administering, managing, and monitoring a Recovery Appliance environment. It also enables you to configure, back up, and recover protected databases.
Additional information about using Cloud Control is available in the Cloud Control online help.
- RMAN client

Recovery Appliance is integrated with RMAN and you can use the RMAN client installed on your protected database to configure, back up, and recover protected databases.

- SQL*Plus

SQL*Plus is a command-line tool that you can use to query the Recovery Appliance catalog and run the `DBMS_RA` PL/SQL package.

1.5 Protected Database Administration Task Flow

This section describes the high-level tasks in using Recovery Appliance to store and manage backups for multiple protected databases in the enterprise. These tasks can be performed using Cloud Control or RMAN. Depending on the management interface used, there may be minor variations in the steps to perform certain tasks.

See Also

Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide for the workflow to manage a Recovery Appliance environment

The task flow for setting up and using Recovery Appliance for enterprise data protection is as follows:

1. Decide on a strategy to migrate your protected database backups to Recovery Appliance as described in "[Migration Considerations for Protected Database Administrators](#)".
2. Enroll the protected database with a Recovery Appliance.

This step only needs to be performed the first time you configure your protected database to use a Recovery Appliance.

See Also

["Enrolling the Protected Database with Recovery Appliance"](#)

3. Configure backup and recovery settings for the protected database.

This is typically a one-time task that you perform while enrolling a protected database with a Recovery Appliance. However, you can modify backup and recovery settings subsequently.

See Also

- ["Configuring Backup and Recovery Settings for Protected Databases \(Cloud Control\)"](#)
- ["Configuring Backup and Recovery Settings for Protected Databases \(Command Line\)"](#)

4. Perform a test backup to verify that your protected database configuration is accurate.

It is recommended that you perform a test backup when configuration settings are initially set or subsequently modified.

① See Also

["Performing Test Backup and Recovery Operations"](#)

5. Back up the protected database to the Recovery Appliance.

You can schedule protected database backups to be performed at a specified time.

① See Also

- ["Backing Up the Protected Database Using Cloud Control"](#)
- ["Backing Up the Protected Database Using the Command Line"](#)

6. Perform test restore and recovery to assure yourself that the protected database can be recovered using the backups stored on the Recovery Appliance.

① See Also

["Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance "](#)

7. In the event of a failure (caused by a media failure or data corruption), recover the protected database using backups stored on the Recovery Appliance.

Depending on the type of failure, you can recover the entire protected database or just the affected database files.

① See Also

- ["Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance Using the Command Line"](#)
- ["Recovering Protected Databases Using Cloud Control"](#)

2

Migration Considerations for Protected Database Administrators

This chapter discusses strategies to migrate from an existing backup strategy to one that uses Recovery Appliance.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Planning to Migrate Protected Databases to Recovery Appliance](#)
- [Adapting an Existing Backup Strategy for Recovery Appliance](#)
- [Migrating Backup Metadata to the Recovery Appliance Catalog](#)
- [Migrating Existing Backups to Recovery Appliance](#)

2.1 Planning to Migrate Protected Databases to Recovery Appliance

A basic backup strategy involving Recovery Manager (RMAN) consists of a set of backup scripts that are scheduled to run at specified intervals. When you decide to use Recovery Appliance for data protection, you need to develop a plan to migrate your existing backup strategy to one that uses Recovery Appliance.

This section provides a high-level overview of the tasks involved in migrating your existing protected database backup strategy to Recovery Appliance. Details about how to perform each task are provided in the following sections.

If you are starting with Recovery Appliance for your protected database's data protection, then skip to [Configuring Protected Databases](#).

Steps: Planning to Migrate Protected Databases to Recovery Appliance

1. Adapt the existing backup strategy for Recovery Appliance

All RMAN commands, with the exception of those listed in [Unsupported RMAN Commands](#) will work with Recovery Appliance. You must make some changes to your existing RMAN backup strategy to adapt it for Recovery Appliance.

See Also

["Adapting an Existing Backup Strategy for Recovery Appliance"](#)

2. Migrate backup metadata to the Recovery Appliance catalog

Your existing backup strategy may be using an RMAN recovery catalog to store backup metadata for the protected database. You can migrate existing backup metadata for your protected database to the Recovery Appliance catalog.

See Also

["Migrating Backup Metadata to the Recovery Appliance Catalog"](#)

3. Migrate existing protected database backups to the Recovery Appliance

You can migrate valid database backups that are within the configured recovery window goals to the Recovery Appliance. Alternately, you can start backing up to the Recovery Appliance without migrating existing protected database backups.

See Also

["Migrating Existing Backups to Recovery Appliance"](#)

2.2 Adapting an Existing Backup Strategy for Recovery Appliance

When you decide to move from an existing backup strategy to one that uses Recovery Appliance for data protection, you need to make some modifications to your existing strategy. All RMAN backup and recovery scripts that you currently use will work in a Recovery Appliance environment with minor modifications.

The following modifications are required to adapt your existing RMAN backup and recovery scripts to work with Recovery Appliance:

- Modify RMAN channel configuration or channel allocations so that they use SBT channels corresponding to the Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance backup module (Recovery Appliance backup module) instead of disk or tape channels.
- Modify RMAN backup scripts and remove commands whose behavior is modified in Recovery Appliance.
- Simplify existing RMAN scripts by removing commands that are not required in a Recovery Appliance environment.

See Also

- ["Modifying RMAN Channel Configurations"](#)
- ["Modifying RMAN Backup and Recovery Scripts"](#)
- ["Removing Unnecessary RMAN Commands"](#)

2.2.1 Modifying RMAN Channel Configurations

An RMAN channel represents one stream of data to or from a backup device. The channel reads data from the input device, processes it, and then writes it to the output device. RMAN supports the following types of channel configurations:

- DISK (backups are stored on disk)
- SBT

Backups are stored on one of the following: tape using media management software such as Oracle Secure Backup, Recovery Appliance using the Recovery Appliance backup module, or on the Oracle Cloud.

① Note

Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) 19.1 desupport was announced on May 1, 2026 with premier support end date on September 30, 2027. See My Oracle Support note [PNEWS3035](#) for more information. Please refer to [Lifetime Support Policy: Oracle Technology Products](#) for updated support timeframes.

Oracle recommends that database backups to cloud take advantage of Oracle Database Zero Data Loss Cloud Protect, which uses Oracle Zero Data Loss Autonomous Recovery Service in OCI. Cloud Protect offers an efficient incremental forever backup strategy, real-time transaction protection, logically air-gapped immutable backups, and fast, point-in-time recovery.

For customers who require database backups to Amazon S3, Oracle Database Cloud Backup for Amazon S3 may be used. This offering is similar to Oracle Secure Backup Cloud Module in that it is fully integrated with Recovery Manager (RMAN) and enables you to back up your Oracle database to Amazon S3. You can exchange your Oracle Secure Backup license for an Oracle Database Cloud Backup for Amazon S3 license on a 1:1 basis. See Oracle Database Cloud Backup for Amazon S3 for more information.

As with Oracle Secure Backup Cloud Module, Oracle Database Cloud Backup for Amazon S3 can be used free of charge on Oracle Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance (ZDLRA) for the sole purpose of backing up data to and restoring data from S3-compatible storage devices that are in the same campus as ZDLRA.

Existing RMAN scripts will use either a DISK channel to backup to disk or an SBT channel to backup to tape. To back up to or restore from Recovery Appliance, you must configure use an SBT channel that corresponds to the Recovery Appliance backup module installed on the protected database host. In a Recovery Appliance environment, your backup and recovery scripts must allocate an SBT channel with the `SBT_LIBRARY` parameter pointing to the Recovery Appliance backup module.

① See Also

"[Using RMAN Channels for Recovery Appliance Backup and Recovery Operations](#)" for examples of allocating or configuring RMAN channels for use with Recovery Appliance

2.2.2 Modifying RMAN Backup and Recovery Scripts

If your backup scripts use any RMAN commands whose functionality is slightly modified in Recovery Appliance (listed in [Unsupported RMAN Commands](#)), then you must modify the scripts to replace these commands with the appropriate new commands. For example, the RMAN `UNREGISTER DATABASE` command functionality works differently with Recovery Appliance. Therefore, you must modify your existing RMAN scripts to replace the `UNREGISTER DATABASE` command. Note that the `DBMS_RA.DELETE_DB` procedure that must be used instead of `UNREGISTER DATABASE` can be used only from SQL*Plus, not RMAN.

If your existing backup strategy uses the RMAN incrementally updated backup strategy that merges successive level 1 incremental backups with the initial image copy backup, then modify the RMAN commands to use the Recovery Appliance incremental-forever backup strategy.

① See Also

- [Backing Up Protected Databases](#)
- *ZDLRA Administrator's Guide* for information about using the `DBMS_RA.DELETE_DB` procedure

2.2.3 Removing Unnecessary RMAN Commands

Typically RMAN backup and recovery scripts contain commands to validate backups. This includes commands such as `VALIDATE` and `CROSSCHECK`. Because Recovery Appliance automatically validates all backups from protected databases before writing them to the storage, these commands are no longer required after migrating your existing data protection strategy to use Recovery Appliance. While adapting your existing strategy to use Recovery Appliance, remove the `VALIDATE` and `CROSSCHECK` commands from your scripts.

From your existing backup strategy, you also need to remove those operations that will now be performed by Recovery Appliance, such as backing up to tape and deleting obsolete backups.

2.3 Migrating Backup Metadata to the Recovery Appliance Catalog

Your existing RMAN backup strategy typically involves storing backup metadata in an RMAN recovery catalog. When migrating to a data protection strategy that uses Recovery Appliance, you need a strategy to manage existing backup metadata that is stored in an RMAN recovery catalog.

① See Also

- *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide* for information about the Recovery Appliance catalog
- *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide* for more information about the RMAN recovery catalog

To manage existing backup metadata while moving to Recovery Appliance, use one of the following strategies:

- Import existing backup metadata for your protected database into the Recovery Appliance catalog

Importing backup metadata stored in an RMAN recovery catalog ensures that existing backup metadata for your protected databases is now contained in the Recovery Appliance catalog.

See Also

["Importing Protected Database Metadata into the Recovery Appliance Catalog"](#)

- Retain existing backup metadata in the RMAN recovery catalog and store metadata for backups created to Recovery Appliance in the Recovery Appliance catalog

You must manage the RMAN recovery catalog in conjunction with the Recovery Appliance catalog. To create local backups and store the backup metadata in the RMAN recovery catalog, use the steps described in "[Creating Local Backups](#)". To create backups to a Recovery Appliance, configure the protected database and then back up to the Recovery Appliance.

See Also

- ["Configuring Protected Databases "](#)
- ["Backing Up Protected Databases"](#)

2.3.1 Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI

To perform protected database backup or recovery operations using a Recovery Appliance, you must connect to the protected database and to the Recovery Appliance catalog. The connection to the protected database is established as target using operating system authentication or password file authentication. The connection to the Recovery Appliance catalog must be established as catalog. If the protected database is a pluggable database (PDB), then you must connect to the root of the multitenant container database (CDB) as TARGET.

To connect to a protected database (non-CDB) and Recovery Appliance:

1. Start RMAN.

```
% rman
```

2. Use the `CONNECT` command to connect to the protected database as TARGET and to the Recovery Appliance catalog as CATALOG.

The following command connects to the protected database as the SYS user. `ra_rman_user` is the Recovery Appliance user that the protected database uses to authenticate with the Recovery Appliance. `ra1` is the net service name of the target Recovery Appliance that is configured in the Oracle wallet. Enter the passwords for both users when prompted.

```
RMAN> CONNECT TARGET sys as sysdba;
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG ra_rman_user@ra1;
```

To connect to a protected database (CDB) and Recovery Appliance:

1. Start RMAN.

```
% rman
```

2. Use the `CONNECT` command to connect as TARGET to the root of the CDB and to the Recovery Appliance catalog as CATALOG.

Note

Connecting to the Recovery Appliance as `CATALOG` when connected to a PDB as `TARGET` is not supported. When using the Recovery Appliance catalog, RMAN must connect as `TARGET` to the root of the CDB for backup and recovery operations.

The following command, run from the CDB, connects to the root as the common user `c##bkuser` user. `my_cdb` is the net service name of the CDB. `ra_rman_user` is the Recovery Appliance user that the protected database uses to authenticate with the Recovery Appliance. `ra1` is the net service name of the target Recovery Appliance. Enter the passwords for both users when prompted.

```
RMAN> CONNECT TARGET c##bkuser@my_cdb;  
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG ra_rman_user@ra1;
```

See Also

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide for additional examples on connecting as `TARGET` to the root of a CDB

2.3.2 Importing Protected Database Metadata into the Recovery Appliance Catalog

To use Recovery Appliance for data protection of your protected databases, metadata for these protected databases must be stored in the Recovery Appliance catalog and not in an RMAN recovery catalog. Existing backup metadata that is currently stored in an RMAN recovery catalog can be imported into the Recovery Appliance catalog. It is recommended that you import your existing recovery catalogs into the Recovery Appliance catalog.

An RMAN recovery catalog can store metadata for one or more protected databases. While importing an RMAN recovery catalog into the Recovery Appliance catalog, you can import metadata related to only some databases or import all the metadata in the RMAN recovery catalog.

Note that importing your existing catalog to the Recovery Appliance catalog copies the backup metadata only. The existing backups themselves are not copied to the Recovery Appliance during catalog import. If required, you must separately copy existing backups as described in "[Migrating Existing Backups to Recovery Appliance](#)".

2.3.2.1 Steps to Import Protected Database Metadata Into Recovery Appliance

1. Complete the preparation steps described in "[Preparing to Import an RMAN Recovery Catalog into Recovery Appliance](#)".
2. Import the RMAN recovery catalog that stores metadata for the protected database that is being migrated to the Recovery Appliance as described in "[Importing Protected Database Metadata Using the IMPORT CATALOG Command](#)".

2.3.2.2 Preparing to Import an RMAN Recovery Catalog into Recovery Appliance

Before importing a protected database's metadata from an RMAN recovery catalog into the Recovery Appliance catalog, some actions must be performed both on the protected database and on the Recovery Appliance.

1. Perform the following steps on the Recovery Appliance:
 - a. Create a Recovery Appliance user that will be used by the protected database whose metadata is being migrated. The protected database authenticates with the Recovery Appliance using this Recovery Appliance user.
 - b. Create a protection policy that will be used by the protected database whose metadata is being migrated.

You can also use an existing protection policy, if it meets the requirements for the protected database being migrated.

- c. Enroll the protected database whose metadata is being migrated with the Recovery Appliance.

See Also

Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide for more information about performing these steps

2. Perform the following steps on the protected database:
 - a. If the source RMAN recovery catalog is not contained in an Oracle 12c Release 1 database, then upgrade the recovery catalog database to Oracle 12c Release 1.

See Also

Oracle Database Upgrade Guide for information about upgrading a database to Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1).

- b. Install the Recovery Appliance backup module that creates the shared library required to transfer backup data to the Recovery Appliance.

Installing the backup module will create the Oracle wallet that contains credentials used to authenticate the protected database with the Recovery Appliance.

See Also

["Installing the Recovery Appliance Backup Module"](#)

- c. Connect as `TARGET` to the protected database and as `CATALOG` to the RMAN recovery catalog that stores metadata for the protected database.

The following example connects as `TARGET` to the protected database and as `CATALOG` to the source RMAN recovery catalog. The owner of the RMAN recovery catalog is `rman_cat11` and `dbrcat11` is the net service name of the RMAN recovery catalog database. Replace `rmancat11_pswd` with the password of the `rman_cat11` user.

```
$ rman target / catalog rman_cat11/rmancat11_pswd@dbrcat11
```

- d. Ensure that no backups from the protected database are being created to the RMAN recovery catalog.

The following commands connect to SQL*Plus as the owner of the source RMAN recovery catalog and query for backups that are being created to the RMAN recovery catalog `rman_cat11`.

```
$ sqlplus rman_cat11/rmancat11_pswd@dbrcat11
SQL> SELECT username, module
       FROM v$session
       WHERE username = 'RMAN_CAT11';
```

This query should not return any results. Rows returned indicate a connection for what could be an ongoing backup or restore operation. If rows are returned, verify that there are no connections, then retry the query.

- e. Determine the number of backup pieces contained in the catalog for the protected database.

The following example lists the number of backup pieces for the protected database `MY_PTDB`:

```
SQL> SELECT db_name, COUNT(*)
       FROM rc_backup_piece_details
       WHERE db_name='MY_PTDB';
```

- f. Exit SQL*Plus, and reconnect as `TARGET` to the protected database and as `CATALOG` to the source RMAN recovery catalog to verify that the backups in the recovery catalog are valid and can be used for a successful recovery operation.

```
$ rman target / catalog rman_cat11/rmancat11_pswd@dbrcat11
```

You can either verify the backups by restoring them or by using the `RESTORE ... VALIDATE` command.

See Also

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery Reference for details about using the `RESTORE ... VALIDATE` command

- g. Connect to SQL*Plus as the owner of the source RMAN recovery catalog and run the `dbmsrmansys.sql` script. This script grants additional privileges that are required for the `RECOVERY_CATALOG_OWNER` role.

```
$ sqlplus rman_cat11/rmancat11_pswd@dbrcat11
SQL> $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/dbmsrmansys.sql
SQL> exit
```

The `rman_cat11` user owns the RMAN recovery catalog and the net service name of the recovery catalog database is `dbrcat11`. Replace `rmancat11_pswd` with the password of the `rman_cat11` user.

- h. On the Recovery Appliance, start an RMAN session and connect to the Recovery Appliance as `TARGET` using the `RASYS` user and to the source RMAN recovery catalog as `CATALOG`.

The following command connects as `TARGET` to the Recovery Appliance and as `CATALOG` to the source RMAN recovery catalog.

```
$      rman target rasys/rasys_pswd
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rman_cat11/rmancat11_pswd@dbrcat11
```

RASYS is the owner of the Recovery Appliance catalog. Replace `rasys_pswd` with the password of the `rasys` user. The owner of the source RMAN recovery catalog is `rman_cat11` and the service name of the recovery catalog database is `dbrcat11`. Replace `rmancat11_pswd` with the password of the `rman_cat11` user.

Note

The `UPGRADE CATALOG` has to be performed from a different `ORACLE_HOME` that has the proper database version. For RA23, do the upgrade catalog from a separate Database 23ai version.

- i. Upgrade the source RMAN recovery catalog to the new release. The `UPGRADE CATALOG` command needs to be entered twice for confirmation.
 - `UPGRADE CATALOG;`
`UPGRADE CATALOG;`
- j. Repeat Steps [2.d](#) through [2.f](#) on the upgraded source RMAN recovery catalog to verify that the upgraded catalog is fine and can be used to recover the protected database.

2.3.2.3 Importing Protected Database Metadata Using the `IMPORT CATALOG` Command

Use the `RMAN IMPORT CATALOG` command to import metadata from an RMAN recovery catalog into the Recovery Appliance catalog.

The version of the source RMAN recovery catalog schema must be equal to the current version of the Recovery Appliance recovery catalog schema (12.1.0.2). Upgrade the source recovery catalog schema to 12.1.0.2 if needed.

To import protected database metadata into the Recovery Appliance catalog:

1. Start RMAN and connect as `CATALOG` using the `rasys` user. Note that `rasys` is the owner of the Recovery Appliance catalog.

The following command (replace `ra_pswd` with the password of the `rasys` user) connects as `CATALOG` to the Recovery Appliance catalog. The Single Client Access Name (SCAN) of the Recovery Appliance is `ra-scan` and the service name of the Recovery Appliance metadata database is `zdlra5`. `rasys` is the Recovery Appliance catalog owner.

```
# rman CATALOG rasys/ra_pswd@ra-scan:1521/zdlra5
```

2. Import the source RMAN recovery catalog into the Recovery Appliance catalog. The credentials of the source RMAN recovery catalog are provided by the protected database administrator.

Use the `NO UNREGISTER` clause to specify that the protected database must not be unregistered from the source RMAN recovery catalog that it is currently using.

The following command imports all the metadata contained in the source RMAN recovery catalog that is owned by the user `rman_cat11` (replace `rmancat11_pswd` with the password of the `rman_cat11` user).

```
IMPORT CATALOG rman_cat11/rmancat11_pswd@dbrcat11 NO UNREGISTER;
```

The following command imports the metadata for the protected database with database name `MY_PTDB` contained in the source RMAN recovery catalog that is owned by the user `rman_cat11` (replace `rmancat11_pswd` with the password of the `rman_cat11` user).

```
IMPORT CATALOG rman_cat11/rmancat11_pswd@dbrcat11
DB_NAME 'MY_PTDB' NO UNREGISTER;
```

3. Verify that all the backup pieces are included in the Recovery Appliance catalog by querying the `RC_BACKUP_PIECE_DETAILS` view.

Compare the number of rows returned by the query in Step 2.e of "[Preparing to Import an RMAN Recovery Catalog into Recovery Appliance](#)" with the output of this step. The number of backup pieces returned by both queries must be the same.

See Also

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery Reference for information about the `IMPORT CATALOG` command

2.4 Migrating Existing Backups to Recovery Appliance

Your existing backup strategy may store protected database backups in a local disk location or on a shared disk. After you import the metadata for the protected database backups into the Recovery Appliance catalog, you must migrate existing backups that are within the recovery window goals to the Recovery Appliance storage. You can migrate backups for only a subset of the protected databases contained in the imported RMAN recovery catalog. However, for all the databases represented in the imported catalog, you can begin using the Recovery Appliance catalog as your recovery catalog.

Note

To begin using an incremental-forever backup strategy with Recovery Appliance, you must first submit a level 0 incremental backup. If a recent level 0 incremental backup already exists for a particular protected database, it might be more convenient to migrate that backup into the Recovery Appliance, rather than take another level 0 backup from the database. After migrating the level 0 backup and any required existing level 1 backups and archived log files, you can then begin the incremental-forever strategy by sending level 1 incremental backups and archived log files.

The recommended strategy is to migrate all existing backups and switch immediately to Recovery Appliance. Any backups created after you migrate existing backups must be stored on the Recovery Appliance.

Use one of the following techniques to migrate existing protected database backups that are stored on disk to the Recovery Appliance:

- Configure a backup polling location where all the existing protected database backups can be placed. Next, set up the Recovery Appliance to poll this location and pick up the protected database backups.

See "[Setting Up Backup Polling to Migrate Existing Backups to the Recovery Appliance](#)".

If you have existing backups that are stored on tape, then use the steps described in "[Making Tape Backups Available to Recovery Appliance](#)".

- Back up image copies that are stored on local disk storage as backup sets to the Recovery Appliance using the `RMAN BACKUP AS BACKUPSET COPY OF DATABASE` command. You must configure an SBT channel that corresponds to the Recovery Appliance backup module, as

described in "[Configuring RMAN SBT Channels for Recovery Appliance](#)", before you run this command.

① See Also

- "[Importing Protected Database Metadata into the Recovery Appliance Catalog](#)"
- *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery Reference* for details about the syntax of the `BACKUP AS BACKUPSET` command

2.4.1 Setting Up Backup Polling to Migrate Existing Backups to the Recovery Appliance

This section describes how to migrate protected database backups that are currently stored in a polling location to the Recovery Appliance storage. A polling location is a file system directory on shared storage, outside the Recovery Appliance, that stores backup pieces and archived redo log files for a protected database. The Recovery Appliance polls this location at specified intervals, retrieves any new backups, and stores them on the Recovery Appliance.

To import existing backup sets by configuring a polling location:

1. On the Recovery Appliance, create a polling policy corresponding to the polling location that contains the protected database backups to be migrated.

The following example, when connected as the `RASYS` user to `SQL*Plus`, creates a polling policy called `MIGRATION_LINUX` that polls the location `/polling/shared_backup_location` for backups.

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_RA.CREATE_POLLING_POLICY (
        polling_policy_name => 'MIGRATION_LINUX',
        polling_location => '/polling/shared_backup_location',
        polling_frequency => INTERVAL '1' MINUTE,
        delete_input => FALSE);
END;
```

2. On the Recovery Appliance, use the `DBMS_RA.UPDATE_PROTECTION_POLICY` procedure to assign the polling policy created in Step [1](#) to the protection policy that is associated with the protected database.

Set the `delete_input` parameter to `False` to indicate that the backups must not be deleted from the source location.

① See Also

Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide

3. Mount the polling location directory on the Recovery Appliance database nodes as described in "[Mounting the NFS Storage for Backup Polling](#)".
4. Verify that the backup sets have been imported by querying the `ra_task` view.

You can also query the `rc_backup_piece_details` view to display the backup pieces for protected databases that are being polled.

2.4.2 Mounting the NFS Storage for Backup Polling

When you use backup polling, you must mount the Network File System (NFS) directory that stores backups for this protected database. Ensure that the path is accessible

Use the following steps to mount the polling location directory on the Recovery Appliance database nodes:

1. As the `root`, create the directory that will be used as the polling location.

```
# mkdir /polling_import
```

2. As `root`, mount the polling location using the following command:

```
# mount -o options nfs_server_name:nfs_directory_name directory
```

where `options` represent the NFS mount options, `nfs_server_name` is the host name of the NFS server, `directory_name` is the directory on the NFS server, and `directory` is the mount point directory.

The following example attaches the `/backup/bkp_db_imp` directory on the NFS server `myNFShost` at the directory `polling_import`:

```
# mount -o rw,hard,rsize=32768,wsiz=32768,tcp,vers=3,timeo=600,actimeo=0  
myNFShost:/backup/bkp_db_imp/source_bkp_dir /polling_import
```

3. Ensure that the `oracle` user has read permission for the mounted directory.

2.4.3 Making Tape Backups Available to Recovery Appliance

If your current tape backup strategy uses third-party media management software, you can make these tape backups available to the Recovery Appliance. Note that you need to import the metadata for these tape backups into the Recovery Appliance catalog.

To make tape backups available to Recovery Appliance:

1. Allocate an SBT channel that corresponds to the Recovery Appliance backup module.
2. Allocate an SBT channel that corresponds to the media management library that manages the existing tape backups.
3. Maintain both these SBT channels until the retention period or recycling period of the tapes is reached.

During this period, if required, the protected database can be recovered using the backups stored on tape.

4. After the retention period or recycling period of the tapes is reached, release the channel configured in Step 2.

📘 See Also

["Importing Protected Database Metadata Using the IMPORT CATALOG Command"](#)

2.4.4 Creating Local Backups

When you create protected database backups to local disk storage, metadata about these backups is stored in an RMAN recovery catalog. If an RMAN recovery catalog is not configured, or if you do not connect to the catalog, then the metadata is stored in the protected database control file.

To create local backups of the protected database:

1. Connect RMAN to the protected database as `TARGET` and connect to an RMAN recovery catalog as `CATALOG`.

The following command connects as `TARGET` to the protected database with service name `hr_ptdb` and as `CATALOG` to an RMAN recovery catalog database with net service name `catdb`. `rco` is the RMAN recovery catalog owner and `hradm` is a user with `SYSBACKUP` privileges on the protected database. Enter the password for the `hradm` and `rco` users when prompted.

```
% rman TARGET hradm@hr_ptdb CATALOG rco@catdb
```

2. Create local backups of the protected database.

Depending on your backup strategy, you can create full or incremental backups. Include archived redo log files in all backups to minimize the time required to recover from a failure. Allocate an RMAN channel of device type `DISK` to store backups to the local disk.

The following example allocates a disk channel and creates a level 1 incremental backup of the entire database including the archived redo log files:

```
RUN
{
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL d1 DEVICE TYPE DISK;
  BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1
    DATABASE
    PLUS ARCHIVELOG;
}
```

Because no location is specified in the command, the backups are stored in the local fast recovery area that is configured for the protected database. To store backups on locally configured tape devices, allocate an SBT channel that corresponds to the legacy media management software.

2.4.5 Recovering Protected Databases Using Local Backups

When you create protected database backups to a local disk location, you can use regular RMAN commands to perform recovery. You need to configure one of the following before you restore and recover the protected database:

- disk channels that corresponds to the disk location where the backups are stored
- SBT channels that correspond to backups on legacy media management environments where the backups are stored

To perform complete recovery of a protected database using local disk backups:

1. Connect RMAN to the protected database as `TARGET` and connect to the RMAN recovery catalog as `CATALOG`.

The following command connects as `TARGET` to the protected database with net service name `hr_ptdb` and as `CATALOG` to an RMAN recovery catalog database with net service

name `rco.hradm` is a user with `SYSBACKUP` privileges on the protected database and `rco` is the RMAN recovery catalog owner. Enter the passwords for the `hradm` and `rco` users when prompted.

```
% rman TARGET hradm@hr_ptdb CATALOG rco@catdb
```

2. Allocate an RMAN channel of device type `DISK` to use backups stored on local disk storage.

The following command allocates a disk channel that creates backups to the local disk storage.

```
RMAN> ALLOCATE CHANNEL d1 DEVICE TYPE DISK;
```

3. Restore and recover the protected database using the `RESTORE` and `RECOVER` commands respectively.

The following example performs complete recovery of the protected database:

```
RUN
{
  STARTUP MOUNT;
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE DISK;
  RESTORE DATABASE;
  RECOVER DATABASE;
  ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
}
```

3

Configuring Protected Databases

This chapter describes how to configure protected databases for backup and recovery operations with Recovery Appliance.

3.1 Overview of Configuring Protected Databases for Recovery Appliance

To use Recovery Appliance as a centralized repository for your protected database backups, configuration is required both on the Recovery Appliance and on the protected database. You can use Enterprise Manager Cloud Control (Cloud Control) or RMAN to configure protected databases.

On the Recovery Appliance, the configuration steps include creating a protection policy that is assigned to the protected database, creating a Recovery Appliance user who owns the virtual private catalog, and granting access for the protected databases to a Recovery Appliance user. These steps are described in *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide*.

On the protected database, the configuration includes enabling the protected database to access the Recovery Appliance, adding protected database metadata to the Recovery Appliance, and specifying settings that will be used during backup and recovery operations.

Note

Oracle recommends that you use a server parameter file for your protected database.

3.1.1 Steps to Configure Protected Databases for Recovery Appliance

Configuring protected databases performs the set up tasks required to back up and recover protected databases using Recovery Appliance.

To configure a protected database for Recovery Appliance:

1. Enroll the protected database with a Recovery Appliance.

Enrolling is a one-time task that must be performed the first time you set up a protected database to use the Recovery Appliance.

See Also

["Enrolling the Protected Database with Recovery Appliance"](#)

2. Configure backup and recovery settings for the protected database.

These settings are used during backup and recovery operations for the protected database. The settings can be modified according to the backup or recovery task that is being performed.

① See Also

- "[Configuring Backup and Recovery Settings for Protected Databases \(Cloud Control\)](#)"
- "[Configuring Backup and Recovery Settings for Protected Databases \(Command Line\)](#)"

3. Perform a test backup to verify that your protected database configuration is successful as described in "[Performing a Test Backup Using Cloud Control](#)".

① See Also

- "[Overview of Enrolling Protected Databases](#)"
- "[Overview of Protected Database Backup Settings](#)"
- "[Overview of Protected Database Recovery Settings](#)"

3.1.2 Overview of Recovery Appliance Backup Module

The Recovery Appliance backup module is an Oracle-supplied SBT library that functions as a media management library. RMAN uses the Recovery Appliance backup module to transfer backup data over the network to the Recovery Appliance. The backup module is referenced when allocating or configuring an RMAN SBT channel for backup or recovery operations to the Recovery Appliance. All backups to the Recovery Appliance, and all restores of complete backup sets, are performed by means of this backup module.

3.1.2.1 Install Location for the Recovery Appliance Backup Module

The Recovery Appliance backup module must be installed in the following locations:

- In the Oracle home of every protected database that uses RMAN to backup protected databases to Recovery Appliance

If a particular Oracle home is used by more than one protected database, then the backup module must be installed only once in this Oracle home.

- On every upstream Recovery Appliance that sends backups to downstream Recovery Appliances in replication environments

The library for the Recovery Appliance backup module, `libra.so`, is preinstalled on Recovery Appliance. However, the Oracle wallet containing the replication user credentials must be created on the upstream Recovery Appliance.

See Also

- ["Installing the Recovery Appliance Backup Module"](#)
- *ZDLRA Administrator's Guide*

3.1.2.2 Recovery Appliance Backup Module Configuration File

The Recovery Appliance backup module configuration file contains the configuration settings that are used when protected databases communicate with the Recovery Appliance. The configuration file is created automatically when the Recovery Appliance backup module is installed on the protected database host.

You can also set some Recovery Appliance backup module configuration parameters inline, while configuring or allocating RMAN SBT channels for the Recovery Appliance, as shown in [Example 3-3](#) and [Example 3-4](#).

See Also

["Configuration Parameters for the Recovery Appliance Backup Module"](#) for the configuration parameters that can be specified while installing the Recovery Appliance backup module

3.1.2.3 Configuration Parameters for the Recovery Appliance Backup Module

[Table 3-1](#) describes the configuration parameters that are used when installing the Recovery Appliance backup module. These parameters are used by protected databases while backing up to and restoring from Recovery Appliance.

Table 3-1 Recovery Appliance Backup Module Installer Parameters

Parameter Name	Mandatory/Optional	Description
dbUser	Mandatory	User name of the Recovery Appliance user who has the privileges required to connect to, send, and receive backups for the protected database
dbPass	Mandatory	Password for the dbUser user
host	Mandatory	SCAN host name of the Recovery Appliance
port	Mandatory	Listener port number of the Recovery Appliance metadata database
serviceName	Mandatory	Service name of the Recovery Appliance metadata database
walletDir	Mandatory	Location of the Oracle wallet that stores the Recovery Appliance user credentials and the proxy information used to connect to the Recovery Appliance. Note: If an Oracle wallet already exists in this directory, then the Recovery Appliance backup module installer overwrites the existing wallet.

Table 3-1 (Cont.) Recovery Appliance Backup Module Installer Parameters

Parameter Name	Mandatory/Optional	Description
proxyHost	Optional	Host name or IP address and TCP port of a proxy server through which to make an HTTP connection to the Recovery Appliance, in the form <i>host:port</i> .
configFile	Optional	Location of the configuration file that stores the configuration parameters for the Recovery Appliance backup module. The default location on Linux/UNIX is <code>\$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/raORACLE_SID.ora</code> . On Windows, the default location is <code>\$ORACLE_HOME\database\raORACLE_SID.ora</code> .
libDir	Optional	Location where the shared library for the Recovery Appliance backup module is stored. This library is used to transfer backup data over the network to the Recovery Appliance. It is recommended that you store the shared library in <code>\$ORACLE_HOME/lib</code> on Linux/UNIX and in <code>\$ORACLE_HOME\database\lib</code> on Windows. When you omit this parameter, the installer does not download the shared library. Downloading the library is not required only when you regenerate the Oracle wallet and configuration file in an Oracle home where the backup module was previously installed.
libPlatform	Optional	Platform name of the protected database host on which the Recovery Appliance backup module needs to be installed. Typically, the Recovery Appliance backup module installer automatically determines the platform on which it is run. You need to set this parameter only if the installer displays an error indicating the platform cannot be determined. Valid values for platform name are: <code>linux64</code> , <code>windows64</code> , <code>solaris_sparc64</code> , <code>solaris_sparcx64</code> , <code>zlinux64</code> , <code>aix_ppc64</code> , and <code>hpux_ia64</code> .
argFile	Optional	File from which the remaining command-line parameters must be read during the Recovery Appliance backup module installation.

See Also

["Installing the Recovery Appliance Backup Module"](#)

3.1.3 Overview of Enrolling Protected Databases

Enrolling a protected database enables a specific Recovery Appliance to receive backups from the protected database. This is a one-time task that must be performed the first time you set up a protected database to use Recovery Appliance. Enrolling requires steps to be performed on both the Recovery Appliance and the protected database.

Enrolling a protected database performs the following tasks:

- Configures credentials required for the protected database to access the Recovery Appliance

The protected database administrator requires credentials to authenticate with the Recovery Appliance and perform backup and recovery operations. This is done by associating a protected database administrator user with a Recovery Appliance user (in the Recovery Appliance metadata database). These credentials are stored in an Oracle wallet that is created on the protected database.

- Defines recovery window goals and allocates reserved space on the Recovery Appliance by associating the protected database with an appropriate protection policy
- Grants access to the protected database to the Recovery Appliance user
- Registers the protected database with the Recovery Appliance catalog

Metadata for protected database backups must be stored in the Recovery Appliance catalog. There are multiple virtual private catalogs within the Recovery Appliance catalog. You must specify the virtual private catalog owner that will manipulate metadata for this protected database.

- When you use Cloud Control, an Enterprise Manager administrator must be provided access to the named credentials that are used to connect to a Recovery Appliance from Cloud Control. Enterprise Manager administrators that administer backup and restore operations for the protected database need access to these credentials in order to connect to the Recovery Appliance when configuring protected databases to backup to and restore from the Recovery Appliance.

① See Also

["Enrolling the Protected Database with Recovery Appliance"](#)

3.1.4 Overview of Protected Database Backup Settings

Before you back up a protected database to Recovery Appliance, you must configure the protected database backup settings. These settings, described in [Table 3-2](#), define the default behavior for your protected database backup environment. RMAN assigns default values for each backup setting. However, it is recommended that you configure settings according to the backup requirements of the protected database.

Table 3-2 Protected Database Backup Settings

Backup Setting	Description
Control file autobackup	Specifies that the control file and server parameter file must be automatically backed up whenever a backup record is added or database structure metadata in the control file changes.
Disk backup location	When configuring backups for the Recovery Appliance, if backup polling is required, then specify the backup polling location.
Backup optimization	Skips the backup of files when an identical file has already been backed up to the Recovery Appliance.
Retention policy	Specifies which backups must be retained to meet your recovery goals. You can either specify a recovery window or a redundancy value. This setting needs to be specified when you use a parallel backup strategy and need to delete obsolete backups created by your existing (not Recovery Appliance) backup strategy.

Table 3-2 (Cont.) Protected Database Backup Settings

Backup Setting	Description
Archived redo log deletion policy	Specifies when archived redo logs are eligible for deletion. This policy applies to all archiving destinations including the fast recovery area.

See Also

- *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide*
- "[Configuring Backup Settings for Protected Databases Using Cloud Control](#)"
- "[Configuring Backup Settings for Protected Databases Using the Command Line](#)"

3.1.5 Overview of Protected Database Recovery Settings

[Table 3-3](#) describes the recovery settings for protected databases. The values of some settings (for example, fast recovery area), are assigned based on how the protected database is configured for the Recovery Appliance.

Table 3-3 Protected Database Recovery Settings

Recovery Setting	Description
Desired mean time to recover	The Mean Time to Recover (MTTR) is the time required to recover the protected database. Plan your backup strategy based on an MTTR that is acceptable for your protected database.
ARCHIVELOG mode	<p>The ARCHIVELOG mode enables archiving of filled groups of online redo log files immediately after a redo log switch occurs.</p> <p>Optionally, configure the following additional properties for the protected database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Log Archive File Name Format Specifies the default file name format for archived redo log files. Use a text string and variables to specify this value. Valid variables are described in <i>Oracle Database Reference</i>. • Archived Redo Log Destination To use the fast recovery area as the redo log destination, set the Archived Redo Log Destination to <code>USE_DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST</code>. <p>Note: Running the protected database in ARCHIVELOG mode is mandatory if you want to send redo data to the Recovery Appliance.</p> <p>See Also: <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i> for information about configuring your database to run in ARCHIVELOG mode.</p>
Fast recovery area	<p>A fast recovery area is a disk location that stores backup-related files such as RMAN backups, archived redo log files, control file and online redo log file copies. The fast recovery area automates management of backup-related files and minimizes the need to manually manage disk space for backup-related files.</p> <p>See Also: <i>Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide</i> for more information about configuring a fast recovery area.</p>

① See Also

- *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide*
- "[Configuring Recovery Settings for Protected Databases Using Cloud Control](#)"
- "[Configuring Recovery Settings for Protected Databases Using the Command Line](#)"

3.2 Enrolling the Protected Database with Recovery Appliance

Enrolling protected databases with a Recovery Appliance includes the following high-level steps:

-
- [Cloud_Control](#)
 - [Command_Line](#)

Cloud_Control

To enroll a protected database on the a Recovery Appliance with Cloud Control:

1. Add the protected database to the Recovery Appliance.

This step must be performed by the Recovery Appliance administrator and is described in *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide*.

When adding a protected database, the Recovery Appliance administrator defines the following: protection policy associated with the protected database, minimum amount of disk space reserved for the protected database on the Recovery Appliance, and the Recovery Appliance user who has the privileges required to back up the protected database.

2. Access the home page of the protected database as described in "[Accessing the Protected Database Home Page Using Cloud Control](#)".
3. From the Availability menu, select **Backup & Recovery**, and then **Backup Settings**.
The Backup Settings page is displayed.
4. In the Recovery Appliance Settings section, specify the following settings:
 - **Recovery Appliance:** Select the name of the Recovery Appliance with which the protected database is being enrolled. Protected database backups will be stored on this Recovery Appliance.
 - **Virtual Private Catalog User:** Select the virtual private catalog user (Recovery Appliance user) on the Recovery Appliance that has the privileges required to send backups for this protected database. This user must have already been created by the Recovery Appliance administrator as described in *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide*.

Note

You can asynchronously transport the protected database redo data directly to the Recovery Appliance by selecting **Enable Real-Time Redo Transport**. However, you can also enable real-time redo transport while configuring recovery settings for protected databases as described in "[Configuring Recovery Settings for Protected Databases Using Cloud Control](#)".

5. Click **Apply** to save the settings.

After the protected database is enrolled with a Recovery Appliance, you can use the home page for the protected database (shown in [Figure 3-1](#)) to perform configuration, backup, and recovery operations for the protected database.

Command_Line

To enroll a protected database on a Recovery Appliance with RMAN:

The enrollment steps on the Recovery Appliance are performed using procedures in the `DBMS_RA` package. The steps performed on the protected databases use RMAN or operating system commands.

1. Add the protected database to the Recovery Appliance.

The Recovery Appliance administrator, who has `sys` privileges on the Recovery Appliance metadata database, is responsible for adding protected databases. You must provide the following information to enable the Recovery Appliance administrator to decide which protection policy must be assigned to the protected database:

- recovery window goal for the protected database
- estimated space required to store backups for this protected database

See Also

Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide

2. Grant the privileges required for performing backup and recovery operations to the Recovery Appliance user that the protected database will use for authentication. This Recovery Appliance user owns the virtual private catalog that stores metadata for the protected database.

See Also

Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide

3. Install the Recovery Appliance backup module.

This creates the Oracle wallet that stores the credentials required to access the Recovery Appliance and installs the shared library that transfers backup data to the Recovery Appliance.

See Also

" [Installing the Recovery Appliance Backup Module](#) "

4. Register the protected database with the Recovery Appliance catalog.
 - a. Obtain the name and password of the Recovery Appliance catalog owner that will store backup metadata for this protected database. Contact the Recovery Appliance administrator for these credentials.
 - b. Connect to the protected database as `TARGET` and to the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG` as described in "[Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI](#)".
 - c. Register the protected database using the `REGISTER DATABASE` command.

```
REGISTER DATABASE;
```

```
database registered in recovery catalog
starting full resync of recover catalog
full resync complete
```

5. After the registration process is complete, execute a test backup to ensure that the configuration is correct.
"[Running a Test Backup Using the Command Line](#)" describes this task.

3.2.1 Making Cloud Control Aware of externally Configured Databases

This section is an exception case when Enterprise Manager Cloud Control **did not** perform the initial configuration of the protected database, but you want Cloud Control to manage it going forward. If you attempt to use Cloud Control's *Backup Settings* page to finish the configuration for these particular databases to send backups to the Recovery Appliance, you may run into a common error. The error is of the nature *"this database has been figured outside of Backup Settings"* or *"virtual private catalog user settings cannot be determined"*.

The reasons for the error are:

- Cloud Control is not aware of configurations performed outside of Cloud Control, such as on the command line.
- Cloud Control is not aware of configurations performed inside of Cloud Control but by different Cloud Control users. Cloud Control maintains separate backup settings for each individual Cloud Control user. A configuration performed by one user cannot be accessed by another user.

To Make Cloud Control aware of database configurations made outside of Cloud Control:

1. In Cloud Control, go to the protected database *Home* page.
2. Select the menu item *Availability > Backup & Recovery > Recovery Catalog Settings*.
3. Select *Use Recovery Catalog*.
4. Select from the drop-down list the particular Recovery Appliance virtual private catalog (VPC) with which the protected database was registered during the already-performed configuration process.

If the required VPC is in the list, this should complete the task. Stop here.

If the required VPC is not in the list, continue with the following steps.

Make Cloud Control aware of database configurations made with Recovery Appliance VPC.

5. In the Cloud Control *Targets* menu, select *Databases*.
6. On the *Databases* page, select the menu item *Availability > Recovery Catalogs*.
7. Select the base Recovery Appliance catalog.
8. Select *Manage Virtual Private Catalogs*.
9. Select the radio button for *Manage an existing virtual private catalog with Enterprise Manager*.
10. Continue through the process.
11. Refresh the *Recovery Catalog Settings* page.
12. Select from the drop-down list the particular Recovery Appliance virtual private catalog (VPC) with which the protected database was registered during the already-performed configuration process.

The required VPC should be in the list, and this should complete the task.

Cloud Control becomes aware of Recovery Appliance VPCs when the Recovery Appliance administrator runs the Cloud Control *Add Protected Database* workflow. If that operation is performed outside of Cloud Control, Cloud Control is not be aware of the VPC and cannot perform the database-side configuration to send backups to the Recovery Appliance or schedule backups to the Recovery Appliance.

The problem will be apparent in the database *Backup Settings* page, if after selecting a Recovery Appliance, the desired VPC is not listed in the *Virtual Private Catalog User* choice list.

3.2.2 Accessing the Protected Database Home Page Using Cloud Control

The home page of a protected database in Cloud Control provides a centralized interface to manage configuration, backup, and recovery tasks for the protected database.

To access the protected database home page:

1. Open the Cloud Control interface for Recovery Appliance and log in as the Enterprise Manager administrator of your protected database.

See "[Creating the Enterprise Manager Administrator to Manage Protected Database Operations](#)".

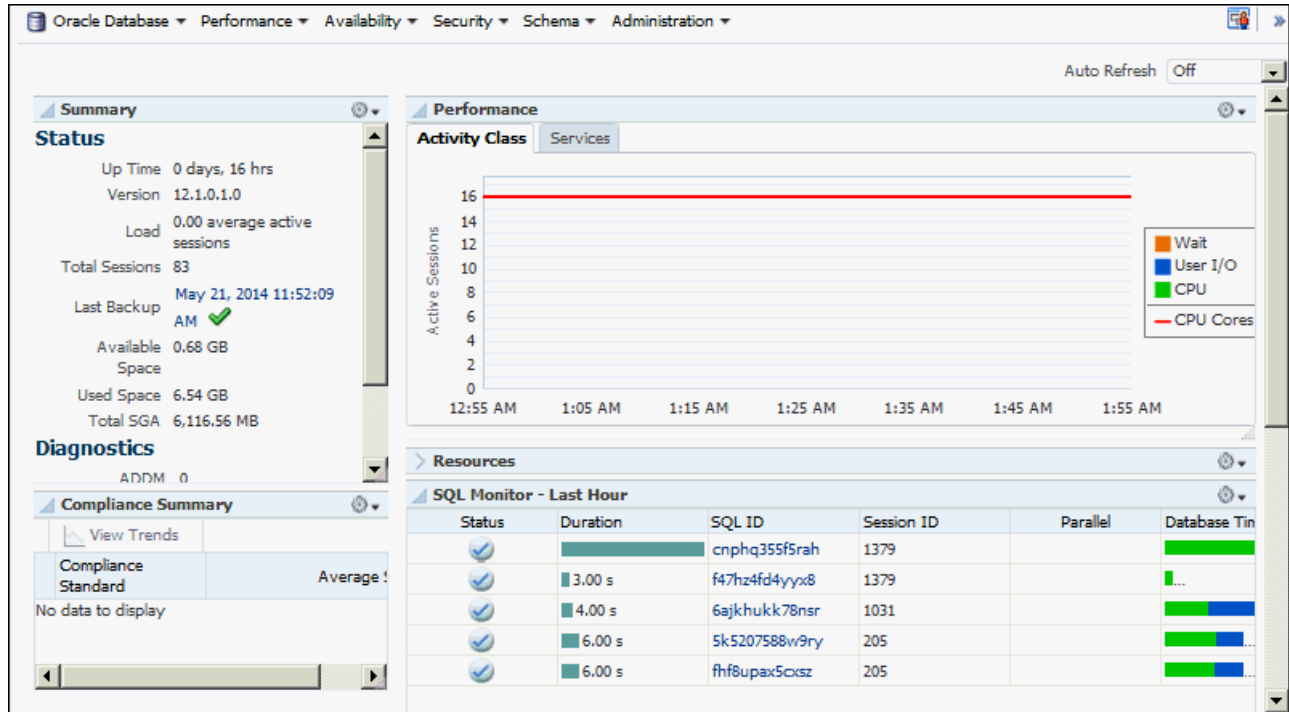
2. From the *Targets* menu, select **Databases**.

The *Databases* page is displayed. All the protected databases for which you have privileges are listed.

3. In the *Name* column, click the name of the protected database for which you want to perform backup and recovery operations.

The home page for the selected protected database is displayed as shown in [Figure 3-1](#). Use the menu options on this page to perform configuration, backup, and recovery tasks for the protected database.

Figure 3-1 Protected Database Home Page



3.3 Configuring Backup and Recovery Settings for Protected Databases (Cloud Control)

Before you back up a protected database to the Recovery Appliance, you must configure backup and recovery settings for the protected database. These configured settings are used in subsequent backup and recovery operations.

Note

You can use Cloud Control to enroll protected databases, or you can use the command line to configure backup and recovery settings.

3.3.1 Configuring Backup Settings for Protected Databases Using Cloud Control

Backup settings define the default backup environment for the protected database. The settings that configure real-time redo transport and polling locations define how backups are created to the Recovery Appliance. Other settings, such as control file autobackups or backup optimization, define best practices and performance improvements for protected database backups. These settings may be configured based on your requirements.

To configure backup settings for a protected database using Cloud Control:

1. Access the home page for the protected database as described in "[Accessing the Protected Database Home Page Using Cloud Control](#)".

- From the **Availability** menu, select **Backup & Recovery**, and then select **Backup Settings**.

The Backup Settings page for the protected database is displayed. [Figure 3-2](#) displays the Device tab of the Backup Settings page. The Recovery Appliance Settings section displays the Recovery Appliance and the Recovery Appliance user that you configured in "[Enrolling the Protected Database with Recovery Appliance](#)".

Figure 3-2 Backup Settings Page for Protected Databases

The screenshot shows the Oracle Backup Settings page for a protected database. The page is titled "Backup Settings" and has tabs for "Device", "Backup Set", and "Policy". The "Device" tab is selected. The "Recovery Appliance Settings" section is expanded, showing that the database is configured to send backups to a Recovery Appliance. It lists the Recovery Appliance as "ZDLRA London" and the Virtual Private Catalog User as "rauser11". A tip indicates that the database will be configured to use the HTTP protocol. There are buttons for "Test Backup" and "Clear Configuration". The "Disk Settings" section is also expanded, showing "Parallelism" set to 1, "Disk Backup Location" as an empty field, and "Disk Backup Type" set to "Backup Set". There are buttons for "Test Disk Backup". The "Tape Settings" and "Host Credentials" sections are partially visible at the bottom.

- In the Device tab, configure the following optional settings:
 - To write redo data asynchronously from the protected database to the Recovery Appliance, in the Recovery Appliance Settings section, select **Enable Real-Time Redo Transport**.

See Also

["About Real-Time Redo Transport"](#)

- If you want to configure backup polling for the protected database, then specify the polling location in the Disk Backup Location setting of the Disk Settings section.

Disk backups created to this location will then be automatically picked up by the Recovery Appliance if the protected database is assigned to a protection policy that specifies this location as a polling location. Polling policies are created by the Recovery Appliance administrator.

📘 See Also

- *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide* for information about backup polling policies
- "[Mounting the NFS Storage for Backup Polling](#)"

- If the protected database is on RAC, the operating system login credentials must be the same on all nodes.

4. In the Policy tab, configure settings that define the objects that must be backed up.

Although it is not mandatory to configure the settings in this section, it is strongly recommended that you configure automatic backups for the control file and server parameter file. [Table 3-2](#) describes these configuration settings.

- To configure control file and server parameter file autobackups:
 - Select **Automatically backup the control file and server parameter file (SPFILE) with every backup and database structural change**.
 - In the Autobackup Disk Location field, specify an existing directory or Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk group name to which the control file and server parameter file autobackups must be stored. If no location is specified, then the autobackups are stored in the local fast recovery area.
- To enable backup optimization, select **Optimize the whole database backup by skipping unchanged files such as read-only and offline datafiles that have been backed up**.
- To enable block change tracking, select **Enable block change tracking for faster incremental backups** and specify the name of the block change tracking file in the Block Change Tracking File field.
- In the Tablespaces Excluded from Whole Database Backup section, ensure that you do not add any tablespaces.

📘 Note

When backing up to Recovery Appliance, the initial full backup of the protected database must contain all the tablespaces.

- In the Archived Redo Log Deletion Policy section, select one of the following options to specify how RMAN must handle redo log file deletion for the local backups stored on the protected database host:
 - None
Archived redo logs in the fast recovery area are eligible for deletion if they have been backed up at least once or if they are obsolete according to the backup retention policy.
 - Delete archived redo log files after they have been backed up the specified number of times

Deletes archived redo log files that have been backed up the number of times specified in the **Backups** field.

① Note

In the Retention Policy section, you need not specify any values. The settings in the Retention Policy section are not used for backups to Recovery Appliance, as the retention policy is inherited from the protection policy that is associated with the protected database when it is enrolled with the Recovery Appliance.

5. Click **Apply** to save the backup settings.

① See Also

["Overview of Protected Database Backup Settings"](#)

3.3.2 Configuring Recovery Settings for Protected Databases Using Cloud Control

Recovery settings define the default recovery environment for the protected database. The only mandatory setting for Recovery Appliance is the Log Archive Filename Format. Configuring the remaining recovery settings is optional.

To configure recovery settings for a protected database using Cloud Control:

1. Access the home page for the protected database as described in "[Accessing the Protected Database Home Page Using Cloud Control](#)".
2. From the Availability menu, select **Backup & Recovery**, then select **Recovery Settings**.

The Recovery Settings page for the protected database is displayed as shown in [Figure 3-3](#).

Figure 3-3 Protected Database Recovery Settings

The screenshot displays the 'Recovery Settings' page in Oracle Cloud Control. The navigation bar at the top includes 'Oracle Database', 'Performance', 'Availability', 'Security', 'Schema', and 'Administration'. The page is divided into three main sections:

- Instance Recovery:** Describes the fast-start checkpointing feature. It shows the 'Current Estimated Mean Time To Recover (seconds)' as 13 and the 'Desired Mean Time To Recover' set to 0 minutes.
- Media Recovery:** Explains ARCHIVELOG mode. The 'ARCHIVELOG Mode*' checkbox is checked. The 'Log Archive Filename Format*' is '%t_%s_%r.dbf'. A table lists archived redo log destinations:

Number	Archived Redo Log Destination	Status	Type
1	USE_DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST	VALID	Local
- Fast Recovery:** Shows the 'Fast Recovery Area Location' as '+RECO' and the 'Fast Recovery Area Size' as 4800 MB. A pie chart titled 'Fast Recovery Area Usage' shows 49% and 48% usage.

3. In the Instance Recovery section, specify the Desired Mean Time To Recover.
4. In the Media Recovery section, perform the following steps:
 - (Optional) Select **ARCHIVELOG Mode**.
 - (Optional) In the Log Archive Filename Format field, specify the format used for archived redo log file names.
 - In the Archived Redo Log Destination field, provide a destination to store archived redo log files or specify `USE_DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST` to indicate that the redo log files must be stored in the local fast recovery area.

If you selected **Enable Real-Time Redo Transport** in the Backup settings for this protected database, then the archived redo log destination is automatically set.
5. Configure a local fast recovery area for the protected database by specifying the following in the Fast Recovery section:
 - In the Fast Recovery Area Location field, specify the file-system or ASM location where backup-related files are stored. Oracle recommends that you configure a fast recovery area for the protected database. Local backups of the protected database are stored in the fast recovery area.
 - In the Fast Recovery Area Size field, specify the disk space quota allocated to the fast recovery area. This is the maximum storage that can be used by the recovery area for

this protected database. Specifying a size is mandatory when you configure a fast recovery area.

6. Click **Apply** to save the recovery settings.

① See Also

- [Table 3-3](#) for a brief description of the recovery settings
- "[Overview of Protected Database Recovery Settings](#)"

3.3.3 Clearing the Backup Configuration of Protected Databases Using Cloud Control

You can clear the backup configuration of a protected database and remove its existing Recovery Appliance settings. Clearing the backup configuration removes the currently-configured Recovery Appliance and virtual private catalog user, any configured RMAN channels, and the real-time redo transport configuration.

To clear the backup configuration for a protected database using Cloud Control:

1. Access the home page for the protected database as described in "[Accessing the Protected Database Home Page Using Cloud Control](#)".
2. From the **Availability** menu, select **Backup & Recovery**, and then select **Backup Settings**.

The Backup Settings page for the protected database is displayed as shown in [Figure 3-2](#).

3. In the Recovery Appliance Settings section, click **Clear Configuration**.

① Note

If real-time redo transport was configured for the protected database, then you must manually force a redo log switch to maintain an accurate state for the Redo Shipping column of this protected database in Cloud Control.

3.4 Configuring Backup and Recovery Settings for Protected Databases (Command Line)

You can use the regular RMAN commands to configure backup and recovery settings for protected databases. These configured settings are used in subsequent backup and recovery operations.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Configuring Backup Settings for Protected Databases Using the Command Line](#)
- [Configuring Recovery Settings for Protected Databases Using the Command Line](#)
- [Using RMAN Channels for Recovery Appliance Backup and Recovery Operations](#)

3.4.1 Configuring Backup Settings for Protected Databases Using the Command Line

RMAN assigns default values for protected database backup settings. You can use the `CONFIGURE` command to modify these settings according to the backup requirements of your protected database.

To configure backup settings for a protected database using the command line:

1. Use RMAN to connect to the protected database as `TARGET` as described in "[Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI](#)".

The following command starts RMAN and connects to the protected database as target using operating system authentication:

```
% rman target /
```

2. Use the `CONFIGURE` command to configure the required backup settings.

The backup settings that you can configure are:

- Fast recovery area
- Media manager for the Recovery Appliance

Configure an RMAN SBT channel that points to the Recovery Appliance backup module.

- Backup optimization
3. (Optional) To set up redo transport services for the protected database, configure real-time redo transport as described in "[Configuring Real-Time Redo Transport](#)".

① See Also

- "[Overview of Protected Database Backup Settings](#)"
- "[Configuring RMAN SBT Channels for Recovery Appliance](#)"
- *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide* for information about configuring backup optimization

3.4.1.1 Configuring Real-Time Redo Transport

When you configure real-time redo transport, redo data from the protected database is directly transported and stored on the Recovery Appliance. This reduces the window of potential data loss that exists between successive archived log backups.

Configuring real-time redo transport for a protected database is a one-time step. After you set it up, the protected database asynchronously transports redo data to the Recovery Appliance.

Note

- The user you use for redo transport must be the same user you configured to send backups to the Recovery Appliance.
- When you clear the real-time redo transport configuration for a protected database, you must manually force a redo log switch to maintain an accurate state for the protected database. The log switch forces the remote file server process (RFS) to stop sending redo data to Recovery Appliance.

For real-time redo transport to work, the receiving database needs a physical user created. On the sending instance, set the `redo_transport_user` to the user receiving the redo.

In a non-DataGuard environment or a case where there is just a source database sending redo to the Recovery Appliance, just set the `redo_transport_user` parameter on the Recovery Appliance side to the VPC User defined that has permissions to receive backups and redo and that is a physical user on the Recovery Appliance database.

In a DataGuard environment, because the primary database is sending redo to a standby database, the standby database *must* have a physical user by the same name as that specified in the `redo_transport_user` parameter of `init.ora`.

Note

The `redo_transport_user` parameter defaults to the `sys` account and is present in EVERY database. Therefore if all you have is a Primary Database and a Standby Database, then you do NOT need to set the `redo_transport_user` on the Primary Database - and we use the `sys` account.

In a Data Guard environment that also has one or more Recovery Appliance environments, the VPC User *must not* be `sys` (or any super user privilege), and the `redo_transport_user` *must* be set to the VPC user that has been created and defined on the Recovery Appliance side. (This is similar in concept to `dbms_ra.grant_db_access`.) Because the primary database is using the VPC User to login to the Recovery Appliance, it is also using the VPC User to login to the physical standby database. However, by default the VPC User is not present on the physical standby database and by implication is not present on the primary database. Therefore, before the real-time redo is configured to a Recovery Appliance, you must first create and configure the VPC User on the primary database, and ensure the information is applied to the physical standby database. You must also copy the `ORAPWD` file (different to the wallet used by Recovery Appliance) from the primary to the physical standby. Once these planning steps are complete, then you can continue to setup redo transport to the Recovery Appliance. One of these steps is to set the `redo_transport_user` parameter to VPC User. Now redo transport from primary to standby and from primary to Recovery Appliance are *both* using the VPC User to login to the target environment (standby & Recovery Appliance).

To enable real-time redo transport for a protected database:

1. Ensure that the Recovery Appliance user that the protected database uses to send backups to the Recovery Appliance is configured. This same user will be used for redo transport.

Also ensure that an Oracle wallet is created on the protected database that contains credentials for the Recovery Appliance (and redo transport) user. This process is described in "[Creating an Oracle Wallet on the Protected Database](#)".

See Also

Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide for information about creating the virtual private catalog account that is used by the Recovery Appliance user

2. Ensure that the following conditions are met for the protected database:

- ARCHIVELOG mode is enabled
- DB_UNIQUE_NAME parameter is set

3. Ensure that the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE and LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT initialization parameters are set for the protected database:

```
REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE=exclusive
LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT='log_%d_%t_%s_%r.arc'
```

REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE can be set to exclusive or shared.

The LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT is not required for real-time redo. The format given is just an example. For redo shipping, the name comes from the container file system. The handle name is internally generated to specify the incarnation, thread, sequence, and ct_key for the file.

4. Start SQL*Plus and connect to the protected database as a user with the SYSDBA or SYSBACKUP privilege.

The following command uses operating system authentication to connect to the protected database using SYSDBA privileges:

```
% sqlplus / as sysdba
```

5. Set the LOG_ARCHIVE_CONFIG initialization parameter to include a DG_CONFIG list. Also set the DB_UNIQUE_NAME for the protected database.

The following SQL commands, when connected to the protected database as a user with SYSDBA privilege, set the DB_UNIQUE_NAME and LOG_ARCHIVE_CONFIG parameters for a protected database whose db_unique_name is hr_ptdb and db_name is hr_ptdb:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_UNIQUE_NAME=hr_ptdb SCOPE=BOTH;
ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_ARCHIVE_CONFIG='DG_CONFIG=(zdlra2,hr_ptdb)' SCOPE=BOTH;
```

The DB_NAME and the DB_UNIQUE_NAME of the Recovery Appliance database is zdlra2.

See Also

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration for information about setting a DG_CONFIG list

6. Configure an archived log destination that points to the redo staging area on the Recovery Appliance.

You configure an archived log destination by setting one of the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameters, where *n* is any number between 1 and 31. You must include the SERVICE attribute to specify where to store the redo data. Set this attribute to the net service name of the Recovery Appliance database that stores the redo stream from the protected database.

The following example configures the protected database to transport redo data asynchronously to a Recovery Appliance whose net service name is `boston`.

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3='SERVICE=boston
VALID_FOR=(ALL_LOGFILES, ALL_ROLES) ASYNC DB_UNIQUE_NAME=zdlra2' SCOPE=BOTH;
```

① See Also

Oracle Database Reference for information about setting the `LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n` parameter

7. Enable logging for the archived redo log destination configured in Step 6 by setting the `LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_STATE_n` parameter, where *n* matches the value used for the `LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n` parameter specified in Step 6.

The following command enables archived redo logging for the destination set using the `LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3` parameter:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_STATE_3='ENABLE' SCOPE=BOTH;
```

① See Also

Oracle Database Reference for information about setting the `LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_STATE_n` parameter

8. Set the redo transport user to the Recovery Appliance user that was created for this protected database (see Step 1).

The following example sets the redo transport user to `ravpc1`:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET REDO_TRANSPORT_USER=ravpc1 SCOPE=BOTH;
```

9. Shut down the protected database and restart it.

```
SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE;
STARTUP;
```

If the protected database uses a parameter file instead of a server parameter file, then add the parameters that were set in Steps 5 to 8 to the parameter file before you start up the protected database.

① See Also

- ["About Configuring Real-Time Redo Transport for Protected Databases"](#)
- *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide* for information about Oracle Database releases for which redo transport is supported
- [Deploying Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance in a Data Guard Configuration](#) for instructions on how to configure redo transport for Recovery Appliance with Oracle Data Guard

3.4.1.2 Creating an Oracle Wallet on the Protected Database

An Oracle wallet stores the credentials of the Recovery Appliance user that will be used by the protected database to authenticate with the Recovery Appliance. These same credentials are used for sending backups and redo, if configured. When you install the Recovery Appliance backup module, an Oracle wallet is automatically created. You can also create the wallet and add required entries manually.

Note

`WALLET_ROOT` is a required setting for Oracle AI Database 26ai, and is recommended as a best practice for Oracle AI Database 19c to avoid conflicts with other wallets.

A `server_seps` subdirectory can be used and is recommended as best practice with 26ai, such as `${DB_UNIQUE_NAME}` in the `WALLET_ROOT` parameter set to `/u01/app/oracle/admin/${DB_UNIQUE_NAME}/wallet`

In the environment section, you specify the SEPS wallet location. Because there could be conflicts with other oracle products that use a wallet (like OUD), the default location for the SEPS wallet should be set to the `WALLET_ROOT` location, rather than within the `$ORACLE_HOME` location.

In the past, the channel setting for Recovery Appliance was:

```
RA_WALLET=location=file:${ORACLE_HOME}/dbs/ra_wallet credential_alias={SEPS
entry in wallet}
```

The recommendation is to set the `WALLET_ROOT` in the spfile, and store the SEPS wallet within the `server_seps` directory under this location.

If `WALLET_ROOT` is set to `$ORACLE_BASE/admin/{${DB_NAME}}/wallet`, the setting would be:

```
RA_WALLET=location=file:${ORACLE_BASE}/admin/${DB_NAME}/wallet/server_seps/
credential_alias={SEPS entry in wallet}
```

In the case of multiple Recovery Appliances, store a single wallet in a centralized location and have the `sqlnet.ora` file on each Recovery Appliance reference that centralized wallet location.

If the wallet cannot be stored in a centralized location for multiple Recovery Appliances, then it needs to be copied to all instances. Create the wallet and master key on the first instance, and then copy the wallet to the other instances. Further, set up the environment variable `ORACLE_UNQNAME` to separate your database wallets. Then you can refer to them dynamically from the `sqlnet.ora` as follows for Unix / Linux:

```
WALLET_LOCATION =
(SOURCE=(METHOD=FILE)
(METHOD_DATA =
(DIRECTORY=/etc/oracle/wallets/${ORACLE_UNQNAME/}))
```

On Windows-based systems, you can refer to a database dynamically with:

```
WALLET_LOCATION =
  (SOURCE =
    (METHOD = FILE)
    (METHOD_DATA =
      (DIRECTORY = E:\oracle\%ORACLE_UNQNAME%)))
```

In addition on Windows, establish a Windows registry key for the database `ORACLE_UNQNAME=<dbname>`. However, this registry key can only be set for one database on Windows, so this approach is currently restricted to environments where there is only one database running on the Windows server.

Example 3-1 Creating an Oracle Wallet on the Protected Database

The following command creates an Oracle wallet that stores the credentials of the Recovery Appliance user named `ravpcl`:

```
$ mkstore \
  -wrl $ORACLE_HOME/oracle/wallet \
  -createALO \
  -createCredential zdlra01ingest-scan.acme.com:1521/zdlra01:dedicated ravpcl
```

Enter the password for the `ravpcl` user when prompted. Here, `zdlra01` is the net service name of the Recovery Appliance database. The directory `$ORACLE_HOME/oracle/wallet` must be created before the `mkstore` command is run.

Example 3-2 Creating an Oracle Wallet with Multiple User Credentials

The following command creates two sets of credentials in the Oracle wallet of a protected database. In this scenario, `ra_user` is used both by the Recovery Appliance for normal backup and recovery operations (and real-time redo transport, if enabled) and by the Data Guard standby database for data synchronization. The service name of the Recovery Appliance is `zdlra2` and that of the primary database in the Data Guard set up is `chicago`.

```
$ mkstore \
  -wrl $ORACLE_HOME/oracle/wallet \
  -createALO \
  -createCredential chicagoingest-scan.acme.com:1521/chicago:dedicated
ra_user \
  -createCredential zdlra02ingest-scan.acme.com:1521/zdlra02:dedicated ra_user
```

Enter the password for `ra_user` when prompted. The directory `$ORACLE_HOME/oracle/wallet` must be created before the `mkstore` command is run.

3.4.1.3 Configuring an Oracle Wallet for VPC User Credentials

An Oracle wallet can be configured for VPC user credentials for SBT operations among other tasks. You create the external password store and the configure the RMAN SBT channels.

This information applies to RA 21.1 and earlier.

1. Create a secure external password store (`mkstore`). The following command creates an Oracle wallet that stores the credentials of the Recovery Appliance user named `ravpcl`:

```
$ mkstore \
  -wrl $ORACLE_HOME/oracle/wallet \
  -createALO \
```

```
-createCredential zdlra01ingest-scan.acme.com:1521/zdlra01:dedicated
ravpcl
```

Refer to: [Creating an Oracle Wallet on the Protected Database](#)

2. An RMAN SBT channel is configured with the `SBT_LIBRARY` parameter pointing to the Recovery Appliance backup module. The complete path of the shared library `libra.so` is specified. The `RA_WALLET` parameter represents the location of the Oracle wallet that stores the credentials used to authenticate this protected database with the Recovery Appliance. `ra-scan` is the SCAN of the Recovery Appliance and `zdlra5` is the service name of the Recovery Appliance metadata database.

```
CONFIGURE CHANNEL DEVICE TYPE 'SBT_TAPE'
PARMS 'SBT_LIBRARY=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4.0/dbhome_1/lib/
libra.so,
ENV=(RA_WALLET=location=file:/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4.0/
dbhome_1/dbs/zdlra
credential_alias=ra-scan:1521/zdlra5:dedicated)' FORMAT '%U_%d';
```

Refer to: [Configuring RMAN SBT Channels for Recovery Appliance](#)

3.4.2 Configuring Recovery Settings for Protected Databases Using the Command Line

Use the `CONFIGURE` command to modify the default values assigned by RMAN for the protected database recovery settings.

To configure recovery settings for a protected database using the command line:

1. Use RMAN to connect to the protected database as `TARGET`.

The following command starts RMAN and connects to the protected database as target using operating system authentication:

```
% rman target /
```

2. Use the `CONFIGURE` command to configure the required recovery settings described in "[Overview of Protected Database Recovery Settings](#)".

See Also

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

3.4.3 Using RMAN Channels for Recovery Appliance Backup and Recovery Operations

To transfer backups to and from the Recovery Appliance, you must use an RMAN SBT (System Backup to Tape) channel that corresponds to the Recovery Appliance backup module.

The following techniques are available to use RMAN channels for protected database operations:

- [Configuring RMAN SBT Channels for Recovery Appliance](#)

- [Allocating RMAN SBT Channels for Recovery Appliance](#)

① See Also

- ["About RMAN SBT Channels and Protected Databases"](#)
- ["Installing the Recovery Appliance Backup Module"](#)

3.4.3.1 Configuring RMAN SBT Channels for Recovery Appliance

You configure RMAN SBT channels for Recovery Appliance using the `RMAN CONFIGURE` command. Configuring channels for a protected database creates persistent settings that are applicable to all backup, restore, and maintenance operations on that protected database. Configured settings remain in effect until they are explicitly cleared, changed, or overridden in a particular operation using an `ALLOCATE` command.

[Example 3-3](#) configures an RMAN SBT channel for a Recovery Appliance. After this configuration, you need not explicitly allocate SBT channels that correspond to the Recovery Appliance backup module for each backup or recovery operation.

Example 3-3 Configuring an RMAN Channel for Recovery Appliance

In this example, an RMAN SBT channel is configured with the `SBT_LIBRARY` parameter pointing to the Recovery Appliance backup module. The complete path of the shared library `libra.so` is specified. The `RA_WALLET` parameter represents the location of the Oracle wallet that stores the credentials used to authenticate this protected database with the Recovery Appliance. `ra-scan` is the SCAN of the Recovery Appliance and `zdlra5` is the service name of the Recovery Appliance metadata database.

```
CONFIGURE CHANNEL DEVICE TYPE 'SBT_TAPE'
PARMS 'SBT_LIBRARY=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4.0/dbhome_1/lib/libra.so,
ENV=(RA_WALLET=location=file:/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4.0/dbhome_1/dbs/zdlra
credential_alias=ra-scan:1521/zdlra5:dedicated)' FORMAT '%U_%d';
```

3.4.3.2 Allocating RMAN SBT Channels for Recovery Appliance

Use the `RMAN ALLOCATE` command to allocate RMAN SBT channels that will be used to back up to or recover from the Recovery Appliance. For a particular operation, you can override the persistent configuration that was set using the `CONFIGURE` command by explicitly allocating an RMAN SBT channel before the operation. Enclose the `ALLOCATE` command and the other commands in a `RUN` block.

[Example 3-4](#) allocates an RMAN SBT channel for the Recovery Appliance and then creates a full backup of the protected database including archived redo logs.

Example 3-4 Allocating RMAN Channels for Recovery Appliance

This example allocates an RMAN SBT channel with the `SBT_LIBRARY` parameter specifying the complete path of the Recovery Appliance backup module. The `ENV` setting is used to specify the configuration parameters used by the Recovery Appliance backup module. `ra-scan` is the SCAN of the Recovery Appliance and `zdlra5` is the service name of the Recovery Appliance metadata database.

```
RUN
{
ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt_tape
```

```
PARMS='SBT_LIBRARY=/u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/lib/libra.so,
ENV=(RA_WALLET=location=file:/u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/dbs
credential_alias=ra-scan:1521/zdlra5:dedicated)' FORMAT '%U_%d';
BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;
}
```

3.5 Configuring Space-Efficient Encrypted Backups

With RA 23.1, space-efficient encrypted backups are supported. This allows incremental backups to be compressed and encrypted to the Recovery Appliance. Virtual full backups are created on the Recovery Appliance in this new format and can be restored by RMAN. This features supports TDE and non-TDE databases.

Note

Space-efficient encrypted backups are only supported on databases running on Linux platforms.

Backup encryption and compression are included with space-efficient encrypted backups. Licenses for Oracle Advanced Compression and Advanced Security Options are not required for this usage.

Space-efficient encrypted virtual full backups that are copied or archived to cloud/tape are only supported for RMAN restore through the Recovery Appliance. These backups cannot be restored directly to databases with RMAN.

Space-efficient encrypted backups are supported for data files, not real-time redo or archived redo log backups. To encrypt real-time redo to the Recovery Appliance, the log archive destination must be configured as `ENCRYPTION=ENABLE`, such as `LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3='SERVICE=denver ENCRYPTION=ENABLE'`.

It is recommended to use Oracle Key Vault for storing and managing database keys, because these are required for backup, restore, and recovery operations. This also allows the keys to be stored and managed separately outside the database for security purposes.

The `LIBRA.SO` module supports both the space-efficient encrypted option (RA23.1) and the legacy mode (RA21.1). In both modes, the external password store is created in the same way, but then the RMAN SBT channels is configured differently.

The RMAN command to enable space-efficient encrypted backups is of the form:

```
CONFIGURE CHANNEL DEVICE TYPE SBT PARMS "SBT_LIBRARY=/.../rdbms/lib/libra.so,
ENV=(RA_FORMAT=true, RA_WALLET='location=file:/.../orswlt
credential_alias=myra')" ;
```

Once this is established, you can specify the desired encryption algorithm when performing a normal backup with your SBT job.

Note

Controlfile cannot be in the same piece as incremental datafile.

The new TDE keys, however, become needed to restore older backups.

When starting with encrypted backups, a new Level 0 backup is not required. Also, re-key does not require a new Level 0.

Prerequisites for Space-efficient Encrypted Backups

To use space-efficient encrypted backups, the TDE wallet must be setup and open irrespective of whether TDE is configured for the database. If pluggable databases (PDBs) use local TDE wallets, then the local TDE wallets must be open. This is required for encrypting backups to Recovery Appliance.

For more information, refer to these sections in the *Oracle Database Transparent Data Encryption Guide*

- Introduction to Transparent Data Encryption
- Managing the Keystore and the Master Encryption Key

For Oracle Database 19.27 or later versions and Oracle AI Database 26ai Release Update 23.8 or later versions, the `libra.so` SBT library is available in the `$ORACLE_HOME/lib` directory after you install the database.

For Oracle Database 19.26 and earlier versions, you must download the `libra.so` SBT library file from MOS Note KB163959.

Setting up Encryption and Compression

This information applies to RA 23.1 and later.

1. Create a secure external password store (mkstore). The following command creates an Oracle wallet that stores the credentials of the Recovery Appliance user named `ravpcl`:

```
$ mkstore                               \
  -wrl $ORACLE_HOME/oracle/wallet \
  -createALO                             \
  -createCredential zdlra01ingest-scan.acme.com:1521/zdlra01:dedicated
ravpcl
```

Refer to: [Creating an Oracle Wallet on the Protected Database](#)

2. An RMAN SBT channel is configured with the `SBT_LIBRARY` parameter pointing to the Recovery Appliance backup module. The complete path of the shared library `libra.so` is specified. The `RA_WALLET` parameter represents the location of the Oracle wallet that stores the credentials used to authenticate this protected database with the Recovery Appliance. `ra-scan` is the SCAN of the Recovery Appliance and `zdlra5` is the service name of the Recovery Appliance metadata database.

```
CONFIGURE CHANNEL DEVICE TYPE 'SBT_TAPE'
PARMS 'SBT_LIBRARY=/u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1/lib/libra.so,
ENV=(RA_FORMAT=true,
RA_WALLET=location=file:/u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1/dbs/
zdlracredential_alias=ra-scan:1521/zdlra5:dedicated)'
FORMAT '%U_%d';
```

3. In addition to this, RMAN compression and RMAN encryption needs to be configured. This can be done either one time or as part of each backup job.

```
set encryption on;
configure device type 'sbt_tape' backup type to compressed backupset;
```

- An RMAN SBT channel is allocated with the `SBT_LIBRARY` parameter specifying the complete path of the Recovery Appliance backup module. The `ENV` setting is used to specify the configuration parameters used by the Recovery Appliance backup module. `ra-scan` is the SCAN of the Recovery Appliance and `zdlra5` is the service name of the Recovery Appliance metadata database.

```
set echo on
set encryption on;
configure device type 'sbt_tape' backup type to compressed backupset;
RUN{ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt_tape
PARMS='SBT_LIBRARY=/u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1/lib/libra.so,
ENV=(RA_FORMAT=true,
RA_WALLET=location=file:/u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1/dbs/
zdlracredential_alias=ra-scan:1521/zdlra5:dedicated)'}
FORMAT '%U_%d';
BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 FILESPERSET 1 SECTION SIZE 64G DATABASE PLUS
ARCHIVELOG NOT BACKED UP FILESPERSET 8;}
```

- The above is performed by the protected database, and the Recovery Appliance administrator does not need to know this is happening. However, the Recovery Appliance administrator can prevent un-encrypted data from being sent to the appliance. This is achieved with the `CREATE_PROTECTION_POLICY` or `UPDATE_PROTECTION_POLICY` and specifying the parameter `SECURE_MODE = YES`.

```
SQL> exec dbms_ra.update_protection_policy(
protection_policy_name => 'GOLD',
secure_mode => 'YES');
```

- After this configuration, if an attempt is made to run an unencrypted (legacy) backup, an error message occurs similar to:

```
RMAN-00571:
=====RMAN-00569:
===== ERROR
MESSAGE STACK FOLLOWS =====RMAN-00571:
=====RMAN-03009:
failure of backup
command on channel_29 channel at 01/19/2023 10:27:06ORA-27192: skgfc1s:
sbtclose2
returned error - failed to close fileORA-19511: non RMAN, but media
manager or vendor specific failure, error text:KBHS-01404: See trace file
/u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/<dbuniquename>/<sid>/trace/
sbtio_204486_140658931245376.log for
detailsKBHS-00719: Error 'recovery
appliance Error'; ORA-64868: Only RMAN encrypted backups are supported on
this Recovery
Appliance.
KBHS-00700: HTTP
```

- Additionally, if real-time redo is enabled, then the `LAD` parameter needs to be set `ENCRYPTION=enable`.

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3='SERVICE=boston
VALID_FOR=(ALL_LOGFILES, ALL_ROLES)
ASYNCR DB_UNIQUE_NAME=zdlra2 encryption=enable' SCOPE=BOTH;
```

Without this, Recovery Appliance administrator sees the message.

```
2023-01-19T18:25:41.933868+00:00
Recovery Appliance failure on ospid: 221805;
Errors: ORA-64869: Unencrypted redo is not allowed for database <dbname>.
```

3.6 TLS for Protected Databases

Transport Layer Security (TLS) between a Recovery Appliance and client databases involves the use of certificates that authenticate and encrypt communication.

- **Trusted Certificates** are generally obtained from a trusted Certified Authority (CA) through an application process (at the corporate level). These certificates are generally used between external systems. Because they were created by the CA, these certificates do not contain any local host names. The file type is *.pem.
- **Signed Certificates** are created as needed and contain the local host name as well as location and organization information as part of what authenticates it. These certificates are often used between local or internal systems. Signed certificates are specific to each Recovery Appliance. The file type is *.p12.

Both types of certificates are required.

The details for obtaining or creating certifications are provided in the *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide* in *TLS Overview*.

3.7 Performing Test Backup and Recovery Operations

After you enroll the protected database with a Recovery Appliance, it is recommended that you perform a test backup and recovery operation. This testing helps confirm that your configuration settings are accurate and that the backup to and recovery from the Recovery Appliance are performed successfully. If you encounter any problem with the test backup or recovery, you may correct your settings and reconfigure your protected database.

3.7.1 Running a Test Backup Using the Command Line

After configuring a protected database for Recovery Appliance, you can test the connection to the Recovery Appliance by attempting a test backup.

To create a test backup of the protected database:

1. Connect to the protected database as `TARGET` and to the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG` as described in "[Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI](#)".
2. Configure an RMAN SBT channel for the Recovery Appliance as described in "[Configuring RMAN SBT Channels for Recovery Appliance](#)".

A good guideline for choosing the number of channels is to start with the number of channels that are currently used for incremental backups or a default of 2 or 4 channels per node depending on the number of cores or CPUs.

3. Use the following RMAN command to perform a full backup:

```
BACKUP DEVICE TYPE SBT CUMULATIVE INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 DATABASE
PLUS ARCHIVELOG FORMAT %d_%U;
```

This `BACKUP` command creates a new level 0 backup, if one does not already exist, when it is run for the first time.

Note

Archive redo logs can be included with regular backups because the Recovery Appliance keeps track of which logs may need to be backed up and avoids backing up the same archived redo logs twice. The benefit of including archived redo logs is in the case where there is a gap. Without archived redo logs, gap detection may be delayed.

3.7.2 Running a Test Recovery Using the Command Line

After creating a test backup of the protected database to Recovery Appliance, you can test this backup by performing a test recovery.

To perform a test recovery of the protected database:

1. Shutdown and restart the protected database in `NOMOUNT` mode.
2. Connect to the protected database as `TARGET` and to the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG`.
See "[Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI](#)".
3. Configure an RMAN SBT channel for the Recovery Appliance as described in "[Configuring RMAN SBT Channels for Recovery Appliance](#)".
4. Use the following RMAN command to restore the previously created test backup from the Recovery Appliance. Because the `VALIDATE` option is used, this can be done without interfering with the production database.

```
RESTORE VALIDATE DATABASE;
```

If these backup and recovery procedures succeed, then the client database is ready to perform regular backups to the Recovery Appliance.

3.7.3 Performing a Test Backup Using Cloud Control

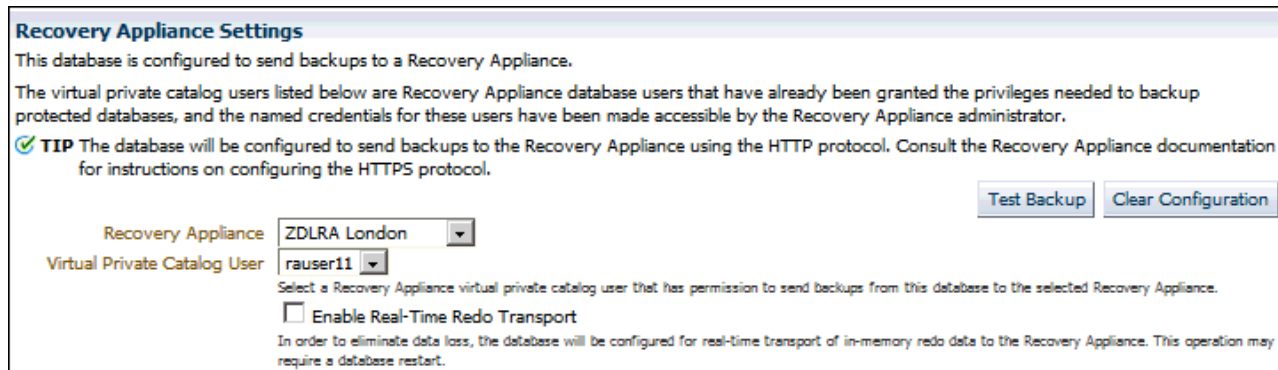
After configuring the protected database, verify that the configuration is accurate by performing a test backup.

To perform a test backup using Cloud Control:

1. Access the home page for the protected database as described in "[Accessing the Protected Database Home Page Using Cloud Control](#)".
2. From the Availability menu, select **Backup & Recovery**, then **Backup Settings**.

The Device tab of the Backup Settings page is displayed. [Figure 3-4](#) displays the Recovery Appliance Settings section of this page.

Figure 3-4 Recovery Appliance Settings Section of Backup Settings Page



3. In the Recovery Appliance Settings section, click **Test Backup**.

A test backup is initiated by Cloud Control and the Processing: Test Recovery Appliance Backup page is displayed.

If the backup is successful, the following message is displayed: Recovery Appliance backup test successful.

If there is an error when performing the backup, then an error message stating "Recovery Appliance backup test failed" is displayed. Click **View Error Details** to display the View Error Details page containing detailed information about the cause of the error. Rectify the problem and then perform a test backup.

3.8 Configuring Multiple Protected Databases to Send Backups to Recovery Appliance

Databases become "*protected by a Recovery Appliance*" when they are configured to send backups to the Recovery Appliance.

You can perform this procedure on individual databases using the Enterprise Manager (EM) *Backup Settings* page. However, the Enterprise Manager Command Line Interface (EMCLI) `configure_db_ha` command greatly facilitates configuring multiple databases concurrently.

Because protected databases can be hosted on a variety of hardware platforms, a corresponding RMAN backup module is required for each platform. When a new version of this module becomes available and it needs to be installed on many systems, the same `emcli configure_db_ha` command greatly simplifies this complex maintenance task.

- [Update EM Software Library with Latest Version of RMAN Recovery Appliance Backup Module](#). This task is required for Scenario #2, and for some variants in Scenario #1.
- [Scenario #1: Configure Multiple Protected Databases to Send Backups to Recovery Appliance](#).
- [Scenario #2: Update the RMAN Recovery Appliance Backup Module for Multiple Protected Databases](#)

These scenarios are independent. If EM handles the protected database management, scenario #1 is performed one time for each protected database, followed by periodic maintenance using variations of these scenarios.

Scenario #2 requires that the latest version of RMAN Recovery Appliance Backup module be uploaded to the EM software library. This can be accomplished manually as needed, or in a scheduled job.

3.8.1 Update EM Software Library with Latest Version of RMAN Recovery Appliance Backup Module

This section is required when Enterprise Manager (EM) maintains the RMAN Recovery Appliance backup module used by protected databases, because it supplies EM's software library with the latest RMAN module.

The RMAN Recovery Appliance Backup Module is different for each supported operating system where protected databases are hosted.

The steps in this section update the software library with the latest version of the RMAN Recovery Appliance Backup Module. Later EM installs from the software library the RMAN module appropriate for each protected database.

- [Option 1: Configuring EM for Automatic Upload of RMAN Module to Software Library](#). Use this option to automatically maintain the software library with the latest RMAN backup module.
- [Option 2: Using EMCLI to Manually Upload RMAN Backup Module to Software Library](#). Use this option if EM does not have direct access to Oracle Cloud (offline mode).

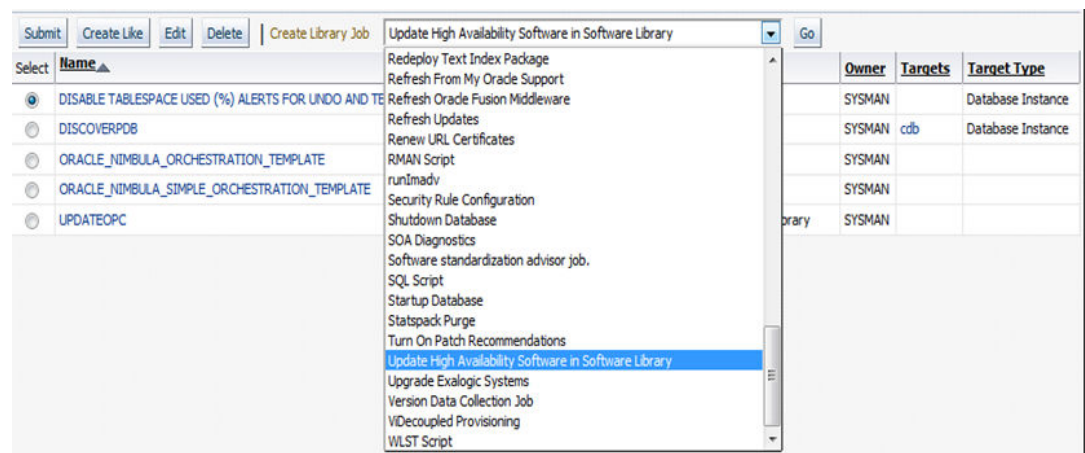
3.8.1.1 Option 1: Configuring EM for Automatic Upload of RMAN Module to Software Library

This option creates a re-occurring job in EM that locates and downloads new versions of the RMAN Recovery Appliance backup modules on Oracle Cloud to EM.

This option assumes that EM has direct access to Oracle Cloud in order to locate and download the RMAN Recovery Appliance backup modules. You schedule a job in EM for *Update High Availability Software in Software Library*

1. In EM, navigate to *Job Library*.
2. In the pull-down for *Create Library Job*, select *Update High Availability Software in Software Library* and then *Go*.

Figure 3-5 Create Library Job



3. Specify a name for the library job. In this example, the name is *"updateRA3"*.

Figure 3-6 Create Library Job, General Tab

Create 'Update High Availability Software in Software Library' Library Job

Cancel Save to Library

General Parameters Credentials Schedule Access

* Name: updateRA3

Automatic Attempts: <none> (The maximum number of times to automatically re-attempt this job if it fails)

Interval: 1 (The number of minutes between attempts)

Maximum Parallel Executions: (Provide a numeric value greater than 0. Default is Null, indicating 'all executions together')

Cancel Save to Library

- On the *Parameters* tab and the pull-down for *Backup Module Type*, select *Recovery Appliance*.

Figure 3-7 Create Library Job, Parameter Tab

Job

Create 'Update High Availability Software in Software Library' Library Job

Cancel Save to Library

General Parameters Credentials Schedule Access

Backup Module Type: Recovery Appliance (type)

Target Properties

Target properties can be used in parameters
Property names are case-sensitive. To escape '%', use '%%'.

Name	Description
%emd_root%	location of Agent
%perlbin%	location of Perl binary used by Agent
%TargetName%	target name
%TargetType%	target type

Cancel Save to Library

- On the *Schedule* tab, enter appropriate details for this job's schedule. The job is intended to run on a repeating schedule (e.g., once a week) so that it can periodically check Oracle Cloud for new backup module versions.

Figure 3-8 Create Library Job, Schedule Tab

Submit 'Update High Availability Software in Software Library' Job From Library Job 'UPDATERA3'

General Parameters Credentials **Schedule** Access

Type One Time (Immediately) One Time (Later) Repeating

Frequency Type Days

Repeat Every Days

Time Zone Days

Start Date Days

Start Time : AM PM

Grace Period Indefinite End After Hours Minutes

Repeat Until Indefinite Specified Date

Date Days

Time : AM PM

Cancel Submit

Later when this job is run at its scheduled time, it scans a designated location in the Oracle Cloud that contains the latest version of the RMAN Recovery Appliance backup module for all supported protected database platforms. It compares that version to the latest version maintained in the EM software library. If the version found in Oracle Cloud is newer, that version for all supported platforms is down-loaded into the software library. Older version of RMAN backup are archived in the software library.

Protected databases that are managed by EM have their RMAN backup modules updated to this new version with the `emcli config_db_ha` command.

Here is an example of the job output when a new backup module version is found and downloaded to the Software Library.

Figure 3-9 Job Output when new software module found

List of Tasks

View

Status Target Name

Name	Typ	Status	Execution Time
Check for Newer High Availability Software Version	Step	✓	
Update High Availability Software in Software Library	Step	✓	

Check for Newer High Availability Software Version

Status Succeeded

Show More

Output Log [Download](#)

Output

```

Checking for updated software for different platforms.
High Availability software type: ra
High Availability software full name: Recovery Appliance Backup Module
Downloading High Availability software for different platforms.
Downloading software for platform AIX.
Software component path: High Availability Downloads/Recovery Appl...
High Availability software file name: ra_aix_ppc64.zip
Downloaded software location: /tmp/rallib_AIX_75123072445591682...
Downloaded software size: 24776034
Downloaded software url: 440954380000

```

3.8.1.2 Option 2: Using EMCLI to Manually Upload RMAN Backup Module to Software Library

This option is a manual step that is repeated whenever a new version of the RMAN Recovery Appliance backup module is needed for the EM software library to distribute.

This option is intended for "offline" mode when EM does not have direct access to Oracle Cloud.

1. Manually download the new version of RMAN Recovery Appliance backup module (for all supported platforms) from Oracle Cloud to a location accessible to the system where EMCLI commands are invoked.

For this example, the latest backup module versions for the Linux and AIX platforms were downloaded from Oracle Cloud to the `/home` directory.

2. Use EMCLI to get the new version into the software library.

```
emcli configure_db_ha -uploadBackupModule -module_type="ra" -  
module_location="/home/ra_linux64.zip,/home/ra_aix.zip"
```

New module versions for multiple platforms can be uploaded to the software library concurrently.

In the above example, the latest versions for the Linux and AIX platforms, which were previously downloaded from Oracle Cloud to the `/home` directory, are made available in the software library.

Complete usage of this command and all other forms of the `configure_db_ha` verb discussed below can be found in [Cloud Control Command Line Interface Guide](#).

3.8.2 Scenario #1: Configure Multiple Protected Databases to Send Backups to Recovery Appliance

Uses Enterprise Manager to manage the configuration of multiple protected databases.

After the Recovery Appliance administrator has enrolled a protected database, the database must be configured locally to send backups and redo to the Recovery Appliance. This configuration procedure can be performed for an individual database from the Enterprise Manage (EM) *Backup Settings* page. However, performing this procedure on multiple databases might not be practical through the EM user interface.

Enrolling multiple databases is more easily achieved through the EM command line interface (EMCLI) and the `configure_db_ha -configureRABackup` command. It performs the configuration procedure for multiple databases concurrently.

The following examples illustrate different usages of this command to perform the initial configuration for individual and multiple databases.

3.8.2.1 Single-instance Database

The following example of `emcli configure_db_ha -configureRABackup` configures one single-instance database to send backups to and ship redo to a Recovery Appliance.

If the RMAN backup module is already installed in the database Oracle home, it does not install the latest RMAN backup module from the software library. The command uses the EM named database and host credentials.

```
emcli configure_db_ha -configureRABackup -ra_target_name="Chicago ZDLRA" -
ra_user="rauser1" -target_name="Finance" -target_type="oracle_database" -
db_cred="DB_USER" -db_host_cred="DB_HOST_USER" -enable_redo_ship
```

3.8.2.2 One Cluster Database

The following example of `emcli configure_db_ha -configureRABackup` configures one cluster database to send backups to a Recovery Appliance.

The command does not use the `-enable_redo_ship` option, so redo logs are not shipped. The `-force_backup_module_install` option specifies that the latest RMAN backup module from the software library should be installed in the Oracle home of each cluster database instance. The command uses the EM named database and host credentials.

```
emcli configure_db_ha -configureRABackup -ra_target_name="Chicago ZDLRA" -
ra_user="rauser1" -target_name="Finance" -target_type="rac_database" -
force_backup_module_install
```

3.8.2.3 Single-Instance and Cluster Databases

The following example of `emcli configure_db_ha -configureRABackup` uses an input file, `-input_file="/tmp/dblist"`, to specify the single-instance and cluster databases to be configured.

The `-enable_redo_ship` option is specified so that backups and redo logs are shipped to the Recovery Appliance. The `-force_backup_module_install` option specifies that the latest RMAN backup module from the software library should be installed in the Oracle home of each database. The command uses the same EM named database and host credentials for all databases.

```
emcli configure_db_ha -configureRABackup -ra_target_name="Chicago ZDLRA" -
ra_user="rauser1" -input_file="/tmp/dblist" -db_cred="DB_USER" -db_host_cred="
DB_HOST_USER" -enable_redo_ship -force_backup_module_install -
staging_directory="/tmp/stage"
```

The content of the input file, `/tmp/dblist`, used by in this example specifies a single-instance database and a cluster database

```
target.0.target_name=db1
target.0.target_type=oracle_database
target.1.target_name=rac1
target.1.target_type=rac_database
```

3.8.2.4 Multiple Databases from an Input File

The following example of `emcli configure_db_ha -configureRABackup` uses an input file, `-input_file="/tmp/dblist"`, to specify the databases to be configured.

The `-enable_redo_ship` option is specified so that backups and redo logs are shipped to the Recovery Appliance. If the RMAN backup module is already installed in the database Oracle home, then it does not install the latest RMAN backup module from the software library. The `-schedule` option sets a future time for the operation. The command uses the same EM named database and host credentials for all databases.

```
emcli configure_db_ha -configureRABackup -ra_target_name="Chicago ZDLRA" -
ra_user="rauser1" -input_file="/tmp/dblist" -db_cred="DB_USER" -
```

```
db_host_cred="DB_HOST_USER" -enable_redo_ship -schedule="start_time:2016/06/28  
18:31;tz:PST;"
```

3.8.2.5 Maintaining Protected Database Configurations

Variations of `emcli configure_db_ha -configureRABackup` command can be re-run as needed against the same databases to update the configuration.

All aspects of the local database configuration (such as the wallet, backup module, RMAN configuration) are automatically updated if needed by the EM deployment procedure invoked by the command. In this way, ongoing maintenance of the configuration for multiple database can be accomplished with one command.

Example maintenance scenarios include the following:

- Update the Virtual Private Catalog (VPC) credentials used by each protected database to send backups to Recovery Appliance after a VPC user password change: Assuming the EM named credentials corresponding to the VPC user have been updated (required for EM operations that use this VPC user), the EM deployment procedure automatically updates all the protected database wallets with the new credentials.
- Update the Recovery Appliance RMAN backup module in all Oracle homes of each protected database: This can be done as part of a complete protected database configuration, or separately as a stand-alone operation. If the `-force_backup_module_install` option was specified during the database configuration, the EM deployment procedure updates the backup module in each Oracle home with the latest version present in the EM Software Library.
- Enable redo shipping to Recovery Appliance for databases where it was not previously enabled: This can be done by re-running the command with the `-enable_redo_ship` option and an input file listing the databases that need redo shipping enabled.

The complete syntax and input file format can be found in EM Command Line Interface .

3.8.3 Scenario #2: Update the RMAN Recovery Appliance Backup Module for Multiple Protected Databases

This scenario uses the command `emcli configure_db_ha -installSoftware` to update the RMAN Recovery Appliance Backup module for multiple protected databases.

The following examples illustrate different usages of this command for individual and multiple databases:

- [Installing RMAN Backup Module on a Single-Instance Database](#)
- [Installing RMAN Backup Module on a Cluster Database](#)
- [Installing RMAN Backup Module on Multiple Databases](#)

3.8.3.1 Installing RMAN Backup Module on a Single-Instance Database

The following example of `emcli configure_db_ha -installSoftware` installs the latest RMAN backup module from the software library into the Oracle home of a single-instance database if no RMAN module is already present.

The command uses the EM named database and host credentials.

```
emcli configure_db_ha -installSoftware -install_backup_module -module_type="ra" -  
target_name="db1" -target_type="oracle_database" -db_host_cred="OMS_HOST_CRED"
```

3.8.3.2 Installing RMAN Backup Module on a Cluster Database

The following example of `emcli configure_db_ha -installSoftware` installs the latest RMAN backup module from the software library into the Oracle homes of each instance of one cluster database.

The `-force_backup_module_install` option specifies that the latest RMAN backup module from the software library should be installed in the Oracle home of each database regardless of whether the module is already installed. The command uses the same EM named database and host credentials for all databases.

```
emcli configure_db_ha -installSoftware -install_backup_module -module_type="ra" -  
target_name="Finance" -target_type="rac_database" -force_backup_module_install -  
db_host_cred="DB_HOST_USER"
```

3.8.3.3 Installing RMAN Backup Module on Multiple Databases

The following example of `emcli configure_db_ha -installSoftware` uses an input file to specify which databases should receive the latest RMAN backup module.

The `-force_backup_module_install` option specifies that the latest RMAN backup module from the software library should be installed in the Oracle home of each database regardless of whether the module is already installed. The operation is scheduled start time in the future.

```
emcli configure_db_ha -installSoftware -install_backup_module -module_type="ra" -  
force_backup_module_install -input_file="/tmp/dblist" -  
schedule="start_time:2016/06/28 18:31;tz:PST;
```

The content of `-input_file="/tmp/dblist"` specifies a single-instance and a cluster database that are used by this command.

```
target.0.target_name=db1  
target.0.target_type=oracle_database  
target.0.db_cred=DB_SYS_CRED  
target.0.db_host_cred=HOST_CRED1  
target.1.target_name=rac1  
target.1.target_type=rac_database  
target.1.db_cred=DB_SYS_CRED2  
target.1.db_host_cred=HOST_CRED2
```

Note the input file specifies different database and host named credentials for each database, illustrating the flexibility offered by using an input file for multiple databases.

4

Overview of Recovery Appliance Backup Module

The Recovery Appliance backup module is an Oracle-supplied SBT library that functions as a media management library. RMAN uses the Recovery Appliance backup module to transfer backup data over the network to the Recovery Appliance. The backup module is referenced when allocating or configuring an RMAN SBT channel for backup or recovery operations to the Recovery Appliance. All backups to the Recovery Appliance, and all restores of complete backup sets, are performed by means of this backup module.

4.1 Install Location for the Recovery Appliance Backup Module

The Recovery Appliance backup module must be installed in the following locations:

- In the Oracle home of every protected database that uses RMAN to backup protected databases to Recovery Appliance

If a particular Oracle home is used by more than one protected database, then the backup module must be installed only once in this Oracle home.

- On every upstream Recovery Appliance that sends backups to downstream Recovery Appliances in replication environments

The library for the Recovery Appliance backup module, `libra.so`, is preinstalled on Recovery Appliance. However, the Oracle wallet containing the replication user credentials must be created on the upstream Recovery Appliance.

📘 See Also

- ["Installing the Recovery Appliance Backup Module"](#)
- *ZDLRA Administrator's Guide*

4.2 Recovery Appliance Backup Module Configuration File

The Recovery Appliance backup module configuration file contains the configuration settings that are used when protected databases communicate with the Recovery Appliance. The configuration file is created automatically when the Recovery Appliance backup module is installed on the protected database host.

You can also set some Recovery Appliance backup module configuration parameters inline, while configuring or allocating RMAN SBT channels for the Recovery Appliance, as shown in [Example 3-3](#) and [Example 3-4](#).

See Also

"[Configuration Parameters for the Recovery Appliance Backup Module](#)" for the configuration parameters that can be specified while installing the Recovery Appliance backup module

4.3 Configuration Parameters for the Recovery Appliance Backup Module

[Table 4-1](#) describes the configuration parameters that are used when installing the Recovery Appliance backup module. These parameters are used by protected databases while backing up to and restoring from Recovery Appliance.

Table 4-1 Recovery Appliance Backup Module Installer Parameters

Parameter Name	Mandatory/Optional	Description
dbUser	Mandatory	User name of the Recovery Appliance user who has the privileges required to connect to, send, and receive backups for the protected database
dbPass	Mandatory	Password for the dbUser user
host	Mandatory	SCAN host name of the Recovery Appliance
port	Mandatory	Listener port number of the Recovery Appliance metadata database
serviceName	Mandatory	Service name of the Recovery Appliance metadata database
walletDir	Mandatory	Location of the Oracle wallet that stores the Recovery Appliance user credentials and the proxy information used to connect to the Recovery Appliance. Note: If an Oracle wallet already exists in this directory, then the Recovery Appliance backup module installer overwrites the existing wallet.
proxyHost	Optional	Host name or IP address and TCP port of a proxy server through which to make an HTTP connection to the Recovery Appliance, in the form <i>host:port</i> .
configFile	Optional	Location of the configuration file that stores the configuration parameters for the Recovery Appliance backup module. The default location on Linux/UNIX is <code>\$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/raORACLE_SID.ora</code> . On Windows, the default location is <code>\$ORACLE_HOME\database\raORACLE_SID.ora</code> .

Table 4-1 (Cont.) Recovery Appliance Backup Module Installer Parameters

Parameter Name	Mandatory/Optional	Description
libDir	Optional	<p>Location where the shared library for the Recovery Appliance backup module is stored. This library is used to transfer backup data over the network to the Recovery Appliance.</p> <p>It is recommended that you store the shared library in <code>\$ORACLE_HOME/lib</code> on Linux/UNIX and in <code>\$ORACLE_HOME\database\lib</code> on Windows.</p> <p>When you omit this parameter, the installer does not download the shared library. Downloading the library is not required only when you regenerate the Oracle wallet and configuration file in an Oracle home where the backup module was previously installed.</p>
libPlatform	Optional	<p>Platform name of the protected database host on which the Recovery Appliance backup module needs to be installed.</p> <p>Typically, the Recovery Appliance backup module installer automatically determines the platform on which it is run. You need to set this parameter only if the installer displays an error indicating the platform cannot be determined.</p> <p>Valid values for platform name are: linux64, windows64, solaris_sparc64, solaris_sparcx64, zlinux64, aix_ppc64, and hpux_ia64.</p>
argFile	Optional	<p>File from which the remaining command-line parameters must be read during the Recovery Appliance backup module installation.</p>

 **See Also**

["Installing the Recovery Appliance Backup Module"](#)

4.4 Installing the Recovery Appliance Backup Module

Protected databases communicate with the Recovery Appliance through the Recovery Appliance backup module. You must install the backup module on the protected database host before you enroll the protected database with Recovery Appliance.

During the Recovery Appliance backup module installation, an Oracle wallet that contains credentials required to authenticate the protected database with Recovery Appliance is created. Additional Oracle wallets can be created.

To install the Recovery Appliance backup module:

1. Complete the preparation tasks described in "[Preparing to Install the Recovery Appliance Backup Module](#)".
2. Download the Recovery Appliance backup module installer as described in "[Obtaining the Installer for the Recovery Appliance Backup Module](#)".

3. In each Oracle home that contains one or more protected databases, install the Recovery Appliance backup module as described in "[Running the Recovery Appliance Backup Module Installer](#)".

① See Also

- "[Overview of Recovery Appliance Backup Module](#)" for the location where the Recovery Appliance backup module must be installed
- "[Creating an Oracle Wallet on the Protected Database](#)"

4.4.1 Preparing to Install the Recovery Appliance Backup Module

Complete the following steps before you install the Recovery Appliance backup module:

- Verify that you have Java version 1.5 or higher
- Contact the Recovery Appliance administrator and obtain the following information:
 - Recovery Appliance host name and port number
 - Credentials of the Recovery Appliance user that will be used to authenticate the protected database with the Recovery Appliance

The permissions required to perform protected database backup and recovery operations need to be assigned to this Recovery Appliance user.
- Ensure that the release of the protected database is Oracle Database 10g Release 2 or later.

4.4.2 Obtaining the Installer for the Recovery Appliance Backup Module

You can either download the Recovery Appliance backup module installer from the Oracle Technology Network (OTN) or obtain it from the Recovery Appliance.

On the Recovery Appliance, the installer is called `ra_installer.zip` and is available in the `ORACLE_HOME/lib` directory. During the installation, the Recovery Appliance backup module first attempts to download the modules required for your platform from OTN. If OTN access is unavailable, then the installer obtains the required libraries from the Recovery Appliance.

To download the Recovery Appliance backup module installer from OTN:

1. Access the following URL on OTN:
<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/oracle-zdlra-backup-module-2279224.html>
2. Sign in using your OTN account credentials.
3. Select **Accept License Agreement** to accept the OTN license agreement.
4. Click **All Supported Platforms** to download the Recovery Appliance backup module for your platform.

The Recovery Appliance installer is named `ra_installer.zip`.

4.4.3 Running the Recovery Appliance Backup Module Installer

Install the Recovery Appliance backup module in the host file system of the protected database. Since the Recovery Appliance backup module is a shared library, it must be installed into a location within the shared library search path that is visible to every protected database instance. For example, `$ORACLE_HOME/lib` is the default location for shared libraries for the Oracle database.

The Recovery Appliance backup module location is used with the `SBT_LIBRARY` parameter in the `ALLOCATE CHANNEL` or `CONFIGURE CHANNEL` commands.

To run the Recovery Appliance backup module installer:

1. Unzip the installer downloaded in "[Obtaining the Installer for the Recovery Appliance Backup Module](#)" into a local directory.

The installer contains the following files: `ra_install.jar` and `ra_readme.txt`.

2. Ensure that the `ORACLE_HOME` environment variable is set to the Oracle home of the protected database.
3. Run the installer `ra_install.jar` by providing the mandatory parameters. [Table 3-1](#) describes the parameters required to install the Recovery Appliance backup module.

For example, the following command runs the Recovery Appliance installer with the VPC user name `rauser11` and password `raulpswd`. The Oracle wallet containing the Recovery Appliance credentials is stored in `$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/ra_wallet` and the SBT library for the Recovery Appliance backup module is stored in `$ORACLE_HOME/lib`. The Single Client Access Name (SCAN) of the Recovery Appliance is `ra-scan`, the listener port number of the Recovery Appliance metadata database is `1521`, and the service name of the Recovery Appliance metadata database is `myzdlra`.

```
% java -jar ra_install.jar -dbUser rauser11 -dbPass raulpswd -host ra-scan -port 1521 -serviceName myzdlra -walletDir $ORACLE_HOME/dbs/ra_wallet -libDir $ORACLE_HOME/lib -proxyHost www-proxy.mycompany.com
```

See Also

- "[Creating an Oracle Wallet on the Protected Database](#)" for steps to manually create an Oracle wallet
- "[Using RMAN Channels for Recovery Appliance Backup and Recovery Operations](#)"

4.4.4 Creating the Enterprise Manager Administrator to Manage Protected Database Operations

The Enterprise Manager administrator is an Enterprise Manager user that has the roles and privileges required to manage the data protection of one or more protected databases.

To create an Enterprise Manager administrator named `protdb_admin`:

1. Log in to Cloud Control as an Enterprise Manager administrator who has the privileges to create other Enterprise Manager administrator accounts.

2. From the **Setup** menu, select **Security**, and then select **Administrators**.
The Administrators page is displayed.
3. Click **Create** to display the Create Administrator: Properties page.
4. Enter the credentials of the new Enterprise Manager administrator in the Name and Password fields. In this example, the name of the Enterprise Manager administrator is `protodb_admin`.
In the Password Profile field, **DEFAULT** is selected. This value need not be modified. Providing information in the other fields on this page is optional.
5. Click **Next** to display the Create Administrator `protodb_admin`: Roles page.
6. Move the **EM_USER** role from the Available Roles list to the Selected Roles list and click **Next**.
The Create Administrator `protodb_admin`: Target Privileges page is displayed.
7. In the Target Privileges section, add privileges for all the targets that the new Enterprise Manager administrator will require access to. The required target privileges for an administrator that will manage protected database operations are as follows:
 - Targets corresponding to the protected databases that will be managed by this Enterprise Manager administrator user: Full privilege.
 - Targets corresponding to the hosts of each protected database that will be managed by this Enterprise Manager administrator: Full privilege.
 - Target corresponding to the Recovery Appliance to which the protected databases will be sending backups: View privilege.To add privileges for these targets:
 - a. Click **Add** to display the Search and Add: Targets dialog.
 - b. Search for the target(s) using the Target Name, Target Type, and On Host filters. Choose the target(s) and click **Select**.
The selected targets are added to the list of targets in the Target Privileges section.
 - c. Privileges can be specified for all the targets in the list via the **Grant to All** button or by selecting individual targets and clicking the **Grant to Selected** button. Either way, in the subsequent **Assign Privileges** screen, select the appropriate privilege for the targets as specified above; then click **Continue** to return to the **Target Privileges** page.Repeat these steps as needed for each target that will be managed by the new Enterprise Manager user.
8. Click **Next** to display the Create Administrator `protodb_admin`: EM Resource Privileges page.
9. Perform the following steps:
 - For the Job System privilege, click the Edit icon in the Manage Privilege Grants column. In the Resource Type Privileges section, select **Create** and then click **Continue**.
 - To provide the EM administrator user access to existing credentials, click the Edit icon in the Named Credential column. In the Resource Privileges section, click **Add** and select the named credentials that must be associated with this Enterprise Manager administrator.
10. Click **Review** to display the Create Administrator `protodb_admin`: Review page.

The properties, roles, and privileges for this new user are displayed. Review the settings and click **Back** to modify settings.

11. Click **Finish** to create the Enterprise Manager administrator.

5

Backing Up Protected Databases

This chapter describes how to back up protected databases to Recovery Appliance.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview of Backing Up Protected Databases](#)
- [Backing Up the Protected Database Using Cloud Control](#)
- [Backing Up the Protected Database Using the Command Line](#)
- [Monitoring Protected Database Backups Using Cloud Control](#)

5.1 Overview of Backing Up Protected Databases

After you configure the protected database, you can create and schedule protected database backups. Recovery Appliance uses the incremental-forever backup strategy for protected database backups. In this strategy, an initial level 0 incremental backup is followed by successive level 1 incremental backups.

To ensure that you can perform complete recovery for the protected database, include archived redo log files in all backups except when using real-time redo transport. While real-time redo transport sends archive logs to the Recovery Appliance, archive log backup operations of "not backed up" files is still recommended.

Enterprise Manager Cloud Control (Cloud Control) provides a GUI for creating and scheduling backup jobs. When using the command line, create a script containing the RMAN backup commands required to implement your backup strategy and then schedule this script using any scheduling utility.

Note

Do not take any backups of a database that is in Standby Snapshot mode.

You can backup a TDE encrypted database to the Recovery Appliance. Using normal DBMS operations, you can select tablespaces to be converted to *TDE Tablespace Encryption*. Afterwards, the Recovery Appliance can provide an incremental forever strategy that covers both an unencrypted recovery window and an encrypted recovery window. However, you must follow the *Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide* to perform an explicit incremental level 0 backup of the database after the tablespace has been encrypted. This strategy increases the storage space needed, because encrypted blocks cannot be compressed.

Multi-tenant databases can be backed up to Recovery Appliances from the container (CDB) or the pluggable database (PDB), starting with release 19.2.1.1.1.202001.

Note

To preserve the CDB restore range, after a new PDB is plugged in and while still in `read-only` mode, you must take a level 1 backup of either the CDB or PDB. After the backup, the newly plugged in PDB can be made `read-write`. Thereafter, normal level 1 backups can be taken of the CDB.

More information on Multitenant Database backup and recovery can be found in *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide*.

Note

If the protected database is running in `NOARCHIVELOG` mode, then you must perform consistent backups which requires shutting down the protected database.

See Also

- ["Configuring Protected Databases "](#)
- ["About the Recovery Appliance Incremental-Forever Backup Strategy"](#)

5.2 Backing Up the Protected Database Using Cloud Control

Cloud Control provides a preconfigured Oracle-Suggested Recovery Appliance Backup that implements the incremental-forever backup strategy for your protected database. Alternately, you can create and schedule full backups, incremental backups, backups of selected tablespaces or data files, or backups of archived redo logs files and control files.

This section contains the following tasks:

- [Using the Oracle-Suggested Backup Strategy for Protected Databases](#)
- [Backing Up the Whole Protected Database Using Cloud Control](#)

5.2.1 Using the Oracle-Suggested Backup Strategy for Protected Databases

The Oracle-Suggested Recovery Appliance Backup strategy is a regularly scheduled, incremental-forever backup strategy that backs up your protected database.

To implement the Oracle-Suggested Recovery Appliance Backup strategy:

1. Access the home page for the protected database as described in "[Accessing the Protected Database Home Page Using Cloud Control](#)".
2. Ensure that the configuration steps described in "[Enrolling the Protected Database with Recovery Appliance](#)" and "[Configuring Backup and Recovery Settings for Protected Databases \(Cloud Control\)](#)" are completed.
3. From the Availability menu, select **Backup & Recovery**, and then **Schedule Backup**.

The Schedule Backup page is displayed as shown in [Figure 5-1](#).

Figure 5-1 Schedule Protected Database Backup

Schedule Backup

[Cancel](#)

Oracle provides a choice of automated backup strategies. Alternatively, you can implement your own customized backup strategy.

Oracle-Suggested Recovery Appliance Backup

Schedule a backup to the configured Recovery Appliance using the recommended incremental-forever strategy. [Schedule Oracle-Suggested Backup](#)

This option will back up the entire database.

Oracle-Suggested Backup

Schedule a disk or tape backup using Oracle's automated backup strategy. [Schedule Oracle-Suggested Backup](#)

This option will back up the entire database. The database will be backed up on daily and weekly intervals.

Customized Backup

Select the object(s) you want to back up. [Schedule Customized Backup](#)

Whole Database
 Tablespaces
 Datafiles
 Archived Logs
 All Recovery Files on Disk

Includes all archived logs and disk backups that are not already backed up to tape.

Backup Strategies

Oracle-suggested:

- Provides an out-of-the-box backup strategy based on the backup settings
- Schedules recurring and immediate backups
- Automates backup management

Customized:

- Specify the objects to be backed up
- Choose disk, tape, or Recovery Appliance backup destination
- Override the default backup settings
- Schedule the backup

4. In the Oracle-Suggested Recovery Appliance Backup section, select **Schedule Oracle-Suggested Backup**.
The Schedule Oracle-Suggested Recovery Appliance Backup: Options page is displayed.
5. Specify the method used to back up redo data.
 - If real-time redo transport is not configured for the protected database, select **Also back up all archived logs on disk**.
 - If required, select **Delete all archive logs from disk after they are successfully backed up**.
6. Click **Next** to display the Schedule Oracle-Suggested Recovery Appliance Backup: Schedule page.
7. (Optional) Modify the default values provided in the Job Name and Job Description fields.
8. Schedule the backup job.
In the Schedule section, select **Repeating**, then set the frequency to repeat daily, and then select **Indefinite**.
9. Click **Next** to display the Schedule Oracle-Suggested Recovery Appliance Backup: Review page.
The Settings section displays the settings that will be used to create this backup. Cloud Control generates the RMAN script required to create and schedule this backup. You can view this script in the RMAN Script section.
10. Click **Submit Job**.
A backup job is created based on the settings in the Schedule section. The following message is displayed: The job has been successfully submitted.
11. Click **View Job** to display the status of the backup job.

The Summary section displays a job summary that includes the status, type of backup, database name, Recovery Appliance catalog user name, and other details.

Click **Job Report** to display a detailed report of the backup steps performed.

5.2.2 Backing Up the Whole Protected Database Using Cloud Control

Cloud Control can be used to create and schedule backup jobs that can be run immediately or at a later time. Oracle recommends that you include archived redo logs in all full and incremental backups. Backing up redo data ensures that the recovery time is reduced.

This section describes how to schedule a backup job that creates a full backup of the protected database with archived redo log files. The backup job repeats every day for an indefinite period of time.

To backup the whole protected database along with archived redo logs:

1. Access the home page for the protected database as described in "[Accessing the Protected Database Home Page Using Cloud Control](#)".
2. Ensure that the configuration steps described in "[Enrolling the Protected Database with Recovery Appliance](#)" and "[Configuring Backup and Recovery Settings for Protected Databases \(Cloud Control\)](#)" are completed.
3. From the Availability menu, select **Backup & Recovery**, and then **Schedule Backup**.
The Schedule Backup page is displayed as shown in [Figure 5-1](#).
4. In the Customized Backup section, select **Schedule Customized Backup**.
The Schedule Customized Backup: Options page is displayed.
5. In the Backup Type section, select **Full Backup**.
If you want to use this backup as the base of an incremental backup strategy, then select **Use as the base of an incremental backup strategy**.
6. In the Backup Mode section, select **Online Backup**.
7. In the Advanced section, select **Also back up all archived logs on disk** to back up the redo logs along with the protected database.
8. Click **Next** to display the Schedule Customized Backup: Settings page.
9. Select **Recovery Appliance** to store protected database backups on the Recovery Appliance with which the protected database is enrolled.
10. Click **Next** to display the Schedule Customized Backup: Schedule page is displayed.
11. (Optional) Edit the job name and description to provide user-defined names.
12. In the Schedule section, click **Repeating** and enter the following information:
 - Frequency Type: By Weeks
 - Repeat Every: 1
 - Start Time: 1:00 am
 - Repeat Until: Indefinite
13. Click **Next** to display the Schedule Customized Backup: Review page.
The Settings section displays the settings that will be used to create this backup. Cloud Control generates the RMAN script required to perform this backup job. The RMAN Script section displays the generated script.

14. Click **Submit Job** to create a backup job based on the settings provided in the Schedule section.

The following message is displayed: The job has been successfully submitted.

15. Click **View Job** to display the status of the backup job.

The Summary section displays a job summary that includes the status, type of backup, protected database name, Recovery Appliance catalog user name, and so on.

Click **Job Report** to display a detailed report of the backup steps performed.

5.3 Backing Up the Protected Database Using the Command Line

Use regular RMAN commands to create backups of your protected database. To schedule protected database backups, create a script that contains the required backup commands and then use any scheduling utility to schedule backups. You can create full backups, incremental backups, archived redo log backups, control file backups, or backups of specific data files and tablespaces. To implement the incremental-forever backup strategy, you need one level 0 incremental database backup and successive periodic level 1 incremental backups.

Because multiple protected databases are backed up to the same Recovery Appliance, backup piece names must be unique across all protected databases. Use the substitution variables `%d_%U` in the `FORMAT` string of `BACKUP` commands to ensure that backup piece names are unique.

See Also

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery Reference for information about the substitution variables

To implement the incremental-forever backup strategy using the command line:

1. Create a full backup of the protected database that will form the basis of the incremental-forever backup strategy as described in "[Creating the Initial Full Backup of the Protected Database](#)".
2. Create and schedule regular level 1 incremental backups that include archived redo logs as described in "[Creating Incremental Backups of the Protected Database](#)".

5.3.1 Creating the Initial Full Backup of the Protected Database

This section describes how to create a one-time full backup of the whole protected database that includes archived redo logs. Assume that the protected database is in `ARCHIVELOG` mode and is configured to automatically back up the control file and server parameter file.

To create a full backup of the whole protected database:

1. Connect RMAN to the protected database as `TARGET` and the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG`.

See "[Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI](#)".

2. Ensure that the configuration steps described in "[Enrolling the Protected Database with Recovery Appliance](#)" and "[Configuring Backup and Recovery Settings for Protected Databases \(Command Line\)](#)" are completed.
3. Run the following command to allocate three SBT channels for the Recovery Appliance and then create a full backup of the protected database including archived redo log files:

```

RUN
{
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt_tape
    PARSMS=' SBT_LIBRARY=/u01/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1/lib/libra.so,
    ENV=(RA_WALLET=location=file:/u01/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1/dbs/ra
    credential_alias=ra-scan:1521/zdlra5:dedicated)'
    FORMAT'%U_%d';
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c2 DEVICE TYPE sbt_tape
    PARSMS=' SBT_LIBRARY=/u01/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1/lib/libra.so,
    ENV=(RA_WALLET=location=file:/u01/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1/dbs/ra
    credential_alias=ra-scan:1521/zdlra5:dedicated)'
    FORMAT'%U_%d';
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c3 DEVICE TYPE sbt_tape
    PARSMS=' SBT_LIBRARY=/u01/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1/lib/libra.so,
    ENV=(RA_WALLET=location=file:/u01/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1/dbs/ra
    credential_alias=ra-scan:1521/zdlra5:dedicated)'
    FORMAT'%U_%d';
  BACKUP DEVICE TYPE sbt
    TAG 'db_full_incr'
    CUMULATIVE INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1
    DATABASE FORMAT '%d_%U'
    PLUS ARCHIVELOG FORMAT '%d_%U' NOT BACKED UP;
}

```

The `BACKUP ... INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1` command automatically creates a level 0 backup if no level 0 backup already exists.

5.3.2 Creating Incremental Backups of the Protected Database

This section describes how to create a script that performs level 1 incremental backups of the whole protected database and schedule this script to be run at 1 am every day. The backup includes archived redo log files. You can use any job scheduler, including adding your customized RMAN script in an RMAN job in Cloud Control, to schedule the RMAN script to be run at a specified time every day.

To create and schedule a level 1 incremental backup that includes archived redo log files:

1. Ensure that the configuration steps described in "[Enrolling the Protected Database with Recovery Appliance](#)" and "[Configuring Backup and Recovery Settings for Protected Databases \(Command Line\)](#)" are completed.
2. Ensure that at least one RMAN SBT channel that corresponds to the Recovery Appliance is configured as described in "[Using RMAN Channels for Recovery Appliance Backup and Recovery Operations](#)".

3. Note

The backup command in this sections applies when the ZDLRA is the only backup destination. However, if implementing a dual backup strategy, follow either:

- [Implementing a Dual Backup Strategy with Backups to Disk and Recovery Appliance \(Doc ID 2154461.1\)](#)
- [Implementing a Dual Backup Strategy with Backups to Tape and Recovery Appliance \(Doc ID 2154471.1\)](#)

Open a text editor and create and save a file with the following contents.

Save the file in a directory that is accessible to the Oracle database software and on which the Oracle software owner has the read permission. This script file is saved as `/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/db_home1/db_incr_daily.sh`. The `CONNECT CATALOG` line below requires the appropriate password instead of `myPassword`.

```
export ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1
export ORACLE_SID=db1124sm
export PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/Opatch
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/lib:/lib:/usr/lib;
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
export LOG_TRACE_DIR=$HOME/RA_TEST/RMAN_SCRIPTS/LOG
dt=`date +%y%m%d%H%M%S`
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/rman log=$LOG_TRACE_DIR/rman_bkincr_log_db1124sm_$dt.log <<EOF
CONNECT TARGET /
CONNECT CATALOG rauser/myPassword@ra-scan:1521/zdlra5:dedicated

BACKUP DEVICE TYPE SBT
  TAG 'db_full_incr'
  CUMULATIVE INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1
  DATABASE FORMAT %d_%U'
  PLUS ARCHIVELOG FORMAT '%d_%U' NOT BACKED UP;
EOF
```

4. Log in to the protected database host as a user who is a member of the `OSBACKUPDBA` operating system group.

See Also

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide for information about the `OSBACKUPDBA` group

5. Open a text editor, create a file with the following contents, and save the file using the name `.crontab` into your home directory. This example uses the `crontab` utility to schedule the RMAN script.

```
MAILTO=first.last@example.com
# MI HH DD MM DAY CMD
00 1 * * * /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/db_home1/db_incr_daily.sh
```

6. In a command window, change directory to your home directory and enter the following command to create a crontab file for this user from the contents of `.crontab`.

```
# crontab .crontab
```

5.4 Backing Up Primary and Standby Databases

This section describes how to register and backup primary and standby databases to the Recovery Appliance.

5.4.1 Pre-Requisites for Primary and Standby Databases with Recovery Appliance

The Recovery Appliance requires a few operations be carried out, or their conditions present, before the primary and standby databases can backup to the Recovery Appliance.

1. On either the primary or standby Recovery Appliance, log in as `RASYS` or user with equivalent `admin_user`.

2. Create a new Protection Policy on Primary and Standby Recovery Appliance.

This step is optional, because you can use an existing protection policy.

Run the command `racli create protection_policy..`

Here is an example command formatted for readability.

```
racli create protection_policy
--protection_policy_name=GOLD_POLICY
--storage_location_name=DELTA
--recovery_window_goal=30days
--unprotected_window=15min
--guaranteed_copy=NO
--allow_backup_deletion=YES
--store_and_forward=NO
```

3. Create the VPC user account on the primary and the standby Recovery Appliance.

This step is only necessary if a new user is desired. An existing VPC user account can be used.

Run the command `racli add db_user..`

Here is an example command formatted for readability for a `myVpcUser1`.

```
racli add db_user --user_name=myVpcUser1 --user_type=vpc
```

If using Enterprise Manager, it will not be aware of the VPC, which will result in Enterprise Manager not being able to perform the database-side configuration to send backups to the Recovery Appliance or schedule backups to the Recovery Appliance.

Enterprise Manager becomes aware of Recovery Appliance VPCs when the Recovery Appliance administrator runs the Enterprise Manager Add Protected Database workflow, such as in the next step.

4. Make the Enterprise Manager aware of the Recovery Appliance Virtual Private Catalogs.

This step is only necessary if Enterprise Manager is used.

- a. In the Enterprise Manager Targets menu, select Databases.

- b. On the Databases page, select the menu item Availability > Recovery Catalogs.
 - c. Select the base Recovery Appliance catalog, then click Manage Virtual Private Catalogs.
 - d. Select the Manage an existing virtual private catalog with Enterprise Manager radio button and continue through the process.
5. Add the primary database to the primary and standby Recovery Appliances.

Run the command `racli add protected_db`.

Here is an example command formatted for readability.

```
racli add protected_db --db_unique_name=myDatabase  
--protection_policy_name=GOLD --reserved_space=1500G
```

`--reserved_space` should be about two times (2x) the size of the database.

Note

You can only register a primary database (not a standby). You are registering the `db_unique_name` of the primary database on both the primary and standby Recovery Appliances.

The steps can be delayed on the Dataguard Database if it is created later.

6. Allow VPC users to manage the primary database on both primary and standby Recovery Appliance.

Run the command `racli grant db_access..`

Here is an example.

```
racli grant db_access --db_unique_name=myDatabase  
--tenant_identifier=TENANT_ID  
--username=myVpcUser1
```

This operation connects the Recovery Appliance VPC user to the database, so that the `myVpcUser1` account can be used to manage the new database. This account is used for backing up and restoring the database. Multiple VPC users can be allowed to manage the database, but typically only one is used.

5.4.2 Preparing the Protected Database Servers

The protected database servers require some preparation before registering the primary and the standby databases.

Note

This only needs to be done once for each `$ORACLE_HOME`. These steps can be done later on the Standby Database server(s), if it is created later.

1. [Alternative 1] Execute the Java RA backup module.
 - a. Download the current backup module from Oracle, which can be found: [Oracle ZDLRA Backup Module](#).
 - b. Following the information from the README file, run the `ra_install.jar` file.

The two steps that need to be completed are:

- Creating the wallet file to store the Recovery Appliance catalog credentials.
- Downloading the current `libra.so` for the appropriate OS/platform.

For the RAC cluster:

- Either run this process on all nodes; or
- Add the configuration files on all nodes.
 - Wallet file
 - `libra.so`
 - `sqlnet.org` changes

Run the command .

2. [Alternative 2, as well as steps that follow.] Manually configure the protected database server.
3. Create the wallet on the protected database server(s).
 - a. Create a directory to hold the wallet (`$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/zdlra`).
 - b. Run `mkstore` to create wallet file, or add new credentials using the `ezconnect` format.

Run the `mkstore` command .

```
mkstore -wrl $ORACLE_HOME/dbs/zdlra/ -createCredential <db SCAN
listener:PORT/Service:dedicated>
<VPCUSER> <password>
```

Note

- Add the connect string/VPC user for both the primary and the standby Recovery Appliance. This needs to be done for both the primary database server(s) and the standby database server(s)
- This must be done on every host in a RAC cluster. The `sqlnet.ora` and wallet file can be copied between nodes.
- Each database home connecting to the Recovery Appliance needs to have this done, and it needs to be copied over to any new installations.
- The wallet file needs to be backed up as part of an OS backup.
- This can be pre-staged if you are using a standard VPCUSER account for the database. Copy a current wallet file containing the VPCUSER credentials from a central location.
- Only one connect string (`/@<db SCAN listener:PORT/Service:dedicated>`) can be in the wallet for each `$ORACLE_HOME`.

4. Test the wallet on the protected database server(s).

On **all** of the database servers for both the primary and the standby Recovery Appliance, test the wallet file entry with SQLPLUS commands.

```
SQL > sqlplus /@<primary ZDLRA connection>
SQL> sqlplus /@<standby ZDLRA connections>
SQL> sqlplus /@<db SCAN listener:PORT/Service:dedicated>
```

Example:

```
SQL> sqlplus /@slcm_adm03_scan.us.mycompany.com:1521/zdlra1:dedicated
```

5. List the credentials.

```
mkstore -wrl $ORACLE_HOME/dbs/zdlra -listCredential
```

6. Add the wallet location lines to the sqlnet.ora file.

This is an optional step if not utilizing real-time redo for any databases in this \$ORACLE_HOME location. It should look like this.

```
SQLNET.WALLET_OVERRIDE = true
WALLET_LOCATION =
  (SOURCE =
    (METHOD = FILE)
    (METHOD_DATA =
      (DIRECTORY = <ORACLE_HOME>/dbs/zdlra)
    )
  )
```

7. Add the SBT library file to the protected database server(s).

- Either download the current `libra.so` file;
- OR copy the current `libra.so` file from another server utilizing the same OS/platform

Note

- This typically sits in the `$ORACLE_HOME/lib` directory.
- This needs to be done for all nodes in a RAC cluster. The library can be copied from one node to another.

5.4.3 Register the Primary Protected Database

Register the primary protected database with the primary and secondary Recovery Appliance

You can only register a primary database. You cannot register a standby database. These steps register the primary database with the primary and secondary Recovery Appliance using the RMAN client on the protected database server.

With the wallet in place, you can connect to the recovery catalog.

- 1. Connect to the Recovery Appliance catalog.**

Run the command

```

RMAN> CONNECT TARGET /
connected to target database: PROD (DBID=1619241818)

RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG /@<db_SCAN_name:PORT/Service:dedicated>
connected to recovery catalog database

RMAN> REGISTER DATABASE;
database registered in recovery catalog
starting full resync of recovery catalog
full resync complete

```

Note

After registering the database manually, you may see a message from within Enterprise Manager regarding this configuration. Follow its link to the **Recovery Catalog Settings** and change the database to use a recovery catalog rather than the controlfile.

- (Optional) Configure real-time redo apply for the primary protected database and the standby database.

- The database must be in archivelog mode.
- The database `db_unique_name` must be set

- Update wallet configuration

Typically the same VPCUSER account on the ZDLRA that manages the databases backups, is utilized for redo transport. This user will be in the wallet already.

If the automated `ra_install.jar` process was used to configure the Recovery Appliance, then ensure you followed the steps to add the wallet location to the `SQLNET.ORA` file.

- Update database configuration parameters on both the primary and standby databases.

```

REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE=shared
LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT='log_%d_%t_%s_%r.arc'

```

- Set the `LOG_ARCHIVE_CONFIG` initialization parameter on primary to include a `DG_CONFIG` list.

From the protected database, alter the archive log configuration to include both the Recovery Appliance, and the current protected database.

```

SQL > ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_ARCHIVE_CONFIG=
'DG_CONFIG=( <ZDLRA DB> , <DB_UNIQUE_NAME_PRIMARY> , <DB_UNIQUE_NAME_STANDY> ) '
SCOPE=BOTH;

```

- Create redo transport users on primary database.

Note

You will be adding the VPC user for both primary and the standby Recovery Appliance.

From the primary protected database, create the VPC users in the database that will be used to send primary redo logs.

```
SQL>create <VPCUSER PRIMARY> identified by xxx;
SQL> grant create session to <VPCUSER PRIMARY >;
SQL>grant sysdg to <VPCUSER PRIMARY > ; --- if 12c
SQL>grant sysoper to <VPCUSER PRIMARY >; -- Not 12c
SQL>create <VPCUSER STANDBY> identified by xxx;
SQL> grant create session to <VPCUSER STANDBY >;
SQL>grant sysdg to <VPCUSER STANDBY > ; --- if 12c
SQL>grant sysoper to <VPCUSER STANDBY >; -- Not 12c
SQL> alter system archive log current; -- ensure it transfers to standby
database.
```

7. Copy the password file from the primary database to the standby database.

Note

This must be after the VPCUSER for the standby database is created to ensure it contains both.

Copy the `orapw<primarydatabase>` file from `$ORACLE_HOME/dbs` on the primary database server to `$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/orapw<stdby database>` on the standby database server.

8. Verify the password file on both the primary database and the standby database.

Execute on both the primary and the dataguard database. You should see both VPC users in the password file.

```
SQL> select * from v$pwfile_users;
```

5.4.4 Change redo Transport

1. Change the redo transport user on primary database.

Alter the `redo_transport_user` parameter to utilize the primary Recovery Appliance VPCUSER.

```
SQL> alter system redo_transport_user=<VPCUSER PRIMARY>;
```

2. Change the redo transport user on standby database.

Note

If the Standby database is created later, this step can be delayed.

```
SQL> Alter system set redo_transport_user=<VPCUSER STANDBY>;
```

3. Add the primary Recovery Appliance as an archive destination to the primary database.

Update the next log destination to contain primary Recovery Appliance connection information. Use the connect string specified when creating the wallet file.

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_<next>=
'SERVICE="<primary string from wallet>',
VALID_FOR=(ALL_LOGFILES, ALL_ROLES) ASYNC
DB_UNIQUE_NAME=<primary ZDLRA DB>' SCOPE=BOTH;
```

Update the next log destination state to be enabled.

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_STATE_<next>= ENABLE SCOPE=BOTH;
```

4. Bounce the primary database to enable changes.

If the database already has the `sqnet.ora` file in place when started, this is not necessary.

Shutdown/startup all instances to enable the `sql*net` change.

5. Add standby Recovery Appliance as an archive destination to the standby database.

Update the next log destination to contain standby ZDLRA connection information. Use the connect string specified when creating the wallet file

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_<next>= 'SERVICE="<standby string
from wallet>',
VALID_FOR=(ALL_LOGFILES, ALL_ROLES) ASYNC DB_UNIQUE_NAME=<standby ZDLRA
DB>' SCOPE=BOTH;
```

Update the next log destination state to be enabled.

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_STATE_<next>= ENABLE SCOPE=BOTH
```

6. Test the archive log configuration on the primary database.

```
select status,error from v$archive_dest where dest_id=<destination>;
```

Ensure recovery is still working correctly after changing user.

7. Add default channel configuration in primary database and standby database.

The channel will be configured to point to the appropriate Recovery Appliance.

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL DEVICE TYPE 'SBT_TAPE' FORMAT '%d_%U'
PARMS "SBT_LIBRARY=<ORACLE_HOME>/lib/libra.so,
ENV=(RA_WALLET='location=file:<ORACLE_HOME>/dbs/zdlra
credential_alias=< string from wallet >')";
```

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE 'SBT_TAPE' PARALLELISM <n> BACKUP TYPE TO
BACKUPSET;

RMAN> CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;

RMAN> CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION ON;

RMAN> CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO SHIPPED TO ALL STANDBY;

RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE to SBT_TAPE;
```

8. Perform an explicit level 0 backup

```
RMAN> connect target /

RMAN> connect catalog /@<string from wallet>

RMAN>run
{ backup cumulative incremental level 0 section size 32g database plus
archivelog not backed up; }
```

9. Schedule a regular Incremental

```
RMAN> connect target /

RMAN> connect catalog /@<string from wallet>

RMAN>run
{ backup cumulative incremental level 1 database plus archivelog not
backed up; }
```

5.5 Monitoring Protected Database Backups Using Cloud Control

Cloud Control provides reporting capabilities and also enables you to monitor and change the status of protected database backup and recovery jobs.

5.5.1 Viewing Backup Reports for Protected Databases

Cloud Control provides a Backup Report that displays the details of all backup and recovery jobs that were run for a particular protected database. You can filter the data displayed in this report depending on the time period for which you want to see the reports.

To display the Backup Report for a protected database:

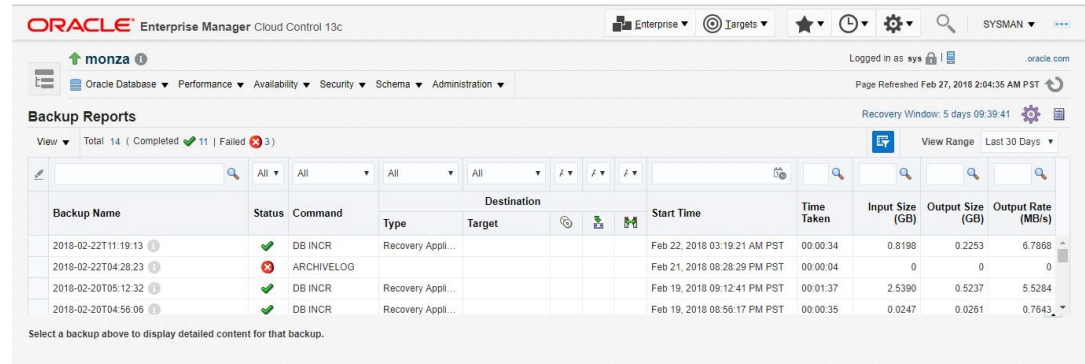
1. Access the home page for the protected database as described in "[Accessing the Protected Database Home Page Using Cloud Control](#)".
2. From the **Availability** menu, select **Backup & Recovery** and then select **Backup Reports**.

This displays the DB login page.

3. Enter the appropriate login credentials.

The **View Backup Report** page is displayed.

Figure 5-2 Protected Database Backup Reports

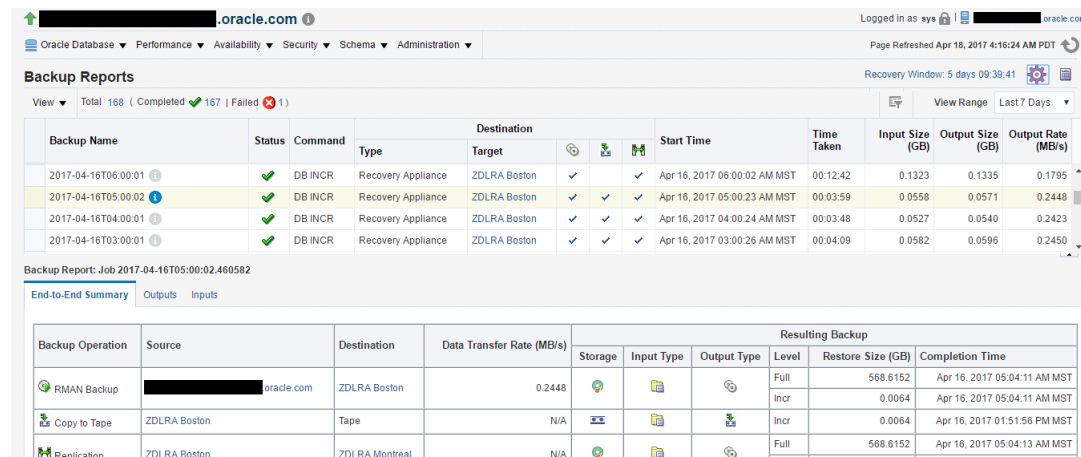


4. (Optional) Filter the list of backups in the report using the fields above each column. You can filter by Backup Name, Status, Command, Type, Target, Start Time, and Time Taken.
5. (Optional) The **View Range** control can help you select an appropriate time period for the reports.
6. (Optional) The **Recovery Window** control displays the settings for the recovery window as well as how many days it has protection.
7. To view the details of any backup listed in the report, click on its row.

The bottom of the page displays a new area with three tabs of information about the selected backup.

- **End-to-End Summary**
- **Outputs**
- **Inputs**

5.5.2 End-to-End Summary Backup Report



To display the Backup Report End-to-End Summary for a protected database:

1. Go to the **View Backup Report** page.
2. From the list of backup reports, select a report to review.

The lower section has three tabs for **Inputs**, **Outputs**, and **End-to-End Summary**.

3. Click on the **End-to-End Summary** tab.

For that particular backup report, the **End-to-End Summary** table contains the backup operations, its source, its destination, the data transfer rate, and an embedded table with the resulting backup.

The **Resulting Backup** table contains the storage, input type, output type, the backup level, restoration size, and the completion time.

5.5.3 Viewing Backup Reports for Outputs

The screenshot shows the Oracle Cloud Control interface for a backup report. The 'Outputs' tab is selected, showing a summary of backup sets and a table of backup pieces.

Backup Sets Summary:

- Total Unique: 23
- Total Size: 474.98M
- Oldest: Nov 29, 2019 06:06:22 PM
- Newest: Nov 29, 2019 06:07:06 PM
- Compression Ratio: 6.574

Backup Pieces Summary:

- Total: 23
- Containing Datafiles: 44
- Containing Control File: 1
- Containing SPFile: 1

Key	Backup Pieces	Copies	Incremental Level	Size (GB)	Completion Time	Compression Ratio
468	1	1	1	0.0009	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:49 PM	37.4200
492	1	1		0.0088	Nov 29, 2019 06:07:07 PM	1.0000
496	1	1	0	0.0001	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:49 PM	70.2470
500	1	1	0	0.0001	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:49 PM	5.0690
504	1	1	0	0.0000	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:49 PM	117.7600
508	1	1	0	0.0000	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:49 PM	71.8050
512	1	1	0	0.0000	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:49 PM	117.7600
516	1	1	0	0.0001	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:49 PM	52.1060
520	1	1	0	0.0000	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:49 PM	82.2400
524	1	1	0	0.0000	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:49 PM	82.2400
528	1	1	0	0.0000	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:49 PM	82.2400

To display the Backup Report Output for a protected database:

1. Go to the **View Backup Report** page.
2. From the list of backup reports, select a report to review.

The lower section has three tabs for **Inputs**, **Outputs**, and **End-to-End Summary**.

3. Click on the **Outputs** tab.

For that particular backup report, the **Outputs** tab is divided into sections that provide information about the backup sets and the backup pieces.

5.5.4 Inputs

The screenshot shows the Oracle Cloud Control interface for a backup report. The 'Inputs' tab is selected, showing a summary of datafiles and a table of input datafiles.

Datafile Summary:

- Distinct Files: 24
- Distinct Tablespaces: 9
- Total Size: 3.04G
- Oldest Checkpoint: Nov 29, 2019 06:06:23 PM
- Newest Checkpoint: Nov 29, 2019 06:06:48 PM

Control File Summary:

- Distinct Files: 1
- Total Size: 8.89M
- Oldest Checkpoint: Nov 29, 2019 06:07:06 PM
- Newest Checkpoint: Nov 29, 2019 06:07:06 PM

SPFile Summary:

- Distinct Files: 1
- Total Size: 8.89M
- Oldest Checkpoint: Nov 29, 2019 06:07:06 PM
- Newest Checkpoint: Nov 29, 2019 06:07:06 PM

Datafile Number	Size (GB)	Tablespace	Corrupted Blocks	Checkpoint SCN	Checkpoint Time
1	1.2300	SYSTEM	0	991702	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:23 PM
2	0.9766	SYS_AUX	0	991702	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:23 PM
3	0.7324	UD1	0	991702	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:23 PM
4	0.0381	SYSEXT	0	991702	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:23 PM
5	0.0037	SYSTEM	0	991712	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:48 PM
6	0.0028	TBS_1	0	991712	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:48 PM
7	0.0028	TBS_1	0	991712	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:48 PM
8	0.0028	TBS_2	0	991712	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:48 PM
9	0.0028	TBS_2	0	991712	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:48 PM
10	0.0005	TBS_1	0	991712	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:48 PM
11	0.0005	TBS_2	0	991712	Nov 29, 2019 06:06:48 PM

To display the Backup Report Input for a protected database:

1. Go to the **View Backup Report** page.
2. From the list of backup reports, select a report to review.
The lower section has three tabs for **Inputs**, **Outputs**, and **End-to-End Summary**.
3. Click on the **Inputs** tab.
For that particular backup report, the **Inputs** tab is divided into sections that provide information about the datafile, the archive log, the control file, and information about the container and tablespaces.

5.5.5 Viewing the Status of Protected Database Backup Jobs

The Job Activity report displays details about the active, completed, and failed jobs for the protected database.

This report enables you to perform the following tasks:

- view additional details for each job
- suspend, resume, or stop currently active jobs
- modify the status of scheduled jobs

To view that status of protected database jobs:

1. Access the home page for the protected database as described in "[Accessing the Protected Database Home Page Using Cloud Control](#)".
2. From the Oracle Database menu, select **Job Activity**.
The Job Activity page is displayed.
3. Use the Advanced Search section to provide criteria that filter the jobs displayed in the report.

The following fields specify criteria that filter the jobs displayed in the report:

- **Owner:** Select the owner of the job.
 - **Start:** Select the start time. Backup jobs scheduled to start during or after the selected time period are displayed. For example, select Last 7 Days to display jobs scheduled to start in the last 7 days.
 - **Job Type:** Select the type of job. For example, to display backup jobs select Database Backup.
 - **Status:** Select the status of the job. For example, to display the currently running jobs select Running.
4. Click **Go** to generate the report according to the specified criteria. [Figure 5-3](#) shows the Job Activity Report for database backup jobs.

Figure 5-3 Job Activity Report for Protected Database Backup Jobs

Oracle Database ▾ Performance ▾ Availability ▾ Security ▾ Schema ▾ Administration ▾

db12102 > Job Activity Page Refreshed Jun 12, 2014 10:05:23 PM PDT

Auto Refresh Off

Job Activity

Advanced Search

Name

Owner

Start

Show jobs scheduled to start during or after the selected period.

Job Type

Status

Select	Name	Status (Executions)	Scheduled
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BACKUP_DB1123ME_000021	1 Succeeded	May 26, 2014 10:41:57 AM GMT-07:00
<input type="radio"/>	BACKUP_DB12ORCL_000022	1 Succeeded	May 26, 2014 2:13:41 PM GMT-07:00
<input type="radio"/>	BACKUP_DB1211ZS_000051	1 Succeeded	May 29, 2014 10:38:00 AM GMT-07:00
<input type="radio"/>	BACKUP_DB1211ZS_000056	1 Succeeded	May 29, 2014 12:35:50 PM GMT-07:00
<input type="radio"/>	BACKUP_DB12CDB_000083	1 Succeeded	Jun 12, 2014 7:25:15 PM GMT-07:00

- To view the details of a particular job execution, select the job and click **View Results**.

To stop the execution of a particular job, select the job and click **Stop**. Similarly, you can use options to suspend, resume, or delete a job.

5.6 Unprotecting Databases and Cleaning up

This task shows you how to complete the process of un-registering a database and deleting its backup files from the Recovery Appliance when the database no longer needs recovery protection. The Recovery Appliance uses the delta backup pieces to perform most of its recovery work, but achieves *zero data loss* by registering as a target for the real-time Redo logs.

When a database no longer needs recovery protection, the database and the Recovery Appliance need appropriate configuration changes. These changes:

- Stop the database from sending its Redo logs to the Recovery Appliance.
- Stop the database from generating backups.
- Remove old backup files for the database from the Recovery Appliance, a multiple-day process.
- Informs the Recovery Appliance to not save future backups from the database.

RMAN supports sending the archive logs to multiple destinations. `log_archive_dest_1` is backup to the local disk drive, while `log_archive_dest_2` through `log_archive_dest_30` can be configured for other destinations, such as a physical standby server or the Recovery Appliance. RMAN views the Recovery Appliance as another Tape Backup device.

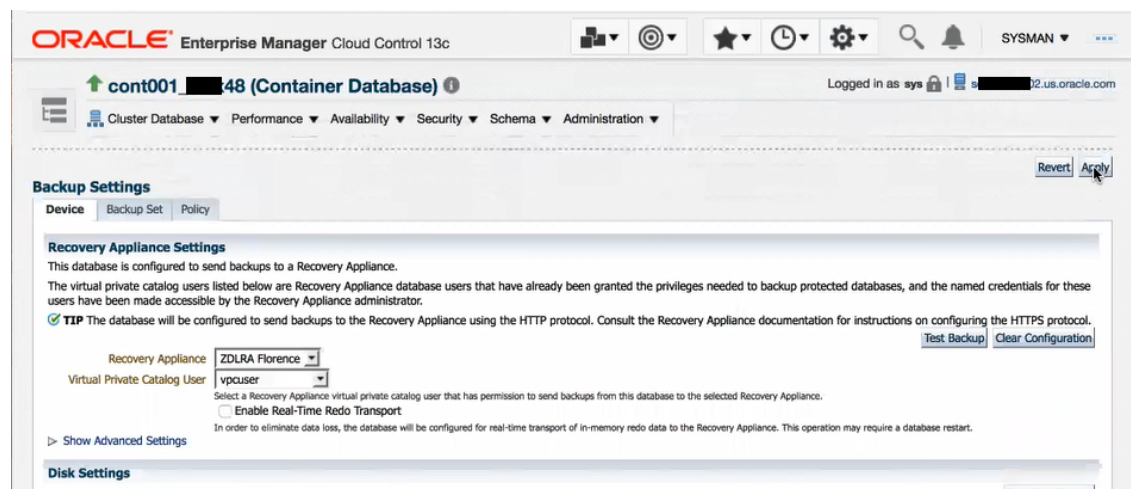
5.6.1 Disabling the Real-Time Redo Transport

This task configures the database to stop transporting the redo logs to the Recovery Appliance.

The Recovery Appliance uses the delta backup pieces to perform most of its recovery work, but achieves *zero data loss* by registering as a target for the real-time Redo logs. Therefore, when the database no longer needs recovery protection, the Redo transport should be turned off.

1. Log into the *Enterprise Manager* as `sysman` or equivalent target level access.
2. Navigate to the database that no longer needs protection. In our example, its name begins with "cont001_".
3. In the *Backup Settings* area and the *Device* tab, select the Recovery Appliance associated with the database.
4. Uncheck the checkbox that says *Enable Real-Time Redo Transport*.

Figure 5-4 Enterprise Manager and turning off recovery protection



5.6.2 Disabling the Backups

This task configures the database to stop sending the delta backup pieces to the Recovery Appliance, when the database no longer needs recovery protection.

This step jumps between RMAN and *Enterprise Manager* in order to highlight what happens to the configuration.

1. (Optional) Log into RMAN and issue the following command.

```
RMAN> show all;
```

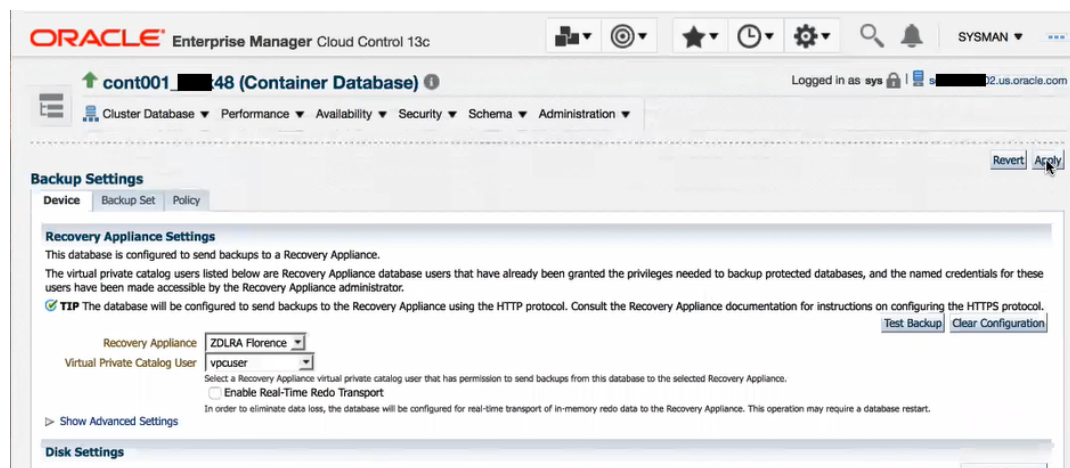
The output lists several configured options including something similar to the following entry:

```
CONFIGURE CHANNEL DEVICE TYPE 'SBT_TAPE' FORMAT '%d_%u' PARMS
"SBT_LIBRARY=/u01/app/oracle/product/18.0.0.0/dbhome_1/lib/librs.so,
SBT_PARMS=[RA_WALLET='location-file:/u01/app/oracle/product/18.0.0.0/
```

```
dbhome_1/dbs/zdlra
credential_alias=<yourRA_01>:1521/zdlrax5:dedicate;");
```

- From the *Enterprise Manager* session looking at the same database, click on the *Clear Configuration* button. In our example, the database name begins with "cont001_".

Figure 5-5 Enterprise Manager and turning off recovery protection



This removes the SBT_TAPE (tape library) channel configuration.

If you return to RMAN and issue the same command.

```
RMAN> show all;
```

The output lists no longer contains the entry for the SBT_TAPE channel device that was used for the Recovery Appliance.

5.6.3 Un-registering the Database from the Recovery Appliance

When a database no longer needs recovery protection, you issue a command to unregister it from the Recovery Appliance that also deletes its old backup files. The deletion of backup files takes a significant period of time to complete, which is why it should be run in the background (`wait = false`).

- Log into sqlplus as rasy.

```
[yourRA_01 ~]$ sqlplus rasy
```

- Issue the following API call with the name of `yourDBname` database.

```
SQL> exec dbms_ra.delete_db(
db_unique_name =>'yourDBname',
wait=> FALSE);
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

The removal of backup data from the Recovery Appliance in the background can take multiple days.

Meanwhile, `yourDBname` database is no longer allowed to backup to the Recovery Appliance.

6

Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance

This chapter explains how to use backups stored on Recovery Appliance to recover your protected database after a failure.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Overview of Restoring and Recovering Data from the Recovery Appliance](#)
- [Recovering Protected Databases Using Cloud Control](#)
- [Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance Using the Command Line](#)
- [Database Duplication from Recovery Appliance](#)

6.1 Overview of Restoring and Recovering Data from the Recovery Appliance

You can recover the entire protected database, one or more data files, or one or more tablespaces. If only certain data blocks in the protected database are corrupt, then you can perform block recovery to repair only the corrupted blocks. The recovery procedures using Recovery Appliance are identical to those used to recover a database within a conventional RMAN environment. The major difference is the use of a Recovery Appliance as the source for recovery data by configuring or allocating an RMAN channel that corresponds to the Recovery Appliance backup module.

You can use Enterprise Manager Cloud Control (Cloud Control) or RMAN to restore and recover protected databases.

Note

When restoring archived encrypted backups from the cloud or tape, the Recovery Appliance needs to be present, because it accesses the OKV wallet with the requisite TDE keys for decryption.

6.2 Recovering Protected Databases Using Cloud Control

Cloud Control provides the following techniques to recover protected databases:

- User Directed Recovery

This technique performs manual recovery based on the specified criteria. You must provide information such as the objects that must be recovered (database, data files, tablespaces, archived redo logs), whether to perform complete recovery or point-in-time recovery, location to which database files must be recovered, and so on.

See Also

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide for more information about performing user-directed recovery

6.2.1 Prerequisites for Recovering Protected Databases Using Cloud Control

- The protected database must be enrolled and registered with the target Recovery Appliance.
- Backups required for the recovery process must be stored on the Recovery Appliance. When performing point-in-time recovery, you can recover to any point within the recovery window defined for a protected database.

6.2.2 Recovering an Entire Database Using Cloud Control

This section describes how to recover the entire protected database to the current time using the user-directed recovery process in Cloud Control.

To perform complete recovery of the protected database:

1. Access the home page for the protected database as described in "[Accessing the Protected Database Home Page Using Cloud Control](#)".
2. Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Recovering Protected Databases Using Cloud Control](#)" are met.
3. From the Availability menu, select **Backup & Recovery**, and then select **Perform Recovery**.
The Perform Recovery page is displayed.
4. In the User Directed Recovery section, select the following options:
 - In Recovery Scope, select **Whole Database**.
 - In Operation Type, select **Recover to the current time or a previous point-in-time**.
5. Click **Recover** to display the Perform Whole Database Recovery: Point-in-time page.
6. Select **Recover to the current time** and click **Next**.
The Perform Whole Database Recovery: Rename page is displayed.
7. Select **No. Restore the files to the default location** and click **Next**.
The Perform Whole Database Recovery: Schedule page is displayed.
8. (Optional) Modify the default names provided for the Job Name and Job Description.
9. Click **Next** to display the Perform Whole Database Recovery: Review page.
10. (Optional) To edit the RMAN script generated for this recovery job, click **Edit RMAN Script**.
11. Click **Submit Job**.
A message is displayed indicating that the job is submitted successfully.
12. Click **View Job**.

The Job page containing the job execution details is displayed. The Summary section provides information such as the type of job, protected database name, SID, and Recovery Appliance catalog user name. The table at the bottom of the Summary page displays the execution steps and their status.

6.3 Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance Using the Command Line

The examples in this section contain procedures that represent typical restore and recovery scenarios. If a protected database has been correctly configured for backup operations with a Recovery Appliance as described in "[Configuring Backup and Recovery Settings for Protected Databases \(Command Line\)](#)", it can use the same configuration for recovery operations.

When using Recovery Appliance for restore and recovery operations, the RMAN connection syntax used is the same as with a regular RMAN recovery catalog connection. The only difference is that you connect to the Recovery Appliance catalog and configure RMAN channels as described in "[Using RMAN Channels for Recovery Appliance Backup and Recovery Operations](#)".

See Also

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide for a complete description of how to recover databases

This section contains the following examples:

- [Example: Restoring and Recovering an Entire Database With the Existing Current Control File](#)
- [Example: Recovering an Entire Database to a Specified Point-in-Time](#)
- [Example: Restoring and Recovering the Control File](#)
- [Example: Restoring and Recovering Tablespaces in the Protected Database](#)
- [Example: Restoring and Recovering a Data File in the Protected Database](#)
- [Example: Restoring and Recovering PDBs](#)
- [Example: Recovering a PDB in an Oracle RAC Environment](#)
- [Example: Restoring and Recovering One or Many Data Blocks in a PDB](#)
- [Example: Recovering a Database Configured for Real-Time Redo Transport After a Severe Storage Failure](#)
- [Example: Recovering the Control File and Database When Real-Time Redo Transport is Configured](#)

6.3.1 Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance

Ensure that the following prerequisites are met before you use backups stored on Recovery Appliance to restore and recover your protected database:

- The protected database must be enrolled and registered with the target Recovery Appliance.
This is important if you have multiple Recovery Appliances or a Data Guard environment where primary and standby backs up to different Recovery Appliances.
- Backups required to restore and recover the protected database must be stored on the Recovery Appliance. When performing point-in-time recovery, you can recover to any point within the recovery window defined for the protected database.
- The Oracle wallet containing credentials used to authenticate with the Recovery Appliance must be configured on the protected database.
- Configure or allocate RMAN SBT channels that correspond to the Recovery Appliance backup module. The examples in this chapter assume that an SBT channel is configured for Recovery Appliance.

It is recommended that you configure channels using the `RMAN CONFIGURE` command because these settings are persistent settings. However, you can override the configured channel settings by using the `ALLOCATE CHANNEL` command within the `RUN` block that performs the backup or recovery operation.

📘 See Also

- [Enrolling the Protected Database with Recovery Appliance](#)
- ["Installing the Recovery Appliance Backup Module"](#)
- ["Creating an Oracle Wallet on the Protected Database"](#)
- ["Using RMAN Channels for Recovery Appliance Backup and Recovery Operations"](#)

6.3.2 Restoring Protected Databases Using a Downstream Recovery Appliance

When Recovery Appliance replication is configured, the protected database sends backups to the upstream Recovery Appliance. The upstream Recovery Appliance then forwards these backups to the downstream Recovery Appliance. In the event of a failure, if the upstream Recovery Appliance is unavailable, then you can perform restore operations using the downstream Recovery Appliance.

📘 See Also

["Protected Databases and Recovery Appliance Architecture"](#) for a brief overview of replication

Use the following high-level steps to restore a protected database directly from a downstream Recovery Appliance:

1. Create an Oracle wallet that contains the credentials of the VPC user with which the protected database will authenticate with the downstream Recovery Appliance.

See Also

["Creating an Oracle Wallet on the Protected Database"](#)

Note

The protected database need not be explicitly added to or registered with the downstream Recovery Appliance before performing restore operations. When replication is configured between the upstream and downstream Recovery Appliance, the protected databases enrolled with the upstream Recovery Appliance are registered with the downstream Recovery Appliance.

2. Connect to the protected database as `TARGET` and to the downstream Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG`.

See Also

["Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI"](#)

3. Allocate an RMAN SBT channel that corresponds to the downstream Recovery Appliance, place the protected database in `MOUNT` mode, and restore the protected database.

All these statements must be enclosed within a `RUN` block as shown in "[Example: Restoring and Recovering an Entire Database With the Existing Current Control File](#)".

See Also

["Allocating RMAN SBT Channels for Recovery Appliance"](#)

6.3.3 Example: Restoring and Recovering an Entire Database With the Existing Current Control File

This example assumes that some or all the data files in the protected database are lost or damaged. However, the control file is available.

To restore and recover all the data files in a protected database:

1. Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance](#)" are met.
2. Use RMAN to connect to the protected database as `TARGET` and the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG`.

See Also

["Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI"](#)

3. Restore and recover all the data files using the following command:

```
STARTUP MOUNT;
RUN
{
  RESTORE DATABASE;
  RECOVER DATABASE;
  ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
}
```

6.3.4 Example: Restoring and Recovering an Entire Database having Real-time Redo

This example assumes that the protected database were configured to use real-time redo transport.

To restore and recover all the data files in a protected database:

1. Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance](#)" are met.
2. Use RMAN to connect to the protected database as `TARGET` and the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG`.

See Also

["Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI"](#)

3. Determine the SCN to which the protected database must be recovered by querying the `RC_DATABASE` view. This SCN is the highest SCN at the time the database crashed.

```
SELECT final_change# FROM rc_database WHERE name='MY_DB'
```

4. Restore the control file from a backup created before the SCN at which the recovery will be done. As per our example we should find the backup of control file with SCN lower than 23098.

5. Restore and recover all the data files using the following command:

This example assumes that the control file is available. If the control file is lost, then you need to first recover the control file before performing the steps listed here.

```
STARTUP NOMOUNT;
RUN
{
  SET UNTIL SCN 23098;
  RESTORE DATABASE;
  RECOVER DATABASE;
  ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
}
```

Note

The `UNTIL SCN` clause is required. Unless a specific SCN value is chosen, the log containing the partial redo is not applied by recovery.

6.3.5 Example: Recovering an Entire Database to a Specified Point-in-Time

This example demonstrates how to perform point-in-time recovery (PITR) for a protected database. PITR may be required to revert the protected database to a prior date to recover from user errors (accidentally dropping tables or updating the wrong tables), media failure, or a failed database upgrade. You need to restore the control file only if there has been a structural change to the control file (such as creating or dropping tablespaces). Use the `SET UNTIL` clause to specify the time, SCN, or log sequence to which the protected database must be recovered.

If Flashback Database is enabled for the protected database, you can also use this feature to recover to a prior point-in-time.

See Also

- *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery Reference*

To restore and recover the entire protected database, including the control file, to a specific point-in-time:

1. Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance](#)" are met.
2. Use RMAN to connect to the protected database as `TARGET` and the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG`.

See Also

["Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI"](#)

3. Determine the point-in-time to which the protected database must be recovered. You can use an SCN, a time, or log sequence number to specify the point-in-time.

Use the following query to translate between timestamp and SCN:

```
SQL> set linesize 222
SQL> select name, current_scn, scn_to_timestamp(current_scn) "Time"
       from v$database;
```

NAME	CURRENT_SCN	TIME
ORA121	122019556	22-APR-14 12.30.15.000000000 PM

If the protected database is not available, you can query the Recovery Appliance catalog views to obtain the SCN number. You must provide the range date and time for your

recovery window and the `db_unique_name` of the protected database. The following query (sample output included) is run when connected to the Recovery Appliance catalog:

```
SELECT a.db_key,
       a.db_name,
       a.sequence#,
       a.first_change#,
       a.next_change#,
       a.completion_time
FROM rc_archived_log a, db b
WHERE b.reg_db_unique_name = 'PTDB2' AND a.db_key = db.db_key
      AND to_date('16-Jul-2014 06:55:23', 'DD-Mon-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') BETWEEN
         a.first_time AND a.next_time;
```

DB_KEY	DB_NAME	SEQUENCE#	FIRST_CHANGE#	NEXT_CHANGE#	COMPLETION_TIME
24201	PTDB2	9911	288402086	288430116	14/07/2014 5:27:49 PM

The `FIRST_CHANGE#` is the first SCN number in the archive redo log. The `NEXT_CHANGE#` is the first SCN of the next archive redo log in this thread.

4. Restore and recover the control file and the protected database.

```
STARTUP NOMOUNT;
RUN
{
  SET UNTIL TIME "TO_DATE('2014-14-07:17:27:49', 'yyyy-dd-mm:hh24:mi:ss')";
  RESTORE CONTROLFILE;
  ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;
  RESTORE DATABASE;
  RECOVER DATABASE;
  ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
}
```

6.3.6 Example: Restoring and Recovering the Control File

This example demonstrates how to recover a protected database after the loss of all control file copies. It is strongly recommended that you create multiple copies of your control files in separate disk locations.

To restore and recover the control file in a protected database:

1. Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance](#)" are met.
2. Use RMAN to connect to the protected database as `TARGET` and the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG`.

① See Also

["Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI"](#)

3. Restore the control file and then mount the database using the following command:

```
STARTUP NOMOUNT;
RUN
{
  RESTORE CONTROLFILE;
  ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;
}
```

6.3.7 Example: Restoring and Recovering Tablespaces in the Protected Database

This example demonstrates how to restore and recover one or more tablespaces in the protected database after they are accidentally dropped or corrupted. The example assumes that the database is up and running and that you will restore only the affected tablespaces.

To restore and recover one or more tablespaces:

1. Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance](#)" are met.
2. Use RMAN to connect to the protected database as `TARGET` and the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG`.

① See Also

["Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI"](#)

3. Restore and recover the affected tablespaces.

The following command restores and recovers the `USERS` tablespace:

```
RUN
{
  SQL 'ALTER TABLESPACE users OFFLINE';
  RESTORE TABLESPACE users;
  RECOVER TABLESPACE users;
  SQL 'ALTER TABLESPACE users ONLINE';
}
```

6.3.8 Example: Restoring and Recovering a Data File in the Protected Database

This example demonstrates how to restore and recover a data file that was accidentally deleted or corrupted.

To restore and recover a data file in a protected database:

1. Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance](#)" are met.
2. Use RMAN to connect to the protected database as `TARGET` and the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG`.

① See Also

["Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI"](#)

3. Restore and recover the affected data file in the protected database using the following command:

The following command restores and recovers data file 3 in the protected database:

```

RUN
{
  SQL 'ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE 3 OFFLINE';
  RESTORE DATAFILE 3;
  RECOVER DATAFILE 3;
  SQL 'ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE 3 ONLINE';
}

```

6.3.9 Example: Restoring and Recovering PDBs

The multitenant architecture enables an Oracle database to function as a multitenant container database (CDB) that includes zero, one, or many customer-created pluggable databases (PDBs). All Oracle databases before Oracle Database 12c are non-CDBs.

A CDB includes the following components: root, seed, and user-created PDBs. The root stores the common users and Oracle-supplied metadata such as the source code for Oracle-supplied packages. The seed is a template that can be used to create new PDBs. A PDB is a portable collection of schemas, schema objects, and nonschema objects that appears to an Oracle Net client as a non-CDB.

This section demonstrates various restore and recovery scenarios for PDBs. The steps to restore and recover a PDB are similar to those used for restore and recover operations on non-CDBs. This section contains the following examples:

- [Performing Complete Recovery of the Whole PDB](#)
- [Performing Point-in-Time Recovery for the Whole PDB](#)
- [Recovering Specific Data Files in a PDB](#)
- [Recovering Specific Tablespaces in a PDB](#)

6.3.9.1 Performing Complete Recovery of the Whole PDB

This example demonstrates how to perform complete recovery for a PDB in the protected database.

To restore and recover a whole PDB:

1. Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance](#)" are met.
2. Use RMAN to connect to the root of the CDB as `TARGET` and the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG`.

See Also

["Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI"](#)

3. Identify the PDB that needs to be restored by running the following query in the CDB:

```
SELECT name FROM v$pdb;
```

4. Restore and recover the required PDB in your protected database.

The following command restores and recovers the PDB `hr_pdb`:

```

RUN
{
  ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE "hr_pdb" CLOSE IMMEDIATE;
}

```

```

RESTORE PLUGGABLE DATABASE 'hr_pdb';
RECOVER PLUGGABLE DATABASE 'hr_pdb';
ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE "hr_pdb" OPEN;
}

```

6.3.9.2 Performing Point-in-Time Recovery for the Whole PDB

This example demonstrates how to perform point-in-time recovery for one or more PDBs in your protected database. Specify the `SET UNTIL` clause to indicate the point to which the PDB must be recovered.

To restore and recover a PDB to a specific point-in-time:

1. Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance](#)" are met.
2. Use RMAN to connect to the root of the CDB as `TARGET` and the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG` as described in "[Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI](#)".
3. Identify the PDB that needs to be restored by running the following query in the CDB:

```
SELECT name FROM v$pdb;
```

4. Restore and recover the affected PDB to the specified point in time.

The following command restores and recovers the PDB `hr_pdb` to the point in time specified by the `SET UNTIL` clause.

```

RUN
{
  SET UNTIL TIME "to_date('2014-08-16 09:00:00','YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS')";
  ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE "hr_pdb" CLOSE IMMEDIATE;
  RESTORE PLUGGABLE DATABASE 'hr_pdb';
  RECOVER PLUGGABLE DATABASE 'hr_pdb';
  ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE hr_pdb OPEN RESETLOGS;
}

```

6.3.9.3 Recovering Specific Data Files in a PDB

Restoring and recovering data files in a PDB is similar to restoring and recovering any data file using RMAN. This example demonstrates how to restore and recover a data file in a PDB.

To restore and recover a specific data file in a PDB:

1. Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance](#)" are met.
2. Use RMAN to connect to the root of the CDB as `TARGET` and the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG` as described in "[Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI](#)".
3. Identify the PDB that needs to be restored by running the following query in the CDB:

```
SELECT name FROM v$pdb;
```

4. Identify the number of the data file in the PDB that needs to be recovered using the following query:

```

SELECT p.PDB_ID, p.PDB_NAME, d.FILE_ID, d.TABLESPACE_NAME, d.FILE_NAME
FROM DBA_PDBS p, CDB_DATA_FILES d
WHERE p.PDB_ID = d.CON_ID
ORDER BY p.PDB_ID;

```

- Restore and recover the affected data files in the PDB.

The following example restores and recovers data file number 10 in the PDB.

```
RUN
{
  SQL 'ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE 10 OFFLINE';
  RESTORE DATAFILE 10;
  RECOVER DATAFILE 10;
  SQL 'ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE 10 ONLINE';
}
```

6.3.9.4 Recovering Specific Tablespaces in a PDB

This example demonstrates how to restore and recover the tablespace `USR_TBS` contained in the PDB `SH_PDB` in your protected database.

Restoring and recovering a tablespace in a PDB is similar to a normal tablespace restore and recovery. The difference is that you need to map the tablespace to the pluggable database (`pdb_name:tablespace_name`).

To restore and recover specific tablespaces in a PDB:

- Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance](#)" are met.
- Use RMAN to connect to the root of the CDB as `TARGET` and the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG` as described in "[Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI](#)".
- Place the affected tablespace in offline mode.

The following example places the tablespace `use_tbs` in the PDB `sh_pdb` in offline mode.

```
ALTER TABLESPACE sh_pdb:usr_tbs OFFLINE;
```

- Restore and recover the affected tablespaces contained in the PDB within your protected database.

The following example restore and recovers the tablespace `usr_tbs` in the PDB `sh_pdb`.

```
RUN
{
  RESTORE TABLESPACE sh_pdb:usr_tbs;
  RECOVER TABLESPACE sh_pdb:usr_tbs;
}
```

- Make the restored and recovered tablespace online.

The following example brings the tablespace `usr_tbs` in the PDB `sh_pdb` online.

```
ALTER TABLESPACE sh_pdb:usr_tbs ONLINE;
```

6.3.10 Example: Recovering a PDB in an Oracle RAC Environment

The process to restore and recover a PDB in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment has some slight additions to the non-Oracle RAC process. This example demonstrates how to recover a PDB in an Oracle RAC environment.

To restore and recover a PDB in an Oracle RAC environment:

- Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance](#)" are met.

2. Use RMAN to connect to the root of the CDB as TARGET and the Recovery Appliance catalog as CATALOG as described in "[Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI](#)".

3. Ensure that all instances of the affected PDB are closed.

The following command closes all instances of the PDB hr_pdb.

```
ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE "hr_pdb" CLOSE IMMEDIATE INSTANCES=all;
```

4. Restore and recover the affected PDB in your protected database.

The following command restores and recovers the hr_pdb.

```
RUN
{
  ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE "hr_pdb" CLOSE IMMEDIATE;
  RESTORE PLUGGABLE DATABASE 'hr_pdb';
  RECOVER PLUGGABLE DATABASE 'hr_pdb';
  ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE "hr_pdb" OPEN RESETLOGS;
  ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE "hr_pdb" OPEN INSTANCES=all;
}
```

6.3.11 Example: Restoring and Recovering One or Many Data Blocks in a PDB

Block media recovery enables you to recover one or more corrupt data blocks while the data file is still online. This example demonstrates how to perform block media recovery to recover one or more corrupt data blocks.

📘 See Also

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

The existence of corrupt data blocks can be indicated by one of the following methods:

- The protected database alert log contains the following message indicating that one or more blocks are corrupt:

```
Sun Aug 17 09:34:48 2014
Hex dump of (file 2, block 16385) in trace file /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/dbstress/
dbstress/trace/dbstress_ora_9732.trc
```

```
Corrupt block relative dba: 0x00004001 (file 2, block 16385)
Fractured block found during backing up datafile
Data in bad block:
type: 6 format: 2 rdba: 0x00004001
last change scn: 0x0000.00a564c0 seq: 0x1 flg: 0x06
spare1: 0x0 spare2: 0x0 spare3: 0x0
consistency value in tail: 0x00000000
check value in block header: 0xd6dd
computed block checksum: 0x58f7
```

- During an RMAN backup, the block corruption is detected and a message similar to the following will be displayed.

```
RMAN-08038: channel c3: starting piece 1 at 2014/08/17 09:34:43
RMAN-03009: failure of backup command on c1 channel at 08/17/2014 09:34:50
ORA-19566: exceeded limit of 0 corrupt blocks for file /SHARED1/ORADATA/DBF/dbstress/
```

```

soe.dbf
.
.
RMAN-03002: failure of backup plus archivelog command at 08/17/2014 09:35:55
RMAN-03009: failure of backup command on c1 channel at 08/17/2014 09:34:50
ORA-19566: exceeded limit of 0 corrupt blocks for file /SHARED1/ORADATA/DBF/dbstress/
soe.dbf

```

To restore and recover corrupt data blocks in the protected database:

1. Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance](#)" are met.
2. Use RMAN to connect to the protected database as `TARGET` and the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG` as described in "[Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI](#)".

3. Identify the corrupt blocks that need to be recovered.

Use the entries in the protected database alert log to identify corrupt blocks and the data files that contain these corrupt blocks. Or, query the `V$DATABASE_BLOCK_CORRUPTION` view to identify corrupt blocks.

4. Use the `BLOCKRECOVER` command to recover the corrupt data blocks.

The following example recovers the data blocks 46, 56, and 84 in data file 4.

```

RUN
{
  BLOCKRECOVER CORRUPTION LIST;
  BLOCKRECOVER DATAFILE 4 BLOCK 46,56,84;
}

```

6.3.12 Example: Recovering a Database Configured for Real-Time Redo Transport After a Severe Storage Failure

Real-time redo transport, when enabled, guarantees the lowest recovery downtime for protected database. When restoring and recovering a protected database immediately after a storage failure, the necessary complete and partial archived log files are restored and recovered so that media recovery can return the database state to the closest state from when the storage failure occurred.

The following example recovers a protected database that was configured to use real-time redo transport after a storage failure that results in the loss of all data files and online redo log files. To recover the protected database to the highest SCN using the backups and redo logs available at the Recovery Appliance, use the `FINAL_CHANGE#` column of the `RC_DATABASE` view. The `FINAL_CHANGE#` column contains the highest SCN to which the protected database must be recovered. Use this SCN value in the `SET UNTIL SCN` command prior to performing a recovery. The recovery is performed using only the backups and redo logs available at the Recovery Appliance.

Note

In the following scenarios, `RC_DATABASE.FINAL_CHANGE#` will contain the value `-1` and cannot be used in the `SET UNTIL SCN` command:

- Version of the protected database is Oracle Database 11g (Release 11.1) or lower
- `COMPATIBLE` parameter of the protected database was set to 10.0 or lower while sending real-time redo log data to the Recovery Appliance

Instead, use the `NEXT_CHANGE#` column in the `V$ARCHIVED_LOG` view to determine the SCN to which the protected database needs to be recovered.

See My Oracle Support note 243760.1 for additional information. My Oracle Support is available at: <https://support.oracle.com>.

To restore and recover a protected database that is configured to use real-time redo transport:

1. Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance](#)" are met.
2. Use RMAN to connect to the protected database as `TARGET` and the Recovery Appliance catalog as `CATALOG` as described in "[Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI](#)".
3. Determine the SCN to which the protected database must be recovered by querying the `RC_DATABASE` view. This SCN is the highest SCN at the time the database crashed.

```
SELECT final_change# FROM rc_database WHERE name='MY_DB';
```

4. Restore and recover the protected database.

This example assumes that the control file is available. If the control file is lost, then you need to first recover the control file before performing the steps listed here.

```
STARTUP NOMOUNT;
RUN
{
  SET UNTIL SCN 23098;
  RESTORE DATABASE;
  RECOVER DATABASE;
  ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
}
```

Note

The `UNTIL SCN` clause is required. Unless a specific SCN value is chosen, the log containing the partial redo is not applied by recovery.

See Also

- "[About Real-Time Redo Transport](#)"
- *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery Reference* for a description of the `FINAL_CHANGE#` column

6.3.13 Example: Recovering the Control File and Database When Real-Time Redo Transport is Configured

This example recovers a protected database that is configured to use real-time redo transport from the loss of all database files. Since the control file too is lost, you need to first restore the control file and then perform recovery of the protected database.

To restore and recover a protected database, including the control file, that is configured to use real-time redo transport:

1. Ensure that the prerequisites described in "[Prerequisites for Restoring and Recovering Data from Recovery Appliance](#)" are met.
2. Use RMAN to connect to the protected database as TARGET and the Recovery Appliance catalog as CATALOG as described in "[Connecting to the Protected Database and Recovery Appliance Using CLI](#)".
3. Determine the SCN to which the protected database must be recovered by querying the RC_DATABASE view. This SCN is the highest SCN at the time the database crashed.

```
SELECT final_change# FROM rc_database WHERE name='PTDB1';
```

4. Restore and recover the protected database.

This example assumes that the control file is available. If the control file is lost, then you need to first recover the control file before performing the steps listed here.

```
STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT;  
SET DBID=ptdbl;  
RESTORE CONTROLFILE;  
ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;  
RUN  
{  
  SET UNTIL SCN 34568;  
  RESTORE DATABASE;  
  RECOVER DATABASE;  
}  
ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
```

6.4 Database Duplication from Recovery Appliance

If you need to duplicate a protected database to create a standby database or to clone a protected database to a target host, you can do so by connecting to the Recovery Appliance catalog and using backup-based duplication. By using the catalog, there is no need to connect to the source database. Creating a standby database or a clone both involve running the RMAN DUPLICATE command.

Note

`DUPLICATE` is the recommended method to create a clone database for standby database, development, or testing purposes, because a new `DBID` is created for the clone database.

If the protected database must be restored to a new host following the `RMAN restore and recover to a new host` procedure that keeps the same `DBID`, you must disconnect from the catalog before performing `OPEN RESETLOGS` or use `SQL Plus` to open the database.

See Also

- Restoring a Database to a New Host
- *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide* for additional information about duplicating databases
- *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery Reference* for the syntax of the `DUPLICATE` command

6.4.1 Creating a Standby Database for a Protected Database

When you create a standby database from Recovery Appliance, you connect to the standby (auxiliary instance) and to the Recovery Appliance catalog, and run the `RMAN DUPLICATE` command with the `FOR STANDBY` option.

Note

Because the primary database is already registered with the Recovery Appliance catalog, you should not register the standby database with the Recovery Appliance catalog.

To create a standby database for a protected database:

1. On the target host, prepare the auxiliary instance by performing the following tasks:
 - Create the directories in which the standby database files will be stored.
 - Create an initialization parameter file for the auxiliary instance.
The mandatory parameters are `DB_NAME` and `DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST`.
 - Create a password file for the auxiliary database. This password file will be overwritten during the duplicate operation in step 3.
 - Establish Oracle Net connectivity between the protected database and the auxiliary instance.
 - Start the auxiliary instance in `NOMOUNT` mode.
2. Start `RMAN` and connect as `CATALOG` to the Recovery Appliance catalog and as `AUXILIARY` to the auxiliary instance.

In the following example, `ra_rman_user` is the Recovery Appliance user that the protected database `my_ptdb` uses to authenticate with the Recovery Appliance. `ra1` is the net service name of the target Recovery Appliance that is configured in the Oracle wallet. `stdby` is the net service name of the auxiliary instance.

```
%rman
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG ra_rman_user@ra1;
RMAN> CONNECT AUXILIARY "sys@stdby AS SYSDBA";
```

3. Create the standby database using the `DUPLICATE` command. Configure one or more auxiliary channels that correspond to the Recovery Appliance backup module.

The following example configures three auxiliary channels and creates a standby database for the protected database `my_ptdb`.

```
RUN
{
  ALLOCATE AUXILIARY CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt_tape
    PARMS='SBT_LIBRARY=/u01/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/lib/libra.so,
    ENV=(RA_WALLET=location=file:/u01/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/dbs/ra
    credential_alias=ra-scan:1521/zdlra5:dedicated)' FORMAT '%U_%d';
  ALLOCATE AUXILIARY CHANNEL c2 DEVICE TYPE sbt_tape
    PARMS='SBT_LIBRARY=/u01/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/lib/libra.so,
    ENV=(RA_WALLET=location=file:/u01/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/dbs/ra
    credential_alias=ra-scan:1521/zdlra5:dedicated)' FORMAT '%U_%d';
  ALLOCATE AUXILIARY CHANNEL c3 DEVICE TYPE sbt_tape
    PARMS='SBT_LIBRARY=/u01/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/lib/libra.so,
    ENV=(RA_WALLET=location=file:/u01/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/dbs/ra
    credential_alias=ra-scan:1521/zdlra5:dedicated)' FORMAT '%U_%d';
  DUPLICATE DATABASE my_ptdb FOR STANDBY DORECOVER;
}
```

6.4.2 Cloning a Protected Database

You can clone a protected database to a target host by using backup-based duplication. The Oracle-recommended method, covered in this section, connects to the Recovery Appliance catalog. By using a catalog for the duplicate operation, a connection to the source database is not required.

The example that follows represents the Oracle best practice for cloning a protected database and includes a sample script that you can customize for your scenario.

This example assumes the following:

- backups of the target database exist on the Recovery Appliance and are available to the auxiliary instance
- RMAN connection from the auxiliary database to the Recovery Appliance that contains metadata and backups for the target database is available
- both source and duplicate database use Oracle Managed Files (OMF)
- operating system used is Linux or UNIX
- the audit directory is created on the auxiliary database host
- prerequisites for backup-based duplication are met

The script provided in this example performs the following tasks:

- drops an existing auxiliary database
- backs up the target database
- creates a dummy auxiliary instance and opens it in `NOMOUNT` mode

- duplicates the target database using the target database backups and metadata available on the Recovery Appliance

The duplicate database control file is stored as `+REDO/ORACLE_SID/CONTROLFILE/cf3.ctl` and the data files are stored in the `+DATA` directory.

- verifies that the required objects are created in the duplicate database

To clone a protected database using backup-based duplication without a target connection:

1. Create a parameter file (pfile) for the auxiliary instance. The pfile contains only the `DB_NAME` initialization parameter which is set to the SID of the duplicate database.

The following pfile, called `init_dup.ora` and located in the `/home/oracle` directory, sets the `DB_NAME` parameter. Replace `dup_db` with the SID of your duplicate database:

```
*.db_name = 'dup_db'
```

2. Use a text editor and create a Shell script (called `dup_db.sh` in this example) with the contents shown below and with the following modifications:

- Replace the value of the `ORACLE_HOME` variable with the Oracle home directory of your auxiliary instance.
- Replace the value of the `logdir` variable with the directory in which you want to store log files.
- Replace the following placeholders (shown in *Italics*) with values appropriate to your duplication scenario:

dup_db: system identifier (SID) and service name of the auxiliary instance

tgt_db: SID and service name of the target database

sys_pswd: password for the `sys` user of the target database

vpc_user: name of the VPC user

vpc_user_pswd: password for the VPC user `vpc_user`

ra_scan: Single Client Access Name (SCAN) of the Recovery Appliance

ra_servicename: service name of the Recovery Appliance metadata database

system_pswd: password for the `SYSTEM` user in the target database

- If you want to store the duplicate database control file using a name and location that is different from `+REDO/ORACLE_SID/CONTROLFILE/cf3.ctl`, then replace the value of `control_files` in the `dup_aux_db` function with a value that is appropriate for your duplication scenario.
- If you want to store the duplicate data files in a directory that is different from `+DATA`, then replace the value of `db_create_file_dest` in the `dup_aux_db` function with a value that is appropriate for your duplication scenario.

```
#!/bin/bash
export ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_2
export ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/oracle
export ORACLE_SID=dup_db
export PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/Opatch
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/lib:/lib:/usr/lib;
```

```

export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
export logdir=/home/oracle/log
export dt='date +%y%m%d%H%M%S'
export NLS_DATE_FORMAT='DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS'

function drop_aux_db {
export ORACLE_SID=dup_db
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/sqlplus -s '/ as sysdba' <<EOF2
set pagesize 999 linesize 999 heading off feedback off
select name, open_mode from v\${database};
shutdown immediate;
startup mount exclusive restrict;
drop database;
exit;
EOF2
}

echo "Backup the target database"
function backup_source_db {
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/rman target sys/sys_pswd@tgt_db catalog
vpc_user/vpc_user_pswd@ra_scan:1521/ra_serivcename:dedicated <<EOF
RUN {
backup as backupset cumulative incremental level 1 database include current
controlfile plus archivelog not backed up delete input;}
exit;
EOF
}

sleep 120

echo "List the backup of the target database"
function check_source_db_backup {
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/rman target sys/sys_pswd@tgt_db catalog vpc_user/
vpc_user_pswd@ra_scan:1521/ra_serivcename:dedicated <<EOF
LIST BACKUP OF DATABASE COMPLETED AFTER '(SYSDATE-1/24)';
EOF
}

echo "Start the auxiliary database in FORCE NOMOUNT mode"
function nomount_aux_db {
export ORACLE_SID=dup_db
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/rman target / <<EOF2
startup force nomount pfile='/home/oracle/init_dup.ora';
exit;
EOF2
}

echo "Duplicate the target database"
function dup_aux_db {
export ORACLE_SID=dup_db
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/rman catalog vpc_user/vpc_user_pswd@ra_scan:1521/
ra_serivcename:dedicated AUXILIARY /
<<EOF
duplicate database tgt_db to dup_db spfile
set control_files '+REDO/${ORACLE_SID}/CONTROLFILE/cf3.ctl'
set db_create_file_dest '+DATA/' ;

```

```
exit;
EOF
}

echo "Check schema objects on the target"
function check_source_db {
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/sqlplus -s system/system_pswd@tgt_db <<EOF2
set pagesize 999 linesize 999 heading off feedback off
select name, open_mode from v\${database};
select table_name, num_rows from dba_tables where owner='SOE';
exit;
EOF2
}

echo "Check schema objects on the auxiliary"
function check_aux_db {
export ORACLE_SID=dup_db
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/sqlplus -s '/ as sysdba' <<EOF2
set pagesize 999 linesize 999 heading off feedback off
select name, open_mode from v\${database};
select table_name, num_rows from dba_tables where owner='SOE';
exit;
EOF2
}

drop_aux_db
backup_source_db
check_source_db_backup
nomount_aux_db
dup_aux_db
check_source_db
check_aux_db
```

3. Set execute permissions on the script `dup_db.sh` using the `chmod` command.

```
$ chmod +x dup_db.sh
```

4. On the duplicate host (that hosts the duplicate database), run the `dup_db.sh` script.

The following command runs the `dup_db.sh` script that is stored in the `/home/my_scripts/duplication` directory:

```
$ ./home/my_scripts/duplication/dup_db.sh
```

A

Unsupported RMAN Commands

This appendix describes changes and limitations to standard RMAN commands when using Recovery Appliance.

Table A-1 Modified RMAN Commands

RMAN Command	Notes
CHANGE BACKUP ... UNAVAILABLE	Do not use unless instructed by Oracle Support. This command should not be used with virtual backups.
CHANGE BACKUP ... UNCATALOG	Do not use unless instructed by Oracle Support. This command should not be used with virtual backups.
CONFIGURE ... RETENTION POLICY	If RETENTION POLICY is set to NONE, then it is recommended that you configure a fast recovery area for local archived logs. The fast recovery area automatically manages its storage. As long as the fast recovery area has been sized appropriately for maintaining local logs, the fast recovery area will purge its storage space when necessary.
DELETE	Do not use unless instructed by Oracle Support. Unlike normal backups, Recovery Appliance backup sets can include virtual backup and SBT pieces that are critical for successful recovery operations. In addition, missing backup pieces can interfere with indexing operations, tying up system resources and affecting the ingestion of new backups.
DROP DATABASE	DO NOT USE DROP DATABASE; not supported. Use the DBMS_RA.DELETE_DB procedure to unregister the protected database from the Recovery Appliance and then use the DROP DATABASE command.
MAXPIECESIZE clause	DO NOT USE MAXPIECESIZE; not supported. The MAXPIECESIZE clause of the CONFIGURE or ALLOCATE command is not supported for Recovery Appliance.
UNREGISTER DATABASE	DO NOT USE UNREGISTER DATABASE; not supported. Use the DBMS_RA.DELETE_DB procedure to unregister a protected database from the Recovery Appliance.

Note


You can also store archived redo log backups to any disk directory when using a parallel backup strategy.

Note

See *Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Administrator's Guide* for information about the DELETE_DB procedure.

Table A-1 (Cont.) Modified RMAN Commands

RMAN Command	Notes
UPGRADE CATALOG	<p>DO NOT USE UPGRADE CATALOG; not supported.</p> <p>Upgrading the catalog is not the same thing as upgrading software.</p> <p>The DBA should not execute, UPGRADE CATALOG, because this can render the Recovery Appliance unusable.</p>

 **Note**

If you want to upgrade the Recovery Appliance software, refer to this Oracle Support Note: [Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Upgrade and Patching \(Doc ID 2028931.1\)](#)

Index

A

administration tasks
protected databases, [6](#)

B

backing up
incremental-forever backup strategy, [5](#)
Oracle-suggested backup strategy, [2](#)
primary and standby, [8](#)
using Enterprise Manager, [4](#)
using RMAN, [5](#)

backup pieces
recovery protection off, [20](#)
remove from recovery appliance, [21](#)

backup polling, [9](#)

backup reports
end-to-end summary, [16](#)
for protected databases, [15–17](#)
inputs, [17](#)
outputs, [17](#)

backup settings
about, [5](#)
using Enterprise Manager, [11](#)
using RMAN, [17](#)

block media recovery
using Enterprise Manager, [2](#)

C

clean up
recovery protection off, [19](#)

clone databases
from Recovery Appliance, [18](#)

Cloud Control
Backup Settings, [9](#)
Virtual Private Catalogs, [9](#)

cluster database
send backups and redo, [35, 37](#)

configuration parameters
for Recovery Appliance backup module, [3, 2](#)

configuring
protected database backup settings
using Enterprise Manager, [11](#)
using RMAN, [17](#)

configuring (*continued*)
protected database recovery settings
using Enterprise Manager, [14](#)
using RMAN, [23](#)

protected databases
high-level steps, [1](#)
overview, [1](#)

real-time redo transport
using Enterprise Manager, [8](#)
using RMAN, [17](#)

creating
clone databases from Recovery Appliance, [18](#)
Enterprise Manager administrator, [5](#)
standby databases from Recovery Appliance,
[17](#)

test backup
using Enterprise Manager, [29](#)
using RMAN, [28](#)

D

disable
delta backup pieces, [20](#)

E

emcli
configure_db_ha, [34–37](#)

encrypting
backups, [25](#)

end-to-end summary
backup reports, [16](#)

enrolling protected databases, [7](#)
about, [4](#)
Virtual Private Catalogs, [9](#)

Enterprise Manager
accessing protected database home page, [10](#)
multiple protected databases, [30, 34, 36](#)
RMAN Recovery Appliance Backup Module,
[31, 34, 36](#)

examples
recovering protected databases, [3](#)
restoring protected databases, [3](#)

I

- incremental-forever backup strategy, [12](#)
 - using with RMAN, [5](#)
- installing
 - Recovery Appliance backup module, [3](#)
- interfaces
 - protected database operations, [14](#)

O

- Oracle-suggested backup strategy
 - using Enterprise Manager, [2](#)

P

- PDBs, [11](#)
 - performing complete recovery, [10](#)
 - performing point-in-time recovery, [11](#)
 - recovering data files, [11](#)
 - recovering tablespaces, [12](#)
- pluggable databases
 - See PDBs
- protected database
 - multiple configuring backups, [30](#)
 - RMAN, [36](#)
 - send backups and redo, [34–37](#)
- protected databases
 - accessing Enterprise Manager home page, [10](#)
 - administrator, [7](#)
 - administrator tasks, [6](#)
 - backing up
 - using Enterprise Manager, [4](#)
 - using RMAN, [5](#)
 - backup polling, [9](#)
 - backup reports, [15–17](#)
 - backup settings, [5](#)
 - configuring
 - high-level steps, [1](#)
 - overview, [1](#)
 - configuring backup settings
 - using Enterprise Manager, [11](#)
 - using RMAN, [17](#)
 - configuring real-time redo transport
 - using Enterprise Manager, [8](#)
 - using RMAN, [17](#)
 - configuring recovery settings
 - using Enterprise Manager, [14](#)
 - using RMAN, [23](#)
 - creating Enterprise Manager administrator, [5](#)
 - encrypting, [25](#)
 - enrolling, [7](#)
 - about, [4](#)
 - using Enterprise Manager, [9](#)
 - incremental-forever backup strategy, [12](#)
 - interfaces, [14](#)

- protected databases (*continued*)
 - metadata on Recovery Appliance, [9](#)
 - modify scheduled job status, [18](#)
 - overview, [2](#)
 - performing user-directed recovery, [3](#)
 - recovering, [1](#)
 - all data files, [5](#)
 - control file, [8](#)
 - corrupt blocks, [13](#)
 - data file, [9](#)
 - in Oracle RAC environment, [12](#)
 - prerequisites, [3](#)
 - real-time redo, [6](#)
 - tablespaces, [9](#)
 - using PITR, [7](#)
 - with real-time redo transport, [14](#)
 - recovery settings overview, [6](#)
 - required privileges, [7](#)
 - restoring, [1](#)
 - examples, [3](#)
 - prerequisites, [3](#)
 - resume jobs, [18](#)
 - stop running jobs, [18](#)
 - suspend jobs, [18](#)
 - task flow, [15](#)
 - techniques for sending backups, [8](#)
 - test backup
 - using Enterprise Manager, [29](#)
 - using RMAN, [28](#)
 - test recovery
 - using RMAN, [29](#)
 - user directed recovery, [1](#)
 - users, [7](#)
 - using incremental-forever backup strategy, [5](#)
 - view job details, [18](#)
- protection policies, [8](#)

R

- real-time redo transport
 - about, [13](#)
 - configuring
 - using Enterprise Manager, [8](#)
 - using RMAN, [17](#)
 - recovering protected databases, [14](#)
- recovering
 - all data files in a protected database, [5](#)
 - corrupt blocks
 - using Enterprise Manager, [2](#)
 - data files in a PDB, [11](#)
 - PDBs
 - complete recovery, [10](#)
 - point-in-time recovery, [11](#)
 - protected databases
 - to specific time, [7](#)
 - real-time redo, [6](#)

- recovering (*continued*)
 - tablespaces
 - in a PDB, [12](#)
 - using user directed recovery, [1](#)
- recovering protected database tablespaces, [9](#)
- recovering protected databases, [1](#)
 - control file, [8](#)
 - corrupt blocks, [13](#)
 - data files, [9](#)
 - in Oracle RAC, [12](#)
 - prerequisites, [3](#)
- Recovery Appliance
 - benefits for protected databases, [5](#)
 - modified RMAN commands, [A-1](#)
 - overview, [1](#)
- Recovery Appliance backup module
 - about, [2, 1](#)
 - configuration parameters, [3, 2](#)
 - installing, [3](#)
- Recovery Appliance users, [7](#)
- recovery protection
 - disable delta backup pieces, [20](#)
 - disable redo transport, [20](#)
 - turn off for database, [21](#)
 - unprotect database, [19](#)
- recovery settings
 - protected databases overview, [6](#)
 - using Enterprise Manager, [14](#)
 - using RMAN, [23](#)
- redo transport
 - disable from database, [20](#)
- restoring
 - protected databases
 - examples, [3](#)
 - prerequisites, [3](#)
- restoring protected databases, [1](#)
- RMAN commands
 - modified in Recovery Appliance, [A-1](#)

- RMAN commands (*continued*)
- RMAN Recovery Appliance Backup Module
 - latest version, [31, 34, 36](#)

S

- SBT library
 - for transferring backups, [2, 1](#)
- sending to Recovery Appliance
 - protected database backups, [8](#)
- single-instance database
 - send backups and redo, [34, 35, 37](#)
- standby database
 - backing up, [8](#)
- standby databases
 - from Recovery Appliance, [17](#)

T

- tasks
 - for protected databases administrator, [15](#)
- test recovery
 - running
 - using RMAN, [29](#)
- transferring backups
 - using SBT library, [2, 1](#)

U

- unprotect
 - database, [19](#)
- unregister
 - database from recovery protection, [21](#)
- user directed recovery
 - about, [1](#)
- users
 - protected databases administrator, [7](#)
 - Recovery Appliance, [7](#)