

CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows

Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle Guide
r12



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CA Product References

This documentation set references the following CA products:

- Advantage™ Ingres®
- BrightStor® ARCserve® Backup for Laptops and Desktops
- BrightStor® CA-1® Tape Management
- BrightStor® CA-Dynam®/B Backup for VM
- BrightStor® CA-Dynam®/TLMS Tape Management
- BrightStor® CA-Vtape™ Virtual Tape System
- BrightStor® Enterprise Backup
- BrightStor® High Availability
- BrightStor® Storage Resource Manager
- BrightStor® VM:Tape®
- CA ARCserve® Backup Agent for Novell Open Enterprise Server for Linux
- CA ARCserve® Backup Agent for Open Files on NetWare
- CA ARCserve® Backup Agent for Open Files on Windows
- CA ARCserve® Backup Client Agent for FreeBSD
- CA ARCserve® Backup Client Agent for Linux
- CA ARCserve® Backup Client Agent for Mainframe Linux
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- CA ARCserve® Backup Client Agent for UNIX
- CA ARCserve® Backup Client Agent for Windows
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- CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows Agent for Sybase
- CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows Agent for VMware
- CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows Disaster Recovery Option
- CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows Disk to Disk to Tape Option
- CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows Enterprise Module
- CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows Enterprise Option for IBM 3494
- CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle
- CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows Enterprise Option for StorageTek ACSLS
- CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows Image Option
- CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows Microsoft Volume Shadow Copy Service
- CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows NDMP NAS Option
- CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows Serverless Backup Option
- CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows Storage Area Network (SAN) Option
- CA ARCserve® Backup for Windows Tape Library Option
- CA XOsoft™ Assured Recovery™
- CA XOsoft™
- Common Services™
- eTrust® Antivirus
- eTrust® Firewall
- Unicenter® Network and Systems Management
- Unicenter® Software Delivery
- Unicenter® VM:Operator®

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Contents

Chapter 1: Introducing the Option	9
Architectural Overview	10
Option Integration with SAP R/3 for Oracle	11
How SAPDBA Backs Up Data	11
How SAPDBA Restores Data	12
Option Integration with CA ARCserve Backup	13
How CA ARCserve Backup Backs Up Data	13
How CA ARCserve Backup Restores Data	14
Option Integration with the Oracle Recovery Manager	15
How Recovery Manager Backs Up Data	16
How Recovery Manager Restores Data	17
 Chapter 2: Installing the Option	 19
Installation Prerequisites	19
Hardware and Software Requirements	19
Option Installation	20
Installation Considerations	20
Configure Oracle Server	20
ARCHIVELOG Mode	21
Enable Automatic Archiving	23
Customize the Option to Support RMAN	24
SAPDBA Configuration	25
Configure Parameter File Settings	25
Configure the init<SID>.sap File	28
Create ACLs (Access Control Lists)	28
Log File Purging	29
Disable Log File Purging	29
Enable Log File Purging	31
Check the Status of the Option	32
 Chapter 3: Using the Option	 33
Online Redo Log Files	33
Multiple Databases	34
Configure a Backup Session for Multiple Databases	34
Database Backup	35
Back Up Online Databases with CA ARCserve Backup	36

Back Up Offline Databases with CA ARCserve Backup	38
Back Up in an Oracle Fail Safe Environment	39
Oracle Recovery Manager Backup	40
Database Restore with the Option	43
Restore a Database with CA ARCserve Backup	43
Restore in an Oracle Fail Safe Environment	48
Oracle Recovery Manager Restore	49
Restore to a Particular Point in Time	51
Archive Logs Restore	52
Database Recovery	52
Recover Complete Databases	53
Recover Complete Databases with Backed Up Control Files	54
Recover Tablespaces or Data Files	56
Recover From Offline Full Backups	57
Backup and Restore Limitations	57

Chapter 4: Using the Option with Oracle SAPDBA 59

SAPDBA	59
SAPDBA Functions	60
Database Backup Using SAPDBA	60
Back Up Online Databases with SAPDBA	61
Back Up Offline Databases with SAPDBA	63
Back Up Offline Redo Logs	64
Restore and Recover Using SAPDBA	65
The BACKINT Job Status	66

Appendix A: Best Practices 67

Recommended Backup Procedures	67
Effective Backup and Recovery Strategies	68
Test Environment	68
Log File Protection	68
Backups After Organizational Changes	69
Current Option Information	69

Appendix B: Troubleshooting 71

Debug Methods	71
Enable Debugging for the Option	72
Enable Debugging for the Backup Option Integration Module	73
Registry Settings for RMAN Support	74
Option Activity Log File	75

Job Status Information	75
Database Manager	76
BACKINT Job Status	77

Appendix C: Disaster Recovery **79**

Scenarios for Restoring to the Original Windows Server	79
Recover the ORCL Database	80
Recover the ORA Database	81
Scenarios for Restoring to an Alternate Server	82
Restore to a Server that Supports Exact Directory Structures	83
Restore to a Server with Different Directory Structures	84

Appendix D: Sample util_par_file and Parameter Definitions **87**

Sample File	87
Parameter Definitions	88
Remote Section	89
Volume Brbackup Section	89
Volume Brarchive Section	90
Internal Section	90

Index **91**

Chapter 1: Introducing the Option

Among the options CA ARCserve Backup offers is the CA ARCserve Backup Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle (the option). This option helps you manage Oracle databases in your SAP R/3 for Oracle environment by letting you remotely manage backups, schedule your backups, and back up to a wide array of media storage devices.

The option supports backup and restore operations launched from the CA ARCserve Backup user interface or from the following user interfaces:

- SAPDBA for Oracle
- Oracle Recovery Manager

Using the option, you can back up and restore the following Oracle database objects:

- Databases
- Tablespaces
- Archived log files
- Control files

The option handles all communications between CA ARCserve Backup, SAP R/3 for Oracle, and the Oracle server application while data is being backed up and restored. This includes preparing, retrieving, and processing the data sent back and forth across the network.

This section contains the following topics:

[Architectural Overview](#) (see page 10)

[Option Integration with SAP R/3 for Oracle](#) (see page 11)

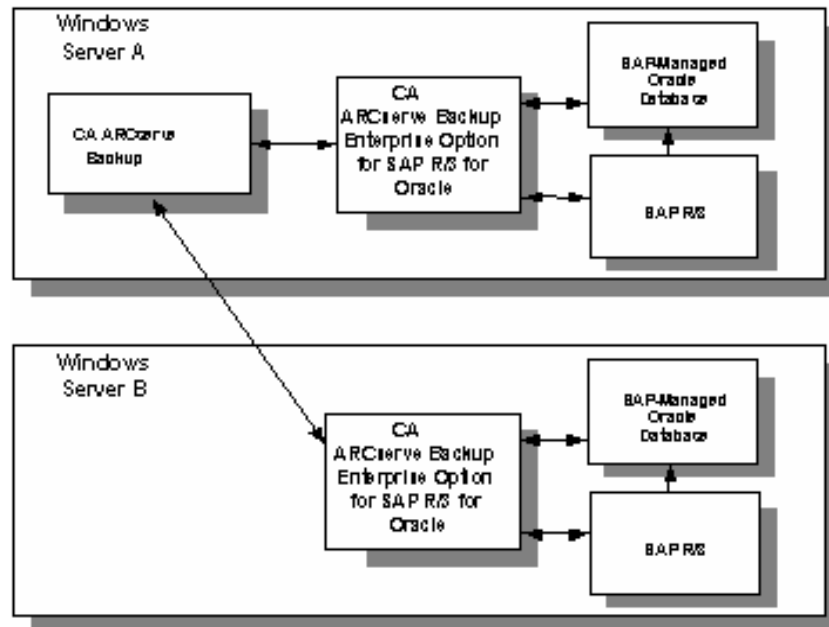
[Option Integration with CA ARCserve Backup](#) (see page 13)

[Option Integration with the Oracle Recovery Manager](#) (see page 15)

Architectural Overview

You can install CA ARCserve Backup on the same computer as the option and the Oracle database, or on a separate computer. If you install CA ARCserve Backup on the same computer, then communication with the option is local. If you install it on a separate computer, CA ARCserve Backup communicates with the option remotely over a LAN or WAN.

An Oracle *instance* is a logical database server environment. You can create an Oracle database within an Oracle instance on your database server. The option provides services that allow CA ARCserve Backup to back up and restore a SAP-managed Oracle database associated with the option. The networking capabilities of CA ARCserve Backup enable the option to be located on any Windows server on which an Oracle database is located. You must install one option on each database server that you want CA ARCserve Backup to manage. The following diagram illustrates the basic architecture of CA ARCserve Backup and the Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle:



Note: Staging is not supported when you back up the database using SAPDBA.

Option Integration with SAP R/3 for Oracle

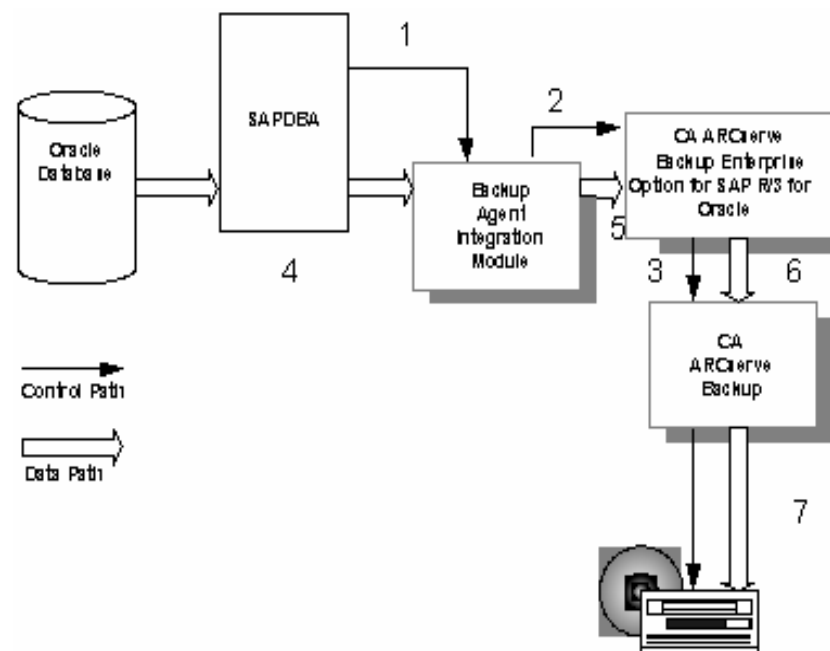
The Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle lets you to back up and restore SAP-managed Oracle databases by integrating with SAPDBA for Oracle, the database administration tool developed by SAP for managing Oracle databases. The option's backup option integration module implements this integration provided by Computer Associates. This module is installed when the option is installed.

The backup option integration module links CA ARCserve Backup to SAPDBA for Oracle. The SAPDBA module manages the activity within the Oracle database and the backup option integration module manages the backup, restore, and inquiry requests in conjunction with CA ARCserve Backup. The backup option integration module is referred to as both BACKINT and as BC-BRI in SAP documentation.

For the option to be able to use SAPDBA, the SAP R/3 for Oracle application must be running. When SAPDBA starts a backup or restore job, the backup option integration module is automatically invoked.

How SAPDBA Backs Up Data

The following diagram illustrates how the option performs backups using SAPDBA:

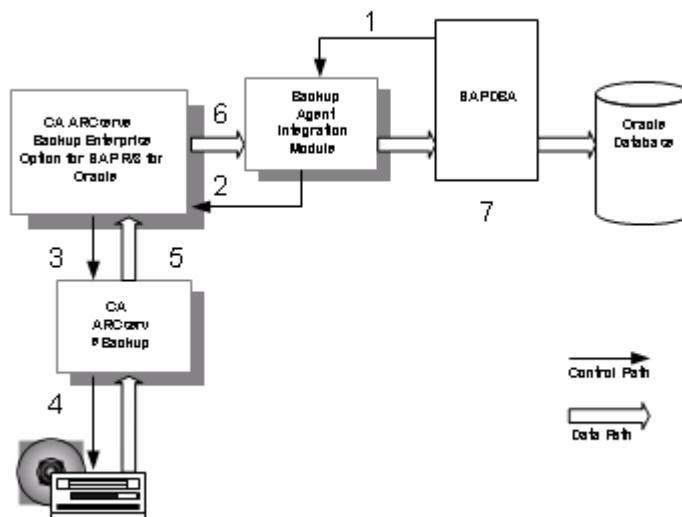


The following describes each step in the process, as shown in the diagram:

1. A user issues a backup command from the SAPDBA user interface.
SAPDBA directs the request to the backup option integration module.
2. The backup option integration module receives the backup request and passes it to the option.
3. The option passes the backup request to CA ARCserve Backup.
4. SAPDBA begins copying backup data from the database and passes it to the backup option integration module.
5. The backup option integration module passes the backup data to the option.
6. The option passes the backup data to CA ARCserve Backup.
7. CA ARCserve Backup saves the data to a storage medium.

How SAPDBA Restores Data

The following diagram illustrates how the option restores Oracle objects with SAPDBA:



The following describes each step in the process, as shown in the diagram:

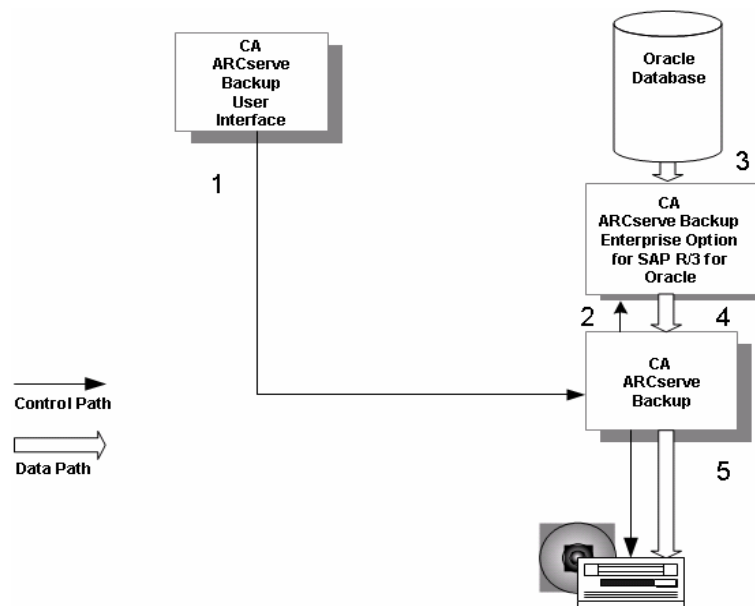
1. A user issues a restore command from the SAPDBA user interface.
SAPDBA directs the request to the backup option integration module.
2. The backup option integration module receives the restore request and passes it to the option.
3. The option passes the restore request to CA ARCserve Backup.
4. CA ARCserve Backup retrieves the data from a storage medium.
5. CA ARCserve Backup passes the restore data to the option.
6. The option passes the restore data to the backup option integration module.
7. SAPDBA restores the data to the database.

Option Integration with CA ARCserve Backup

You can use the option to perform backups and restores submitted from the CA ARCserve Backup user interface. The diagrams in the following sections outline the general interaction between the option and CA ARCserve Backup.

How CA ARCserve Backup Backs Up Data

The following diagram illustrates how the option performs backups using CA ARCserve Backup:

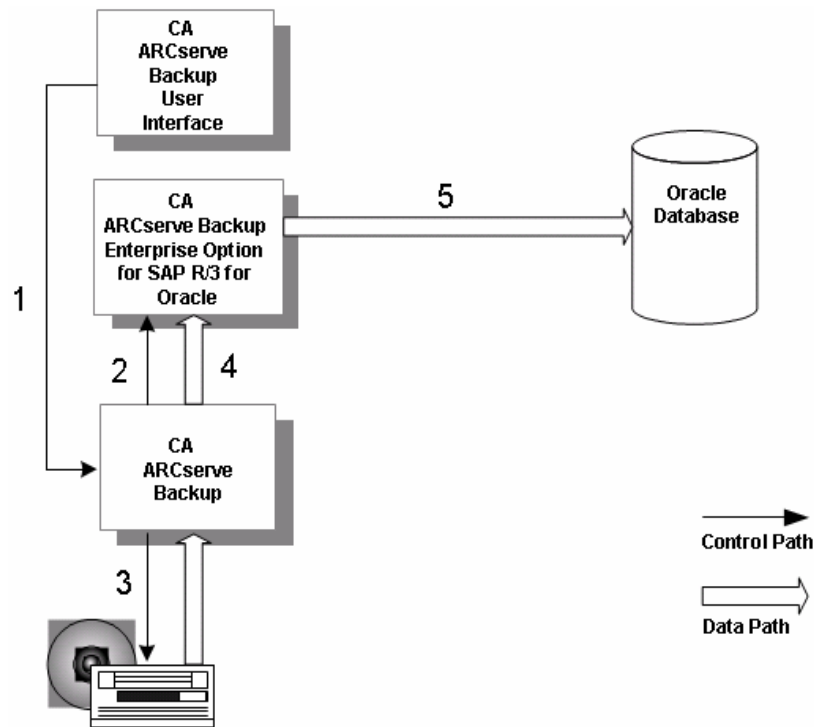


The following describes each step in the process, as shown in the diagram:

1. The user issues a backup command from the CA ARCserve Backup user interface.
2. CA ARCserve Backup receives the backup request and passes it to the option.
3. The option begins copying backup data from the database.
4. The option passes the backup data to CA ARCserve Backup.
5. CA ARCserve Backup saves the data to a storage medium.

How CA ARCserve Backup Restores Data

The following diagram illustrates how the option restores Oracle objects with CA ARCserve Backup.



Note: When you restore with CA ARCserve Backup, you can only restore data that was backed up with CA ARCserve Backup.

The following describes each step in the process illustrated the diagram:

1. The user issues a restore command from the CA ARCserve Backup user interface.
2. CA ARCserve Backup informs the option of the restore request.
3. CA ARCserve Backup begins retrieving the data from storage.
4. CA ARCserve Backup passes the data to the option.
5. The option restores the data to the database.

Option Integration with the Oracle Recovery Manager

During installation, you have the option of installing support for Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN), an Oracle utility for backing up, restoring, and recovering Oracle databases. With support for Recovery Manager, you can submit backup and restore jobs to CA ARCserve Backup by connecting to RMAN at the command line, or through the Oracle Backup Manager user interface. In addition, you can write and execute your own Recovery Manager scripts.

If you choose to install CA ARCserve Backup support for Recovery Manager, you must run the Oracle Backup Agent Configuration for Recovery Manager utility before you use Recovery Manager.

For information on how to run this utility, see the section Configure CA ARCserve Backup for Use with Recovery Manager in the "Installing the Option" chapter.

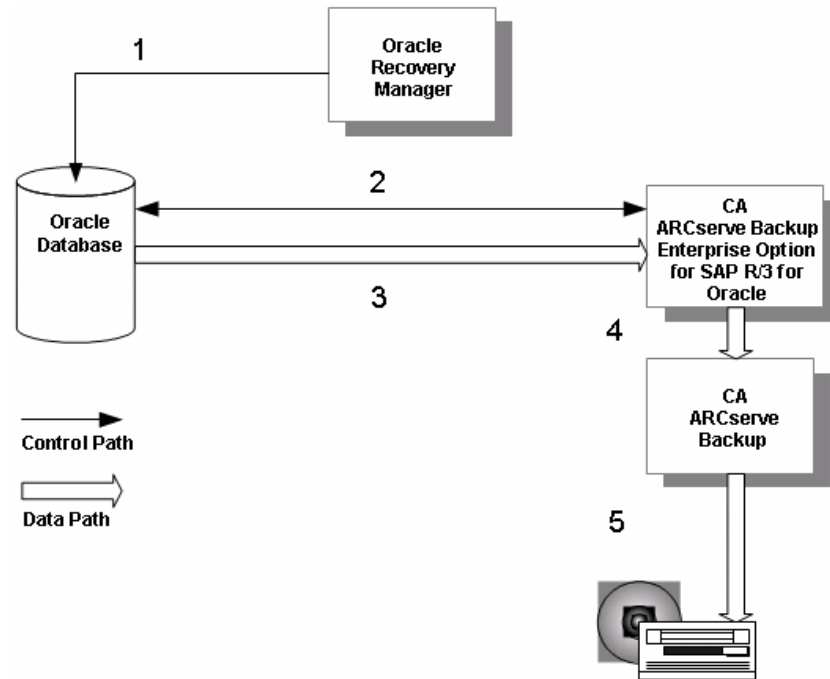
After you install the CA ARCserve Backup Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle, each time you initiate a backup or restore with Recovery Manager, the option transfers data between CA ARCserve Backup, the Oracle database, and the storage media.

If you back up data using the Recovery Manager interface, you can only restore that data using the Recovery Manager interface. Similarly, if you back up data using CA ARCserve Backup, you can only restore that data using CA ARCserve Backup.

For more information on Recovery Manager, see the *Oracle Backup and Recovery Guide*.

How Recovery Manager Backs Up Data

The following diagram illustrates how you can process backup jobs initiated from Oracle Recovery Manager:

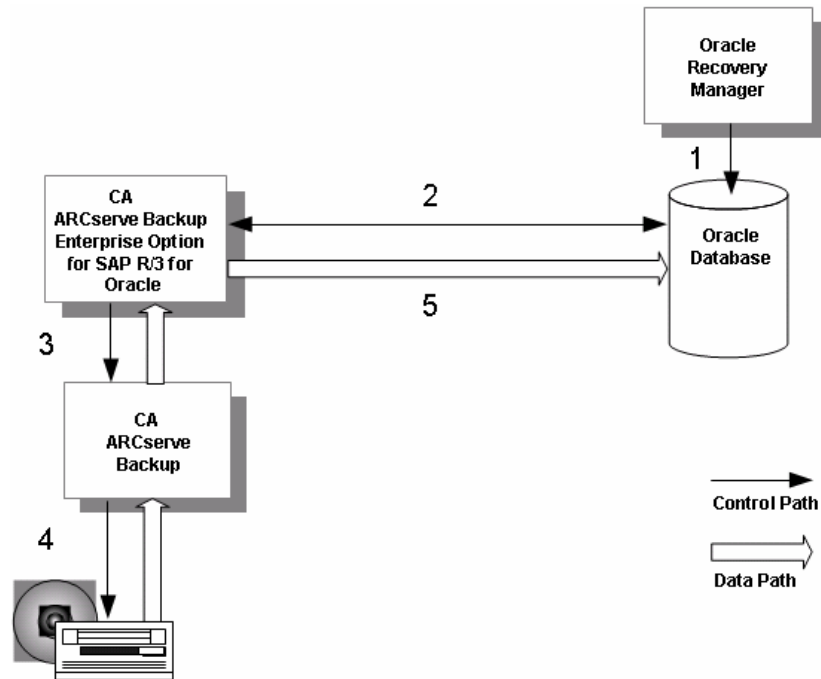


The following describes each step in the process, as shown in the diagram:

1. The user issues a backup request to the Oracle database from the Recovery Manager command line interface.
2. The database notifies the option of the backup request; the option requests transfer of backup data.
3. The database transfers the backup data to the option.
4. The option passes the backup data to CA ARCserve Backup.
5. CA ARCserve Backup saves the data to a storage medium.

How Recovery Manager Restores Data

The following diagram illustrates how you can process restore jobs initiated from Oracle Recovery Manager:



Note: When you restore with Recovery Manager, you can only restore with data that was backed up with Recovery Manager.

The following describes each step in the process, as shown in the diagram:

1. The user issues a restore request to the Oracle database from the Recovery Manager command line interface.
2. The database notifies the option of the restore request.
3. The option notifies CA ARCserve Backup of the restore request.
4. CA ARCserve Backup retrieves the data from a storage medium.
5. The option restores the Oracle database.

Chapter 2: Installing the Option

This chapter provides the information you need to install and configure the Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle. The information in this chapter assumes you are familiar with the characteristics and requirements of the specified Windows operating systems in general, and with administrator responsibilities on those operating systems in particular.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Installation Prerequisites](#) (see page 19)
- [Hardware and Software Requirements](#) (see page 19)
- [Option Installation](#) (see page 20)
- [Installation Considerations](#) (see page 20)
- [Configure Oracle Server](#) (see page 20)
- [Customize the Option to Support RMAN](#) (see page 24)
- [SAPDBA Configuration](#) (see page 25)
- [Log File Purging](#) (see page 29)
- [Check the Status of the Option](#) (see page 32)

Installation Prerequisites

Before installing the Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle, verify the following prerequisites:

1. Your system meets the software requirements needed to install the option.
For a list of these requirements, see the readme files.
2. You have the following applications installed and running on the computer on which you want to install the option:
 - Oracle
 - SAP SAPDBA
 - Oracle Recovery Manager
3. You have administrative privileges or the proper authority to install software on the computers where you will be installing the option.

Hardware and Software Requirements

You can find Hardware and software requirements for the Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle in the readme file for this release.

Option Installation

Install the Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle on each database server you want CA ARCserve Backup to manage.

For information about how to install the option, see the *Implementation Guide*.

Installation Considerations

Take the following considerations into account when you install the option:

1. When using the option, you must stop and start Oracle services after you install the option for the option to work with RMAN.
2. If you install the option on the same server as an existing installation of CA ARCserve Backup, and you subsequently uninstall CA ARCserve Backup, you must reinstall the option so that it can work with remote CA ARCserve Backup.
3. Before installing the option, restore and recover any backups made with an earlier release of the option since the current release is not backward compatible.

Configure Oracle Server

Before you back up objects from an online Oracle database, do the following:

1. Check whether Oracle Server is operating in ARCHIVELOG mode.

For instructions, see Check ARCHIVELOG Mode.

2. Start ARCHIVELOG mode if it is not running.

For instructions, see Start ARCHIVELOG Mode.

3. Enable the database for automatic archiving.

For instructions, see Automatic Archiving.

Note: For Oracle 10g database, after you start archivelog mode, Oracle enables automatic archiving for you. For all other databases, you must follow all the steps in the Automatic Archiving section to enable automatic archiving.

ARCHIVELOG Mode

For the option to function correctly, ensure that the Oracle server application is operating in ARCHIVELOG mode. A database operating in ARCHIVELOG mode provides the following advantages:

- You can perform backups when the database is online.
- The archive logs and the last full backup (offline or online) can completely recover the database without losing any data, because all changes made in the database are stored in the log files.

ARCHIVELOG mode has the disadvantage of requiring additional disk space to store the archived log files. However, the option offers you the choice to purge the logs after they have been backed up at least twice.

For more information on implementing log purging, see Log File Purging.

Check ARCHIVELOG mode

Use the following procedure to ensure that the ARCHIVELOG mode is enabled before starting the ARCHIVELOG mode.

To check if the ARCHIVELOG mode is enabled

1. Log in as an Oracle user with SYSDBA equivalent privileges.
2. Enter the following command at the SQLPLUS prompt:

```
ARCHIVE LOG LIST
```

This command displays the settings and status of the archive log files. The database log mode displays Archive Mode if the mode is enabled, else it is No Archive Mode. The Automatic Archival status is displayed in the second line. However, the database is not performing automatic archiving if the status is disabled. For agent backup, database log mode must be ARCHIVE MODE and Automatic Archival must be ENABLED.

Start ARCHIVELOG Mode

You must start the ARCHIVE MODE for backup of database after installing the agent.

To start ARCHIVELOG mode

1. Shut down Oracle Server.
2. Execute the following statements in Oracle 9i:

- At the SQLPLUS prompt in Oracle 9i:

```
CONNECT SYSTEM/SYSTEM_PASSWORD AS SYSDBA
STARTUP MOUNT EXCLUSIVE
ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG;
ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
ARCHIVE LOG START;
```

If you are not using a flash recovery area with your Oracle 10g server, then you must include the following entries in either the PFILE or the SPFILE :

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1='C:\Oracle\oradata\ORCL\archive'
```

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT='ARC%S_%R.%T'
```

Note: With Oracle 10g the LOG_ARCHIVE_START and LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST entries are considered obsolete and should not be made, in either the PFILE or the SPFILE.

For more information about why to start the Archive Log Mode, see Knowledge Base on <http://supportconnect.ca.com>.

Enable Automatic Archiving

Before you back up a tablespace from an online database, you must ensure that the database is enabled for automatic archiving. To do this, follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Oracle database server as an Oracle user with SYSDBA equivalent privileges.
2. Add the following lines in the INIT(SID).ORA file in your Oracle home directory:

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_START=TRUE
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST=%RDBMS71_ARCHIVE%
LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT="ARC%S.%T"
```

Where:

- LOG_ARCHIVE_START enables automatic archiving
- LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST specifies the path to the archived redo log files
- LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT specifies the file name format for the archived redo log files. In this definition:
 - %S specifies the log sequence number
 - %T specifies the thread number.

For example, ARC%S.%T is acceptable.

For more information about setting the automatic archiving, see your *Oracle Server Administrator's Guide*.

Customize the Option to Support RMAN

Although the option has all the default values it needs to support RMAN, you can customize the way the agent works with RMAN by using the Backup Agent Configuration for Recovery Manager utility and changing any of the values. The path to this utility for :

For 32 bit:

Program Files\CA\ARCserve Backup Enterprise Option for SAP R3 for Oracle

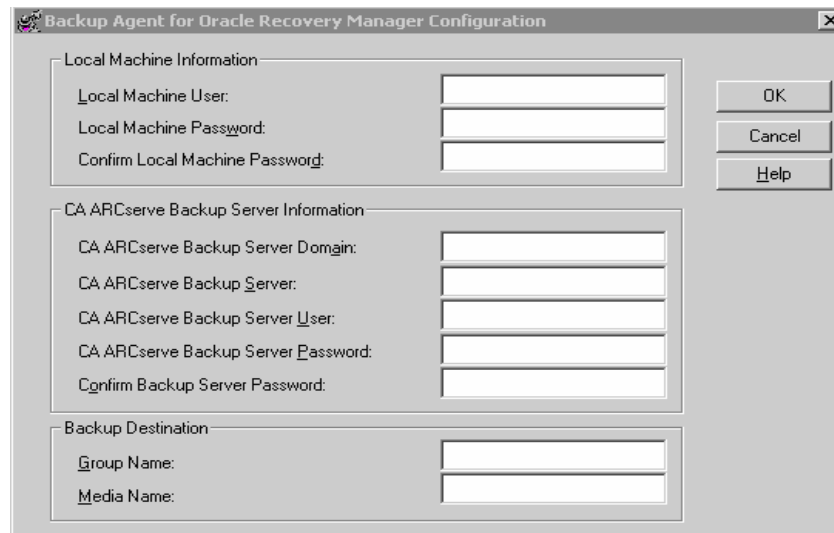
For 64 bit:

Program Files(x86)\CA\ARCserve Backup Enterprise Option for SAP R3 for Oracle

To run the Configuration for Recovery Manager utility

1. Start the Configuration for Recovery Manager utility.

The Backup Agent for Oracle Recovery Manager Configuration dialog opens, as shown in the following example:



The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Backup Agent for Oracle Recovery Manager Configuration". It contains three main sections with input fields:

- Local Machine Information:**
 - Local Machine User: [text box]
 - Local Machine Password: [text box]
 - Confirm Local Machine Password: [text box]
- CA ARCserve Backup Server Information:**
 - CA ARCserve Backup Server Domain: [text box]
 - CA ARCserve Backup Server: [text box]
 - CA ARCserve Backup Server User: [text box]
 - CA ARCserve Backup Server Password: [text box]
 - Confirm Backup Server Password: [text box]
- Backup Destination:**
 - Group Name: [text box]
 - Media Name: [text box]

On the right side of the dialog, there are three buttons: "OK", "Cancel", and "Help".

2. Under Local Machine Information, enter the local machine user name and the password for the local machine user. Reenter the password for the local machine user in the Confirm Local Machine Password field to confirm the password.
3. Under CA ARCserve Backup Server Information, you can enter the:
 - CA ARCserve Backup server domain name
 - CA ARCserve Backup server name (this is the name of the machine on which CA ARCserve Backup is installed)
 - CA ARCserve Backup Server user name (this is the long name of the CA ARCserve Backup server user who has CA ARCserve Backup privileges)
 - Password for the CA ARCserve Backup server user
 - Password for the CA ARCserve Backup server user again in the Confirm Backup Server Password field
4. Under Backup Destination enter, you can enter the:
 - Tape group name for the backup destination
 - Media name for backups and restores

Note: You can enter an asterisk (*) for the tape group name and tape name if you want to use the default. The default is the current, active tape group and tape name.
5. Click OK.

SAPDBA Configuration

Before you can execute backup and restore operations using the option and SAPDBA, you must complete several configuration tasks. SAPDBA must be installed on the same computer as the option.

Configure Parameter File Settings

The util_par_file parameter file contains parameters for controlling the backup agent configuration module (also known as BACKINT) and CA ARCserve Backup.

For a file sample, and definitions of file parameters, see the "Sample util_par_file and Parameter Definitions" appendix.

The parameter file name must be known to SAPDBA utilities for the proper operation of SAPDBA when it is working with CA ARCserve Backup; the file is located under the \$ORACLE_HOME\database directory.

To modify the settings in the parameter file

1. Start the Oracle Configuration Utility from CA, CA ARCserve Backup Agents, Oracle Agent BACKINT Configuration.

The Backup Agent for R/3 Oracle Configuration window appears.

2. On the Security Information tab, modify the local or remote Backup Server Windows security information.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle Configuration" with three tabs: "Security Information", "Volume Backup", and "Volume Archive". The "Security Information" tab is active. It contains the following sections:

- Backup Server Type:** Two radio buttons, "Local Server" (unselected) and "Remote/Cluster Server" (selected).
- Backup Server:** Four text input fields: "Name:" (testwin01), "User:" (administrator), "Password:" (masked with asterisks), and "Confirm Password:" (masked with asterisks).
- Local Server:** Four text input fields: "Name:" (testwin02), "User:" (administrator), "Password:" (masked with asterisks), and "Confirm Password:" (masked with asterisks).
- Backup Option:** A checkbox labeled "Multi-Streaming" which is currently unchecked.
- Cluster Support:** A text box containing the following instructions:
If your SAP database is running on a Cluster server, please use virtual server name as your Local Server Name.
If your Backup Server is running on a Cluster server, please use virtual server name as your Backup Server Name.

At the bottom right of the dialog box are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

3. Click on the Volume Backup tab.

The Volume Backup tab appears as shown in the illustration:

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle Configuration" with three tabs: "Security Information", "Volume Backup", and "Volume Archive". The "Volume Backup" tab is active. It contains the following fields and controls:

- Use Media Pool:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked.
- Media Pool Name:** A text input field.
- Tape Name Prefix:** A text input field with a dropdown menu showing "_YYMMDD".
- Input Group Name/Tape Name for backup:**
 - Group Name:** A text input field with an asterisk (*) on the left.
 - Tape Name:** A text input field with an asterisk (*) on the left.
- First Backup Option:** Two radio buttons: "Append" (selected) and "Overwrite".
- Automatic Tape Management:**
 - A list box (currently empty) for tape management.
 - Buttons: "Add", "Delete", and "Scratch".
 - Expire period:** A text input field with "0" and a label "Day(s)".

At the bottom right are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

4. On the Volume Backup tab, modify media management information for BRBACKUP.

If you want to use media pool support, first create a media pool on your CA ARCserve Backup server, and then check the Use Media Pool check box and enter the media pool information.

5. Click on the Volume Archive tab.

The Volume Archive tab appears.

6. On the Volume Archive tab, modify media management information for BRARCHIVE.

To use media pool support, create a media pool on CA ARCserve Backup server, check the Use Media Pool check box, and enter the media pool information.

Configure the init<SID>.sap File

The init<SID>.sap configuration file for SAPDBA is part of the SAP environment. It contains all backup and archive parameters. To configure this file for use with CA ARCserve Backup, set these parameters as follows:

1. Open the file with Notepad or a similar text editor.
2. Edit the file as required:
 - For an offline backup, set backup_dev_type = util_file
 - For an online backup, set backup_dev_type = util_file_online
 - Set util_par_file= *parameter_file_name*
3. Save the file.

With these changes, SAPDBA now calls the BACKINT interface instead of CPIO and assumes that BACKINT is located in the directory:

```
c:\usr\sap\SID\SYS\exe\run
```

You can also change the settings for the above parameters on the SAPDBA Backup menu.

Create ACLs (Access Control Lists)

Access Control Lists allow you to identify the specific remote CA ARCserve Backup servers permitted to back up the Oracle database. If the CA ARCserve Backup Client Agent for Windows is installed, ACLs can be created and edited from the Agent Admin interface.

See the CA ARCserve Backup Client Agent for Windows online help for more information.

If the CA ARCserve Backup Client Agent for Windows is not installed, ACLs can be created manually by adding new registry values.

To create an ACL manually

1. On the Windows Start menu, click Run.
The Run dialog appears.
2. In the Open field, enter:
regedit
The Registry Editor window appears.

3. In the tree view pane, expand the following folders to view this registry path:
`Software\ComputerAssociates\CA ARCserve Backup\UniversalClientAgent\ACL`
4. Double-click the appropriate registry entry and make the following entries in the Edit String dialog:
 - **ServerList** (REG_MULTI_SZ): CA ARCserve Backup server names.
Enter one server name per line.
 - **type** (REG_DWORD): Enter **one** of the following values:
 - 0**: (default) All CA ARCserve Backup servers are permitted to back up the database.
 - 1**: only CA ARCserve Backup servers on the list are permitted to back up the database.
 - 2**: only CA ARCserve Backup servers NOT on the list are permitted to back up the database.
5. Click OK on the Edit String dialog after you complete each entry.
6. Close the Registry Editor.

Log File Purging

The option supports the purging of the archived redo log files. Log file purging is enabled by default.

Note: You can purge archived redo log files only after they have been backed up at least twice.

Disable Log File Purging

Important! Be very careful when making changes to the Windows Registry. Improper entries can affect the functionality of the product and the operation of your computer.

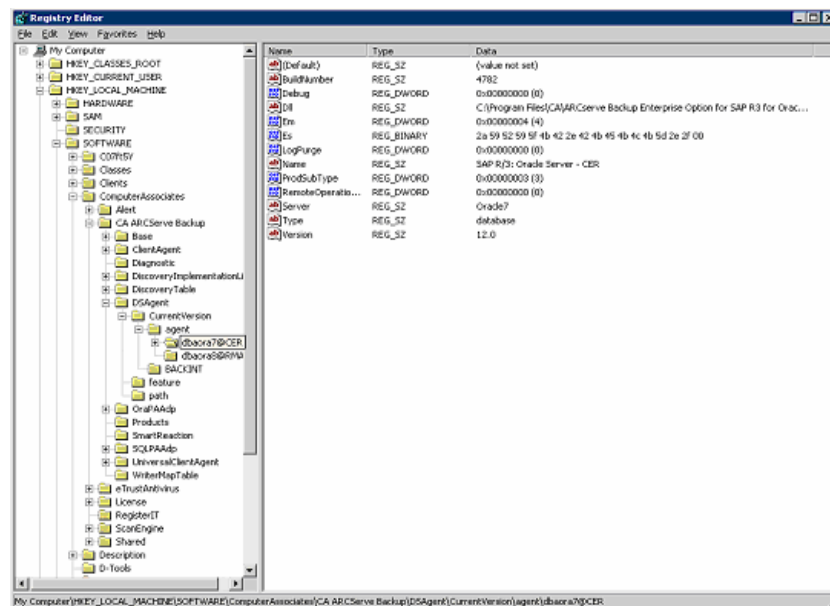
To disable log file purging

1. On the Windows Start menu, click Run.
The Run dialog appears.
2. In the Open field, enter:
`regedit`
The Registry Editor window appears.

3. In the tree view pane, expand the following folders to view this registry path:

SOFTWARE\ComputerAssociates\CA ARCserve Backup\
 DSAgent\CurrentVersion\agent\dbaora7@SID

In this case, *SID* is the instance name. The resulting display should be similar to the following illustration:



4. Double-click the LogPurge entry in the Name list.
 The Edit String dialog appears.
5. In the Open field, change to LogPurge value from 1 (log purging enabled) to 0 (log purging disabled), and then click OK.
6. Close the Registry Editor.

Enable Log File Purging

Important! Be very careful when making changes to the Windows Registry. Improper entries can affect the functionality of the product and the operation of your computer.

To enable log file purging

1. On the Windows Start menu, click Run.

The Run dialog appears.

2. In the Open field, enter:

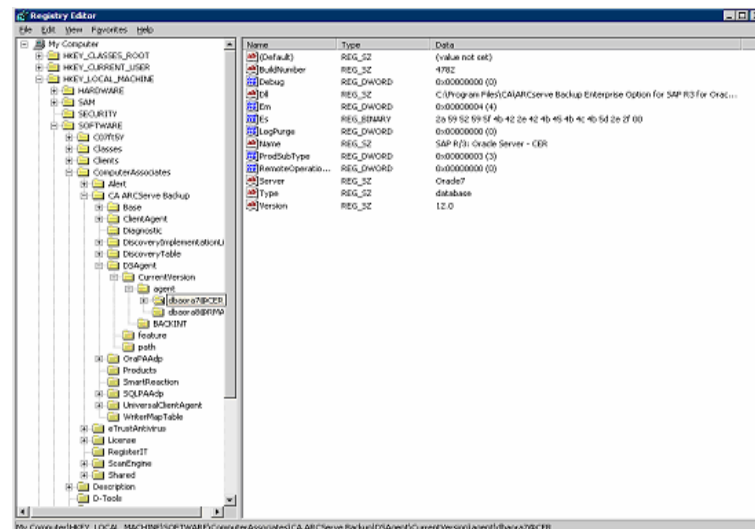
regedit

The Registry Editor window appears.

3. In the tree view pane, expand the following folders to view this registry path:

SOFTWARE\ComputerAssociates\CA ARCserve Backup\
DSAgent\CurrentVersion\agent\dbaora7@SID

In this case, *SID* is the instance name. The resulting display should be similar to the following illustration:



4. Double-click the LogPurge entry in the Name list.

The Edit String dialog appears.

5. In the Open field, change to LogPurge value from 0 (log purging disabled) to 1 (log purging enabled).
6. Click OK.
7. Close the Registry Editor.

Check the Status of the Option

To check the status of the option

1. Open the Windows Control Panel.
2. Click one of the following options, depending on the Windows operating system you are using:
 - Administrative Tools, Services (Windows 2000, XP, 2003)
 - Services (Windows NT 4.0)
3. On the Services dialog, locate the CA ARCserve Backup Agent RPC Server. The Services dialog displays the current status of the service.
4. To start or stop the service, select the CA ARCserve Backup Agent RPC Server and choose Start or Stop from the pop-up menu.

Chapter 3: Using the Option

The Oracle server application is organized into databases. Each Oracle database contains the following types of objects:

- **Tablespaces**—These objects contain data and may consist of multiple data files.
- **Online redo log files**—These objects contain records of transactions applied to the tablespaces.
- **Control files**—These objects describe the structure of the database, including the tablespaces. There can be more than one control file for the database.

The CA ARCserve Backup Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle lets you back up a complete database or individual objects within the database.

This section contains the following topics:

[Online Redo Log Files](#) (see page 33)

[Multiple Databases](#) (see page 34)

[Database Backup](#) (see page 35)

[Database Restore with the Option](#) (see page 43)

[Database Recovery](#) (see page 52)

[Backup and Restore Limitations](#) (see page 57)

Online Redo Log Files

Oracle Server uses online redo log files to record all entries to the Oracle tablespaces. However, the Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle requires archived online redo log files to function properly. For Oracle to create archived redo log files, you must set Oracle to operate in ARCHIVELOG mode. Also, for the agent to back up and restore properly, you must set Oracle to automatically archive online redo log files.

Note: For information about setting Oracle so that it operates in ARCHIVELOG mode and automatically archives online redo log files, see Enable Automatic Archiving in the “Installing the Option” chapter.

Multiple Databases

If your Oracle configuration has more than one database you can:

- View and log in to the databases
- Back up multiple databases simultaneously
- Quickly find the database objects that you want to back up

Configure a Backup Session for Multiple Databases

To configure a backup session so you can log in to and view the databases you specified during installation on an Oracle configuration containing multiple databases

1. Ensure that all the CA ARCserve Backup and agent-related services are running.
2. Open the Backup Manager window.
3. In the Backup Manager window, expand the server on which the Oracle server is installed. All the databases you configured on the Oracle server appear.
4. Right-click the database you want to log in. A pop-up menu opens.
5. Select Security.
6. Enter the user name and password you specified during configuration. Depending on which version of Oracle you are using, this user name should be SYSTEM, or have SYSDBA equivalent privileges.
7. Click OK. Expand the selected database to view objects and to select the objects to back up.

Database Backup

Using the option you can back up complete Oracle databases and individual Oracle database objects, such as tablespaces, archived redo log files, and control files (each tablespace in a database is backed up as a separate session), parameter files and the recovery area.

You should back up all of the objects in a database immediately after you create the database and maintain a regular backup schedule to ensure smooth recovery in case of database or media failure. CA ARCserve Backup allows you to set and maintain a schedule of automatic backups.

For each online tablespace marked for backup, the option instructs Oracle to begin backup mode operation for the tablespace. The option retrieves the tablespace and passes it directly to CA ARCserve Backup, which sends it to a backup media drive. When the backup is complete, the option instructs Oracle to end the backup mode operation.

Note: Remote SAP agent backup does not support multi-stream option.

Back Up Online Databases with CA ARCserve Backup

If you back up an Oracle database using the CA ARCserve Backup interface, you must restore it using the CA ARCserve Backup interface. Similarly, if you back up an Oracle database using Recovery Manager, you must restore it using Recovery Manager.

To back up an Oracle database

1. Ensure that the Oracle server application is running.
2. Start CA ARCserve Backup and the option.
3. In the Source tab on the Backup Manager, select the databases that you want to back up. You can select any number of databases in any combination, or all of them together.

Important! Make sure all of the tablespaces on the database are online before backing up the Oracle database.

When you back up multiple databases, you are prompted to enter the user name and password for each database. All options that apply to backing up a single online database can be applied to backing up multiple online databases.

Databases are backed up sequentially on the media.

CA ARCserve Backup saves each tablespace (or database object) as a session. Therefore, the total number of sessions equals the total number of tablespaces, plus two additional sessions: one for archive logs for each Oracle database, and the other for the control file.

Note: If you select ~ARCHIVE LOG, the option backs up all of the archived log files under the archive log directory. If you select the control file, you must select only the control file or select the control file and **all** other tablespaces; otherwise the backup job will fail.

4. Click the Destination tab to select a backup destination.
5. Click the Schedule tab. Choose Custom Schedule or Use Rotation Scheme, and select the scheduling options you want to apply to the job.
6. Click Start to submit the job.

The Security and Agent Information dialog appears as shown in the following example:



You must provide security information. In this dialog, the column and button labeled "Agent" refer to the Client Agent, not the Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle. You can enter client agent information at this time.

See the *CA ARCserve Backup Client Agents Guide* for more information about Client Agents.

7. To enter or change the user name and password for the Oracle server application, select the Oracle object and click Security.
8. Click OK.

The Submit Job dialog opens.

9. Click OK.

The job is submitted to the queue and can be monitored from the Job Queue Manager.

For more information about customizing your backup, see the *Administration Guide*.

Back Up Offline Databases with CA ARCserve Backup

You can back up an offline Oracle database. In this case, CA ARCserve Backup treats the Oracle database files the same way as it treats any other system files.

To back up an offline Oracle database

1. Start CA ARCserve Backup and open the Backup Manager.
2. Expand the directories.
3. Select all of the individual data files that make up the Oracle database or select the directories that contain the targeted files.

Note: Oracle database files can be located anywhere (on any hard disk or in any directory). If you are performing a full offline backup of all your Oracle databases, make sure you select all the Oracle database files located on different drives.

4. Click the Destination tab to select a backup destination.
5. Click the Schedule tab, and select the scheduling options you want to apply to the job.
6. Click Start to submit the job.

The Security and Agent Information dialog appears as shown in the following example:



You must provide security information. In this dialog, the column and button labeled "Agent" refer to the Client Agent, not the CA ARCserve Backup Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle. You can enter client agent information at this time.

See the *Client Agents Guide* for more information about Client Agents.

7. To enter or change the user name and password for the Oracle server application, select the Oracle object and click Security.

8. Click OK.

The Submit Job dialog opens.

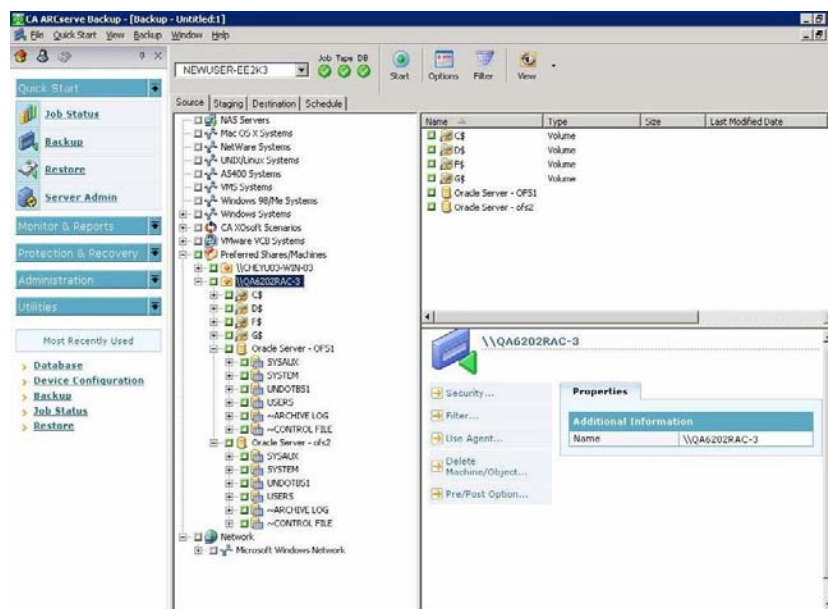
9. Click OK.

The job is submitted to the queue and can be monitored from the Job Queue Manager.

Back Up in an Oracle Fail Safe Environment

To back up data in an Oracle Fail Safe environment with CA ARCserve Backup

1. Make sure that Oracle Fail Safe group is running in your Microsoft Cluster environment.
2. Start CA ARCserve Backup and start the Backup Manager.
3. On the Source tab, browse the Microsoft Network or the preferred shares to locate the Oracle Fail Safe groups.
4. Select the appropriate Oracle server from its Oracle Fail Safe group as shown in the illustration:



5. Double-click the Oracle server to display and select tablespaces for this instance.
6. Click the Destination tab and select a backup destination.
7. Click the Schedule tab and select the scheduling options you want to assign to this backup job.
8. Click Start.
9. Enter the user name and password of the Oracle Fail Safe group. To enter or change security information for the Oracle Fail Safe group, select the Oracle Fail Safe group and click Security.
10. Click OK to submit the job.

Note: Although you can browse all Oracle databases from any Oracle Fail Safe group, you can only achieve a successful backup by selecting the Oracle databases from its corresponding Oracle Fail Safe group. If the node on which the Oracle Fail Safe group is currently running enters failover mode during a backup job, the back up job is incomplete and must be resubmitted.

Oracle Recovery Manager Backup

Before performing any backup or restore operations with RMAN, run the Oracle Backup Agent RMAN Configuration utility.

Before a Recovery Manager backup job is started, you must have CA ARCserve Backup running. If the CA ARCserve Backup server is on a remote computer, the CA ARCserve Backup Agent RPC Server also must be running on the agent computer. To check the status of the CA ARCserve Backup Agent RPC Server service, open the Windows Services utility. For example, on a Windows 2000 computer, follow these steps:

1. Click the Windows Start button.
2. Choose Settings.
3. Click Control Panel.
4. Double-click Administrative Tools.
5. Double-click Services.

The media that will contain the backup file must be ready in the media drive connected to the CA ARCserve Backup server. If not, CA ARCserve Backup displays a message asking you to mount the correct media.

Note: If you back up the Oracle database using the CA ARCserve Backup interface, you must restore it using the CA ARCserve Backup interface. Similarly, if you back up the Oracle database using RMAN, you must restore it using RMAN.

Connect to Recovery Manager and Back Up

To connect to Recovery Manager at the command line and back up database objects

1. Log in on the computer on which the option is running. Use a user ID with administrator privileges.
2. From the Windows Start button menu, start a command prompt session.

3. Enter the following command:

```
rman nocatalog
```

The Recovery Manager starts in the command prompt window, and the command line prompt becomes RMAN>.

Enter the following commands to back up the database instance named test.

Note: In the following command, the @*instance_name* parameter is required only if you have multiple database instances.

```
connect target system/manager@test
RMAN> run {
```

The program provides numbered prompts for each of the following entries:

```
2> allocate channel dev1 type 'sbt_tape';
3> backup database format 'as_%s_%t';
4> release channel dev1;
5> }
```

The backup begins. The progress of the backup is displayed in the command prompt session. When the backup is complete, you can continue to work with RMAN, or you can exit the command prompt session.

The following is a sample session for connecting to Recovery Manager:

```
Microsoft Windows 2000 [Version 5.00.2195]
(C) Copyright 1985-2000 Microsoft Corp.

C:\>rman nocatalog

Recovery Manager: Release 9.0.1.1.1 - Production

(c) Copyright 2001 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.

RMAN> connect target system/manager

connected to target database: TEST (DBID=1742829507)
using target database controlfile instead of recovery catalog

RMAN> run {
2> allocate channel dev1 type 'sbt_tape' ;
3> backup database format 'as_%s_%t' ;
4> release channel dev1 ;
5> }

allocated channel: dev1
channel dev1: sid=12 devtype=SBT_TAPE
channel dev1: MMS Version 0.0.0.0

Starting backup at 02-NOV-01
channel dev1: starting full datafile backupset
channel dev1: specifying datafile(s) in backupset
including current controlfile in backupset
input datafile fno=00001 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\SYSTEM01.DBF
input datafile fno=00002 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\UNDOTBS01.DBF
input datafile fno=00005 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\EXAMPLE01.DBF
input datafile fno=00006 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\INDXS01.DBF
input datafile fno=00008 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\USERS01.DBF
input datafile fno=00003 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\CWMLITE01.DBF
input datafile fno=00004 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\DRSYS01.DBF
input datafile fno=00007 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\TOOLS01.DBF
channel dev1: starting piece 1 at 02-NOV-01
channel dev1: finished piece 1 at 02-NOV-01
piece handle=as_1_444743078 comment=API Version 1.1,MMS Version 0.0.0.0
channel dev1: backup set complete, elapsed time: 00:05:48
Finished backup at 02-NOV-01

released channel: dev1
```

After a backup job is done, you can check the job status in the CA ARCserve Backup activity log, or by viewing the Database Manager.

Database Restore with the Option

This section explains how to restore database objects such as tablespaces, archive log files, and control files. You can recover an individual tablespace or data file (a tablespace is composed of one or more data files).

Note: If the Oracle database is online, you can restore an individual tablespace or data file if the tablespace is offline. If the database is offline, you must recover the entire database in order to recover a tablespace or data file.

The option lets you restore the control files when you restore the database. However, CA ARCserve Backup backs up the control file only if you select it as a backup source on the Source tab of the Backup Manager. To back up the control file, either select all tablespaces (database objects) **and** the control file or select **only** the control file.

Note: If the current control files and the online redo log files are not damaged, it may not be necessary to overwrite the control files. Keeping the current control files makes the recovery a simpler task.

See the Oracle Server Administrator's Guide for more information about restoring a control file.

Note: The backup sessions you select to restore must have been successfully completed backup jobs. You should not attempt to restore a cancelled or failed backup job.

Restore a Database with CA ARCserve Backup

To restore a database, tablespaces, data files, or control files

1. Shut down the Oracle server application. If you prefer not to shut down the Oracle server application, and you are restoring only a tablespace or data file, take the tablespace offline.
2. Open the CA ARCserve Backup Restore Manager.
3. In the Restore Manager Restore by Tree view, expand the Oracle server application and select the database or the objects you want to restore.

Note: You do not need to select a destination—the Oracle database objects are automatically restored to their original locations.

4. Click the Schedule tab and select the scheduling options you want to apply to this job.
5. Click Start to submit the job.

Restore Suggestions

The following are some suggestions for completing a successful restore:

- To restore the control file, select the ~CONTROLFILE icon. The restore process saves the control file as CONTROL.SIDNAME in the option home directory. You can then use the MS-DOS copy command to copy the restored control file to the appropriate directory.

Important! You must overwrite all default database control files with the restored one. Use this format: copy CONTROL.ORCL path\ctl10RCL.ORA

For example:

```
copy CONTROL.ORCL <path>\ctl10RCL.ORA
```

For more information on restoring a control file, see the Oracle Server Administrator's Guide.

- To restore either the system tablespace or a tablespace containing rollback segments, you must shut down the database and perform a full database restore.
- To restore an older session of a tablespace, click Version History and select the session you want to restore. After you have selected, click OK and finish the rest of the restore procedure.
- If your current control files and the archived redo log files are not damaged, you may not want to recover the backed up control files and overwrite the current control files. Keeping the current control files allows you to restore your database to the latest usable version before a crash has occurred.

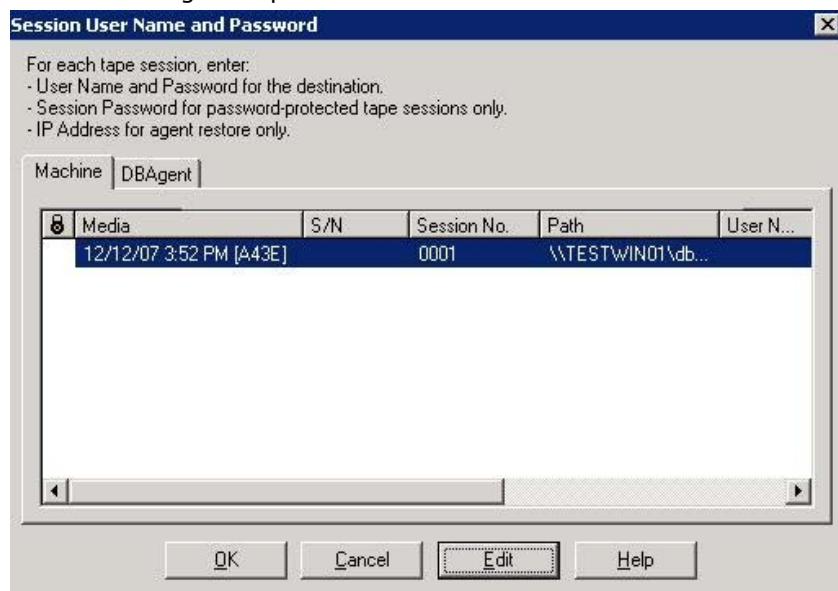
Restore to an Alternate Server

To restore to a server other than the server from which the backup was created

1. Select the server and the file directory you want to restore.

Note: This server must be running one of the Windows operating systems required by the option. For a list of operating systems, see the Readme file for this release

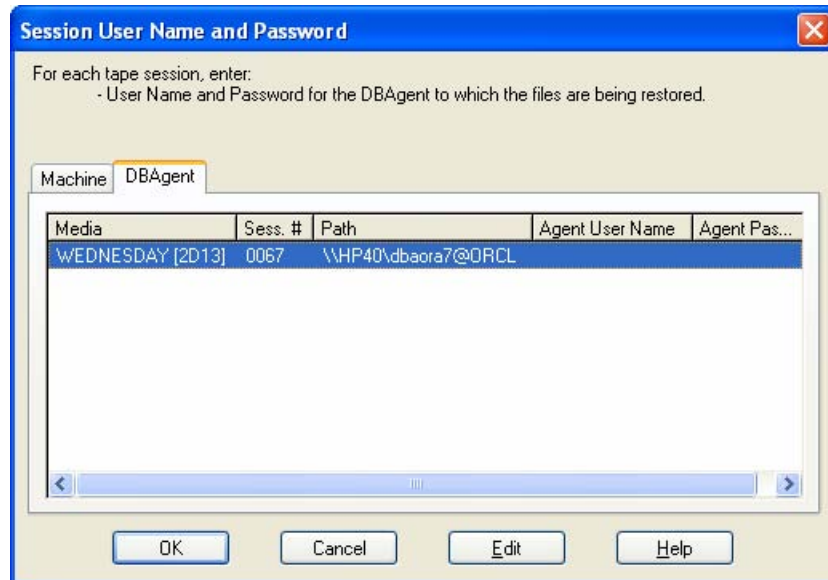
2. Click the Schedule tab and select the scheduling options you want to apply to this job.
3. Click Start. The Session User Name and Password dialog appears as shown in the following example:



4. To enter or change the user name and password (and the session password) for the computer on which the source Oracle application server is running, select the session and click Edit.

5. Click the DBAgent tab.

The DBAgent tab appears as shown in the following example:



6. Enter the user name and password:
 - For Oracle 9i and 10g, enter the user name SYSTEM.
7. For any version, the user name can also be any account with SYSDBA equivalent privileges.
8. Click OK.

The job is submitted to the queue and can be monitored from the Job Queue Manager.

When the job is completed, the database objects are restored to the selected server. It may be necessary to manually move the Oracle files into the proper locations after the restore is complete.

If the Oracle database has multiple archived log directories and archived log files that have been restored, to synchronize them, you must copy the restored files to the archived log directories.

See the following sections for information about recovering the Oracle database. For more information about submitting a restore job, see the *Administration Guide*.

Restore the System Tablespace

To restore the system tablespace

1. Shut down the database.
2. Open the Restore Manager.
3. On the Source tab, select the Restore by Tree view and select the tablespace you want to restore.
Note: The Oracle database objects are automatically restored to their original locations. You do not need to select a destination.
4. Click the Schedule tab and select the scheduling options you want to apply to this job.
5. Click Start.

The Session User Name and Password dialog opens.

6. To enter or change the user name and password (and the session password) for the machine on which the Oracle server is running, select the session and click Edit.
7. Enter the user name and password:
 - For Oracle 9i and 10g, enter the user name SYSTEM.
 - For any version, the user name can also be any account with SYSDBA equivalent privileges.
8. Click OK.

The job is submitted to the queue and can be monitored from the Job Queue Manager.

Restore Databases Backed Up Offline

To restore an offline backup, shut down the Oracle server application, and restore the Oracle files using CA ARCserve Backup. You must select all of the files that make up the database; these files may be located on different physical drives or volumes.

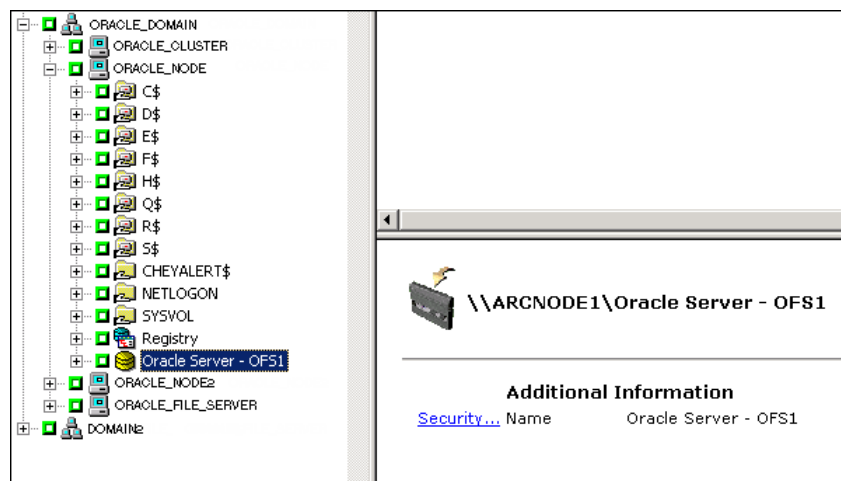
Note: The backup you want to restore from must be a backup that was created with the CA ARCserve Backup Manager. You cannot use the CA ARCserve Backup interface to restore from a backup that was created with Recovery Manager.

Restore in an Oracle Fail Safe Environment

To restore in an Oracle Fail Safe environment with CA ARCserve Backup

1. Open the CA ARCserve Backup Restore Manager.
2. On the Source tab, select the Restore by Tree or Restore by Session option. Select the source you want to restore and a backup version or sessions for the tablespace.
3. Click the Destination tab and select a destination. You can restore to either the original location or server or an alternate location or server.
4. If you are restoring to the original location, ensure that the **Restore files to the original locations(s)** option is selected.
5. If you are restoring to a specific node in the Oracle Fail Safe group, clear the **Restore files to the original locations** option and select the Oracle database from the node to which you want to restore.

In the following example the domain is ORACLE_DOMAIN, the node is ORACLE_NODE, and the network name for the Oracle instance (SID) is OFS1:



6. Click Start. The Session User Name and Password dialog opens.
7. Verify or change the user name and password for the Oracle Fail Safe group tablespace and the Microsoft Cluster Server. To change the user name and password for the Microsoft Cluster Server, select the session and click Edit. If a session password was assigned to this session, enter the session password. Click OK. The Job Scheduler dialog opens.
8. Schedule the job to run now or at a later time, and then click OK. The job is submitted to the queue and can be monitored from the Job Queue Manager.

Oracle Recovery Manager Restore

Before performing any backup or restore operations with Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN), run the Oracle Backup Option RMAN Configuration utility. See the section Oracle Recovery Manager Backup in this chapter for more information.

Before you start a Recovery Manager restore job, you must have CA ARCserve Backup running. If the CA ARCserve Backup server is on a remote machine, the CA ARCserve Backup Agent RPC Server service also must be running on the option machine. To check the status of the Agent RPC Server service, see the section Check the Status of the Option in the Installing the Option chapter of this guide.

The media containing the backup file that you are restoring from must be ready in the media drive connected to the CA ARCserve Backup server. If not, CA ARCserve Backup displays a message asking you to mount the correct media.

Note: The backup you want to restore from must be a backup that was created with Recovery Manager. You cannot use Recovery Manager to restore from a backup that was created with the CA ARCserve Backup interface.

Connect to Recovery Manager and Restore

To connect to Recovery Manager at the command line and restore database objects

1. Log in on the computer on which the option is running. Use a user ID with administrator privileges.
2. From the Windows Start button menu, start a command prompt session.
3. Enter the following command:

```
rman nocatalog
```

The Recovery Manager starts in the command prompt window, and the command line prompt becomes RMAN>.

4. Enter the following commands to back up the database instance named test.

Note: In the following command, the *@instance_name* parameter is required only if you have multiple database instances.

```
connect target system/manager@test  
RMAN> run {
```

The program provides numbered prompts for each of the following entries:

```
2> allocate channel dev1 type 'sbt_tape';
```

```
3> restore database;
```

```
4> release channel dev1;
```

```
5> }
```

The restore begins and the progress of the restore is displayed in the command prompt session. When the restore is complete, you can continue to work with RMAN, or you can exit the command prompt session.

The following is a sample session for connecting to Recovery Manager: The first portion of the session is a backup session, and the second portion of the session illustrates a restore session. In this case a tablespace is being restored.

```
Starting backup at 02-NOV-01
channel dev1: starting full datafile backupset
channel dev1: specifying datafile(s) in backupset
including current controlfile in backupset
input datafile fno=00001 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\SYSTEM01.DBF
input datafile fno=00002 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\UNDOTBS01.DBF
input datafile fno=00005 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\EXAMPLE01.DBF
input datafile fno=00006 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\INDEX01.DBF
input datafile fno=00008 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\USERS01.DBF
input datafile fno=00003 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\CWMLITE01.DBF
input datafile fno=00004 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\DRSYS01.DBF
input datafile fno=00007 name=G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\TOOLS01.DBF
channel dev1: starting piece 1 at 02-NOV-01
channel dev1: finished piece 1 at 02-NOV-01
piece handle=as_1_444743078 comment=API Version 1.1.MMS Version 0.0.0.0
channel dev1: backup set complete, elapsed time: 00:05:48
Finished backup at 02-NOV-01

released channel: dev1

RMAN> run {
2> allocate channel dev1 type 'sbt_tape' ;
3> restore tablespace users ;
4> release channel dev1 ;
5> }

allocated channel: dev1
channel dev1: sid=12 devtype=SBT_TAPE
channel dev1: MMS Version 0.0.0.0

Starting restore at 02-NOV-01

channel dev1: starting datafile backupset restore
channel dev1: specifying datafile(s) to restore from backup set
restoring datafile 00008 to G:\ORACLE\ORADATA\TEST\USERS01.DBF
channel dev1: restored backup piece 1
piece handle=as_1_444743078 tag=null parans=NULL
channel dev1: restore complete
Finished restore at 02-NOV-01

released channel: dev1

RMAN>
```

After a restore job is done, you can check the job status in the CA ARCserve Backup activity log, or from the Database Manager.

Restore to a Particular Point in Time

To restore a database or tablespace to a particular point in time, follow the procedures to restore a database or a tablespace and the associated archive log files. For more information, see the section Restore a Database with CA ARCserve Backup in this chapter.

See your *System Administrator Guide* for more information about restoring or recovering the database or tablespace to a particular point in time.

Archive Logs Restore

If both the control files and archive log files have been lost or corrupted, you must select both ~CONTROLFILE and ~ARCHIVE LOG icons as source sessions to be restored.

For instructions, see the sections Recover Tablespaces or Data Files and Recover Complete Databases in this chapter.

Database Recovery

After you restore the database objects to the server, you must recover the database. You can recover the database or database objects using one of the following methods:

- Recover a complete database
- Recover a complete database with a backed up control file
- Recover a tablespace or data file
- Recover from an offline full backup

These methods are described in the following sections.

Recover Complete Databases

After you have completed a successful restore of a database, you must use the Oracle Server Manager Console to recover the database.

To recover a database with current control files

1. Start the database instance, and mount the database without opening it:

- At the SQLPLUS prompt enter:

```
CONNECT SYSTEM/SYSTEM_PASSWORD AS SYSDBA;
STARTUP MOUNT
```

Note: You may use a different Oracle SYSDBA instead of SYSTEM if the SYSDBA has the proper backup and restore privileges.

2. Begin the database recovery process by entering the following command at the SQLPLUS prompt:

```
RECOVER DATABASE
```

3. Oracle checks for the archive redo log files it needs to apply and prompts for the names of these archive redo log files in chronological order.

For example, if Oracle needs the name of the archive redo log file with a sequence number of 49, the following message displays:

```
ORA-00279: Change 10727 generated at 09/15/95 16:33:17 needed for thread 1
ORA-00289: Suggestion : D:\ORANT\saparch\ARC00049.001
ORA-00200: Change 10727 for thread 1 is in sequence #49
Specify log<<RET>>=suggested : filename : AUTO : FROM logsource : CANCEL
```

4. If you have all of the necessary archived log files, enter AUTO to apply the files. Oracle applies the log data to restore the datafiles. After Oracle finishes applying the redo log file, the following message is displayed:

```
Applying suggested logfile...
Log applied.
```

After each log is applied, Oracle continues to apply the next redo log file until the recovery is complete.

Note: If Oracle returns an error indicating that the log file cannot be opened, the log file may not be available. At the prompt, enter CANCEL. This command stops the complete media recovery.

For more information about recovery and archive redo log files, see the Oracle Server Administrator's Guide.

5. Open the database by entering the following command:

```
ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
```

The database is now recovered to the last log file available.

Note: For the most reliable database objects recovery, you should back up archived log files using the `~ARCHIVELOG` object. For more information on database recovery, see the *Oracle Server Administrator's Guide*.

Recover Complete Databases with Backed Up Control Files

If a control file has been lost or corrupted, you must first shut down the database and recover the control files prior to recovering the database. You must also use the Oracle Server Manager or Oracle SQL*Plus to perform the recovery procedure.

To recover lost or corrupted control files

1. Shut down the database by entering the following command at either the SVRMGR or SQLPLUS prompt:

```
SHUTDOWN;
```
2. Go to the Oracle home directory. Copy the control file from the option home directory to its original location and file name.
3. Rename the restored control files back to the original control file names. The restore process will have restored the original control file. You must rename the restored version of the control file back to the original file name.

To recover the complete database

1. To start and mount the database and recover the database:
 - At the SQLPLUS prompt, enter the following commands:

```
CONNECT SYSTEM/SYSTEM_PASSWORD AS SYSDBA;  
STARTUP MOUNT;  
RECOVER DATABASE USING BACKUP CONTROLFILE UNTIL CANCEL;
```

2. You are prompted to enter the log file names. Oracle first looks for the archive log files, and automatically supplies the correct names for the files that exist. If it cannot find the necessary archive log files, you must manually apply the online redo logs.

You must supply the full path and file name for the online redo logs. If you enter an incorrect log, re-enter the command:

```
RECOVER DATABASE USING BACKUP CONTROLFILE UNTIL CANCEL;
```

Supply the correct online redo log file name at the prompt. Continue this procedure until all logs have been successfully applied.

3. To bring the database back online and reset the logs, enter the following command at the SVRMGR or SQLPLUS prompt:

```
ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
```

4. In the directories where the archived redo logs are stored, delete all of the log files.
5. To bring any tablespaces that are still offline back online, enter the following command at the SVRMGR or SQLPLUS prompt:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE TABLESPACE_NAME ONLINE;
```

Recover Tablespaces or Data Files

If the Oracle database is open, you can restore and recover a tablespace by first placing the tablespace offline.

To recover a tablespace or data file

1. Take the tablespace offline by entering the following command at the SQLPLUS prompt:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE "tablespace_name" OFFLINE;
```

Note: The Oracle server may take the damaged tablespace offline automatically. If that is the case, go to Step 2.

2. Restore the tablespace or data file using CA ARCserve Backup and the CA ARCserve Backup Agent for Oracle if you have not done so.
3. Begin the database recovery process:

- If you are recovering a **tablespace**, enter the following command at the SQLPLUS prompt:

```
RECOVER TABLESPACE "tablespace_name";
```

- If you are recovering a **data file**, enter the following command at the SQLPLUS prompt:

```
RECOVER DATAFILE 'path';
```

For example,

```
RECOVER DATAFILE 'T\Oracle\Oradata\Orcl\Backup.Ora';
```

4. Oracle checks for the archive redo log files it needs to apply and prompts for the names of these archive redo log files in chronological order.

For example, when Oracle needs the name of the archive redo log file with a sequence number of 49, it displays the following message:

```
ORA-00279: Change 10727 generated at 09/15/95 16:33:17 needed for thread 1
ORA-00289: Suggestion : D:\ORANT\saparch\ARC00049.001
ORA-00200: Change 10727 for thread 1 is in sequence #49
Specify log<<RET>>suggested : filename : AUTO : FROM logsource : CANCEL
```

5. If you have all the necessary archived log files, enter AUTO to apply the files. Oracle applies the log data to restore the datafiles. After Oracle finishes applying the redo log file, it displays the following message:

```
Applying suggested logfile...
Log applied.
```

After each log is applied, Oracle continues to apply the next redo log file until the recovery is complete.

Note: If Oracle returns an error indicating that the log file cannot be opened, the log file may not be available. At the prompt, enter CANCEL. This command stops the complete media recovery. In this case, perform the incomplete media recovery to restore the tablespace again. After all the log files are applied, database recovery is complete. For more information about incomplete media recovery, see the Oracle Server Administrator's Guide.

6. Open the database by entering the following command:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE "tablespace_name" ONLINE;
```

The tablespace is now recovered to the last available log file.

Note: For the most reliable database objects recovery, you should back up archived log files using the ~ARCHIVELOG object. For more information on database recovery, see the Oracle Server Administrator's Guide.

Recover From Offline Full Backups

You can recover an Oracle database from an offline full backup. To recover from an offline backup, shut down the Oracle server application and restore the Oracle files using the CA ARCserve Backup Restore Manager. You must select all of the files that make up the database.

Note: The backup you want to restore from must be a backup that was created with Backup Manager. You cannot use Restore Manager to restore from a backup that was created with the Recovery Manager interface.

Backup and Restore Limitations

The following are limitations for backups and restores initiated with the option:

Function or Feature	Limitation
Backing up online redo logs	The online redo logs are exclusively locked by Oracle while the Oracle database is online. Perform an offline backup if necessary.

Function or Feature	Limitation
Restoring the system tablespace or tablespaces with rollback segments	To restore either the system tablespace or a tablespace containing rollback segments, you must first shut down the database and perform a full database restore. For more information, see the section Restore the System Tablespace in this chapter.
Backup and restore	If you back up the Oracle database using the CA ARCserve Backup interface, you must restore it using the CA ARCserve Backup interface. Similarly, if you back up the Oracle database using RMAN, you must restore it using RMAN.

Chapter 4: Using the Option with Oracle SAPDBA

You can perform operations such as backups, restores, or inquiries by using the SAPDBA menu or by entering SAPDBA commands at the command line. This chapter provides information about using the SAPDBA menu to back up and restore data.

For information about using the command line, see the SAP R/3 for Oracle documentation.

This section contains the following topics:

[SAPDBA](#) (see page 59)

[SAPDBA Functions](#) (see page 60)

[Database Backup Using SAPDBA](#) (see page 60)

[Restore and Recover Using SAPDBA](#) (see page 65)

[The BACKINT Job Status](#) (see page 66)

SAPDBA

By using the SAPDBA menu, you can perform various database administration functions, including:

- Backing up, restoring, and recovering data
- Starting up and shutting down databases
- Extending tablespaces
- Monitoring and analyzing space on the database
- Reorganizing databases
- Recovering databases

SAPDBA uses BRBACKUP, BRARCHIVE, and BRRESTORE modules (which are embedded in the menu structure of SAPDBA) to integrate with the database backup, restore, and inquiry functions.

SAPDBA evaluates logs to decide if data can be recovered using the selected backups. SAPDBA evaluates the selected backup method and determines if it will prevent recovery between the time of the backup and the selected recovery end time (point in time). If SAPDBA cannot perform a recovery, it rejects the selected backup or recovery procedure.

SAPDBA Functions

SAPDBA can restore and back up an entire database or reset the database to a previous state. When you start a job, SAPDBA is automatically started. SAPDBA functions are determined by the properties that are set in `util_par_file`.

For more information on setting `util_par_file` properties, see the section *Configure Parameter File Settings* in the "Installing the Option" chapter.

The following table describes the modules that are available for Oracle database administration:

Module	Function
BRBACKUP	Brings database servers online or offline, checks the file status, and places database tablespaces into backup mode to maintain consistency.
BRARCHIVE	Provides online and offline backup of control files, data files, and online redo log files as well as profiles and logs for backups.
BRRESTORE	Recovers database data files, control files, and online redo log files. Checks for available space prior to a restore while removing files that may be overwritten during the recovery.

When these modules are used, events are logged in the file system and corresponding database tables. When BRBACKUP or BRARCHIVE runs, backup logs and profiles are saved, enabling sophisticated volume management.

Database Backup Using SAPDBA

SAPDBA lets you back up complete databases or individual database objects such as tablespaces, control files, or archive logs. It works with CA ARCserve Backup to back up data while the database is online or offline. When performing an online backup, the database is running and still accessible to users; when performing an offline backup, the database shuts down and is inaccessible to users.

Back Up Online Databases with SAPDBA

To back up online databases with SAPDBA

1. Log onto SAPDBA.

The SAPDBA main screen appears as shown in the following example:

```

SAPDBA V6.20 - SAP Database Administration - on WIN NT 5.2

ORACLE version: 9.2.0.1.0
ORACLE_SID    : CER
ORACLE_HOME   : d:\oracle9i
DATABASE      : open
SAPR3         : not connected

a - Startup/shutdown instance      h - Backup database
b - Instance information           i - Backup offline redo logs
c - Tablespace administration      j - Restore/recovery
d - Reorganization                k - DB check/verification
e - Export/import                  l - Show/cleanup
f - Archive mode                   m - User and security
g - Additional functions

q - Quit

Please select ==> _

```

2. Enter **h**—Backup database.

The Backup Database screen appears as shown in the following example:

```

Backup Database

a - Backup function                Current value
b - Parameter file                 Normal backup
c - Backup device type             initCER.sap
d - Objects for backup             external backup tool (backint)
e - Backup type                    all
g - Query only                     offline (force)
h - Special options ...            no

i - Standard backup                yes
j - Backup from disk backup
l - Restart backup
m - Make part. backups compl.

S - Start BRBACKUP (V4.60)
q - Return

Please select ==>

```

3. Enter **c**—Backup device type.

The Select backup device type screen appears as shown in the following example:

Select backup device type (2001-12-12)	
Current selection: external backup tool (backint)	
a -	local tape
b -	local tape auto changer
c -	local tape juke box
d -	remote tape
e -	remote tape auto changer
f -	remote tape juke box
-> g -	external backup tool (backint)
h -	external backup tool (backint) online
i -	external backup tool (backint) with rman
k -	local disk
l -	local disk (create database copy)
m -	local disk (create standby database)
n -	remote disk
o -	remote disk (create database copy)
p -	remote disk (create standby database)
q -	Return
Please select ==>	

4. Enter **g**—external backup tool (BACKINT). This is the only device type you can select when using SAPDBA for online database backup.
5. Enter **q** to return to the previous screen.
6. At the Backup Database screen, select **e** - Backup type.
7. At the Backup type screen, select **a** - online.
8. Enter **q** to return to the previous screen.
9. Enter **d**—Objects for back up.

The text appears as shown in the following example:

Backup Mode/Backup Objects	
Current selection: "all"	
a -	"all" - whole database backup
b -	"all_data" - whole database without index tablespaces
c -	"full" - full backup (level 0)
d -	"incr" - incremental backup (level 1)
e -	"sap_dir" - SAP directories backup
f -	"ora_dir" - ORACLE directories backup
g -	- a tablespace name
h -	- an ORACLE file id <number> or a range of file ids <number>-<number>
i -	- an absolute file or directory name
j -	- a combination: <item> or <item>,<item>,...
q -	Return
Please select ==>	

10. Enter **q** to return to the Backup database screen.
11. Enter **s**—Start BRBACKUP to begin the back up.

Back Up Offline Databases with SAPDBA

To back up offline databases with SAPDBA

1. Log onto SAPDBA.
The SAPDBA main screen appears.
2. Enter **h**—Backup database.
The Backup database screen appears.
3. Enter **c**—Backup device type.
The Backup device type screen appears.
4. Enter **f**—util_file. This is the only device type you can select when using SAPDBA for offline database backup.
5. Enter **q** to return to the previous screen.
6. Enter **e**—backup type at the Backup Database screen.
7. Ensure that **b**—offline is selected at the Backup type screen.
8. Enter **q**—to return to the previous screen.
9. Enter **d**—Objects for backup.

The Backup Mode/Backup Objects screen appears as shown in the following example:

Backup Mode/Backup Objects	
Current selection: "all"	
a -	"all" - whole database backup
b -	"all_data" - whole database without index tablespaces
c -	"Full" - full backup (level 0)
d -	"incr" - incremental backup (level 1)
e -	"sap_dir" - SAP directories backup
f -	"ora_dir" - ORACLE directories backup
g -	- a tablespace name
h -	- an ORACLE file id <number> or a range of file ids <number>-<number>
i -	- an absolute file or directory name
j -	- a combination: <item> or <item>,<item>,...
q -	Return
Please select ==>	

10. After you select an object for backup, enter **q** to return to the Back up database screen.
11. Enter **s**—Start BRBACKUP to begin the backup.

Back Up Offline Redo Logs

To back up offline redo logs

1. Log onto SAPDBA.

The SAPDBA main screen appears.

2. Ensure that SAPDBA is in archive log mode and that automatic archive is enabled.

For more information, see the section How the Administrator Configures the Oracle Server Application in the "Installing the Option" chapter.

3. Enter **i**—Backup offline redo logs.

The Backup archive logs screen appears as shown in the following example:

```

Backup archive logs
-----
a - Archive function           Current value
b - Parameter file             Save archive logs
c - Confirm archive parameters initPAS,sap
d - Language                   no
e - Archive device type        English
g - Number of redo logs        tape
h - Enter password interactively 10000
i - Query only                 no
j - Archive volume(s)          no
k - Compress                   no
l - Verification after backup   no
m - Continue until end of tape no

s - Start BRARCHIVE
q - Return

Please select ==> █

```

4. Enter **e**—Archive device type, at the Backup archive logs screen.

The Select archive device type screen appears as shown in the following example:

```

Select archive device type
-----

Current selection: tape

-> a - tape
    b - tape_auto
    c - pipe
    d - pipe_auto
    e - disk
    f - util_file
    g - util_file_online

    q - Return

Please select ==> █

```


5. Enter **g**—util_file_online, at the Archive device type screen. This is the only archive device type you can select when using SAPDBA for archive redo log backup.
6. Enter **q**—to return to the previous menu.
7. Enter **g**—Number of redo logs. When prompted, enter the number of redo logs.
8. Enter **q**— to return to the previous menu.
9. Enter **s**—Start BRARCHIVE.

Restore and Recover Using SAPDBA

To restore or recover databases with SAPDBA

1. Log onto SAPDBA.

The SAPDBA main screen appears.

2. Ensure that Expert mode is ON.

Note: Before restoring data through SAPDBA, you must be in Expert mode. See your SAP manual for instructions.

3. From the main screen, enter k—Restore/recovery.

The Restore / Recovery screen appears as shown in the following example:

Restore / Recovery (2001-12-12)	
a	- Partial restore and complete recovery (Check and repair, redo logs and control files are prerequisites)
b	- Full restore and recovery (excl. redo logs, control files incl. if required)
c	- Reset database (incl. redo logs and control files)
d	- Restore one tablespace
e	- Restore individual file(s)
h	- Help
q	- Return
Please select ==>	

Full Restore lets you restore the database and startup open (no recovery possible), or restore the database and startup mount (for manual recovery using the backup control file).

Full Restore and Recovery allows you to select a full online or offline backup, restore and recover database objects, recover until (allows you to choose among proper timestamps), or show the status of the job.

4. Choose the type of restore from the Restore/Recovery menu options.

See your SAP manual for more information about completing the remaining restore or recovery steps.

The BACKINT Job Status

When you use BACKINT to back up or restore a database, you can view the status of the job using CA ARCserve Backup or SAPDBA.

For more information on checking the status of a job initiated with CA ARCserve Backup, BACKINT, and SAPDBA, see the section Job Status Information in the "Troubleshooting" appendix.

Appendix A: Best Practices

This chapter presents best practices for using the Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle to backup and restore Oracle databases managed by SAP R/3 for Oracle.

This section contains the following topics:

[Recommended Backup Procedures](#) (see page 67)

[Effective Backup and Recovery Strategies](#) (see page 68)

[Test Environment](#) (see page 68)

[Log File Protection](#) (see page 68)

[Backups After Organizational Changes](#) (see page 69)

[Current Option Information](#) (see page 69)

Recommended Backup Procedures

We recommend following these backup procedures:

- When a database is initially created, perform a full offline backup of the entire database using CA ARCserve Backup without the option. This provides copies of all data files, redo log files, and control files of your database.
- Perform an online backup of your Oracle databases.
- Extensively used tablespaces should be backed up frequently to reduce database recovery time.

For more information about Oracle backup and recovery procedures, see the Oracle Server Administrator's Guide.

Effective Backup and Recovery Strategies

Plan your backup and recovery strategies for a database before you create the database, and maintain a regular backup schedule to ensure smooth recovery in case of database or media failure. If such planning is not considered before database creation, database recovery may not be possible in certain cases.

For more information about disaster recovery planning, see the "Disaster Recovery" appendix.

When you develop your backup and recovery strategy, consider the following:

- **Full backups**—Full database backups should be performed regularly; it is easier to recover a database from a full backup.
- **Tablespace-level backups**—Recoverable databases allow tablespace-level backups, which can be done online or offline. For an isolated application error, it is easier to restore from a tablespace-level backup image.
- **Online or offline backups**—Offline backups are usually faster, but require exclusive access to the database. Online backups reduce the database downtime; however, they allow other connections to the database while the backup is taking place.

Test Environment

Test your backup and recovery strategy in a test environment before you move to a production system. By thoroughly testing your proposed backup and recovery strategy, you can identify and correct unexpected problems before they occur in a production situation.

Log File Protection

Do not overwrite log files if you archive and retrieve files on the same directory. To protect your archived log files, restore them to a separate retrieval directory.

Backups After Organizational Changes

Initiate a backup each time you take the following actions:

- Rename a tablespace.
- Restore a tablespace that has been renamed, using the new tablespace name.
- Reorganize a table.
- Back up a corresponding tablespace after you reorganize a table.
- Change the tablespace or database configuration.
- Change anything in the configuration or organization of a database or tablespace.

Current Option Information

To ensure that you are current with the latest information about the option, visit CA Technical Support at <http://ca.com/support>.

Appendix B: Troubleshooting

The following sections provide helpful information about:

- Debug Methods
- Option Activity Log File
- Job Status Information
- Database Manager
- BACKINT Job Status

This section contains the following topics:

[Debug Methods](#) (see page 71)

[Option Activity Log File](#) (see page 75)

[Job Status Information](#) (see page 75)

[Database Manager](#) (see page 76)

[BACKINT Job Status](#) (see page 77)

Debug Methods

When troubleshooting the Enterprise Option for SAP R/3 for Oracle, we recommend that you generate and view a debugging trace file. The following sections describe how to enable debugging for the option, the backup agent integration module (BACKINT), and the Oracle Recovery Manager.

Enable Debugging for the Option

The option supports the creation of a debugging log for troubleshooting. Debugging is disabled by default.

Important! Be very careful when making changes to the Windows Registry. Improper entries can affect the functionality of the product and the operation of your computer.

To enable debugging for the option

1. On the Windows Start menu, click Run.
The Run dialog opens.
2. In the Open field, enter:
`regedit`
3. Click OK.
The Registry Editor window opens.
4. In the tree view pane, expand the following folders to view this registry path:
`SOFTWARE\ComputerAssociates\CA ARCserve Backup\DSAgent\CurrentVersion\agent\dbaora7@SID`
In this case, *SID* is the instance name.
5. Double-click the Debug entry in the Name list.
The Edit String dialog opens.
6. In the Open field, change the Debug value from 0 (log purging disabled) to one of the following entries:
1—Debugging log is created in summary form
2— Debugging log is created in trace form
3—Debugging log is created in detailed trace form
7. Click OK.
8. Close the Registry Editor.

If you enable debugging, then the option creates and updates a log file named dbaora7.trc. You can find this log file in the option home directory.

Important! Be sure to set the key entry back to 0 (disabled) when you have finished troubleshooting to prevent the needless consumption of disk space and CPU time by the creation and maintenance of a debugging file.

Enable Debugging for the Backup Option Integration Module

The option supports the creation of a debugging log for troubleshooting the backup option integration module (BACKINT). Debugging is disabled by default.

Important! Be very careful when making changes to the Windows Registry. Improper entries can affect the functionality of the product and the operation of your computer.

To enable debugging for the backup option integration module

1. On the Windows Start menu, click Run.
The Run dialog opens.
2. In the Open field, enter:
`regedit`
3. Click OK.
The Registry Editor window opens.
4. In the tree view pane, expand the following folders to view this registry path:
`SOFTWARE\ComputerAssociates\CA ARCserve Backup`
`\DSAgent\CurrentVersion\BACKINT`
5. Double-click the debug entry in the Name list.
The Edit String dialog opens.
6. In the Open field, change the debug value from 0 (debugging disabled) to 1 (debugging enabled). By default, the debugging trace file is created in the installed option home directory.
7. Click OK.
8. If you want the debugging trace file to be created in a different directory, follow these steps, otherwise, continue with Step 9.
 - Double-click the traceDir entry in the Name list. The Edit String dialog opens.
 - In the Open field, enter the complete path name for the directory where you want the BACKINT trace file to be created.
 - Click OK.
9. Close the Registry Editor.

Important! Be sure to set the key entry back to 0 (disabled) when you have finished troubleshooting to prevent the needless consumption of disk space and CPU time by the creation and maintenance of a debugging file.

Registry Settings for RMAN Support

The agent uses a separate registry entry for RMAN support under the following key:

```
SOFTWARE\ComputerAssociates\CA ARCserve Backup  
\DSAgent\CurrentVersion\agent\dbaora8@RMAN
```

Depending on circumstances, you may want to add or change the following registry parameters under this key:

- Timeout
- SessionStartTimeout
- Debug

The following sections explain what the parameters are and the circumstances in which you may want add or change them.

Important! Before you add or change any values in the registry, consult with CA Technical Support to ensure the changes you intend to make are necessary and valid.

Timeout

Timeout is the time in seconds the agent waits for Oracle to respond to calls made by orasbt.dll during a backup using RMAN. If the time exceeds the Timeout value, the agent stops the backup and the backup fails.

The Timeout parameter does not initially exist in the registry. Instead, the agent has a default, programmatic Timeout value of ten minutes. If you are experiencing frequent backup failures because Oracle fails to respond to orasbt.dll calls in the allotted time, you can create a Timeout parameter in the registry and set its value to greater than ten minutes. The value you set in the registry becomes the value the agent uses.

SessionStartTimeout

SessionStartTimeout is the time in seconds that the agent waits for the CA ARCserve Backup server to begin an RMAN tape backup session. If the time exceeds the SessionStartTimeout value, the agent stops the backup and the backup fails.

The SessionStartTimeout parameter does not initially exist in the registry. Instead, the agent has a default, programmatic SessionStartTimeout value of ten minutes. If you are experiencing frequent backup failures because the CA ARCserve Backup server fails to start an RMAN tape backup session in the allotted time, you can create a SessionStartTimeout parameter in the registry and set its value to greater than ten minutes. The value you set in the registry becomes the value the agent uses.

Debug

Changing the Debug parameter to the following setting activates the debug trace logs for the agent, called orasbt.trc and dbaora8.trc:

debug:REG_DWORD:1 (TRUE)

The logs are written to the agent home directory. Change this setting only when requested to by CA Technical Support.

Note: The default value of Debug is 0 (FALSE).

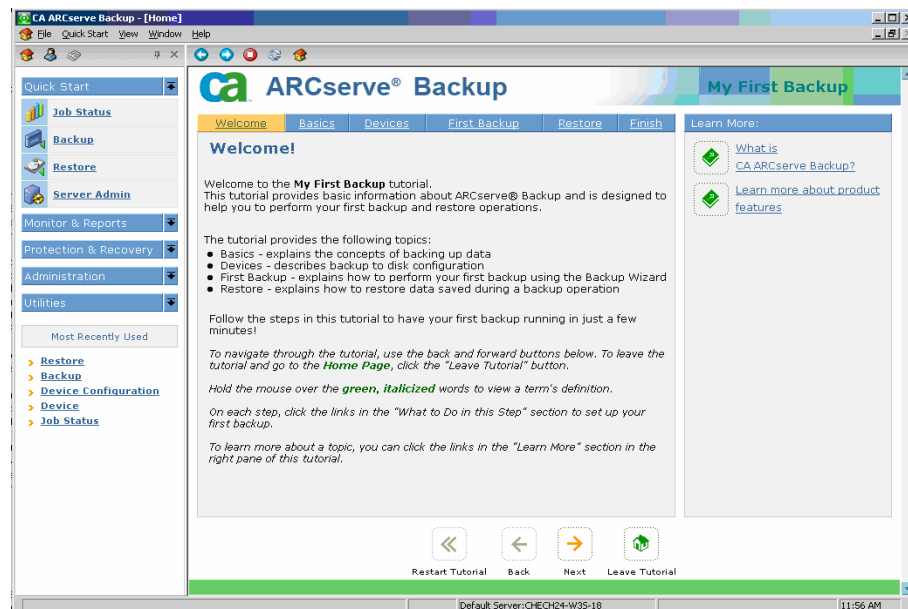
Option Activity Log File

During operation, the option generates an activity log file that records information about backup and restore jobs as they are run. The information in this log file can help solve problems you may encounter when performing an operation.

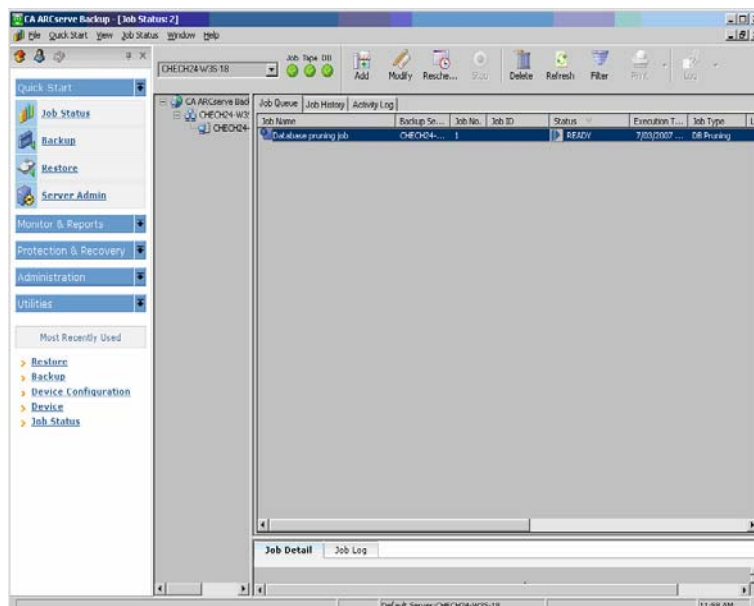
The option activity log is named dbaora7.log and is located in the directory in which the option is installed. If errors appear in the CA ARCserve Backup job logs, check the option log for more information on why the errors occurred.

Job Status Information

When you use the option to back up or restore a database, you can view the status of the job. To monitor the job activity, click the Job Status icon in the CA ARCserve Backup Quick Start window:



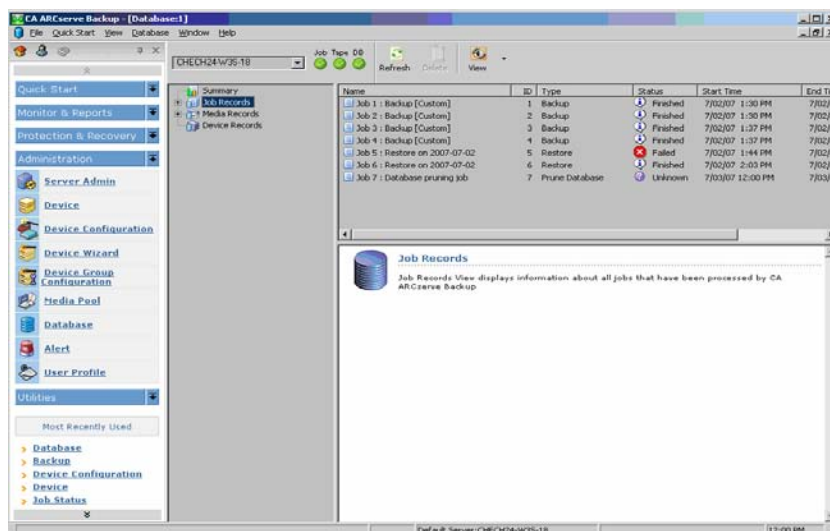
After you submit a backup or restore job to CA ARCserve Backup by the option, you can monitor the status of the job using the Job Status Manager:



For more information about the Job Status Manager, see the *Administration Guide* and the *Implementation Guide*.

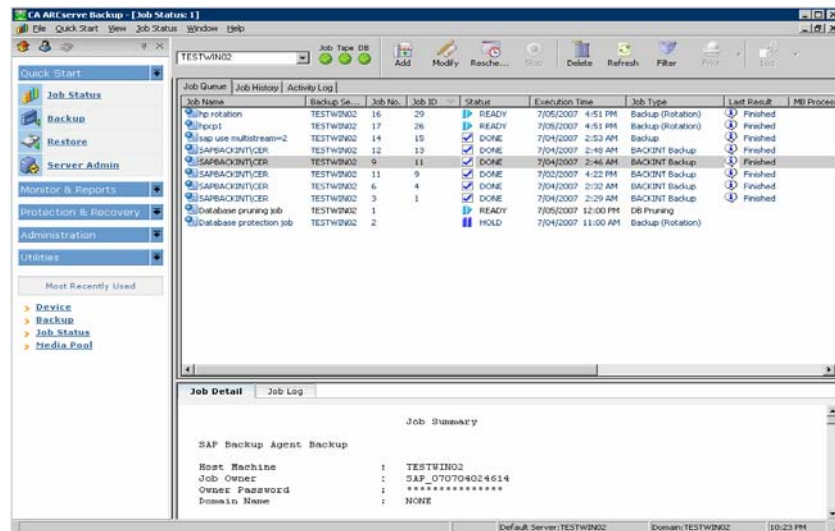
Database Manager

You can use the CA ARCserve Backup Database Manager to view detailed information about your backup job. You can view backed up file names, media name, and session information.



BACKINT Job Status

After a backup or restore job is submitted to CA ARCserve Backup by BACKINT, you can monitor the status of the job from the CA ARCserve Backup Job Queue window. The option backup ID is used to identify the backup job in the Job Queue window, and is displayed in the owner field.



Appendix C: Disaster Recovery

Planning your backup methodology in advance is critical for protecting your database against failures, and for quick recovery of your database server in case of disaster.

For most efficient disaster recovery, implement the following backup strategy:

- Perform a full offline backup of your Oracle data files, configuration files, and registry information so you can restore an offline image of Oracle server.
- Perform a full offline or online backup each time there is a major schema change in your databases (for example, when you delete a tablespace, create a new one, or add a data file). A full offline backup is not required, but it is highly recommended.
- Perform full online backups regularly; for example, once a week. You can choose to back up only the archive redo log files for the remaining days of the week, if the time needed for a full online backup prohibits a full backup.

This section contains the following topics:

[Scenarios for Restoring to the Original Windows Server](#) (see page 79)

[Scenarios for Restoring to an Alternate Server](#) (see page 82)

Scenarios for Restoring to the Original Windows Server

Assume you have a Windows server running Oracle, and that there are two Oracle database instances on the server: ORCL and ORA. A disaster occurs and it is necessary to rebuild the entire server.

Recovery of your Oracle databases proceeds in two phases, each of which is explained in detail in the following sections:

- Phase 1 - Recover the ORCL database
- Phase 2 - Recover the ORA database

Recover the ORCL Database

You must create an Oracle instance before you start the recovery procedure. Because you had the starter database (ORCL) when reinstalling Oracle, we recommend that you create the instance for ORA.

1. Reinstall Windows.
2. Install CA ARCServe Backup if it was on the same server as your Oracle databases.
3. Do **one** of the following:
 - Reinstall Oracle
 - Restore all necessary sessions (files) from media (for example, sessions for Oracle executables, configuration files and registry information)
4. Reinstall the option, and create an Oracle database instance entry for **each** of the instances you intend to restore.
5. Restore the last full backup of ORCL.

Note: If it is an offline backup, then no further recovery is needed. Proceed to the section Recover the ORA Database in this appendix. If it is an online backup, continue with the next step.
6. Check the initorcl.ora file to see if it contains all the necessary settings for the following entries:

LOG_ARCHIVE_START
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST
LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT
7. Copy the restored control file (CONTROL.ORCL) from the option home directory to all necessary directories and rename this file with the appropriate name.
8. Connect to ORCL as user SYSTEM.
9. Mount the database.
10. Enter the following command at the SQLPLUS prompt:

recover database using backup controlfile until cancel;
11. When the recovery has been completed, enter the following command:

alter database open resetlogs

Note: If the database does not open and a message reports on the status of the redo logs, enter the following query at the SQLPLUS prompt:

select * from v\$logfile

This query returns, among other information, the directory structure in which Oracle looks for the redo logs. If the directory structure does not exist, create it. When you have done so, enter the following command again:

```
alter database open resetlogs
```

Oracle should open the database and recreate the redo logs.

Important! The following step is very important. DO NOT OMIT IT.

12. Delete all archive logs for ORCL.

The ORCL database is now fully recovered. You can now proceed to the second phase, recovering the ORA database.

Recover the ORA Database

To recover the ORA database

1. Create an instance for the ORA database and start the ORA instance.
2. Make sure the INITORA.ORA file contains all the necessary configuration information, as described in Step 6 of the previous phase. Do one of the following:
 - Restore the latest backup copy of the INITORA.ORA file from media.
 - Recreate this file by using INITORCL.ORA as your template and making all the necessary changes to it.
3. Restore the last full backup of ORA.

Note: If it is an offline backup, then no further recovery is needed. You have now completed recovery of your Oracle server.

4. Copy the restored control file (CONTROL.ORA) from the option home directory to all necessary directories and rename it with the appropriate name.
5. Connect to the instance you started in Step 1 of this procedure.
6. To mount the ORA database, enter the following command:

```
startup mount pfile=DRIVE:\PATH\initORA.ora
```
7. Enter the following command at the SQLPLUS prompt:

```
recover database using backup controlfile until cancel;
```

8. When the recovery has been completed, enter the following command:

```
alter database open resetlogs
```

If the database does not open and a message reports on the status of the redo logs, enter the following query at the SQLPLUS prompt:

```
select * from v$logfile
```

This query returns, among other information, the directory structure in which Oracle looks for the redo logs. If the directory structure does not exist, create it. When you have done so, enter the following command again:

```
alter database open resetlogs
```

Oracle should open the database and recreate the redo logs.

9. Delete all archive logs for ORA. The ORA database is now fully recovered.

10. (Optional) You can recreate an instance for ORA using the oradim utility (for example, oradim.exe). The syntax is:

```
oradim -new -sid SID -svrc ServiceName -intpwd Password -startmode auto |  
manual -pfile FullPathToOracleInitSIDFile
```

11. (Optional) Create the password file if necessary, using the orapwd.exe utility.

Scenarios for Restoring to an Alternate Server

For faster disaster recovery, you may prefer restoring the Oracle database to a different server than the original server. In this section, we present two typical scenarios as examples for restoring to alternate servers:

- Scenario 1 - The alternate server can support the exact directory structures of the original Oracle server.
- Scenario 2 - The alternate server cannot support the exact directory structures of the original Oracle Server. For example, the destination server does not have a volume (such as drive f:) that the original server had.

Restore to a Server that Supports Exact Directory Structures

To restore to an alternate server that can support the exact directory structure, follow these steps:

1. Install the option on the target server, and add an additional database instance for the new database that you want to recover.
2. Create an ORACLE instance or PWFIL if necessary.
3. In the CA ARCserve Backup Restore Manager, clear the Restore to Original Location option.
4. Restore all necessary recovery files (for example, configuration files) to the original location on the target server.
5. Restore the database to the target's temporary directory (the temporary directory is where you would like to keep the files—database files, archive logs, and control files).
6. Move database files and archive logs to their original location on the target server.
7. Copy the restored control file (CONTROL%SID%) to all necessary directories and rename it with the appropriate name.
8. After the database files are restored, you can follow the same steps for recovering the Oracle database as described in the section Recover the ORCL Database in this appendix.

Restore to a Server with Different Directory Structures

To restore to an alternate server that cannot support the exact directory structure, follow these steps:

1. Install the option on the target server, and add an additional Oracle database instance for the new database that you want to recover.
2. Create an ORACLE instance or PWFIL if necessary, as described in the section Recover the ORCL Database in this appendix.
3. In the CA ARCserve Backup Restore Manager, clear the Restore to original location option.
4. Restore all necessary recovery files (for example, configuration files) to a new location on the target server.
5. Restore the database to the target's temporary directory (the temporary directory is where you would like to keep the files—database files, archive logs, and control files).
6. Move database files and archive logs to their new location on the target server.
7. Edit the INITSID.ORA to reflect your new directory structure. Because the directory structures are different from the original, the control files must be recreated.
8. Start up the instance but **do not mount or open** the database.
9. Connect to the instance.

10. Execute the following command:

```
Startup nomount
```

11. Issue the create control file command.

For the exact syntax, see the Oracle Administrators Guide. An example might be:

```
create controlfile
set database TEST
logfile group 1('e:\oracle\test\redlog1a.ora') size 200K,
group 2('e:\oracle\test\redlog1b.ora') size 50K
RESETLOGS
datafile 'e:\oracle\test\sysatest.ora' size 10M,
'e:\oracle\test\testrollab.dbs' size 2M
maxlogfiles 50
maxlogmembers 3
maxdatafiles 200
maxinstances 6
archive;
```

Note: The user has specified the RESETLOGS and ARCHIVELOG options.

12. Ensure that the control file is copied to all necessary locations and renamed with the appropriate name.

13. Enter the following command:

```
Recover database using backup controlfile until cancel;
```

14. When the recovery is complete, enter the following command:

```
Alter database open resetlogs
```

This action recreates the redo logs and opens the database. If you get an error, check the previous section.

15. Delete the archive logs.

Appendix D: Sample util_par_file and Parameter Definitions

This appendix provides descriptions for a sample backup option integration module (BACKINT) parameter file util _par_file. You can find the file in the \$ORACLE_HOME\database directory.

This section contains the following topics:

[Sample File](#) (see page 87)

[Parameter Definitions](#) (see page 88)

Sample File

```
-- par_file ( init0R2.utl )---
#####
# This is the parameter file of BACKINT for CA ARCserve Backup containing
# parameters that determine the backup procedure.#
# BACKINT reads this file and submits a job to the CA ARCserve Backup queue for
# execution.
#
# Instructions for filling out each line start with a pound sign (#) and precede
# the actual information line that the user needs to fill in.#
#####
# Tape Name that CA ARCserve Backup should use for the backup (eg. tape0,
# tape1,.., or '*')
# DESTTAPE=*
# Group Name that CA ARCserve Backup should use for the backup (eg. GROUP0,
# GROUP1,.., or '*')
# DESTGROUP=*
# First Tape Option that CA ARCserve Backup should use for the backup (eg. APPEND
# or OVERWRITE)
# APPEND: Append job sessions to the selected tape
# OVERWRITE: Overwrite any tape found in the drive only for the first BACKINT
# call
# TAPEMETHOD=APPEND
# volumes for brarchive/brbackup
# [volume_name | volume_name_list | SCRATCH]
# no default
# volume_archive_line = 2
# volume_archive1 = XXLA01, XXLA02, XXLA03, XXLA04, XXLA05
# volume_archive2 = XXLA06, XXLA07, XXLA08, XXLA09, XXLA10
```

```
# volume_backup_line = 2
# volume_backup1 = XLB01, XLB02, XLB03, XLB04, XLB05
# volume_backup2 = XLB06, XLB07, XLB08, XLB09, XLB10
# expiration period for backup volumes in days
# default: 0
# expir_period = 30
#####
Login information for communication with CA ARCserve Backup on remote server
#####
[Remote]
REMOTE_FLAG = 0
LOCAL_COMPUTER_NAME=Local_Server
LOCAL_USER_NAME=Local_User
LOCAL_PASSWORD=t
REMOTE_COMPUTER_NAME=Remote_CA ARCserve Backup_Server
REMOTE_USER_NAME=Remote_CA ARCserve Backup_User
REMOTE_PASSWORD=t
#####
Automatic Volume Management for brbackup
#####
[Volume Brbackup]
DESTGROUP=*
DESTTAPE=*
TAPEMETHOD=APPEND
VOLUME_BACKUP_LINE=0
EXPIR_PERIOD=0
#####
Automatic Volume Management for brarchive
#####
[Volume Brarchive]
DESTGROUP=*
DESTTAPE=*
TAPEMETHOD=APPEND
VOLUME_ARCHIVE_LINE=0
EXPIR_PERIOD=0
[Internal]
first_call_tape_name=none
first_call_group_name=none
```

Parameter Definitions

The util_par_file configuration file is divided into several sections. The parameters for each section are described in the following sections of this guide.

Remote Section

This section stores the Windows security information for the local server so it can communicate with CA ARCserve Backup on a remote server.

```
[Remote]
REMOTE_FLAG=CA ARCserve Backup type
LOCAL_COMPUTER_NAME=Local server name
LOCAL_USER_NAME=Local user name
LOCAL_PASSWORD=Local user password
REMOTE_COMPUTER_NAME=Remote CA ARCserve Backup server name
REMOTE_USER_NAME=Remote CA ARCserve Backup server user name
REMOTE_PASSWORD=Remote CA ARCserve Backup server user password
```

For example, if BACKINT integrates with CA ARCserve Backup running on a remote server, you must set the REMOTE_FLAG=1, in addition to specifying the other Windows security information. If BACKINT uses local CA ARCserve Backup, set REMOTE_FLAG=0, and do not set the other Windows security information.

Volume Brbackup Section

This section stores automatic volume management settings for BRBACKUP.

```
[Volume Brbackup]
DESTGROUP=CA ARCserve Backup device group name
DETTAPE=tape name
```

For example, if you use TAPE1 in GROUP0 for backup, set:

```
DESTGROUP=GROUP0
DETTAPE=TAPE1
```

If you use any available group or tape for backup, set:

```
DESTGROUP=*
DETTAPE=*
TAPEMETHOD=APPEND | OVERWRITE
```

The TAPEMETHOD can specify either APPEND or OVERWRITE. APPEND specifies that CA ARCserve Backup appends job sessions to the selected tape; OVERWRITE specifies that CA ARCserve Backup overwrites the selected tape for the first BACKINT call.

VOLUME_BACKUP_LINE=*number of lines*
VOLUME_BACKUPN=*tape names*

For example, if BRBACKUP uses TAPE1, TAPE2, TAPE3, TAPE4, TAPE5, TAPE6, TAPE7, TAPE8, TAPE9, and TAPE10 for backup sequentially, these lines should be:

VOLUME_BACKUP_LINE=2
VOLUME_BACKUP1=TAPE1, TAPE2, TAPE3, TAPE4, TAPE5
VOLUME_BACKUP2=TAPE6, TAPE7, TAPE8, TAPE9, TAPE10
EXPIR_PERIOD=*retention period in days*

Use the EXPIR_PERIOD parameter to define the number or days you want to prevent a tape from being overwritten.

For example, if you specify 10 days, BACKINT protects the tape from being overwritten for 10 days. This line should be:

EXPIR_PERIOD=10

For more information about the automatic volume management, see BCSAP Database Administrator: ORACLE.

Volume Brarchive Section

This section stores automatic volume management settings for BRARCHIVE.

[Volume Brarchive]
DESTGROUP=CA ARCserve Backup device group name
DESTTAPE=*tape name*
TAPEMETHOD=*first tape option*
VOLUME_ARCHIVE_LINE=*number of lines*
VOLUME_ARCHIVEN=*tape names*
EXPIR_PERIOD=*retention period in days*

The definitions in this section are the same as those in the previous section.

Internal Section

This section contains no user-configurable settings. Do not delete or modify this section.

Index

A

- Access Control Lists (ACLs), creating • 28
- activity log • 75
- agent
 - activity log • 75
 - architectural overview • 10
 - backing up with
 - CA ARCserve Backup • 36, 38
 - SAPDBA • 60
 - backup diagram • 13
 - fail safe environment, backing up in • 39
 - features • 9
 - functional limitations • 57
 - integration with
 - Recovery Manager • 15
 - SAPDBA • 11
 - networking capabilities • 10
 - restore diagram • 14
 - restoring with • 43
 - SAPDBA • 65
 - status, checking • 32
- alternative server
 - restoring to • 45
- architecture of agent • 10
- archived redo log files
 - backing up with SAPDBA • 64
 - do not overwrite • 68
 - protecting • 68
 - purging
 - disabling • 29
 - enabling • 31
 - restoring • 44, 45
- ARCHIVELOG mode
 - checking status of • 21

B

- backing up
 - activity log file • 75
 - in an Oracle Fail Safe environment • 39
 - job status • 76, 77
 - limitations • 57
 - recommended procedures • 67
 - when to initiate backups • 69
 - with SAPDBA • 60

- best practices • 67
- BRARCHIVE • 60
 - media management setting • 25
- BRBACKUP • 60
 - media management setting • 25
- BRRESTORE • 60

C

- contacting technical support • iv
- control files, restoring • 43, 44
- customer support • 69
- customer support, contacting • iv

D

- data files, restoring • 43
- Database Manager, checking job status with • 76
- databases
 - backing up
 - with CA ARCserve Backup • 36, 38
 - with SAPDBA • 61, 63
 - fail safe environment, backing up in • 39
 - ORA recovery • 81
 - Oracle recovery • 80
 - recovering
 - from full offline backup • 57
 - with control files • 54
 - with SAPDBA • 65
 - restoring
 - with CA ARCserve Backup • 43
 - with SAPDBA • 65
 - when to back up • 69
- dbaora7.log file • 75
- dbaora7.trc file • 72
- Debug • 75
- debugging
 - enabling for the agent • 72
 - for BACKINT • 73
- disaster recovery
 - restoring to alternate server • 82

F

- fail safe environment
 - backing up in • 39

I

- init<SID>.sap file
 - configuring • 28
 - location of • 28
- installation
 - procedure • 20
- instance, defined • 10

J

- Job Queue, checking job status with • 77
- job status, checking • 76, 77

L

- limitations • 57
- log files
 - activity log • 75
 - backing up with SAPDBA • 64
 - do not overwrite • 68
 - protecting • 68
 - purging
 - disabling • 29
 - enabling • 31
 - restoring • 44

M

- media pool settings • 25

O

- offline back ups
 - recovering from full backups • 57
 - with SAPDBA • 63
- offline backups
 - restoring from • 47
 - with CA ARCserve Backup • 38
- online backups
 - with CA ARCserve Backup • 36
 - with SAPDBA • 61
- Oracle Fail Safe environment
 - backing up in • 39

P

- parameter definitions, util_par_file • 88
 - See also util_par_file • 88
- purging log files, enabling and disabling • 29

R

- recovering

- complete database
 - with control files • 54
- from offline full backups • 57
- ORA database • 81
- Oracle database • 80
- with SAPDBA • 65

- Recovery Manager
 - backup diagram • 16
 - configuring • 24
 - integration with the agent • 15
 - restore diagram • 17

- redo log files
 - backing up with SAPDBA • 64
 - do not overwrite • 68
 - enabling and disabling purging • 29
 - protecting • 68
 - restoring • 44
- registry settings
 - Debug • 75
 - SessionStartTimeout • 74
 - Timeout • 74

- restoring
 - activity log file • 75
 - alternate server • 82
 - basic concepts • 43
 - from offline backups • 47
 - job status • 77
 - limitations • 57
 - system tablespace • 47
 - to an alternate server • 45
 - with CA ARCserve Backup • 43
 - with SAPDBA • 65

- RMAN. See Recovery Manager • 24

S

- SAP R/3 integration with the agent • 11
- SAPDBA
 - backing up offline databases • 63
 - backing up online databases • 61
 - backing up with • 60
 - backup diagram • 11
 - capabilities with agent • 59
 - functions • 60
 - integration with the agent • 11
 - menu options • 59
 - modules • 60
 - restore diagram • 12
 - restoring databases • 65
 - scenarios for disaster recovery • 79

- SessionStartTimeout • 74
- starting the agent • 32
- status
 - ARCHIVELOG mode • 21
 - checking agent status • 32
- stopping the agent • 32
- support contact • 69
- support, contacting • iv
- system tablespace, restoring • 44, 47

T

- tablespaces
 - restoring
 - with CA ARCserve Backup • 43, 44
 - system, restoring • 44, 47
- technical support, contacting • iv
- test environment, implementing • 68
- Timeout • 74
- troubleshooting • 71

U

- util_par_file
 - configuring parameters in • 25
 - location of • 25
 - parameter definitions • 88
 - sample • 87