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Technical bulletin

Prinergy 2.x Database Backup Top Ten Troubleshooting Tips

Use this step-by-step guide for troubleshooting Prinergy 2.x database backup problems.

Preliminary Checks

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Common Problems and Solutions

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1. Verify success of latest database backup

The Prinergy Online backup solution is a two-part process:

- The Database Backup *dumps* the database to a set of files on the disk.
- The System Backup backs up the system files to tape.

The Prinergy Basic backup solution only performs a database backup, not a system backup.

To verify if the latest database backup was successful, run **OracleBackupManager**:

```
D:\>oraclebackupmanager

Araxi_OracleMgr>show backuptimes



BACKUPTIMES



      LAST_INCR_BACKUP_FINISH_TIME  None recorded

      LAST_FULL_BACKUP_START_TIME  Fri Jun 04 03:00:05 2004

      LAST_INCR_BACKUP_START_TIME  None recorded

      LAST_FULL_BACKUP_FINISH_TIME  Fri Jun 04 03:00:33 2004




     (*) indicates the parameter can be modified by the ALTER command

Araxi_OracleMgr>
```

The LAST_FULL_BACKUP_FINISH_TIME should be more recent than the LAST_FULL_BACKUP_START_TIME. If the start time is more recent than the finish time, a problem occurred during the database backup.

If the system is configured for Online Backup, you can see the results of the database backup in UADM, under **Tools>System Backup**. No status information is displayed on systems configured for Basic Backup.

Check backup files

Another way to determine success of the database backup is to check if the database dump files have actually been created or not. This method is not as reliable as the first, because the backup may have failed before all the files were zipped or before all the backup files were created. Also, you must ensure all the files were created on the same day.

To check the backup files:

```
D:\>oraclebackupmanager

Araxi_OracleMgr>show backupconfig


BACKUPCONFIG


     BACKUP_CONFIG_VERSION     4
(*)BACKUP_START_HOUR       3
(*)BACKUP_SUCCESS_COMMAND_WARNING 3600
     BACKUP_FAILURE_COMMAND_FILE  D:\Ora816\Creo\Util\UnSuccessfulBackup.cmd
     BACKUP_LOG_FILE        D:\Ora816\Creo\Logs\OracleBackupLogFile.log
(*)ZIP_FILES_DESTINATION     E:\ORANT\ORACLE\ARCHIVEDLOGFILES\Backups
(*)SHUTDOWN_TO_BACKUP       NO
(*)BACKUP_DESTINATION       E:\ORANT\ORACLE\ARCHIVEDLOGFILES\Backups
     BACKUP_SUCCESS_COMMAND_FILE  D:\Ora816\Creo\Util\SuccessfulBackup.cmd
(*)FULL_BACKUP_INTERVAL      0
     ORACLE_ARCHIVEMODE       ARCHIVELOG
(*)INCR_BACKUP_INTERVAL      0
     ORACLE_SID           CREO




     (*) indicates the parameter can be modified by the ALTER command
Araxi_OracleMgr>exit


D:\>dir E:\ORANT\ORACLE\ARCHIVEDLOGFILES\Backups
 Volume in drive E is DataLog
 Volume Serial Number is 3004-8B43


 Directory of E:\ORANT\ORACLE\ARCHIVEDLOGFILES\Backups
```

```
06/04/2004 03:01a   <DIR>     .

06/04/2004 03:01a   <DIR>     ..

06/04/2004 03:00a       34,511 CREODB_FULL_CNTL_04_JUN_2004_1_527914824.BCK.zip

06/04/2004 03:01a     17,424,533 CREODB_FULL_DATA_04_JUN_2004_5_1_527914807.BCK.zip

06/04/2004 03:01a       34,762 CREODB_INCREMENTAL_CNTL_04_JUN_2004_1_527914830.BCK.zip

06/04/2004 03:01a       19,708 CREODB_INCREMENTAL_LOGS_04_JUN_2004_7_1_527914828.BCK.zip

06/04/2004 03:00a      9,179,136 CTL1CREO.ORA

        5 File(s)   26,692,650 bytes

        2 Dir(s)  6,769,377,280 bytes free
```

You can verify the destination of the backup files by displaying the OracleBackupManager variables ZIP_FILES_DESTINATION and BACKUP_DESTINATION.

At least five different files should be listed, one of which is always named **CTL1CREO.ORA**—the others are named **CREO*.BCK.zip**. There may be more files, depending on the size of the database. Check the date and time of the files to ensure they were created during the same backup.

Note: Ensure you verify this using a command prompt. If you use Windows Explorer, the known extensions may be hidden and the file names may look different.

2. Check OracleBackupLogFile.log

If the database backup has failed, check the file **D:\Ora816\Creo\logs\OracleBackupLogFile.log** for errors. Up to 50 log files are stored in the folder. The most recent log file is named **OracleBackupLogFile.log**. Older log files have a 10-digit number appended to the name. The highest number is the second most recent log, and the lowest number is the oldest log.

Typically, two log files will be created each day—one when the database backup scheduled task is created at 23:00, and the other during the database backup.

The following sample OracleBackupLogFile excerpt contains some errors. An error found in OracleBackupLogFile indicates there is something wrong with the database.

```
Thu Jun 03 13:57:33 2004 Archive log mode is ARCHIVELOG

Thu Jun 03 13:57:33 2004 BACKUP_DESTINATION folder could not be compressed. It may be locked by another
application.You may want to check that BACKUP_DESTINATION folder is not highlighted in Explorer

Thu Jun 03 13:57:33 2004 Doing Backup. This may take awhile.....

Thu Jun 03 13:57:34 2004 Starting FULL backup.....

Thu Jun 03 13:57:34 2004 executing RMAN command
```

```
Thu Jun 03 13:57:34 2004 run

{

    allocate channel backup_channel type DISK;

 set limit channel backup_channel kbytes 2097100;

    sql 'alter system archive log current';




    set command id to 'backing up data files';

      backup incremental level 0 (database format
'E:\ORANT\ORACLE\ARCHIVEDLOGFILES\Backups\%d_FULL_DATA_03_Jun_2004_%s_%p_%t.bck');

    set command id to 'backing up control file';

      backup (current controlfile format
'E:\ORANT\ORACLE\ARCHIVEDLOGFILES\Backups\%d_FULL_CNTL_03_Jun_2004_%p_%t.bck' );

}

report obsolete;

exit;


Thu Jun 03 13:57:34 2004 results

Thu Jun 03 14:02:35 2004

Recovery Manager: Release 8.1.6.1.0 - Production


RMAN>

RMAN-06005: connected to target database: CREODB (DBID=3816709515)

RMAN-06009: using target database controlfile instead of recovery catalog


RMAN> 2> 3> 4> 5> 6> 7> 8> 9> 10> 11> 12>

RMAN-03022: compiling command: allocate

RMAN-03023: executing command: allocate

RMAN-08030: allocated channel: backup_channel
```

```
RMAN-08500: channel backup_channel: sid=13 devtype=DISK


RMAN-03022: compiling command: set limit

RMAN-03023: executing command: set limit


RMAN-03022: compiling command: sql

RMAN-06162: sql statement: alter system archive log current

RMAN-03023: executing command: sql


RMAN-03022: compiling command: set

RMAN-03023: executing command: set command id


RMAN-03022: compiling command: backup

RMAN-03023: executing command: backup

RMAN-08008: channel backup_channel: starting incremental level 0 datafile backupset

RMAN-08502: set_count=737 set_stamp=527867857 creation_time=03-JUN-04

RMAN-08010: channel backup_channel: specifying datafile(s) in backupset

RMAN-08522: input datafile fno=00003 name=J:\ORANT\ORACLE\DATA\USR1CREO.ORA

RMAN-08522: input datafile fno=00004 name=J:\ORANT\ORACLE\DATA\RBS1CREO.ORA

RMAN-08522: input datafile fno=00001 name=J:\ORANT\ORACLE\DATA\SYSCREO.ORA

RMAN-08011: including current controlfile in backupset

RMAN-08522: input datafile fno=00005 name=J:\ORANT\ORACLE\DATA\RPT1CREO.ORA

RMAN-08522: input datafile fno=00002 name=J:\ORANT\ORACLE\SORTSPACE\TMP1CREO.ORA

RMAN-03026: error recovery releasing channel resources

RMAN-08031: released channel: backup_channel

RMAN-00571: ===========================================================

RMAN-00569: =============== ERROR MESSAGE STACK FOLLOWS ===============

RMAN-00571: ===========================================================

RMAN-03006: non-retryable error occurred during execution of command: backup
```

```
RMAN-07004: unhandled exception during command execution on channel backup_channel

RMAN-10035: exception raised in RPC: ORA-19566: exceeded limit of 0 corrupt blocks for file
J:\ORANT\ORACLE\DATA\SYSCREO.ORA

RMAN-10031: ORA-19583 occurred during call to DBMS_BACKUP_RESTORE.BACKUPPIECECREATE
```

3. Check creoALRT.log

The Oracle log file (**D:\Ora816\rdbms\trace\creoALRT.log**) will probably give you more information about database problems. The following creoALRT.log error message is for the problem in the example above:

```
***

Corrupt block relative dba: 0x00401a29 file=1. blocknum=6697.

Bad check value found during backing up datafile

Data in bad block - type:6. format:2. rdba:0x00401a29

last change scn:0x0000.00008865 seq:0x1 flg:0x06

consistancy value in tail 0x88650601

check value in block header: 0x393e, calculated check value: 0x410

spare1:0x0, spare2:0x0, spare2:0x0

Reread of blocknum=6697, file=J:\ORANT\ORACLE\DATA\SYSCREO.ORA. found same corrupt data
```

Note: At this point, you should contact Creo Product Support or the Systems Remote Support Specialist for assistance. Do not delete any files, as it might limit the ability to restore or repair the database.

4. Full DataLog drive

When the database backup fails a number of times, the files left on the system can easily fill up the DataLog drive (E: Drive). If this is the case, move the contents of the ORACLE_BACKUP directory to the RAID and empty the directory on the E: drive. This will free up space on the temp drive to perform a successful database backup.

Note: Never delete the ZIP files from the backup, as it can seriously limit the capability of recovering the database.

Guidelines for E: drive disk space requirements for database backup:

- For a 3 GB database, approximately 4 GB is needed for the database backup on the E: drive. Use the formula 1.2 X MaxDBSize + 400 MB for the space needed for backups and assume 4 GB is needed for Prinergy temp files. For a 3 GB database, an 8 GB disk is needed.
- The RAID should have some free disk space (several hundred megabytes minimum) in case the database needs to expand.

If the system is running out of room on the DataLog drive, set the BACKUP_DESTINATION parameter in OracleBackupManager to the RAID, and set the ZIP_FILES_DESTINATION parameter to the DataLog drive. The backup will then be written to the RAID, which normally has more free disk space and the backup files will be zipped onto the DataLog drive. The space required on the DataLog drive will only be twice that required by the zip files. (The new backup zip files will be created before the old backup zip files are deleted. Thus, there will be two sets of zip files in the folder at the time of the backup.)

5. Incorrect OracleBackupManager configuration parameters

For a Prinergy 2.x system, you must ensure that the parameters ZIP_FILES_DESTINATION and BACKUP_DESTINATION are correctly defined in the OracleBackupManager application. These two parameters normally point to the same directory (**E:\ORACLEBACKUP**). If the database backup is too large for the E: drive, set the BACKUP_DESTINATION to a drive with sufficient space to hold the unzipped backup files and leave the ZIP_FILES_DESTINATION pointing to **E:\ORACLEBACKUP**. The database backup will only require enough space in the ZIP_FILES_DESTINATION folder to hold a copy of the new zip files as well as the zip files created by the previous backup.

You can alter these options as follows:

```
Araxi_OracleMgr>alter ZIP_FILES_DESTINATION = E:\ORACLEBACKUP

Araxi_OracleMgr>alter BACKUP_DESTINATION = E:\ORACLEBACKUP
```

Or, to place the BACKUP_DESTINATION on the RAID:

```
Araxi_OracleMgr>alter ZIP_FILES_DESTINATION = E:\ORACLEBACKUP

Araxi_OracleMgr>alter BACKUP_DESTINATION = J:\ORACLEBACKUP
```

Note: Spaces around the equal sign " = " are required.

6. Faulty Oracle database

If you suspect there is a problem with the Oracle database, stop and restart the Oracle database using the Oracle Server Manager utility. The output from this utility will usually indicate why Oracle is failing.

To stop and restart a Prinergy 2.x database, open a command prompt window and enter:

```
D:\>svrmgrl

SVRMGR> connect internal/creo

SVRMGR> shutdown immediate;

SVRMGR> startup;
```

Note: If you use the svrmgrl utility, ensure you use pcAnywhere. The svrmgrl utility does not work in Terminal Services or Remote Desktop.

In both cases, a normal stop and restart sequence will appear as follows:

```
D:\>svrmgrl


Oracle Server Manager Release 3.1.6.0.0 - Production


Copyright (c) 1997, 1999, Oracle Corporation. All Rights Reserved.


SVRMGR> connect internal/creo@araxidbserver
Connected.
SVRMGR> shutdown immediate;
Database closed.
Database dismounted.
ORACLE instance shut down.
SVRMGR> startup;
ORACLE instance started.
Total System Global Area             38429964 bytes
Fixed Size                     70924 bytes
Variable Size                  28041216 bytes
Database Buffers                10240000 bytes
Redo Buffers                    77824 bytes
Database mounted.
Database opened.
SVRMGR>
```

An error while opening the database will indicate the cause:

```
SVRMGR> startup;
ORACLE instance started.
Total System Global Area             38429964 bytes
Fixed Size                     70924 bytes
Variable Size                  28041216 bytes
```

```
Database Buffers                 10240000 bytes

Redo Buffers                    77824 bytes

ORA-00205: error in identifying controlfile, check alert log for more info
```

7. Database files exceed maximum size

Database disk files automatically grow as needed to hold more data, however, there is a size limit. In Prinergy 2.x, the maximum size is set to 8 GB. If the file reaches this limit, you may see a message similar to this in DiagView:

```
[SERVERERROR] Error from Server: ORA-01654: unable to extend index

PRINERGY.DBCS_HISTLOGDETAIL_IDX1 by 814 in tablespace USRDAT1.
```

The phrase “unable to extend…” indicates that the database is unable to expand the database file. To increase the maximum limit, use the following procedure.

Increase database file limit

1. Locate the table file that has reached the maximum allowed size.
   If you click the pop-up message without writing down the file that needs to be extended, you can check the warning in Event viewer, application log, or Araxi log. Once you identify the table, extend the table by running the following commands in SVRMGR.
   NOTE: You do NOT need to shut down Prinergy or the database to perform this task.
2. In a DOS prompt, type `SVRMRGL` to log in to Oracle Server Manager.
   D:\>SVRMGRL
   Oracle Server Manager Release 3.1.6.0.0 - Production
   Copyright (c) 1997, 1999, Oracle Corporation. All Rights Reserved.
   Oracle8i Release 8.1.6.1.0 - Production
   JServer Release 8.1.6.0.0 - Production
3. SVRMGRL> connect internal/creo
   Connected.
4. SVRMGRL> select a.maxbytes, b.bytes, a.tablespace_name, a.file_name from dba_data_files a, v$datafile b where a.file_name = b.name;
   The MAXBYTES column will display the maximum size of each datafile, the BYTES column will display the existing usage of each datafile.
   MAXBYTES BYTES TABLESPACE_NAME FILE_NAME
   ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
   314572800 52428800 SYSTEM J:\ORANT\ORACLE\DATA\SYSCREO.ORA
   52428800 10485760 SYSTMP1 J:\ORANT\ORACLE\SORTSPACE\TMP1CREO.ORA
   8388608000 209715200 USRDAT1 J:\ORANT\ORACLE\DATA\USR1CREO.ORA
   1.7180E+10 20971520 RBSDAT1 J:\ORANT\ORACLE\DATA\RBS1CREO.ORA
   1048576000 52428800 RPTDAT1 J:\ORANT\ORACLE\DATA\RPT1CREO.ORA
   5 rows selected.

5. SVRMGRL> alter database datafile '<the file_name that needs to be extended>' autoextend on maxsize <the size you want to set as the maxsize>;
   Statement processed.
   For example, if you want to extend the User1Creo.ora to 5Gb, you would type "alter database datafile ' J:\ORANT\ORACLE\DATA\USR1CREO.ORA' autoextend on maxsize 5120000K;"
6. SVRMRGL> run the statement on step 3 to verify that the maxbytes is changed to the appropriate value.
7. SVRMGRL> exit

Note: Ensure that there is always enough space available on the RAID for the tablespace.

The **TMP1CREO.ORA** file warning message is misleading. The information in the temp tablespace is deleted when Oracle restarts. The message just indicates that the temp tablespace has at some point in time used up the maximum amount of bytes allocated to it. The datafile does not shrink automatically—it remains at the largest size that it's grown to. If you see messages in the **creoALRT.log** file indicating that it couldn't increase SYSTMP1 tablespace, you must increase it manually. Database reports commonly use more temp tablespace because they often do large sorts when generating reports for all jobs in the database.

You don't have to increase temp tablespace if you don't have any failures in the database reports. In this case, you can ignore the warning message from the disk monitor.

Increase temp tablespace only if you get errors running the database reports.

8. Database Backup fails to start

There are several reasons why the database backup may fail to start.

8.1 System is in Maintenance Mode

The database backup will not run if the system is in Maintenance mode. This prevents a database backup from occurring while Prinergy is being upgraded. To take the system out of Maintenance mode:

1. In Prinergy, start UADM.
2. In **Tools > Configure System > Maintenance**, set **Maintenance Mode** to **OFF**.

8.2 PPU is running

The database backup will not run if PPU is still running. This prevents a database backup from occurring while Prinergy is being upgraded.

8.3 OracleBackupManager is running

The database backup will not run if another instance of OracleBackupManager is running. The OracleBackupManager log file is locked by OracleBackupManager. When you attempt to start another instance of OracleBackupManager, the log file cannot be opened.

Close any other instance of OracleBackupManager and terminate the python script that is running the backup script.

To terminate the python script, use one of the following procedures:

Procedure 1

1. Stop Prinergy.
2. Stop the system backup software - NTBACKUP.EXE or SAVEGRP.EXE, if it is still running.
3. Open a command prompt window and run the command 'Kill python' to stop the python script.
4. Restart Prinergy.

Procedure 2

1. Stop the system backup software - NTBACKUP.EXE or SAVEGRP.EXE, if it is still running.
2. Open a command prompt window and run the command 'Kill python'. Prinergy UADM will display a warning that the Diagnostic View Daemon has crashed.
3. In the command prompt window, run the command 'Kill PDiagnosticD', to stop the Diagnostic Log Daemon. It will restart automatically, along with the Diagnostic View Daemon.
   Note: Some debugging information may be lost during the time the Diagnostic Log Daemon is stopped.

8.4 Backup configuration file is corrupt

The database backup configuration is stored in **\Ora816\Creo\Config\OracleBackupParametersV2.dbm**. If the file is corrupted, the backup parameters cannot be read by OracleBackupManager.

Delete the file, start OracleBackupManager and reset the parameters such as BACKUP_DESTINATION and ZIP_FILES_DESTINATION according to the customer's backup options.

8.5 Datafile is offline or requires recovery

If the RAID has run out of disk space or Oracle has problems attempting to write to a datafile, Oracle may take the datafile offline. The datafile status will show "recovery" instead of "online". Use the following procedures to put the datafile back online:

Identify which datafile is in recovery

1. Start the Oracle Server Manager - SVRMGR30 (Prinergy 1.1) or SVRMGRL (Prinergy2.0):
   EXAMPLE:
   * D:\> SVRMGR30
2. Connect as the user 'Internal':
   * SVRMGR> connect internal/creo
3. Display the status of each datafile:
   * SVRMGR> select status, name from v$datafile;

   EXAMPLE (Prinergy 1.1):
   * SVRMGR> select status, name from v$datafile;
   * STATUS NAME
   * ---------- ----------
   * SYSTEM G:\ORANT\ORACLE\DATA\SYSCREO.ORA
   * ONLINE G:\ORANT\ORACLE\SORTSPACE\TMP1CREO.ORA
   * ONLINE G:\ORANT\ORACLE\DATA\USR1CREO.ORA

* RECOVER G:\ORANT\ORACLE\DATA\RBS1CREO.ORA
* 4 rows selected.

Recover datafile(s)

1. Recover the data file.
   * SVRMGR> recover datafile 'G:\Orant\Oracle\Data\Rbs1creo.ora';
   ** Note: ** Replace the data file name 'G:\Orant\Oracle\Data\Rbs1creo.ora' with the data file that requires recovery.
2. If this prompt appears: Specify log: {<RET>=suggested | filename | AUTO | CANCEL}', and press RETURN until the message 'Media recovery complete' appears.
3. Put the data file online.
   * SVRMGR> alter database datafile 'G:\Orant\Oracle\Data\Rbs1creo.ora' online;
   ** Note: ** Replace the data file name 'G:\Orant\Oracle\Data\Rbs1creo.ora' with the data file that requires recovery.
   If the datafile that required recovery was RBS1CREO.ORA, then the rollback segments may have to be put online:
4. Check the rollback segment status.
   * SVRMGR> select status, segment_name from dba_rollback_segs;
   EXAMPLE:
   * SVRMGR> select status,segment_name from dba_rollback_segs;
   * STATUS SEGMENT_NAME
   * --------------- ------------------------------
   * ONLINE SYSTEM
   * OFFLINE USRRBS1
   * OFFLINE USRRBS2
   * OFFLINE USRRBS3
   * OFFLINE USRRBS4
   * 5 rows selected.
5. Put the rollback segments online (if necessary):
   * SVRMGR> alter rollback segment USRRBS1 online;
   * Statement processed.
   * SVRMGR> alter rollback segment USRRBS2 online;
   * Statement processed.
   * SVRMGR> alter rollback segment USRRBS3 online;
   * Statement processed.
   * SVRMGR> alter rollback segment USRRBS4 online;
   * Statement processed.
6. Exit Server Manager:

9. Corrupt Data file or Control file

If a datafile is corrupt, the **OracleBackupLogFile.log** will indicate which file is corrupt and the **creoAlrt.log** file will indicate which block within the file is corrupt. (See items 2 and 3 above.) The database backup scripts will not back up the database if a datafile is corrupt. If the database has been corrupted for some time, the Datalog drive may be full due to the large number of archived log files in the **E:\Orant\Oracle\ArchivedLogFiles** folder.

NOTE: Do NOT delete the archived log files and database backup files. The most recent successful database backup files and the archived log files may be required to restore the database.

If a control file is corrupt, the OracleBackupLogFile.log may show this error:

```
RMAN-00571: ===========================================================

RMAN-00569: =============== ERROR MESSAGE STACK FOLLOWS ===============

RMAN-00571: ===========================================================

RMAN-03006: non-retryable error occurred during execution of command: backup

RMAN-07004: unhandled exception during command execution on channel backup_channel

RMAN-10035: exception raised in RPC: ORA-19599: block number 1370 is corrupt in controlfile
D:\ORA816\DATABASE\SNCFCREO.ORA

RMAN-10031: ORA-19583 occurred during call to DBMS_BACKUP_RESTORE.BACKUPPIECECREATE
```

In either case, contact Creo Product Support or Systems Remote Support Specialist for assistance.

10. Prinergy stops during the database backup

This is a rare problem caused by the database being in “no archive log” mode. To correct the problem, start SVRMGRL and set the database to “archive log” mode.

To display whether the system is in archive log mode or not:

```
D:\>svrmgrl

SVRMGR> connect internal/creo

Connected.

SVRMGR> archive log list

Database log mode       No Archive Mode

Automatic archival       Disabled

Archive destination      D:\Ora816\RDBMS

Oldest online log sequence   722

Current log sequence      727
```

If the **Database log mode** setting shows **No Archive Mode**, the database is in no archive log mode and must be changed. If the **Automatic archival** setting shows **Disabled**, or the **Archive destination** is not the **E:\Orant\Oracle\ArchivedLogFiles** folder, the **initCreo.ora** file must be edited.

To edit the **initCreo.ora** file, open the file **D:\Ora816\Database\initCreo.ora** in Notepad. Near the bottom of the file, remove the "#" from the beginning of these three lines as shown below:

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_START = TRUE

…

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST = E:\ORANT\ORACLE\ARCHIVEDLOGFILES

LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT = "%%ORACLE_SID%%T%TS%S.ARC"
```

To change the database to archive log mode:

```
D:\>svrmgrl

SVRMGR> connect internal/creo

Connected.

SVRMGR> shutdown immediate

Database closed.

Database dismounted.

ORACLE instance shut down.

SVRMGR> startup mount

ORACLE instance started.

Total System Global Area             38425868 bytes

Fixed Size                     70924 bytes

Variable Size                  28037120 bytes

Database Buffers                 10240000 bytes

Redo Buffers                    77824 bytes

Database mounted.

SVRMGR> alter database archivelog;

Statement processed.

SVRMGR>

SVRMGR> alter database open;

Statement processed.

SVRMGR>
```

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