



Configure databases

SnapManager for SAP

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Configure databases

You must configure at least two databases: a target database that you want to back up using SnapManager; and a repository database to store the target database metadata. The target database and the SnapManager repository database must be configured and online before performing SnapManager operations.

Configure the target database

The target database is an Oracle database that can be configured either as standalone, Real Application Clusters (RAC), Automatic Storage Management (ASM), or any other supported combinations.

Step

1. Configure the target database by referring to *NetApp Technical Report 3633: Best Practices for Oracle Databases on NetApp Storage*.

Related information

[NetApp Technical Report 3633: Best Practices for Oracle Databases on NetApp Storage](#)

Create an Oracle database user for the target database

An Oracle database user is required to log in to the database and perform SnapManager operations. You must create this user with the *sysdba* privilege if a user with the *sysdba* privilege does not exist for the target database.

About this task

SnapManager can use any Oracle user with the *sysdba* privilege that exists for the target database. For example, SnapManager can use the default *sys* user. However, even if the user exists, you can create a new user for the target database and assign the *sysdba* privilege.

You can also use the OS authentication method wherein the operating system (OS) allows the Oracle database to use the credentials that are maintained by the OS to authenticate users to log in to the database and perform SnapManager operations. If you are authenticated by the OS, you can connect to the Oracle database without specifying a user name or password.

Steps

1. Log in to SQL *Plus:

```
sqlplus '/ as sysdba'
```

2. Create a new user with an administrator password:

```
create user user_name identified by admin_password;
```

user_name is the name of the user you are creating and *admin_password* is the password that you want to assign to the user.

3. Assign the sysdba privilege to the new Oracle user:

```
grant sysdba to user_name;
```

Create the repository database instance

The repository database instance is an Oracle database in which you create the SnapManager repository. The repository database instance must be a stand-alone database and cannot be the target database.

You must have an Oracle database and a user account to access the database.

1. Log in to SQL *Plus: `sqlplus '/ as sysdba'`
2. Create a new tablespace for the SnapManager repository: `create tablespace tablespace_name datafile '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/datafile/tablespace_name.dbf' size 100M autoextend on;`

`tablespace_name` is the name of the tablespace.

3. Verify the block size of the tablespace: `select tablespace_name, block_size from dba_tablespaces;`

SnapManager requires a minimum 4-K block size for the tablespace.

Related information

[NetApp Technical Report 3761: SnapManager for Oracle: Best Practices](#)

Create an Oracle user for the repository database instance

An Oracle user is required to log in to and access the repository database instance. You must create this user with *connect* and *resource* privileges.

1. Log in to SQL *Plus:

```
sqlplus '/ as sysdba'
```

2. Create a new user and assign an administrator password to that user:

```
create user user_name identified by admin_password default tablespace tablespace_name quota unlimited on tablespace_name;
```

◦ `user_name` is the name of the user you are creating for the repository database.

◦ `admin_password` is the password you want to assign to the user.

◦ `tablespace_name` is the name of the tablespace created for the repository database.

3. Assign *connect* and *resource* privileges to the new Oracle user:

```
grant connect, resource to user_name;
```

Verify the Oracle listener configuration

The listener is a process that listens for client connection requests. It receives incoming client connection requests and manages the traffic of these requests to the database. Before connecting to a target database or repository database instance, you can use the `STATUS` command to verify the listener configuration.

About this task

The `STATUS` command displays basic status information about a specific listener, including a summary of listener configuration settings, listening protocol addresses, and a summary of services registered with that listener.

1. Enter the following command at the command prompt: `lsnrctl STATUS`

The default value assigned to the listener port is 1521.

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