

# 基于PDB的ADG&PDB 刷新

公益讲座11:00准时开始，请大家先浏览云技术微信公众号技术文章。资料会在各群同步发布，已入群客户请勿重复入群！



20-22

数据库和云讲座群



甲骨文云技术公众号



B站专家系列课程





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## 基于 Oracle 数据库 免费企业数据健康检查

- 及时了解数据库健康状况，发现并解决潜在问题
- 维护数据库系统良好状态，保护数据资产的安全
- 提升数据库性能、稳定性和安全性，降低业务风险

免费咨询热线：

**400-699-8888**

# ORACLE DGPDB vs PDB REFRESH

23c中的DGPDB与Pdb Refresh 的使用对比

赵迎宾

# Agenda

- 1 ➤ **23c DGPDB介绍**
- 2 ➤ **23c DGPDB配置**
- 3 ➤ **DGPDB vs PDB refresh**

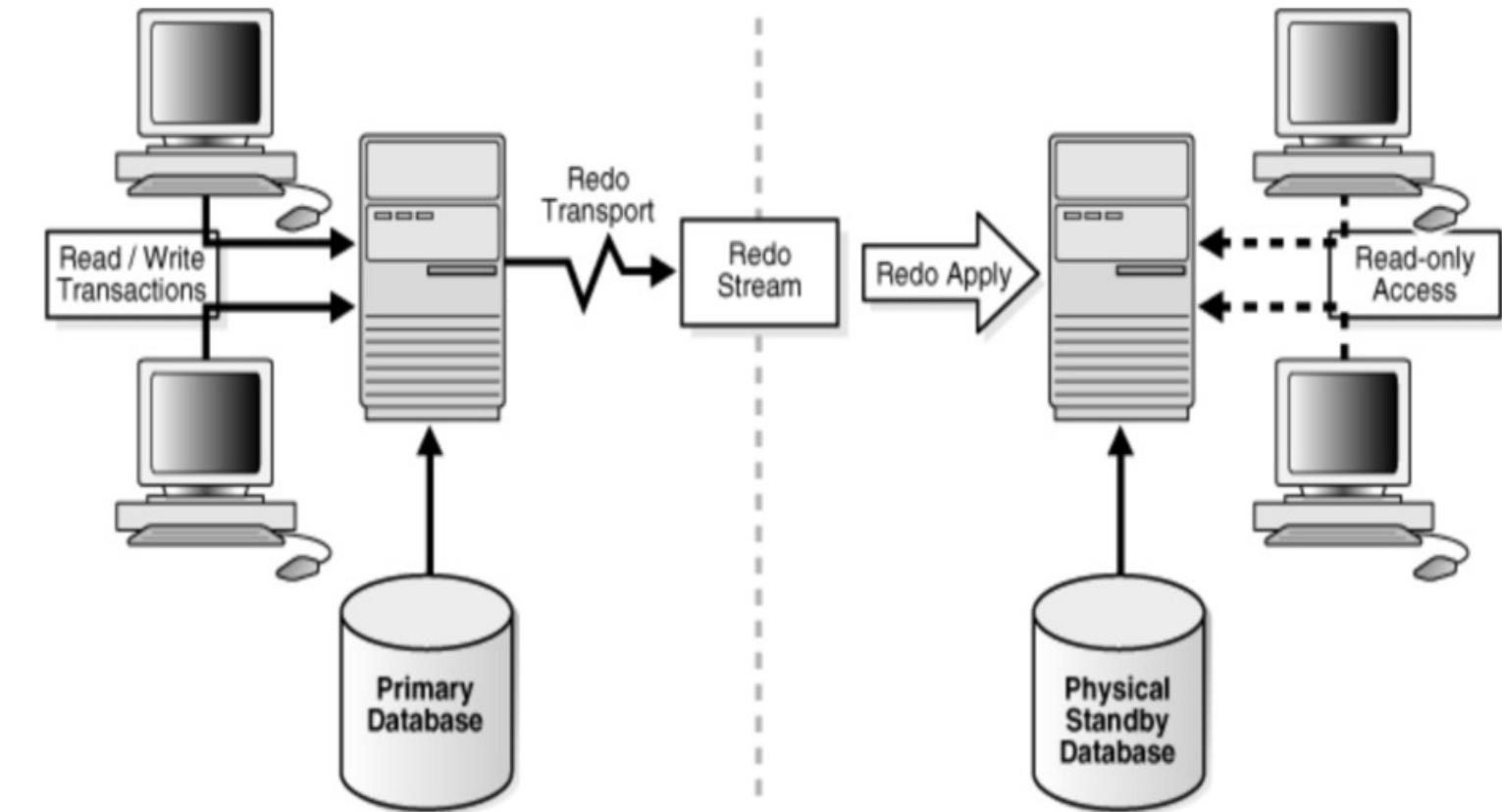


# Oracle ADG 介绍

从11g开始，备库可以处于read-only模式同时应用redo，这就称为**Active Data Guard**。

Oracle ADG (**Active Data Guard**) 是官方提供的数据库高可用性解决方案之一。

通过在备库上启用**只读**模式，实现备库的实时数据查询与备份，同时大大减轻主库的负担，提高系统性能。



# oracle ADG 使用限制

ADG备端的数据库上支持的特性：

- Issue SELECT statements

- Use ALTER SESSION and ALTER SYSTEM statements

- Use SET ROLE

- Call stored procedures

- Use database links (dblinks) to write to remote databases

- Use stored procedures to call remote procedures via dblink

- Use SET TRANSACTION READ ONLY for transaction level read consistency

- Issue complex queries (such as grouping SET queries and WITH CLAUSE queries)

ADG备端数据库上不支持的特性：

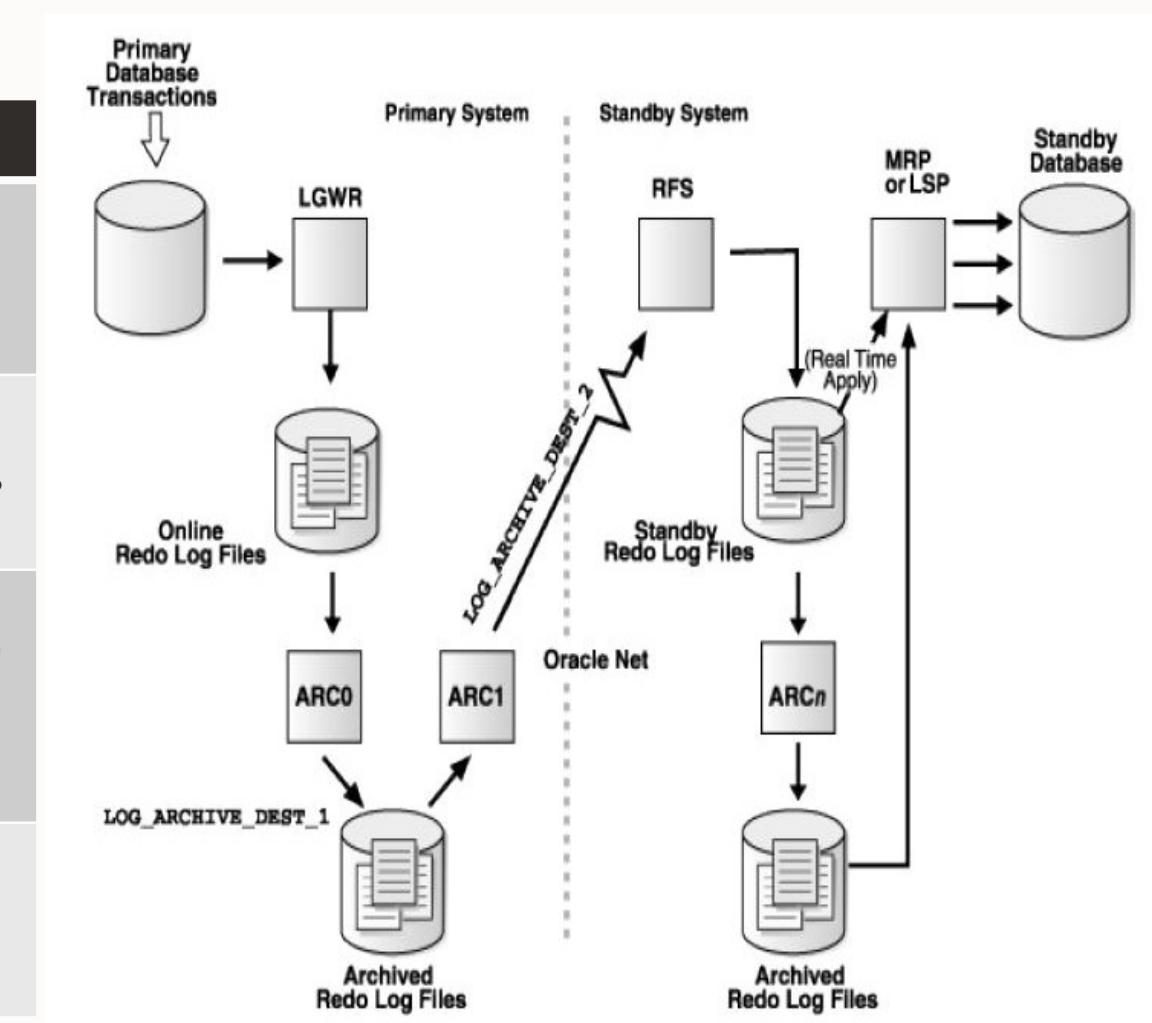
- Any DMLs (excluding simple SELECT statements) or DDLs

- Query accessing local sequences

- DMLs to local temporary tables

# Oracle ADG 主要进程

进程名称	用途
ARC 进程	ARC 进程通过Net把归档日志发送给 Standby Database的RFS进程
RFS进程	RFS (Remote File Server) 进程主要用来接受从主库传送过来的日志信息。
MRP进程	MRP (Managed Recovery Process) 应用从主库传递过来的Redo日志到物理备库，称为Redo Apply
LNSn进程 (nsa/nss)	LNSn (LGWR Network Server process) 接收ARCn和LGWR的日志



# oracle ADG 三种模式

Maximum Availability	Maximum Performance	Maximum Protection
AFFIRM/NOAFFIRM	NOAFFIRM	NOAFFIRM
sync	async	sync
仅次于“Maximum Protection”的数据保护能力。 要求至少一个物理备库收到重做日志后，主库的事务才能够提交。 备库故障时临时降级到“Maximum Performance”模式。	默认模式，保证主库运行过程中不受备库的影响。 优点：避免了备库对主数据库的性能和可用性影响。 缺点：不能保证数据无损失。	至少一个物理备库收到重做日志后，主库的事务才能够提交。 一旦出现故障，主库会自动关闭，防止未受保护的数据出现。 优点：该模式可以保证备库没有数据丢失。 缺点：一旦出现故障，影响主端业务运行。

SYNC:主库使用同步的方式同步redo log到备库。

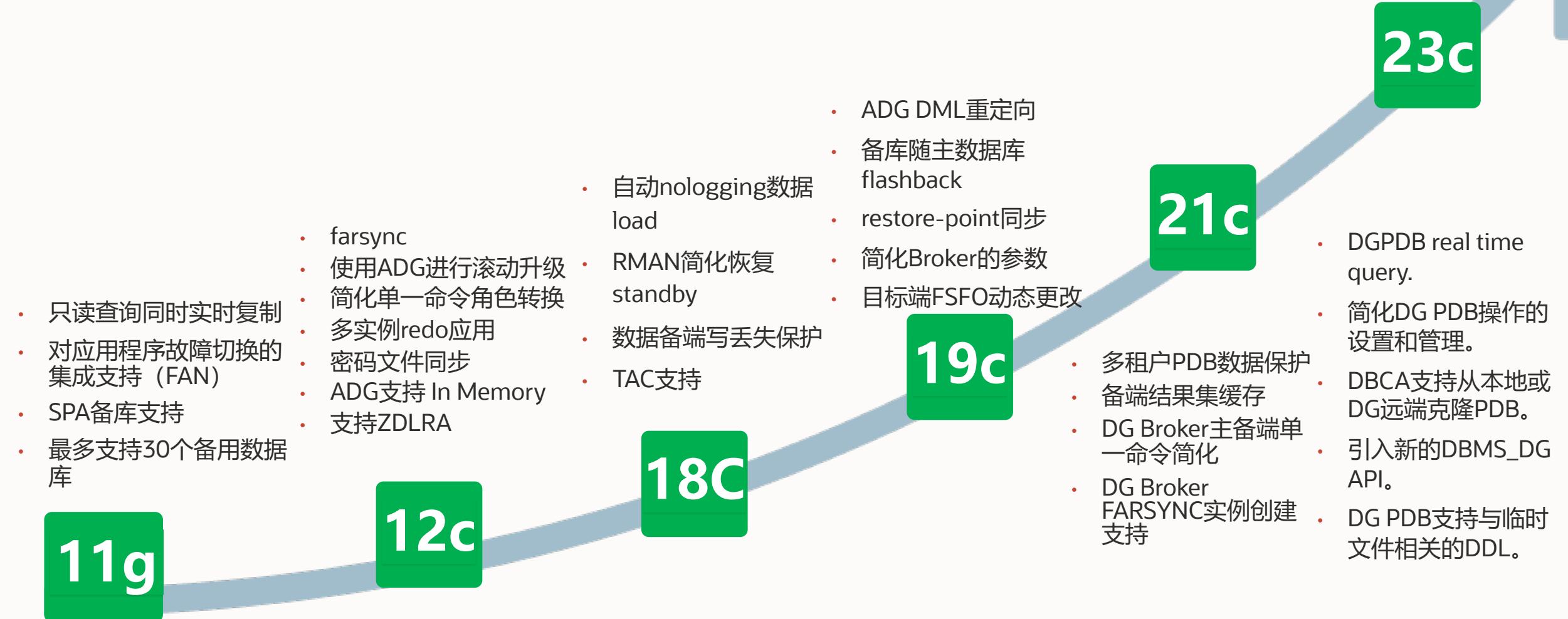
ASYN:主库使用异步的方式同步redo log到备库。

AFFIRM:主库事务提交之后需要确认主库redo log传输到备库并写入standby log 的磁盘上才返回提交。

NOAFFIRM:主库事务提交之后只要确认主库redo log传输到备库，不需要确认写入到磁盘上，即可提交。

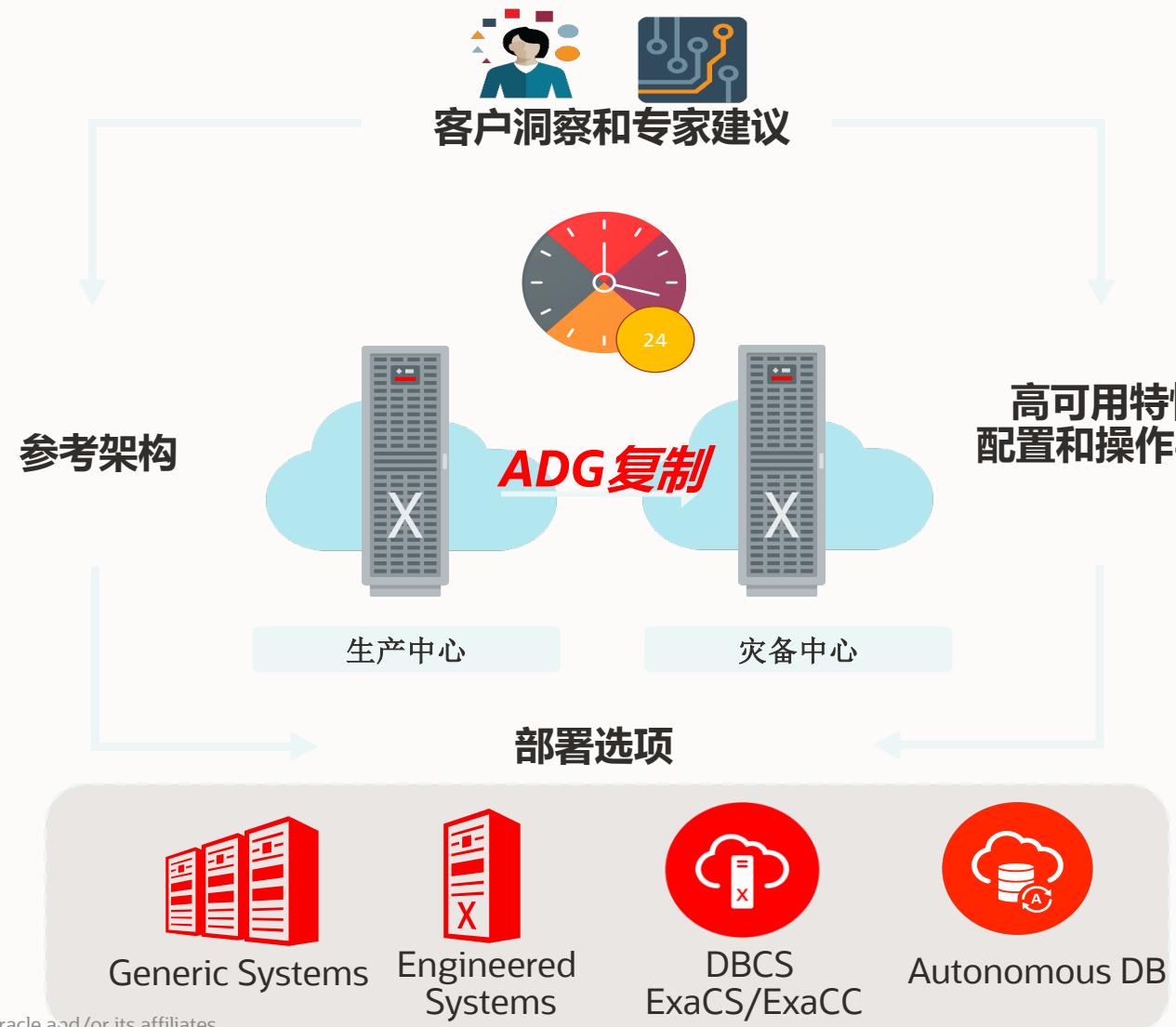


# oracle ADG发展历程



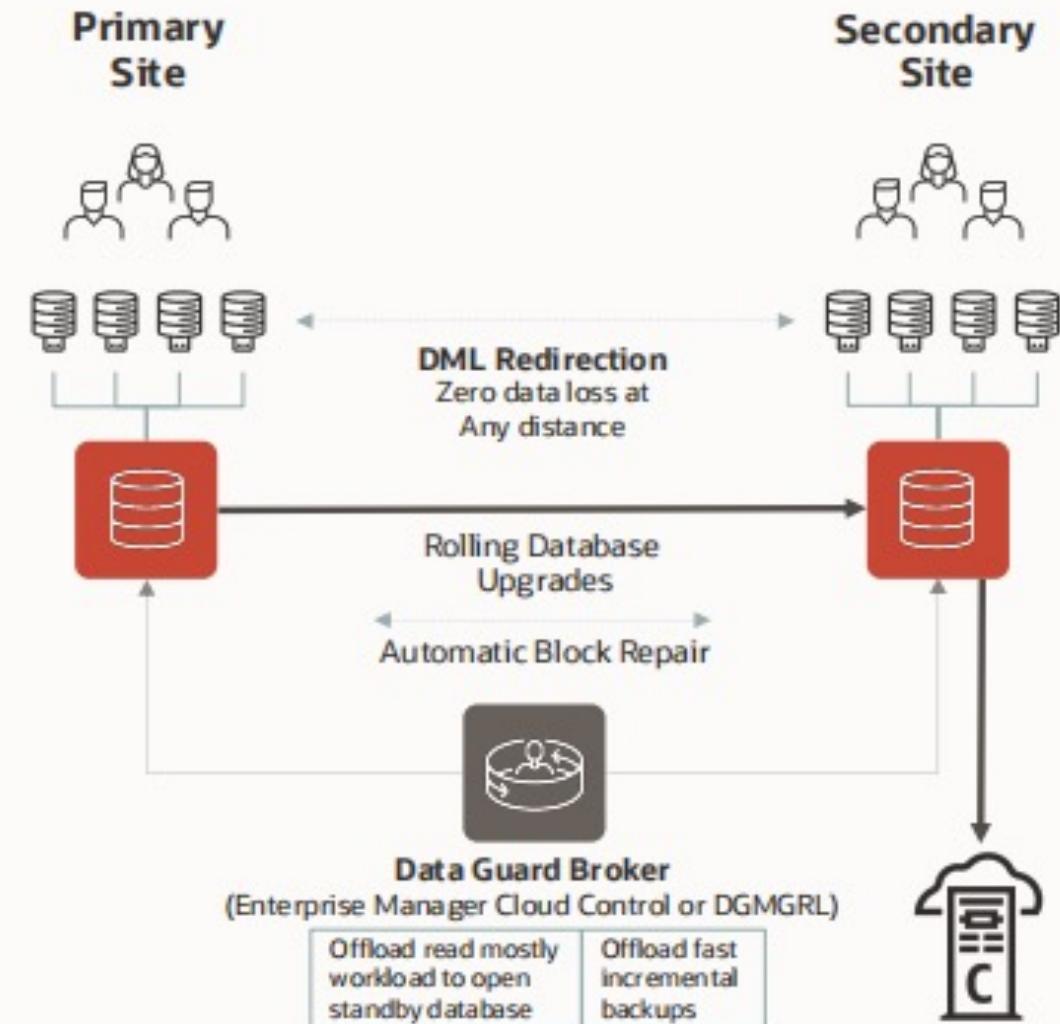
# ADG在高可用架构中使用

铂金  
黄金  
白银  
青铜



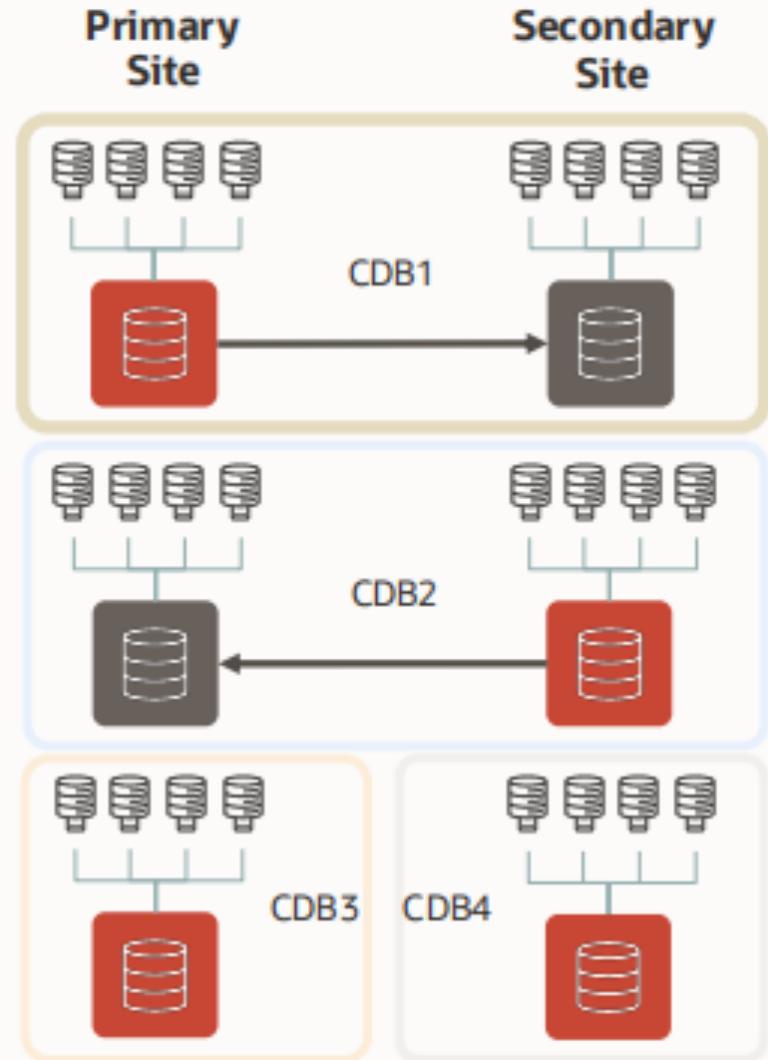
# 传统架构ADG配置

- 数据库的灾难恢复
- 双active-active（查询、报告、备份）
- 升级过程中临时使用
- 自动坏块修复
- 确保应用程序连续性
- 同步状态的零数据丢失



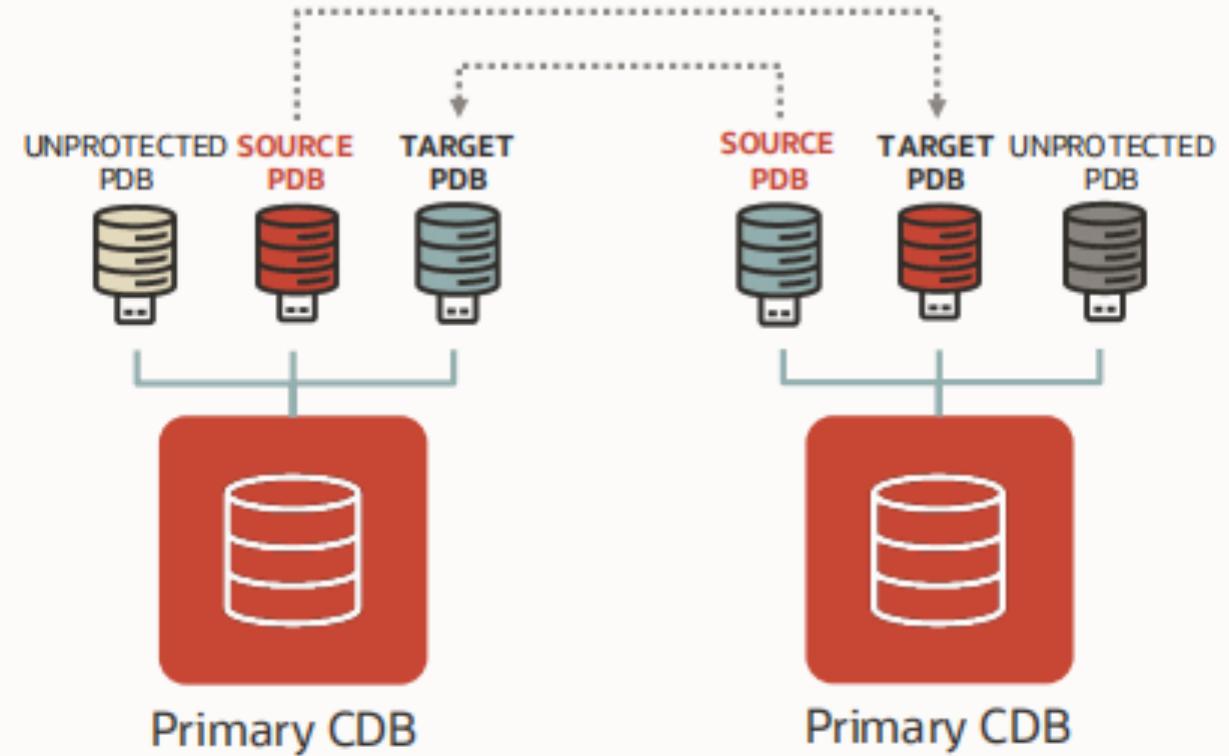
# 多租户架构ADG配置

- 21C版本之前的多租户架构ADG
- 需要在CDB层面的角色转换
- 无论是否需要，ADG会同步所有PDB
- 无法进行PDB级别的拆分
- 所有的ADG特性适用于cdb层



# 基于PDB的ADG

- 两端的CDB都是primary
- 两端CDB都是读写状态
- 两个CDB不同的DBID
- 基于PDB的灾难恢复
- 基于PDB的数据同步
- 故障切换只切换单独的PDB
- 自动从源端修复延迟



# Agenda

- 1 ➤ **23c DGPDB介绍**
- 2 ➤ **23c DGPDB配置**
- 3 ➤ **DGPDB vs PDB refresh**



# 23c数据库配置

- 下载相关介质：  
<https://www.oracle.com/database/free/get-started/>
- 提供3种方式：  
1.docker方式。  
2.Oracle virtualbox方式。  
3.Linux rpm包方式。

根据个人喜好选择即可。

## Installing Oracle Database 23c Free

Docker/Podman	
Download	<a href="#">Oracle Container Registry</a>
Notes	<p><b>Pull</b> container images straight from Oracle's Container Registry via <code>docker pull container-registry.oracle.com/database/free:latest</code></p>
Oracle VM VirtualBox	
Filename	<a href="#">Oracle_Database_23c_Free_Developer_Appliance.ova</a>
Sha256sum	5b88aab0df71205ed52ea48dab3864a8505415ca76932ab7247708ceb86a11b0
Size (in bytes)	6982303232
Notes	
<p><b>Import</b> the 23c Free .ova file into your local Oracle VM VirtualBox setup.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Oracle Database 23c Free VirtualBox Appliance</a> for what's in the Oracle VM VirtualBox image and Resource requirements.</p>	
RedHat compatible Oracle Linux 8 distribution	
Filename	<a href="#">oracle-database-preinstall-23c-1.0-1.el8.x86_64.rpm</a>
Sha256sum	2c88437a537e28527a068ef540d0c4ec30ff9b5890d57d9493a3d1bd0b533e60
Size (in bytes)	30688
Filename	<a href="#">oracle-database-free-23c-1.0-1.el8.x86_64.rpm</a>

# 23c数据库配置

- 安装示例(rpm包方式):

(默认需要联网, 本次采用本地yum安装)

1.运行preinstall RPM.

```
[root@23c dbhome_1]# dnf localinstall -y oracle-database-preinstall-23c-1.0-0.5.el8.x86_64.rpm
Last metadata expiration check: 0:01:31 ago on Fri 22 Dec 2023 04:20:43 AM EST.
Dependencies resolved.
=====
Package           Architecture   Version      Repository  Size
=====
Installing:
oracle-database-preinstall-23c          x86_64        1.0-0.5.el8    @commandline 30 k
Installing dependencies:
compat-openssl10             x86_64        1:1.0.2o-4.el8_6 AppStream    1.1 M
ksh                           x86_64        20120801-257.0.1.el8 AppStream    929 k
=====
Transaction Summary
=====
Install 3 Packages
```

2.软件-free 安装。

```
[root@23c dbhome_1]# dnf localinstall -y oracle-database-free-23c-1.0-1.el8.x86_64.rpm
Last metadata expiration check: 0:02:36 ago on Fri 22 Dec 2023 04:20:43 AM EST.
Dependencies resolved.
=====
Package           Architecture   Version      Repository  Size
=====
Installing:
oracle-database-free-23c          x86_64        1.0-1        @commandline 1.6 G
=====
Transaction Summary
=====
Install 1 Package
```

3.配置数据库。

```
[root@23c dbhome_1]# /etc/init.d/oracle-free-23c configure
Specify a password to be used for database accounts. Oracle recommends that the password entered should be at least 8 characters in length, contain at least 1 uppercase character, 1 lower case character and 1 digit [0-9]. Note that the same password will be used for SYS, SYSTEM and PDBADMIN accounts:
Confirm the password:
Configuring Oracle Listener.
Listener configuration succeeded.
Configuring Oracle Database FREE.
Enter SYS user password:
*****
Enter SYSTEM user password:
*****
Enter PDBADMIN User Password:
*****
Prepare for db operation
7% complete
Copying database files
29% complete
Creating and starting Oracle instance
30% complete
```



# 23c中DGpdb配置

主机名	CDB名称	pdb名称
23c	cdb23c	pdb1
23cs	cdb23cs	pdb1s

```
[oracle@23c ~]$ hostname  
23c  
[oracle@23c ~]$ sqlplus / as sysdba  
  
SQL*Plus: Release 23.0.0.0.0 - Beta on Thu Dec 21 12:32:13 2023  
Version 23.1.0.0.0  
  
Copyright (c) 1982, 2022, Oracle. All rights reserved.  
  
Connected to:  
Oracle Database 23c Enterprise Edition Release 23.0.0.0.0 - Beta  
Version 23.1.0.0.0  
  
SQL> show parameter db_name  
  
NAME                      TYPE        VALUE  
-----  
db_name                   string      cdb23c  
SQL> ■
```

```
[oracle@23cs ~]$ hostname  
23cs  
[oracle@23cs ~]$ sqlplus / as sysdba  
  
SQL*Plus: Release 23.0.0.0.0 - Beta on Thu Dec 21 12:33:36 2023  
Version 23.1.0.0.0  
  
Copyright (c) 1982, 2022, Oracle. All rights reserved.  
  
Connected to:  
Oracle Database 23c Enterprise Edition Release 23.0.0.0.0 - Beta  
Version 23.1.0.0.0  
  
SQL> show parameter db_name  
  
NAME                      TYPE        VALUE  
-----  
db_name                   string      cdb23cs  
SQL> ■
```



# 23c中DGpdb配置

- 配置非常简便
- 添加两个节点的tnsnames.ora文件，增加CDB的tns字符串。
- 更改参数：
  - dg\_broker\_start
  - dg\_broker\_config\_file1
  - standby\_file\_management
  - dg\_broker\_config\_file2
- 两端分别添加standby redo log

```
SQL> show parameter dg_broker_
NAME                                     TYPE    VALUE
-----+-----+-----+
dg_broker_config_file1                  string  /u01/app/oracle/product/23c/db
                                           home_1/dbs/dr1cdb23c.dat
dg_broker_config_file2                  string  /u01/app/oracle/product/23c/db
                                           home_1/dbs/dr2cdb23c.dat
dg_broker_start                         boolean TRUE
SQL> show parameter standby_file_management
NAME                                     TYPE    VALUE
-----+-----+-----+
standby_file_management                 string  AUTO
[oracle@23c ~]$ cat /u01/app/oracle/product/23c/dbhome_1/network/admin/tnsnames.ora
# tnsnames.ora Network Configuration File: /u01/app/oracle/product/23c/dbhome_1/network/admin/tnsnames.ora
# Generated by Oracle configuration tools.

LISTENER_CDB23C =
  (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 23c)(PORT = 1521))

cdb23c =
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 23c)(PORT = 1521))
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SERVICE_NAME = cdb23c)
    )
  )

cdb23cs =
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.56.101)(PORT = 1521))
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SERVICE_NAME = cdb23cs)
    )
  )
```



# 23c中DGPDB配置

- 密码文件或wallet(略)

```
DGMGRL> CREATE CONFIGURATION 'config23c' AS PRIMARY DATABASE IS 'cdb23c' CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS cdb23c;  
Connected to "cdb23c"  
Configuration "config23c" created with primary database "cdb23c"  
DGMGRL> CREATE CONFIGURATION 'config23cs' AS PRIMARY DATABASE IS 'cdb23cs' CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS cdb23cs;  
Connected to "cdb23cs"  
Configuration "config23cs" created with primary database "cdb23cs"
```

- 两端分别创建配置信息

```
DGMGRL> ADD CONFIGURATION 'config23cs' CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS cdb23cs;  
Configuration config23cs added.  
DGMGRL> ADD CONFIGURATION 'config23cs' CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS cdb23cs;  
Configuration config23cs added.
```

- 关联两端的配置

```
DGMGRL> enable configuration all;  
Enabled.
```

- 初始化数据 (略)

```
DGMGRL> ADD PLUGGABLE DATABASE 'pdb1s' AT 'cdb23cs' SOURCE IS 'pdb1' AT 'cdb23c' PDBFileNameConvert IS "'cdb23c','cdb23cs'";  
Pluggable Database "PDB1S" added
```

- 使得配置生效

- 添加需要同步的PDB



# 23c中DGpdb配置

验证同步状态：

DGpdb配置信息

主端的状态信息

备端的同步状态信息

```
DGMGRL> show config  
Configuration - config23c  
Protection Mode: MaxPerformance  
Members:  
  cdb23c - Primary database  
  cdb23cs - Primary database in config23cs configuration  
Data Guard for PDB: Enabled in SOURCE role  
Configuration Status:  
SUCCESS (status updated 55 seconds ago)
```

```
DGMGRL> show pluggable database pdb1 at cdb23c  
Pluggable database - PDB1 at cdb23c  
Data Guard Role: Primary  
Con_ID: 3  
Active Target: con_id 4 at cdb23cs  
Pluggable Database Status:  
SUCCESS
```

```
DGMGRL> show pluggable database pdb1s at cdb23cs  
Pluggable database - PDB1S at cdb23cs  
Data Guard Role: Physical Standby  
Con_ID: 4  
Source: con_id 3 at cdb23c  
Transport Lag: 9 minutes 6 seconds (computed 3 seconds ago)  
Apply Lag: 9 minutes 6 seconds (computed 5 seconds ago)  
Intended State: APPLY-ON  
Apply State: Running  
Apply Instance: cdb23cs  
Average Apply Rate: 406 KByte/s  
Real Time Query: OFF  
Pluggable Database Status:  
SUCCESS
```

# 23c中DG/PDB切换

手工进行PDB的switchover

：

非常简单

非常简便

非常简洁

一条命令即可切换

```
DGMGRL> SWITCHOVER TO PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1s AT cdb23cs;
Verifying conditions for Switchover...

Source pluggable database is 'PDB1' at database 'cdb23c'

Performing switchover NOW, please wait...

Closing pluggable database 'PDB1'...
Switching 'PDB1' to standby role...
Waiting for 'PDB1S' to recover all redo data...
Stopping recovery at 'PDB1S'...
Converting 'PDB1S' to primary role...
Opening new primary 'PDB1S'...
Waiting for redo data from new primary 'PDB1S'...
Starting recovery at new standby 'PDB1'...

Switchover succeeded, new primary is "PDB1S"
```

```
DGMGRL> show config

Configuration - config23c

Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
Members:
  cdb23c - Primary database
  cdb23cs - Primary database in config23cs configuration

Data Guard for PDB: Enabled in TARGET role

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS (status updated 34 seconds ago)
```



# 23c中DG PDB切换

手工进行PDB的failover:

1. ALTER SYSTEM FLUSH REDO TO  
*target\_db\_name*; --可选

2. ALTER DATABASE RECOVER MANAGED  
STANDBY DATABASE CANCEL; --可选

3. **ALTER DATABASE FAILOVER TO  
*target\_db\_name*;  
(或)ALTER DATABASE FAILOVER TO PLUGGABLE DATABASE  
pdb1 AT cdb23c [IMMEDIATE]**

4. ALTER DATABASE OPEN;

```
DGMGR> FAILOVER TO PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1 AT cdb23c IMMEDIATE
Verifying conditions for Failover...

Performing failover NOW, please wait...

Stopping recovery at 'PDB1'...
Activating 'PDB1' as primary...
Opening new primary 'PDB1'...

Failover succeeded, new primary is "PDB1".
*****
Clearing standby activation ID 1221184590 (0x48c9cc4e)
2023-12-22T03:51:36.885952-05:00
Completed: ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 ACTIVATE AS PRIMARY
ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 OPEN INSTANCES=all
2023-12-22T03:51:36.924287-05:00
PDB1(3): Pluggable database PDB1 opening in read write
PDB1(3): SUPLOG: initialize PDB SUPLOG SGA, old value 0x0, new value 0x18
PDB1(3): Autotune of undo retention is turned on.
PDB1(3): Undo initialization recovery: Parallel FPTTR failed: start:212005861 end:212005876 diff:15 ms (0.0 seconds)
2023-12-22T03:51:37.923540-05:00
PDB1(3): Undo initialization recovery: err:0 start: 212005861 end: 212005981 diff: 120 ms (0.1 seconds)
PDB1(3): [66292] Successfully onlined Undo Tablespace 2.
PDB1(3): Undo initialization online undo segments: err:0 start: 212005982 end: 212006610 diff: 628 ms (0.6 seconds)
PDB1(3): Undo initialization finished serial:0 start:212005861 end:212006648 diff:787 ms (0.8 seconds)
PDB1(3): Database Characterset for PDB1 is AL32UTF8
PDB1(3): Deleting old file#16 from file$
PDB1(3): Deleting old file#17 from file$
PDB1(3): Deleting old file#18 from file$
PDB1(3): Deleting old file#19 from file$
PDB1(3): Adding new file#12 to file$(old file#16).          fopr-0, newblk-37120, oldblk-19200
PDB1(3): Adding new file#13 to file$(old file#17).          fopr-0, newblk-58880, oldblk-15360
PDB1(3): Adding new file#14 to file$(old file#18).          fopr-0, newblk-12800, oldblk-12800
PDB1(3): Adding new file#15 to file$(old file#19).          fopr-0, newblk-640, oldblk-640
2023-12-22T03:51:39.042910-05:00
PDB1(3): Successfully created internal service PDB1 at open
*****
Post plug operations are now complete.
Pluggable database PDB1 with pdb id - 3 is now marked as NEW.
*****
```



# Oracle DGPDB 关注点

## 部分局限(21C):

保护模式

Fast-Start Failover

实时查询

自动块修复

并行apply

ADG DML重定向

多个Standby目标端

使用Flashback 恢复

.....

## 即将正式发布23c版本.....

RMAN integration for backup/restore

Deletion of foreign archive logs

Temporary files on the Target PDB

Easier SRL(standby redo log) management

Real-Time Query

```
SQL> alter database open;
Database altered.

SQL> alter database recover managed standby database using current logfile disconnect from session;
Database altered.
```

```
PDB1(3):Warning: ALTER DATABASE RECOVER MANAGED STANDBY DATABASE USING CURRENT LOGFILE has been deprecated.
PDB1(3):alter database recover managed standby database using current logfile disconnect from session
PDB1(3):alter pluggable database "PDB1" close immediate
PDB1(3):Pluggable database PDB1 closing
PDB1(3):JIT: pid 56054 requesting stop
2023-12-21T17:49:06.053063-05:00
PDB1(3):Buffer Cache flush started: 3
PDB1(3):Buffer Cache flush finished: 3
Completed: Pluggable database PDB1 closed services=None
PDB1(3):Completed: alter pluggable database "PDB1" close immediate
PDB1(3):.... (PID:56054): Requesting Managed Recovery process for PDBID:3 [krsm.c:1551]
2023-12-21T17:49:06.387453-05:00
TT09 (PID:56160): Background Managed Recovery process started [krsm.c:1856]
2023-12-21T17:49:06.424393-05:00
PDB1(3):Serial Media Recovery started
PDB1(3):TT09 (PID:56160): PDBID:3 Managed Recovery starting Real Time Apply [krsm.c:16083]
```



# Agenda

- 1 ➤ **23c DGPDB介绍**
- 2 ➤ **23c DGPDB配置**
- 3 ➤ **DGPDB vs PDB refresh**



# 什么是可刷新的pdb

Oracle PDB Refresh是12.2版本推出的新特性，通过刷新操作将源端PDB中的变更同步到目标PDB中，实现数据的同步。

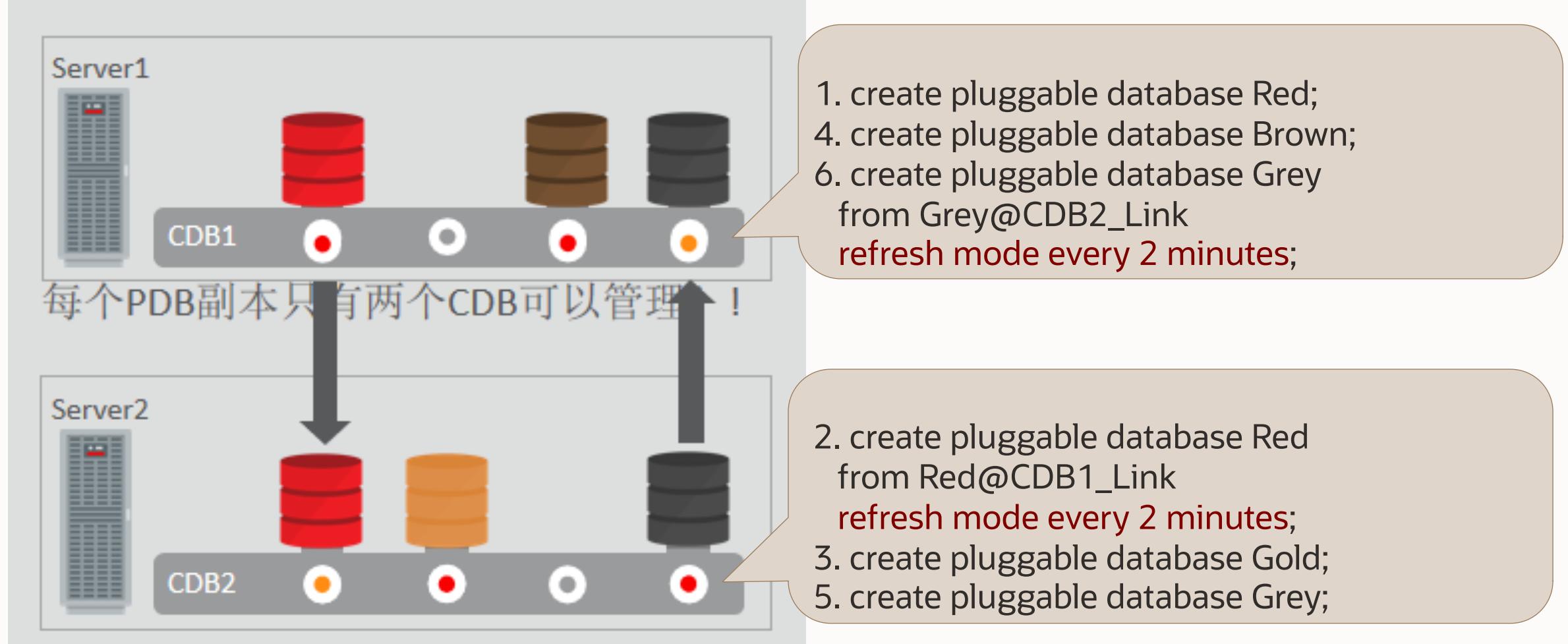
Oracle PDB Refresh是基于pdb热克隆技术实现，主要是通过热克隆实现数据库pdb的初始化同步。

在18c中有一次比较大的功能更新，支持了pdb级别的switchover功能。

Oracle PDB Refresh源端可以是本地PDB、远端PDB或者非多租户环境等

◦

# 可刷新的pdb架构



# 可刷新PDB搭建实例

1.配置tns连接串,创建用户。

```
SQL> create user c##remote_clone_user identified by welcome1 container=all;
grant create session, resource, create any table, unlimited tablespace to c##remote_clone_user container=all;
grant create pluggable database to c##remote_clone_user container=all;
grant sysoper to c##remote_clone_user container=all;
```

2.两端分别创建dblink。

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
service_names	string	cdbz

```
SQL> create database link clone_link connect to c##remote_clone_user identified by welcome1 using 'cdby';
Database link created.
```

3.源端pdb为open状态。

```
SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb5_ref FROM pdb5@clone_link REFRESH MODE MANUAL;
Pluggable database created.
```

5.通过dblink创建目标端pdb。

```
SQL> alter pluggable database pdb5_ref refresh;
Pluggable database altered.
```

6.可选择手工刷新或自动刷新。

```
SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb5_ref REFRESH MODE EVERY 1 MINUTES;
Pluggable database altered.
```

7.刷新必须为Mount状态。

```
2024-01-02T09:44:26.695Z-05:00
PDB5_REF(3):PDB5_REF(3):ERROR:PDB needs to be closed for auto refresh
PDB5_REF(3):Completed: alter pluggable database refresh
```



# 可刷新PDB切换

1. 源端pdb为read write状态，目标端必须为read only 状态，否则会报错。

2. 通过手工执行switch命令进行切换。

3. 切换完毕，原目标端自动转换为read write模式。

4. 切换完毕，原源端自动转换为Mount状态。

5. 手工或自动重新进行刷新操作。

service_names	string	cdby
CON_ID	CON_NAME	OPEN MODE RESTRICTED
4 PDB5		READ WRITE NO

service_names	string	cdbz
CON_ID	CON_NAME	OPEN MODE RESTRICTED
3 PDB5_REF		READ ONLY NO

```
SQL> alter pluggable database refresh mode manual from PDB5_REF@clone_link switchover;
Pluggable database altered.
```

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
service_names	string	cdby
CON_ID	CON_NAME	OPEN MODE RESTRICTED
4 PDB5		MOUNTED
service_names	string	cdbz
CON_ID	CON_NAME	OPEN MODE RESTRICTED
3 PDB5_REF		READ WRITE NO

# 可刷新PDB注意事项

- 1.通过DBLINK实现数据同步。
- 2.两端字符集需要兼容，字节序需相同。
- 3.基于PDB的hot clone技术实现。
- 4.只能在mount状态下进行数据刷新。
- 5.数据库版本必须12.2以上，如果需要切换则需要18C以上。
- 6.适用于部分数据实时性要求不高的场景。
- 7.禁用PDB Refresh功能后，就不能再转换为Refresh PDB。

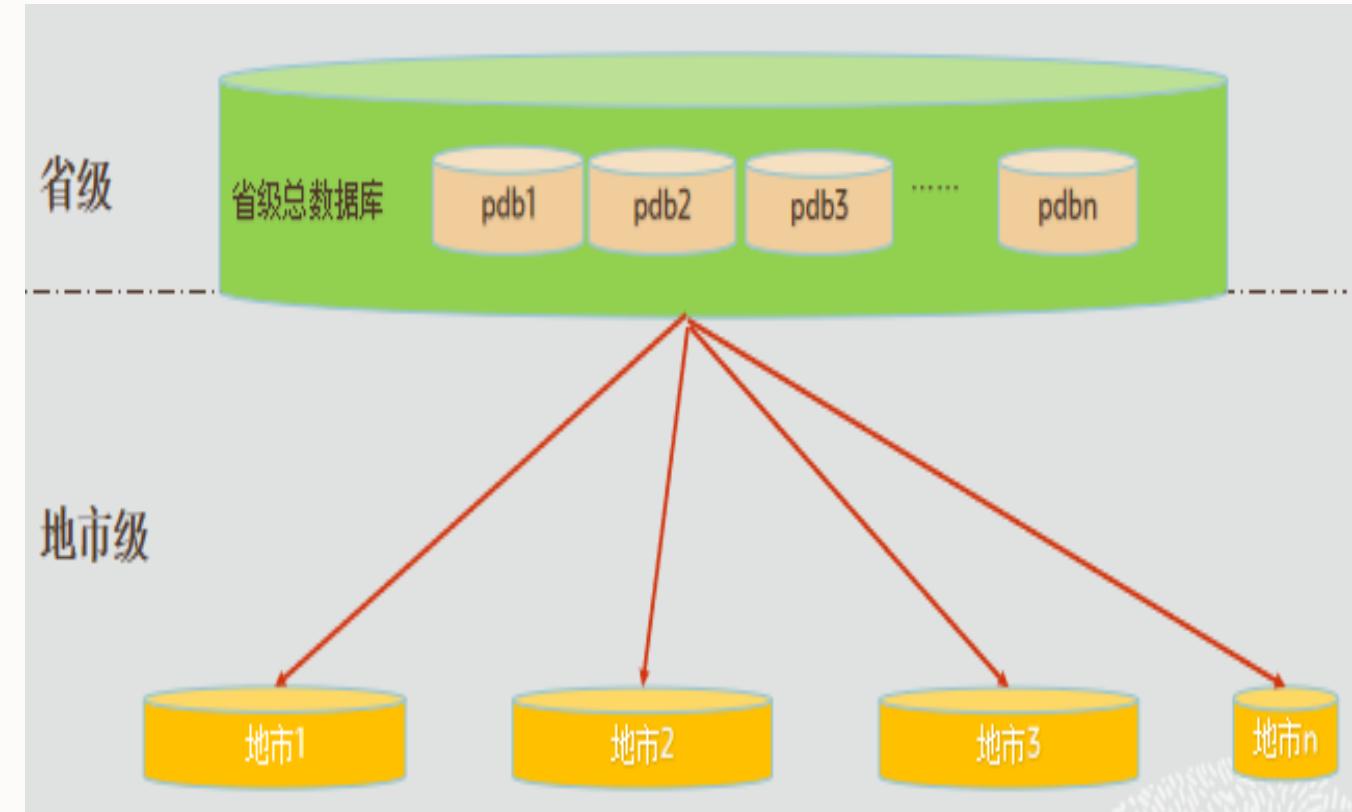


# 来自用户真实需求

以往，我们经常遇到的真实的用户需求案例。

用户：我们需要将属于每个地市的数据数据分别下发给各自地市。

## 解决方案？



# DGPDB vs PDB refresh

类别	23C DGPDB	pdb refresh
数据实时性要求	可保障实时性同步	定时同步刷新
备端数据查询	可满足实时数据同步查询	可支持非实时查询
版本要求	23c以上版本	主打12~21C版本
块修复、多目标端、闪回等	适用	N/A

# Q & A

**保护您的数据 -  
三个久经验证的评估数据库  
安全态势的方法**

甲骨文云与数据库公益讲座

**张华**

- Oracle 数据库专家
- 20年+Oracle数据库经验

**内容简介**

- 数据库是否按照Oracle的最佳实践配置?
- 已经有哪些安全控制措施?
- 还可以采用哪些其他安全控制措施?
- 数据库中有哪些用户?
- 用户有什么访问权限?
- 数据库中有哪些敏感数据?

安全考量方方面面，我们一起来面面俱道（说道说道）！

直播时间：1月26日 11:00 - 12:00  
扫描二维码进入直播  
Zoom ID: 957 9669 6723  
密码: 20212023

Zoom直播

微信扫一扫预约



数据库和云讲座群

20-23



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