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Preface

The Oracle Database Net Services Reference contains a complete listing and description of the control utility commands and configuration file parameters available for managing components of Oracle Net Services.

This document describes the features of Oracle Database 11g software that apply to the Microsoft Windows and UNIX operating systems.

This preface contains the following topics:

- Audience
- Documentation Accessibility
- Related Documents
- Conventions

Audience

Oracle Database Net Services Reference is intended for network administrators who are responsible for configuring and administering network components.

To use this document, you should be familiar with the networking concepts and configuration tasks described in Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.

Related Documents

For additional information, see the following Oracle resources:

- Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide
Online Help for Oracle Net Services tools and utilities

Oracle Database documentation set

A glossary of Net Services terms is available in the Oracle Net Services Administrator’s Guide.

Many books in the documentation set use the sample schemas of the seed database, which is installed by default when you install Oracle. Refer to *Oracle Database Sample Schemas* for additional information about how these schemas were created and how you can use them yourself.

To download free release notes, installation documentation, white papers, or other collateral, visit the Oracle Technology Network (OTN). You must register online before using OTN; registration is free and can be done at

http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html

If you have a user name and password for OTN, then you can go directly to the documentation section of the OTN Web site at


Conventions

The examples for directories in the book are for Linux. Unless otherwise noted, Microsoft Windows directory paths are the same except that they use a backslash (\) instead of the slash (/).

The following text conventions are used in this document:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boldface</td>
<td>Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>italic</td>
<td>Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monospace</td>
<td>Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oracle Net Services provides control utilities to administer listeners, Oracle Names servers, and Oracle Connection Manager. Part I lists the commands that are available with each utility, including any applicable prerequisites, passwords, syntax or argument rules, and usage notes or examples to help you use them.

This part contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 1, "Listener Control Utility"
- Chapter 2, "Oracle Connection Manager Control Utility"
This chapter describes the commands and associated syntax of the Listener Control utility. This chapter contains the following topics:

- Listener Control Utility Overview
- SET and SHOW Commands of the Listener Control utility
- Distributed Operations
- Oracle Net Listener Security
- Listener Control Utility Commands

**Listener Control Utility Overview**

The Listener Control utility enables you to administer listeners. You can use its commands to perform basic management functions on one or more listeners. Additionally, you can view and change parameter settings.

The basic syntax of Listener Control utility commands is as follows:

```plaintext
lsnrctl command listener_name
```

In the preceding command, `listener_name` is the name of the listener to be administered. If no name is specified, then the default name, LISTENER, is assumed.

You can also issue Listener Control utility commands at the LSNRCTL> program prompt. To obtain the prompt, enter lsnrctl with no arguments at the operating system command line. When you run lsnrctl, the program is started. You can then enter the necessary commands from the program prompt. The basic syntax of issuing commands from LSNRCTL> program prompt is as follows:

```plaintext
lsnrctl
LSNRCTL> command listener_name
```
Note: You can combine commands in a standard text file, and then run them as a sequence of commands. To execute in batch mode, use the format:

```
lsnrctl @file_name
```

You can use either `REM` or `#` to identify comments in the batch script; all other lines are considered commands. Any commands that would typically require confirmation do not require confirmation during batch execution.

For most commands, the Listener Control utility establishes an Oracle Net connection with the listener that is used to transmit the command. To initiate an Oracle Net connection to the listener, the Listener Control utility must obtain the protocol addresses for the named listener or a listener named LISTENER. This is done by resolving the listener name with one of the following mechanisms:

- `listener.ora` file in the directory specified by the `TNS_ADMIN` environment variable
- `listener.ora` file in the `ORACLE_HOME/network/admin` directory.
- Naming method, for example, a `tnsnames.ora` file

If none of the preceding mechanisms resolve the listener name, then the Listener Control utility uses the default listener name LISTENER, resolves the host name IP address and uses port 1521.

The Listener Control utility supports several types of commands:

- Operational commands, such as START, and STOP.
- Modifier commands, such as SET TRC_LEVEL.
- Informational commands, such as STATUS and SHOW LOG_FILE.

**SET and SHOW Commands of the Listener Control utility**

You can use the SET command to alter parameter values for a specified listener. You set the name of the listener you want to administer with the SET CURRENT_LISTENER command. Parameter values remain in effect until the listener is shut down. If you want these settings to persist, then use the SAVE_CONFIG command to save changes to the `listener.ora`.

You can use the SHOW command to display the current value of a configuration setting.

**Distributed Operations**

The Listener Control utility can perform operations on a local or a remote listener.

To set up a computer to remotely administer a listener, do the following:

1. Ensure that the Listener Control utility (`lsnrctl`) executable is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/bin` directory.
2. Ensure that the name of the listener you want to administer can be resolved through a `listener.ora` file or a naming method, as described in "Listener Control Utility Overview" on page 1-1.
All commands except START can be issued when a listener is administered remotely. The Listener Control utility can only start the listener on the same computer from where the utility is running.

When issuing commands, specify the listener name as an argument. For example:

```
LSNRCTL> SERVICES lsnr
```

If the name is omitted, then listener name set with the SET CURRENT_LISTENER command is used, or the default name, LISTENER is assumed.

**Oracle Net Listener Security**

Local listener administration is secure through local operating system authentication, which restricts listener administration to the user who started the listener or to the super user. By default, remote listener administration is disabled.

Oracle recommends that you perform listener administration in the default mode, and access the system remotely using a remote login. When you administer the listener remotely, use Oracle Enterprise Manager or Secure Shell (SSH) to access the remote host.

**Listener Control Utility Commands**

This section describes the following Listener Control utility commands:

- EXIT
- HELP
- QUIT
- RELOAD
- SAVE_CONFIG
- SERVICES
- SET
- SET CURRENT_LISTENER
- SET DISPLAYMODE
- SET INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT
- SET LOG_DIRECTORY
- SET LOG_FILE
- SET LOG_STATUS
- SET SAVE_CONFIG_ON_STOP
- SET TRC_DIRECTORY
- SET TRC_FILE
- SET TRC_LEVEL
- SHOW
- SPAWN
- START
- STATUS
Listener Control Utility Commands

- **STOP**
- **TRACE**
- **VERSION**

**EXIT**

**Purpose**
To exit from the Listener Control utility, and return to the operating system prompt.

**Prerequisites**
None

**Syntax**
From the Listener Control utility:

```
LSNRCTL> EXIT
```

**Arguments**
None

**Usage Notes**
This command is identical to the **QUIT** command.

**Example**
```
LSNRCTL> EXIT
```

**HELP**

**Purpose**
To provide a list of all the Listener Control utility commands or provide syntax help for a particular Listener Control utility command.

**Prerequisites**
None

**Syntax**
From the operating system:
```
lsnrctl HELP command
```

From the Listener Control utility:
```
LSNRCTL> HELP command
```

**Arguments**
*command*: The Listener Control utility command. Commands are shown in the following example output.

When you enter a command as an argument to **HELP**, the Listener Control utility displays information about how to use the command. When you enter **HELP** without an argument, the Listener Control utility displays a list of all the commands.
Example

```
LSNRCTL> HELP
The following operations are available
An asterisk (*) denotes a modifier or extended command:
exit
quit
reload
services
set*
show*
spawn
start
status
stop
trace
version
```

**QUIT**

**Purpose**

To exit the Listener Control utility and return to the operating system prompt.

**Prerequisites**

None

**Syntax**

From the Listener Control utility

```
LSNRCTL> QUIT
```

**Arguments**

None

**Usage Notes**

This command is identical to the EXIT command.

**Example**

```
LSNRCTL> QUIT
```

**RELOAD**

**Purpose**

To reread the listener.ora file. This command enables you to add or change statically configured services without actually stopping the listener.

In addition, the database services, instances, service handlers, and listening endpoints that were dynamically registered with the listener are unregistered and subsequently registered again.

**Prerequisites**

None
Listener Control Utility Commands

**Syntax**

From the operating system:

```
lsnrctl RELOAD listener_name
```

From the Listener Control utility:

```
LSNRCTL> RELOAD listener_name
```

**Arguments**

`listener_name`: The listener name, if the default name of LISTENER is not used.

**Example**

```
LSNRCTL> RELOAD
Connecting to (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521)))
The command completed successfully
```

**SAVE_CONFIG**

**Purpose**

To save the current configuration state of the listener, including trace level, trace file, trace directory, and logging to the `listener.ora` file. Any changes are stored in `listener.ora`, preserving formatting, comments, and case as much as possible. Before modification of the `listener.ora` file, a backup of the file, called `listener.bak`, is created.

**Syntax**

From the operating system:

```
lsnrctl SAVE_CONFIG listener_name
```

From the Listener Control utility:

```
LSNRCTL> SAVE_CONFIG listener_name
```

**Arguments**

`listener_name`: The listener name, if the default name of LISTENER is not used.

**Usage Notes**

This command enables you to save all run-time configuration changes to the `listener.ora` file.

**Example**

```
LSNRCTL> SAVE_CONFIG listener
Connecting to (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521)))
Saved LISTENER configuration parameters.
Listener Parameter File /oracle/network/admin/listener.ora
Old Parameter File /oracle/network/admin/listener.bak
The command completed successfully
```
SERVICES

Purpose
To obtain detailed information about the database services, instances, and service handlers (dispatchers and dedicated servers) to which the listener forwards client connection requests.

Prerequisites
None

Syntax
From the operating system:
lsnrctl SERVICES listener_name

From the Listener Control utility:
LSNRCTL> SERVICES listener_name

Arguments
listener_name: The listener name, if the default name of LISTENER is not used.

Usage Notes
The SET DISPLAYMODE command changes the format and the detail level of the output.

See Also: Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for a complete description of SERVICES output

Example
This example shows SERVICES output in the default display mode. The output shows the following:

- An instance named sales belonging to two services, sales1.us.example.com and sales2.us.example.com, with a total of three service handlers.
- Service sales1.us.example.com is handled by one dispatcher only.
- Service sales2.us.example.com is handled by one dispatcher and one dedicated server, as specified by the following output.

LSNRCTL> SERVICES
Connecting to (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=net)))
Services Summary...
Service 'sales1.us.example.com' has 1 instance(s).
Instance 'sales', status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
 Handler(s):
 'D000' established:0 refused:0 current:0 max:10000 state:ready
 DISPATCHER <machine: sales-server, pid: 5696>
 (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=53411))
Service 'sales2.us.example.com' has 1 instance(s).
Instance 'sales', status READY, has 2 handler(s) for this service...
 Handler(s):
 'DEDICATED' established:0 refused:0 state:ready
 LOCAL SERVER
 'D001' established:0 refused:0 current:0 max:10000 state:ready
 DISPATCHER <machine: sales-server, pid: 5698>
 (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=52618))
The command completed successfully

**SET**

**Purpose**
To alter the parameter values for the listener. Parameter value changes remain in effect until the listener is shut down. To make the changes permanent, use the `SAVE_CONFIG` command to save changes to the `listener.ora` file.

**Prerequisites**
None

**Syntax**
From the operating system:
```
lsnrctl SET parameter
```
From the Listener Control utility:
```
LSNRCTL> SET parameter
```

**Arguments**
`parameter`: A SET parameter to modify its configuration setting. Parameters are shown in the example output.

When you enter `SET` without an argument, the Listener Control utility displays a list of all the parameters.

**Usage Notes**
If you are using the `SET` commands to alter the configuration of a listener other than the default `LISTENER` listener, then use the `SET CURRENT_LISTENER` command to set the name of the listener you want to administer.

**Example**
```
LSNRCTL> SET
The following operations are available with set.
An asterisk (*) denotes a modifier or extended command.
current_listener
displaymode
inbound_connect_timeout
log_file
log_directory
log_status
rawmode
save_config_on_stop
trc_file
trc_directory
trc_level
```

**SET CURRENT_LISTENER**

**Purpose**
To set the name of the listener to administer. Subsequent commands that would normally require `listener_name` can be issued without it.
Listener Control Utility Commands

Syntax

From the Listener Control utility

```
LISTNRCTL> SET CURRENT_LISTENER listener_name
```

Arguments

`listener_name`: The listener name, if the default name of LISTENER is not used.

Usage Notes

When `SET CURRENT_LISTENER` is set, the Listener Control utility commands act on the listener you set. You do not have to specify the name of the listener.

Example

```
LISTNRCTL> SET CURRENT_LISTENER lsnr
Current Listener is lsnr
```

SET DISPLAYMODE

Purpose

To change the format and level of detail for the SERVICES and STATUS commands.

Syntax

From the Listener Control utility:

```
LISTNRCTL> SET DISPLAYMODE {compat | normal | verbose | raw}
```

Arguments

Specify one of the following modes:

- `compat`: Output that is compatible with older versions of the listener.
- `normal`: Output that is formatted and descriptive. Oracle recommends this mode.
- `verbose`: All data received from the listener in a formatted and descriptive output.
- `raw`: All data received from the listener without any formatting. This argument should be used only if recommended by Oracle Support Services.

Example

```
LISTNRCTL> SET DISPLAYMODE normal
Service display mode is NORMAL
```

SET INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT

Purpose

To specify the time, in seconds, for the client to complete its connect request to the listener after establishing the network connection.

If the listener does not receive the client request in the time specified, then it terminates the connection. In addition, the listener logs the IP address of the client and an ORA-12525:TNS: listener has not received client's request in time allowed error message to the listener.log file.
Listener Control Utility Commands

See Also: Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for additional information about specifying the time out for client connections

Syntax

From the Listener Control utility:

```
LSNRCTL> SET INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT time
```

Arguments

time: The time, in seconds. Default setting is 60 seconds.

Example

```
LSNRCTL> SET INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT 2
Connecting to (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
LISTENER parameter "inbound_connect_timeout" set to 2
The command completed successfully.
```

SET LOG_DIRECTORY

Note: This command works only if Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) is not enabled. The default is for ADR to be enabled, and the log directory is ORACLE_HOME/log/diag/product_type.

Purpose

To set destination directory where the listener log file is written. By default, the log file is written to the ORACLE_HOME/network/log directory.

Prerequisites

None

Syntax

From the operating system:

```
lsnrctl SET LOG_DIRECTORY directory
```

From the Listener Control utility:

```
LSNRCTL> SET LOG_DIRECTORY directory
```

Arguments

directory: The directory path of the listener log file.

Example

```
LSNRCTL> SET LOG_DIRECTORY /usr/oracle/admin
Connecting to (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
LISTENER parameter "log_directory" set to /usr/oracle/admin
The command completed successfully
```
SET LOG_FILE

Note: This command works only if Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) is not enabled. The default is for ADR to be enabled, and the log directory is ORACLE_HOME/log/diag/product_type.

Purpose
To set the name for the listener log file. By default, the log file name is listener.log.

Prerequisites
None

Syntax
From the operating system:
lsnrctl SET LOG_FILE file_name

From the Listener Control utility:
LSNRCTL> SET LOG_FILE file_name

Arguments
file_name: The file name of the listener log.

Example
LSNRCTL> SET LOG_FILE list.log
Connecting to (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
LISTENER parameter "log_file" set to list.log
The command completed successfully

SET LOG_STATUS

Purpose
To turn listener logging on or off.

Prerequisites
None

Syntax
From the operating system:
lsnrctl SET LOG_STATUS {on | off}

From the Listener Control utility:
LSNRCTL> SET LOG_STATUS {on | off}

Arguments
on: To turn logging on.
off: To turn logging off.
Example

LSNRCTL> SET LOG_STATUS on
Connecting to (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
LISTENER parameter "log_status" set to ON
The command completed successfully

SET SAVE_CONFIG_ON_STOP

Purpose
To specify whether changes made to the parameter values for the listener by the SET commands are to be saved to the listener.ora file at the time the listener is stopped with the STOP command.

When changes are saved, the Listener Control utility tries to preserve formatting, comments, and letter case. Before modification of the listener.ora file, a back up of the file, called listener.bak, is created.

To have all parameters saved immediately, use the SAVE_CONFIG command.

Syntax
From the operating system:
lsnrctl SET SAVE_CONFIG_ON_STOP {on | off}

From the Listener Control utility:
LSNRCTL> SET SAVE_CONFIG_ON_STOP {on | off}

Arguments
on: To save configuration to listener.ora.
off: To not save configuration to listener.ora.

Example
LSNRCTL> SET SAVE_CONFIG_ON_STOP on
LISTENER parameter "save_config_on_stop" set to ON
The command completed successfully

SET TRC_DIRECTORY

Note: This command works only if Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) is not enabled. The default is for ADR to be enabled, and the log directory is ORACLE_HOME/log/diag/product_type.

Purpose
To set the destination directory where the listener trace files are written. By default, the trace file are written to the ORACLE_HOME/network/trace directory.

Prerequisites
None

Syntax
From the operating system:
Listener Control Utility Commands

lsnrctl SET TRCDIRECTORY directory

From the Listener Control utility:

LSNRCTL> SET TRCDIRECTORY directory

Arguments

directory: The directory path of the listener trace files.

Example

LSNRCTL> SET TRCDIRECTORY /usr/oracle/admin
Connecting to (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
LISTENER parameter "trc_directory" set to /usr/oracle/admin
The command completed successfully

SET TRC_FILE

Note: This command works only if Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) is not enabled. The default is for ADR to be enabled, and the log directory is $ORACLE_HOME/log/diag/product_type.

Purpose

To set the name of the listener trace file. By default, the trace file name is listener.trc.

Prerequisites

None

Syntax

From the operating system:

lsnrctl SET TRC_FILE file_name

From the Listener Control utility:

LSNRCTL> SET TRC_FILE file_name

Arguments

file_name: The file name of the listener trace.

Example

LSNRCTL> SET TRC_FILE list.trc
Connecting to (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
LISTENER parameter "trc_file" set to list.trc
The command completed successfully

SET TRC_LEVEL

Purpose

To set a specific level of tracing for the listener.
Prerequisites
None

Syntax
From the operating system:
lsnrctl SET TRC_LEVEL level

From the Listener Control utility:
LSNRCTL> SET TRC_LEVEL level

Arguments
level: One of the following trace levels:
■ off for no trace output
■ user for user trace information
■ admin for administration trace information
■ support for Oracle Support Services trace information

Usage Notes
This command has the same functionality as the TRACE command.

Example
LSNRCTL> SET TRC_LEVEL admin
Connecting to (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
LISTENER parameter "trc_level" set to admin
The command completed successfully

SHOW

Purpose
To view the current parameter values for the listener.
All of the SET parameters have equivalent SHOW parameters.

Prerequisites
None

Syntax
From the operating system:
lsnrctl SHOW parameter

From the Listener Control utility:
LSNRCTL> SHOW parameter

Arguments
parameter. A SHOW parameter to view its configuration settings. Parameters are shown in the example output.
When you enter SHOW without an argument, the Listener Control utility displays a list of all the parameters.
Example

LSNRCTL> SHOW
The following properties are available with SHOW:
An asterisk (*) denotes a modifier or extended command:
current_listener
displaymode
inbound_connect_timeout
log_file
log_directory
log_status
rawmode
save_config_on_stop
trc_file
trc_directory
trc_level

SPAWN

Purpose
To start a program stored on the computer on which the listener is running, and which
is listed with an alias in the listener.ora file.

Prerequisites
None

Syntax
From the operating system:
lsnrctl SPAWN listener_name alias (arguments='arg1,arg2,...')

From the Listener Control utility
LSNRCTL> SPAWN listener_name alias (arguments='arg1,arg2,...')

Arguments
listener_name: The listener name, if the default name of LISTENER is not used.
alias: The alias of the program to be spawned off is specified by a listener.ora file
entry, similar to the following:
alias = (PROGRAM=(NAME=)(ARGS=)(ENVS=))

For example:
nstest = (PROGRAM=(NAME=nstest)(ARGS=test1)(ENVS='ORACLE_HOME=/usr/oracle'))

Example
This program can then be spawned off using the following command:
lsnrctl SPAWN listener_name nstest

START

Purpose
To start the named listener.
Prerequisites

Listener must not be running.

Syntax

From the operating system:

```
lsnrctl START listener_name
```

From the Listener Control utility:

```
LSNRCTL> START listener_name
```

Arguments

`listener_name`: The listener name, if the default name of LISTENER is not used.

Usage Notes

To start a listener configured in the `listener.ora` file with a name other than LISTENER, include that name.

For example, if the listener name is `tcp_lsnr`, enter:

```
lsnrctl START tcp_lsnr
```

From the Listener Control utility:

```
LSNRCTL> START tcp_lsnr
```

Example

```
LSNRCTL> START

Starting /private/sales_group/sales/bin/tnslsnr: please wait...

TNSLSNR for Linux: Version 11.2.0.0.0
System parameter file is /oracle/network/admin/listener.ora
Log messages written to /oracle/network/log/listener.log
Listening on: (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521)))

Connecting to (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521)))
STATUS of the LISTENER
------------------------
Alias                     LISTENER
Version                   TNSLSNR for Linux: Version 11.2.0.0.0
Start Date                15-NOV-2008 18:02:25
Uptime                    0 days 0 hr. 0 min. 0 sec
Trace Level               off
Security                   OFF
SNMP                       OFF
Listener Parameter File   /oracle/network/admin/listener.ora
Listener Log File          /oracle/network/log/listener.log
Listening Endpoints Summary...
    (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521)))
The listener supports no services
The command completed successfully
```
STATUS

Purpose
To display basic status information about a listener, including a summary of listener configuration settings, listening protocol addresses, and a summary of services registered with the listener.

Note: You can also obtain the status of the listener through the Oracle Enterprise Manager Console. See the Oracle Database 2 Day DBA for additional information.

Prerequisites
None

Syntax
From the operating system:
lsnrctl STATUS listener_name

From the Listener Control utility:
LSNRCTL> STATUS listener_name

Arguments
listener_name: The listener name, if the default name of LISTENER is not used.

Usage Notes
The SET DISPLAYMODE command changes the format and level of the detail of the output.

See Also: Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for a complete description of STATUS output

Example
The following example shows STATUS output in the default display mode. The output contains:

- Listener configuration settings
- Listening endpoints summary
- Services summary, which is an abbreviated version of the SERVICES command output

LSNRCTL> STATUS
Connecting to (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=net)))
STATUS of the LISTENER
------------------------
| Alias                     | LISTENER |
| Version                   | TNSLSNR for Linux: Version 11.2.0.0.0 - Beta |
| Start Date                | 15-JAN-2008 12:02:00 |
| Uptime                    | 0 days 0 hr. 5 min. 29 sec |
| Security                  | OFF |
| SNMP                      | OFF |
Listener Control Utility Commands

Listener Parameter File  /oracle/network/admin/listener.ora
Listener Log File         /oracle/network/log/listener.log
Listener Trace File       /oracle/network/trace/listener.trc

Listening Endpoints Summary...
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=net)))
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521)))
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcps)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=2484)))

Services Summary...
Service "sales1.us.example.com" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "sales", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
Service "sales2.us.example.com" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "sales", status READY, has 2 handler(s) for this service...
The command completed successfully

STOP

Purpose
To stop the named listener.

Prerequisites
The listener must be running.

Syntax
From the operating system:
  lsnrctl STOP listener_name

From the Listener Control utility:
  LSNRCTL> STOP listener_name

Arguments
listener_name: The listener name, if the default name of LISTENER is not used.

Example
  LSNRCTL> STOP
  Connecting to (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
  The command completed successfully

TRACE

Purpose
To turn on tracing for the listener.

Syntax
From the operating system:
  lsnrctl trace level listener_name

From the Listener Control utility:
  LSNRCTL> trace level listener_name
Arguments

*level*: One of the following trace levels:

- off for no trace output
- user for user trace information
- admin for administration trace information
- support for Oracle Support Services trace information

*listener_name*: Specify the listener name, if the default name of LISTENER is not used.

Usage Notes

This command has the same functionality as SET TRC_LEVEL command.

Example

LSNRCTL> TRACE ADMIN lsnr
Connecting to (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
Opened trace file: /oracle/network/trace/listener.trc
The command completed successfully

VERSION

Purpose

To display the current version of Listener Control utility.

Prerequisites

None

Syntax

From the operating system:

`lsnrctl VERSION listener_name`

From the Listener Control utility:

`LSNRCTL> VERSION listener_name`

Arguments

*listener_name*: The listener name, if the default name of LISTENER is not used.

Example

LSNRCTL> VERSION listener1
Connecting to ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
TNSLSNR for Linux: Version 11.2.0.0.0
TNS for Linux: Version 11.2.0.0.0
Oracle Bequeath NT Protocol Adapter for Linux: Version 11.2.0.0.0
Unix Domain Socket IPC NT Protocol Adaptor for Linux: Version 11.2.0.0.0
TCP/IP NT Protocol Adapter for Linux: Version 11.2.0.0.0
The command completed successfully
This chapter describes the commands and associated syntax of the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Oracle Connection Manager Control Utility Overview
- Command Modes and Syntax
- Oracle Connection Manager Control Utility Commands

Oracle Connection Manager Control Utility Overview

The Oracle Connection Manager Control utility enables you to administer Oracle Connection Managers. You can use its commands to perform basic management functions on one or more Oracle Connection Managers. Additionally, you can view and change parameter settings.

Command Modes and Syntax

The basic syntax of the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility is as follows:

```
cmctl command [argument]
```

You can use Oracle Connection Manager Control utility in command mode, or batch mode.

- Using the command mode:
  - From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
    Enter `cmctl` at the command line to obtain the program prompt; then issue the command:
    ```
    cmctl
    CMCTL> command
    ```
  - From the operating system:
    Enter the entire command from the operating system command prompt:
    ```
    cmctl [command] [argument1 . . . argumentN] [-c instance_name]
    ```
    Each command issued in this way can have the name of an Oracle Connection Manager appended as an argument. If an Oracle Connection Manager instance name is not provided, then the default instance name is assumed. The default name is `cman_hostname`. You may be prompted for a password if one was
set in a previous CMCTL session. Issuing commands from an Oracle Connection Manager Control utility session of Oracle Connection Manager requires that a password be entered once, at the beginning of the session, if one has been set.

---

**Caution:** There is an option to specify the password on the command line. However, this exposes the password on the screen, and is a potential security risk. Oracle recommends not using the password option (\(-p\)) on the command line.

---

**See Also:** *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide* for an overview of the Oracle Connection Manager processes

- Using the batch mode:
  
  You can combine commands in a standard text file and then run them as a sequence of commands. To run in batch mode, use the following syntax:

  ```
  cmctl @input_file
  ```

  The Oracle Connection Manager Control utility supports four types of commands:

  - Initialization and termination commands such as `STARTUP` and `SHUTDOWN`
  - Alter commands such as `SET LOG_LEVEL` and `SET EVENT`
  - Display commands, such as `SHOW STATUS` and `SHOW RULES`
  - Gateway commands such as `SHOW GATEWAYS` and `RESUME GATEWAYS`

---

**Note:** You can use `SET` commands to dynamically alter configuration parameters, the changes only remain in effect until the Oracle Connection Manager is shut down. You cannot save them to the `cman.ora` file. The one exception is the Oracle Connection Manager password, which you can save using the command `SAVE_PASSWD`.

---

**Oracle Connection Manager Control Utility Commands**

This section lists and describes the following commands for the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

- `ADMINISTER`
- `CLOSE CONNECTIONS`
- `EXIT`
- `HELP`
- `QUIT`
- `RELOAD`
- `RESUME GATEWAYS`
- `SAVE_PASSWD`
- `SET`
- `SET ASO_AUTHENTICATION_FILTER`
ADMINISTER

Purpose
To select an Oracle Connection Manager instance.

Prerequisites
None

Syntax
From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

```
CMCTL> ADMINISTER [-c] instance_name
```

Arguments

`instance_name`: The instance of Oracle Connection Manager that you would like to administer. Instances are defined in the `cman.ora` file.
Usage Notes

You can issue the ADMINISTER command only within the utility. You cannot issue the command from the operating system.

ADMINISTER enables you to choose an Oracle Connection Manager to administer. To start this Oracle Connection Manager, you must issue STARTUP.

When you omit the instance name from the command, the instance administered defaults to the local instance.

Use the -c option when you want to administer an instance that is not the local instance.

A password is required only if one was provided at installation time or during a previous session of the Oracle Connection Manager.

Example

CMCTL> ADMINISTER cman_indl040ad
Enter CMAN password: password
Current instance cman_indl040ad is already started
Connections refer to (address=(protocol=TCP)(host=indl040ad)(port=1560)).
The command completed successfully

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

Purpose

To terminate connections, using specific qualifiers to select connections.

Prerequisites

Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax

From the operating system:

```
cmctl CLOSE CONNECTIONS [in state] [gt time] [from source] [to destination]
[for service] [using gateway_process_id] [connect_identifier_list]
[-c cman_name]
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

```
CMCTL> CLOSE CONNECTIONS [in state] [gt time] [from source] [to destination]
[for service] [using gateway_process_id] [connect_identifier_list]
```

Arguments

- **state**: One of the following values to specify the connection state:
  - idle: Connections that are inactive in the established state
  - connecting: Connections that are in the process of connecting
  - established: Connections that are connected and are transferring data
  - terminating: Connections that are disconnecting

  If no state is specified, then CLOSE CONNECTIONS defaults to all possible states. If the time qualifier is included under these conditions, then the time specified is the amount of time that has elapsed since a client initiated a connection.

- **time**: The time format. Use the following format to specify connections greater than the time indicated:
gt [hh:mm:ss]

source: The source address. Use one of the following formats to specify the source address:
- from IP
- from hostname
- from subnet

destination: The destination address. Use one of the following formats to specify the destination address:
- to IP
- to hostname
- to subnet

service: The service name. Use the service_name parameter to specify the service, such as sales.us.example.com.

gateway_process_id: The gateway process identifier is a number. Use this number to specify connections that are proxied by the gateway process indicated. To determine the gateway process identifier, use the Oracle Connection Manager control utility show gateways command.

connect_identifier_list: The connection identifiers. Use a space between multiple connection identifiers in a list.

Usage Notes

Because the CLOSE CONNECTIONS command terminates connections, it might generate error messages on both client and server sides.

The IDLE state qualifier always requires a time qualifier.

Issuing CLOSE CONNECTIONS without an argument closes all connections.

Examples

The following example shuts down connections in any state. The elapsed time of the connection must be greater than 1 hour and 30 minutes. The connection source is the specified subnet, and the destination is the specified host name.

CMCTL> CLOSE CONNECTIONS gt 1:30:00 from 192.168.2.32/27 to host1

The following example shuts down those connections proxied by gateway process 0 that have been in the idle state more than 30 minutes:

CMCTL> CLOSE idle CONNECTIONS gt 30:00 using 0

The following example shuts down connections that are connected to the service sales.us.example.com:

CMCTL> CLOSE established CONNECTIONS for sales.us.example.com

EXIT

Purpose

To exit from the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility.
Prerequisites

None

Syntax

From the operating system:

cmctl EXIT [-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

CMCTL> EXIT

Usage Notes

This command is identical to the QUIT command.

Example

CMCTL> EXIT

HELP

Purpose

To provide a list of all commands for the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility or to provide help with the syntax of a particular command.

Prerequisites

None

Syntax

From the operating system:

cmctl HELP [command] [-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

CMCTL> HELP [command]

Arguments

command: Specify a HELP command. Commands are shown in the following example output.

When you enter a command as an argument to HELP, the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility displays information about how to use the command. When you enter HELP without an argument, the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility displays a list of all the commands.

Example

CMCTL> HELP

The following operations are available
An asterisk (*) denotes a modifier or extended command:

administer    close*      exit         reload
resume*        save_passwd set*        show*
shutdown       sleep       startup      suspend*
show_version   quit
QUIT

Purpose
To exit the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility and return to the operating system prompt.

Prerequisites
None

Syntax
From the operating system:
```bash
cmctl QUIT
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
```bash
CMCTL> QUIT
```

Usage Notes
This command is identical to the EXIT command.

Example
```bash
CMCTL> QUIT
```

RELOAD

Purpose
To dynamically reread parameters and rules.

Prerequisites
Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax
From the operating system:
```bash
cmctl RELOAD [-c instance_name]
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
```bash
CMCTL> RELOAD
```

Usage Notes
Configuration information modified using the RELOAD command applies only to new connections. Existing connections are unaffected. The SET RELOAD command restores configurations set in cman.ora, and override the SET command.

RELOAD reregisters gateways with the Oracle Connection Manager listener during which some new connections might be refused until the registration process is complete.

Example
```bash
CMCTL> RELOAD
The command completed successfully
```
RESUME GATEWAYS

Purpose
To resume gateway processes that have been suspended.

Prerequisites
Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax
From the operating system:

cmctl RESUME GATEWAYS [gateway_process_id] [cman_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

CMCTL> RESUME GATEWAYS [gateway_process_id]

Arguments

gateway_process_id: One or more gateway processes to reopen. Separate multiple

gateway processes using a space between the process identifiers.

Usage Notes
Issuing RESUME GATEWAYS without an argument reopens all gateway processes that

have been closed.

Example

CMCTL> RESUME GATEWAYS 1

The command completed successfully

SAVE_PASSWD

Purpose
To save the current password to the cman.ora file, the configuration file for Oracle

Connection Manager.

Prerequisites
Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax
From the operating system:

cmctl SAVE_PASSWD [-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

CMCTL> SAVE_PASSWD

Usage Notes
If you run this command, then the next session of Oracle Connection Manager will use

this password. The password is stored in an encrypted format in the cman.ora file.

Example

CMCTL> SAVE_PASSWD
SET

Purpose
To display a list of parameters that can be modified using this command.

Prerequisites
None

Syntax
From the operating system:
cmctl SET

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
CMCTL> SET

Example
CMCTL> SET
The following operations are available after set
An asterisk (*) denotes a modifier or extended command:

aso_authentication_filter outbound_connect_timeout
connection_statistics password
event session_timeout
idle_timeout trace_directory
inbound_connect_timeout trace_level
log_directory
log_level

SET ASO_AUTHENTICATION_FILTER

Purpose
To indicate whether the client must use Oracle Advanced Security to authenticate.

Prerequisites
Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax
From the operating system:
cmctl SET ASO_AUTHENTICATION_FILTER {on | off}[-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
CMCTL> SET ASO_AUTHENTICATION_FILTER {on | off}

Arguments
on: To reject connections that are not using Secure Network Service (SNS) to perform client authentication. SNS is part of Oracle Advanced Security.
off: To specify whether no authentication is required for client connections. This is the default.
Example

CMCTL> set aso_authentication_filter ON
CMAN_user.us.example.com parameter aso_authentication_filter set to ON
The command completed successfully

SET CONNECTION_STATISTICS

Purpose
To specify whether gateway processes collect connection statistics.

Prerequisites
Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax
From the operating system:

cmctl SET CONNECTION_STATISTICS {yes | no}[-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

CMCTL> SET CONNECTION_STATISTICS {yes | no}

Arguments
yes: To have gateway processes collect connection statistics.
no: To not have gateway processes collect connection statistics. This is the default.

Usage Notes
If SET CONNECTION_STATISTICS is set to yes, then you can obtain statistics by issuing the SHOW CONNECTIONS command.

Example

CMCTL> set connection_statistics ON
CMAN_user.us.example.com parameter connection_statistics set to ON
The command completed successfully

SET EVENT

Purpose
To log information for a particular event.

Syntax
From the operating system:

cmctl SET EVENT event_group [-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

CMCTL> SET EVENT event_group {on | off}

Arguments

event_group: Specify one of the following event groups:

- init_and_term: Initialization and termination event group.
- memory_ops: Memory operations event group.
- conn_hdlg: Connection handling event group.
- proc_mgmt: Process management event group.
- reg_and_load: Registration and load update event group.
- wake_up: Events related to CMADMIN wakeup queue event group.
- timer: Gateway timeouts event group.
- cmd_proc: Command processing event group.
- relay: Events associated with connection control blocks event group.

**on**: To turn an event group on.
**off**: To turn an event group off.

**Usage Notes**

The `SET EVENT` command accepts only one argument. To log multiple events, you must issue the command for each event separately.

**Example**

```plaintext
CMCTL> set event memory_ops off
CMAN11 event memory_ops set to OFF.
The command completed successfully
```

**SET IDLE_TIMEOUT**

**Purpose**

To specify the amount of time a client can be idle without transmitting data.

**Prerequisites**

Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

**Syntax**

From the operating system:

```plaintext
cmctl SET IDLE_TIMEOUT [time] [-c instance_name]
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

```plaintext
CMCTL> SET IDLE_TIMEOUT [time]
```

**Arguments**

`time`: Specify the idle timeout in seconds. The default is 0, which disables this feature.

**Example**

```plaintext
CMCTL> SET IDLE_TIMEOUT 30
CMAN_user.us.example.com parameter idle_timeout set to 30
The command completed successfully
```
SET INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT

**Purpose**
To specify the maximum amount of time the Oracle Connection Manager listener waits for a valid connection request from the client before timing out.

**Prerequisites**
Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

**Syntax**
From the operating system:
```
cmctl SET INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT [time] [-c instance_name]
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
```
CMCTL> SET INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT [time]
```

**Arguments**
- `time`: The inbound connect timeout in seconds. The default is 0, which disables this feature.

**Example**
```
CMCTL> SET INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT 30
CMAN_user.us.example.com parameter inbound_connect_timeout set to 30
The command completed successfully
```

SET LOG_DIRECTORY

**Note:** This command works only if Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) is not enabled. The default is for ADR to be enabled, and the log directory is ORACLE_HOME/log.

**Purpose**
To designate where the log files for an Oracle Connection Manager are written.

**Prerequisites**
Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

**Syntax**
From the operating system:
```
cmctl SET LOG_DIRECTORY [directory_path] [-c instance_name]
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
```
CMCTL> SET LOG_DIRECTORY [directory_path]
```

**Arguments**
- `directory_path`: The location of the log directory. The default path is as follows:
  - **Linux and UNIX:**
    
```
    ORACLE_HOME/network/log directory
    ```
Microsoft Windows:

ORACLE_HOME\network\log directory

Usage Notes
Use the SHOW PARAMETERS command to determine the location of the log files.

Example

CMCTL>
SET LOG_DIRECTORY /disk1/user_cman_test/oracle/network/admin

CMAN_user.us.example.com parameter log_directory set to /disk1/user_cman_test/oracle/network/admin

The command completed successfully

SET LOG_LEVEL

Purpose
To set the log level for an Oracle Connection Manager.

Prerequisites
Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax
From the operating system:

```
cmctl SET LOG_LEVEL [level] [-c instance_name]
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

```
CMCTL> SET LOG_LEVEL [level]
```

Arguments

- **level**: Specify one of the following log levels:
  - off: No logging.
  - user: User log information.
  - admin: Administrative log information.
  - support: Oracle Support Services log information. This is the default.

Usage Notes
Specify off to capture the minimum amount of log information. Specify support to capture the maximum amount.

Example

```
CMCTL> SET LOG_LEVEL SUPPORT
CMAN_user.us.example.com parameter log_level set to support
The command completed successfully
```
SET OUTBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT

**Purpose**
To specify the maximum amount of time the Oracle Connection Manager instance waits for a valid connection with the server before timing out.

**Prerequisites**
Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

**Syntax**
From the operating system:
```
cmctl SET OUTBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT [time] [-c instance_name]
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
```
CMCTL> SET OUTBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT [time]
```

**Arguments**
*time*: The outbound connect timeout in seconds. The default is 0.

**Example**
```
CMCTL> SET OUTBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT 30
CMAN_user.us.example.com parameter outbound_connect_timeout set to 30
The command completed successfully
```

SET PASSWORD

**Purpose**
To assign a password to the Oracle Connection Manager instance.

**Prerequisites**
Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

**Syntax**
From the operating system:
```
cmctl SET PASSWORD
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
```
CMCTL> SET PASSWORD
```

**Arguments**
None.

**Usage Notes**
This command may be used either to set a password for the first time or to change an existing one.

This command does not save the password to cman.ora. As a result the password is valid only for the current session. To save the password after you have set it, run the SAVE_PASSWD command.
Example

CMCTL> SET PASSWORD

Enter Old password: old_password
Enter New password: new_password
Reenter New password: new_password

The command completed successfully

SET SESSION_TIMEOUT

Purpose

To specify the maximum amount of time for a session of Oracle Connection Manager.

Prerequisites

Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax

From the operating system:

cmctl SET SESSION_TIMEOUT [time] [-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

CMCTL> SET SESSION_TIMEOUT [time]

Arguments

time: The session timeout in seconds. The default is 0, which disables this feature.

Example

CMCTL> SET SESSION_TIMEOUT 60
CMAN_user.us.example.com parameter session_timeout set to 60
The command completed successfully

SET TRACE_DIRECTORY

Note: This command works only if Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) is not enabled. The default is for ADR to be enabled.

Purpose

To designate where the trace files for an Oracle Connection Manager are written.

Prerequisites

Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax

From the operating system:

cmctl SET TRACE_DIRECTORY [directory_path] [-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

CMCTL> SET TRACE_DIRECTORY [directory_path]
**Arguments**

directory_path: The location of the trace directory. The default path is `ORACLE_HOME/network/trace`.

**Usage Notes**

Use the `SHOW PARAMETERS` command to determine the location of the trace files.

**Example**

```
CMCTL> SET TRACE_DIRECTORY /disk1/mpurayat_newtest/oracle/network/trace
cman1 parameter trace_directory set to /disk1/mpurayat_newtest/oracle/network/trace
The command completed successfully
```

**SET TRACE_LEVEL**

**Purpose**

To set the trace level for an Oracle Connection Manager.

**Prerequisites**

Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

**Syntax**

From the operating system:

```
cmctl SET TRACE_LEVEL [level] [-c instance_name]
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

```
CMCTL> SET TRACE_LEVEL [level]
```

**Arguments**

level: Specify one of the following log levels:

- off: No tracing. This is the default.
- user: User trace information.
- admin: Administrative trace information.
- support: Oracle Support Services trace information.

**Usage Notes**

Specify `off` to capture the minimum amount of trace information. Specify `support` to capture the maximum amount.

Use the `SHOW PARAMETERS` command to determine the current trace level.

**Example**

```
CMCTL> SET TRACE_LEVEL SUPPORT
CMAN_user.us.example.com parameter trace_level set to user
The command completed successfully
```
SHOW

Purpose
To display a list of parameters that may be used as arguments for this command. Entering one of these parameters with the command displays the parameter value or values.

Prerequisites
None

Syntax
From the operating system:
```
cmctl SHOW [-c instance_name]
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
```
CMCTL> SHOW
```

Example
```
CMCTL> SHOW
The following operations are available after show
An asterisk (*) denotes a modifier or extended command:

   all             gateways        status
   connections     parameters      version
   defaults        rules
   events          services
```

SHOW ALL

Purpose
To combine and display output from the SHOW PARAMETERS and SHOW RULES commands.

Prerequisites
Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax
From the operating system:
```
cmctl SHOW ALL [-c instance_name]
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
```
CMCTL> SHOW ALL
```

Example
```
CMCTL> SHOW ALL
listener_address          |
(address=(protocol=tcp)(host=users.us.example.com)(port=1630))
aso_authentication_filter | OFF
connection_statistics     | OFF
event_group               | OFF
log_directory             | /disk1/user_cman_test/oracle/network/log/
```
SHOW CONNECTIONS

Purpose
To display information about specific connections or all connections.

Prerequisites
Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax
From the operating system:

cmctl SHOW CONNECTIONS [information] [in state] [gt time] [from source] 
to destination] [for service] [using gateway_process_id] [connect_identifier_list] 
[-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

CMCTL> SHOW CONNECTIONS [information] [in state] [gt time] [from source] 
to destination] [for service] [using gateway_process_id] [connect_identifier_list]

Arguments

information: Specify one of the following values to display information about 
connections. Information categories include connection ID, source, destination, service, 
current state, total idle time, and total elapsed time.

- count: The total number of connections that meet the criteria specified by the other 
  qualifiers. This is the default.
- detail: All information about connections specified by the other qualifiers.

state: Specify one of the following values to specify the connection state:
- idle: Connections that are inactive in the established state.
■ connecting: Connections that are in the process of connecting.
■ established: Connections that are connected and are transferring data.
■ terminating: Connections that are disconnecting.

If no state is specified, then SHOW CONNECTIONS defaults to all possible states. If the time qualifier is included under these conditions, then the time specified is the amount of time that has elapsed since a client initiated a connection.

time: Use the following format to specify connections greater than the time indicated:

gt [hh:mm:ss]

source: Specify one of the following formats to specify the source address:
■ from IP
■ from hostname
■ from subnet

destination: Specify one of the following formats to specify the destination address:
■ to IP
■ to hostname
■ to subnet

service: Use the service_name format to request a service:

gateway_process_id: Use the following format to specify connections that are proxied by the gateway process indicated:

using gateway_process_id

connect_identifier_list: Separate multiple connection identifiers using a space.

Usage Notes

Connections are sorted by gateway process ID and connection identifier, in ascending order.

Issuing SHOW CONNECTIONS without an argument displays all connections.

Examples

The following displays a detailed description of connections in any state. The elapsed time of the connection must be greater than 1 hour and 30 minutes. The connection source is the specified subnet, and the destination the specified host name.

CMCTL> SHOW CONNECTIONS gt 1:30:00 from 192.168.2.32/27 to host1

The following displays the number of connections proxied by Oracle Connection Manager using the gateway process identifier 0 that have been in the idle state more than 30 minutes:

CMCTL> SHOW idle CONNECTIONS count gt 30:00 using 0

The following displays a detailed description of connections that are connected to the service sales.us.example.com:

CMCTL> SHOW established CONNECTIONS detail for sales.us.example.com
**SHOW DEFAULTS**

**Purpose**

To display default parameter settings.

**Prerequisites**

Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

**Syntax**

From the operating system:

```
cmctl SHOW DEFAULTS [-c instance_name]
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

```
CMCTL> SHOW DEFAULTS
```

**Example**

```
CMCTL> SHOW DEFAULTS
listener_address          | (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=users.us.example.com)(PORT=1521))
aso_authentication_filter | OFF
connection_statistics     | OFF
event_group               | OFF
log_directory             | /disk1/user_cman_test/oracle/network/log/
log_level                 | SUPPORT
max_connections           | 256
idle_timeout              | 0
inbound_connect_timeout   | 0
session_timeout           | 0
outbound_connect_timeout  | 0
max_gateway_processes     | 16
min_gateway_processes     | 2
max_cmctl_sessions        | 4
password                  | OFF
trace_directory           | /disk1/user_cman_test/oracle/network/trace/
trace_level               | OFF
trace_timestamp           | OFF
trace_filelen             | 0
trace_fileno              | 0
The command completed successfully
```

**SHOW EVENTS**

**Purpose**

To display the events that are in operation.

**Prerequisites**

Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

**Syntax**

From the operating system:

```
cmctl SHOW EVENTS [-c instance_name]
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
CMCTL> SHOW EVENTS

Example

CMCTL> SHOW EVENTS
Event Groups:
  memory_ops
The command completed successfully

SHOW GATEWAYS

Purpose

To display the current status of a specific gateway process or processes. Statistics displayed include number of active connections, number of peak active connections, total number of connections handled, and number of connections refused.

Prerequisites

Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax

From the operating system:

    cmctl SHOW GATEWAYS [gateway] [-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

    CMCTL> SHOW GATEWAYS [gateway]

Arguments

gateway: The identifier of the gateway or gateways whose status you want to display.

Issuing SHOW GATEWAYS without an argument displays the status of all gateway processes.

Usage Notes

To display multiple gateways, then use a space to separate the identifiers when entering the command.

Example

    CMCTL> SHOW GATEWAYS 1
    Gateway ID         1
    Gateway state      READY
    Number of active connections 0
    Peak active connections 0
    Total connections    0
    Total connections refused 0
The command completed successfully

SHOW PARAMETERS

Purpose

To display current parameter settings for an instance.

Prerequisites

Oracle Connection Manager must be running.
Syntax

From the operating system:

cmctl SHOW PARAMETERS [-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

CMCTL> SHOW PARAMETERS

Usage Notes

Several configuration parameters can be dynamically modified using the SET command. Therefore, the information that SHOW PARAMETERS displays might be different from what appears in the cman.ora file.

Example

CMCTL> SHOW PARAMETERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>listener_address</td>
<td>(address=(protocol=tcp)(host=users.us.example.com)(port=1630))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aso_authentication_filter</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connection_statistics</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>event_group</td>
<td>(memory_ops)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log_directory</td>
<td>/disk1/user_cman_test/oracle/network/log/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log_level</td>
<td>SUPPORT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_connections</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idle_timeout</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inbound_connect_timeout</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>session_timeout</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outbound_connect_timeout</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_gateway_processes</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min_gateway_processes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_cmctl_sessions</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trace_directory</td>
<td>/disk1/user_cman_test/oracle/network/trace/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trace_level</td>
<td>SUPPORT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trace_timestamp</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trace_filelen</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trace_fileno</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The command completed successfully

SHOW RULES

Purpose

To display the access control list currently used by the instance.

Prerequisites

Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax

From the operating system:

cmctl SHOW RULES [-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

CMCTL> SHOW RULES
Usage Notes

You can update the rules list by issuing the RELOAD command.

Example

CMCTL> SHOW RULES
Number of filtering rules currently in effect: 4
{rule_list=
  {rule=
   {src=usunnae12}
   {dst=usunnae13}
   {srv=}
   {act=accept}
   {action_list=(mit=120)(mct=1800)(conn_stats=on)(aut=off)}
  }
  {rule=
   {src=usunnae12}
   {dst=usunnae14}
   {srv=service2}
   {act=accept}
  }
  {rule=
   {src=}
   {dst=usunnae15}
   {srv=}
   {act=accept}
   {action_list=(mit=120)(mct=3000)(moct=200)(aut=on)}
  }
  {rule=
   {src=}
   {dst=usunnae16}
   {srv=}
   {act=reject}
   {action_list=(moct=20)(aut=on)}
  }
  {rule=
   {src=users.us.example.com}
   {dst=users.us.example.com}
   {srv=cmon}
   {act=accept}
   {action_list=(mit=100)(mct=1130)(moct=200)(aut=on)}
  }
}

SHOW SERVICES

Purpose

To display comprehensive information about the Oracle Connection Manager instance. The information displayed includes number of handlers for gateway and CMADMIN processes, listening ports of handlers, and number of connections, both refused and current.

Prerequisites

Oracle Connection Manager must be running.
Syntax

From the operating system:

cmctl SHOW SERVICES [-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

CMCTL> SHOW SERVICES

Example

CMCTL> SHOW SERVICES
Services Summary...
Proxy service "cmgw" has 1 instance(s).
   Instance "cman", status READY, has 2 handler(s) for this service...
      Handler(s):
         "cmgw001" established:0 refused:0 current:0 max:256 state:ready
         <machine: user-sun, pid: 29190>
         (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=user-sun)(PORT=33175))
         "cmgw000" established:0 refused:0 current:0 max:256 state:ready
         <machine: user-sun, pid: 29188>
         (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=user-sun)(PORT=33174))
Service "cmon" has 1 instance(s).
   Instance "cman", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
      Handler(s):
         "cmon" established:0 refused:0 current:0 max:4 state:ready
         <machine: user-sun, pid: 29184>
         (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=users)(PORT=33168))
The command completed successfully

SHOW STATUS

Purpose

To display basic information about the instance, including version, start time, and current statistics.

Prerequisites

Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax

From the operating system:

cmctl SHOW STATUS

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:

CMCTL> SHOW STATUS

Example

CMCTL> SHOW STATUS
Status of the Instance
------------------------
Instance name          CMAN_user.us.example.com
Version                CMAN for Linux: Version 11.2.0.0.0
Start date             20-JAN-2008 14:50:35
Uptime                 0 days 1 hr. 25 min. 24 sec
Num of gateways started 2
Average Load level     0
SHOW VERSION

Purpose
To display the current version and name of the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility.

Prerequisites
None

Syntax
From the operating system:
cmctl SHOW VERSION [-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
CMCTL> SHOW VERSION

Examples
CMCTL> SHOW VERSION
CMAN for Linux: Version 11.2.0.0.0
The command completed successfully

SHUTDOWN

Purpose
To shut down specific gateway processes or the entire Oracle Connection Manager instance.

Prerequisites
Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax
From the operating system:
cmctl SHUTDOWN [gateways gateway] [normal | abort] [-c instance_name]

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
CMCTL> SHUTDOWN [gateways gateway] {normal | abort}

Arguments
gateways: To shut down a specific gateway.
normal: To reject new connections and terminate after existing connections close. This is the default.
abort: To shut down Oracle Connection Manager immediately, and close all open connections.
To specify more than one gateway, separate gateways using a space.

Usage Notes
Issuing SHUTDOWN without an argument shuts down all gateways.

Example
CMCTL> SHUTDOWN GATEWAYS 0
The command completed successfully

STARTUP
Purpose
To start Oracle Connection Manager.

Prerequisites
Another Oracle Connection Manager configured with the same protocol address must not be running.

Syntax
From the operating system:
```
cmctl STARTUP [-c instance_name]
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
```
CMCTL> STARTUP
```

Usage Notes
Before issuing this command, you must use the ADMINISTER command to select an instance to start.
Issuing this command starts all instance components, which are the listener, CMADMIN, and the gateway processes. The command fails if any one of these components is already running.

Example
CMCTL> STARTUP
Starting CMAN instance: CMAN_user.us.example.com, please wait...
TNS-04090: *** CMCTL WARNING: No password set in the CMAN instance ***
CMAN for Linux: Version 11.2.0.0.0
Status of the Instance
---------------------------------
Instance name: CMAN_user.us.example.com
Version: CMAN for Linux: Version 11.2.0.0.0
Start date: 20 JAN 2008 19:04:25
Uptime: 0 days 0 hr. 0 min. 3 sec
Num of gateways started: 2
Average Load level: 0
Log Level: SUPPORT
Trace Level: OFF
Instance Config file: /disk1/user_cman_test/oracle/network/admin/cman.ora
Instance Log directory: /disk1/user_cman_test/oracle/network/log/
Instance Trace directory: /disk1/user_cman_test/oracle/network/trace/
The command completed successfully

SUSPEND GATEWAY

Purpose
To specify which gateway processes that will no longer accept new client connections.

Prerequisites
Oracle Connection Manager must be running.

Syntax
From the operating system:
```bash
cmctl SUSPEND GATEWAY [gateway_process_id] [-c instance_name]
```

From the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility:
```bash
CMCTL> SUSPEND GATEWAY [gateway_process_id]
```

Arguments
`gateway_process_id`: The gateway process that will no longer accept new connections. Specify multiple gateway processes by putting a space between entries.

Issuing SUSPEND GATEWAY without an argument suspends all gateway processes.

Usage Notes
Use the RESUME GATEWAYS command to enable gateway processes to accept new connections.

Example
```bash
CMCTL> SUSPEND GATEWAY 1
```
The command completed successfully
Part II describes how to configure listening protocol addresses and Oracle Net Services configuration parameters.

This part contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 3, "Syntax Rules for Configuration Files"
- Chapter 4, "Protocol Address Configuration"
- Chapter 5, "Parameters for the sqlnet.ora File"
- Chapter 6, "Local Naming Parameters (tnsnames.ora)"
- Chapter 7, "Oracle Net Listener Parameters (listener.ora)"
- Chapter 8, "Oracle Connection Manager Parameters (cman.ora)"
- Chapter 9, "Directory Usage Parameters (ldap.ora)"
Syntax Rules for Configuration Files

This chapter describes the syntax rules for Oracle Net Services configuration files.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Configuration File Syntax Overview
- Syntax Rules for Configuration Files
- Network Character Set for Keywords
- Character Set for Listener and Net Service Names

Configuration File Syntax Overview

The Oracle Net Services configuration files consist of parameters which include keyword-value pairs. Keyword-value pairs are surrounded by parentheses:

```
parameter=(keyword=value)
```

Some keywords have other keyword-value pairs as their values:

```
(keyword=
  {keyword=value}
  {keyword=value})
```

For example, the address portion of a local naming configuration file (tnsnames.ora) might include the following lines:

```
(ADDRESS=
  (PROTOCOL=tcp)
  (HOST=sales-server)
  (PORT=1521))
```

Set up configuration files so that indentation reflects what keyword is the parent or owner of other keyword-value pairs. If you do not choose to indent your files in this way, you must still indent a wrapped line by at least one space, or it will be misread as a new parameter. The following syntax is acceptable:

```
(ADDRESS={PROTOCOL=tcp}
  (HOST=sales-server) (PORT=1521))
```

The following syntax is not acceptable:

```
(ADDRESS={PROTOCOL=tcp)
  (HOST=sales-server) (PORT=1521))
```
Syntax Rules for Configuration Files

The following rules apply to the syntax of configuration files:

- Any keyword in a configuration file that begins a parameter that includes one or more keyword-value pairs must be in the far left column of a line. If it is indented by one or more spaces, then it is interpreted as a continuation of the previous line.

- All characters must belong to the network character set.

- Keywords are not case sensitive. However, values may be case sensitive, depending on the operating system and protocol.

- Spaces around the equal sign (=) are optional in keyword-value pairs.

- There is a hierarchy of keywords such that some keywords are always followed by others. At any level of the hierarchy, keywords can be listed in any order. For example, the following entries are equally valid:

  (ADDRESS=
   (PROTOCOL=tcp)
   (HOST=sales-server)
   (PORT=1521))

  (ADDRESS=
   (PROTOCOL=TCP)
   (HOST=sales-server)
   (PORT=1521))

- Keywords cannot contain spaces.

- Values must not contain spaces unless enclosed within double quotation marks ("*) or single quotation marks (').

- If the keyword-value pair consists of a single word or a concatenation of words on either side of the equal sign, then no parentheses are needed.

- The maximum length of a connect descriptor is 4 KB

- Comments can be included using the number sign (#) at the beginning of a line. Anything following the number sign to the end of the line is considered a comment.

Network Character Set for Keywords

The network character set for keyword values consists of the following characters. Connect descriptors must be made up of single-byte characters.

A-Z, a-z
0-9
( ) < > / \,
, . ; : ' "=- _
$ + * # & ! % ? @

Within this character set, the following symbols are reserved:

( ) = \ " * #

Reserved symbols are used as delimiters, not as part of a keyword or a value unless the keyword or value has quotation marks. Either single or double quotation marks can be used to enclose a value containing reserved symbols. To include a quotation marks within a value that is surrounded by quotation marks, use different quotation marks. The backslash (\) is used as an escape character.
The following characters may be used within a connect descriptor, but not in a keyword or value:

- Space
- Tab
- Carriage return
- Newline

**Character Set for Listener and Net Service Names**

The listener name and net service name are limited to the following character set:

\[ [a..z] [A..Z] [0..9] _ \]

The first character must be an alphabetical character. In general, up to 64 characters is acceptable. A database service name must match the global database name defined by the database administrator, which consists of a database name, and the database domain. Net service names and global database names are not case sensitive.
A network object is identified by a protocol address. When a connection is made, the client and the receiver of the request (listener or Oracle Connection Manager) are configured with identical protocol addresses.

The client uses this address to send the connection request to a particular network object location, and the recipient "listens" for requests on this address, and grants a connection based on its address information matching the client information.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Protocol Addresses
- Protocol Parameters
- Recommended Port Numbers
- Port Number Limitations

**Protocol Addresses**

The protocol address is comprised of ADDRESS and ADDRESS_LIST elements.

**ADDRESS**

**Purpose**

To define a protocol address.

**Usage Notes**

Put this parameter under an ADDRESS_LIST or DESCRIPTION parameter. A DESCRIPTION is used in a tnsnames.ora or a listener.ora file.

**Example**

```sql
ADDRESS=
  (PROTOCOL=tcp)
  (HOST=sales-server)
  (PORT=1521))
```

**See Also:** "Protocol Parameters" on page 4-2 for each protocol's required parameters
ADDRESS_LIST

Purpose

To define a list of protocol addresses that share common characteristics.

Example

```
(ADDRESS_LIST=
 LOAD_BALANCE=on)
(ADDRESS=
 PROTOCOL=tcp)
 HOST=sales-server)
 PORT=1521))
(ADDRESS=
 PROTOCOL=tcp)
 HOST=hr-server)
 PORT=1521))
```

Protocol Parameters

The listener and Oracle Connection Manager are identified by protocol addresses. Table 4-1, "Protocol-Specific Parameters" lists the parameters used by the Oracle protocol support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPC</td>
<td>PROTOCOL</td>
<td>Specify ipc as the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KEY</td>
<td>Specify a unique name for the service. Oracle recommends using the service name or the Oracle System Identifier (SID) of the service. Example: (PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=sales)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named Pipes</td>
<td>PROTOCOL</td>
<td>Specify nmp as the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SERVER</td>
<td>Specify the name of the Oracle server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PIPE</td>
<td>Specify the pipe name used to connect to the database server. This is the same PIPE keyword specified on server with Named Pipes. This name can be any name. Example: (PROTOCOL=nmp)(SERVER=sales)(PIPE=dbpipe0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDP</td>
<td>PROTOCOL</td>
<td>Specify sdp as the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOST</td>
<td>Specify the host name or IP address of the computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PORT</td>
<td>Specify the listening port number. Example: (PROTOCOL=sdp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521) (PROTOCOL=sdp)(HOST=192.168.2.204)(PORT=1521)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/IP</td>
<td>PROTOCOL</td>
<td>Specify tcp as the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOST</td>
<td>Specify the host name or IP address of the computer.</td>
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</table>
Port Number Limitations

Oracle allows port numbers from 1 to 65535. However, many operating systems reserve port numbers less than 1024. For example, on certain operating systems, only privileged processes can listen for TCP connections on ports less than 1024.

If you need to configure listener to listen on a port number less than 1024, then do the following:

1. Use Oracle Net Configuration Assistant or Oracle Net Manager to configure the listener with protocol addresses and other configuration parameters.

2. Log in as the root user on the machine that has the listener.

3. Set file ownership and access permissions for the listener executable (tnslsnr) and the dependent shared libraries so that these files can be modified only by the root user.

Note: Your operating system may require a different procedure.

Recommended Port Numbers

Table 4–2, "Recommended Port Numbers" lists the recommends the port numbers.

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<tr>
<td>1521</td>
<td>Default and officially registered listening port for client connections to Oracle Connection Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
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1. Use Oracle Net Configuration Assistant or Oracle Net Manager to configure the listener with protocol addresses and other configuration parameters.

2. Log in as the root user on the machine that has the listener.

3. Set file ownership and access permissions for the listener executable (tnslsnr) and the dependent shared libraries so that these files can be modified only by the root user.

Note: Your operating system may require a different procedure.
4. Ensure that the permissions of the individual directories found in the path names to these files, starting with the root directory have the same ownership and access permissions.

5. Start the listener as the root user.

6. Enter the following command at the system prompt:

   `tnslsnr listener_name -user user -group group`

   In the preceding command, the following options are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>listener_name</code></td>
<td>Specify the name of the listener. If omitted, then the default name LISTENER is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>user</code></td>
<td>Specify the user whose privileges the listener will use when super user (root) privileges are not needed. After performing the privileged operations, the listener will give up root privileges irreversibly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>group</code></td>
<td>Specify the group whose privileges the listener will use when super user (root) group privileges are not needed. After performing the privileged operations, the listener will give up root group privileges irreversibly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   During this step, the listener switches to the specified user and group. All operations are done with the specified user and group privileges, except the system calls necessary to listen on configured endpoints. The listener reverts to the root user to listen on reserved addresses, such as TCP ports less than 1024.

   After the listener starts listening on all of its endpoints configured in `listener.ora`, it switches to the specified user and group irreversibly. Therefore, the listener will give up the root privilege that it initially had. The `-user` and `-group` command line arguments only accept user and group identifiers specified in numeric form.

   For example, to run a listener with root privileges called mylsnr and have it use privileges of a user identified as 37555 with a group identifier of 16, enter the following at the operating system command prompt:

   `tnslsnr mylsnr -user 37555 -group 16`

   In the preceding example, 37555 could be the identifier for the oracle user, and 16 could be the identifier for the dba group.

7. After the listener has been started, you can administer it with the Listener Control utility.

   **Important Notes:**

   - Oracle recommends that the user which the listener process runs be the oracle user, or a user that the listener process normally runs on the operating system.
   - Do not leave the listener process running as the root user because doing so is a security vulnerability.
This chapter provides complete listing of the sqlnet.ora file configuration parameters.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Overview of Profile Configuration File
- sqlnet.ora Profile Parameters
- ADR Diagnostic Parameters in sqlnet.ora
- Non-ADR Diagnostic Parameters in sqlnet.ora

Overview of Profile Configuration File

The sqlnet.ora file is the profile configuration file. It resides on the client machines and the database server. Profiles are stored and implemented using this file. The database server can be configured with access control parameters in the sqlnet.ora file. These parameters specify whether clients are allowed or denied access based on the protocol.

The sqlnet.ora file enables you to do the following:

- Specify the client domain to append to unqualified names
- Prioritize naming methods
- Enable logging and tracing features
- Route connections through specific processes
- Configure parameters for external naming
- Configure Oracle Advanced Security
- Use protocol-specific parameters to restrict access to the database

By default, the sqlnet.ora file is located in the ORACLE_HOME/network/admin directory. The sqlnet.ora file can also be stored in the directory specified by the TNS_ADMIN environment variable.

sqlnet.ora Profile Parameters

This section lists and describes the following sqlnet.ora file parameters:

- BEQUEATH_DETACH
- DEFAULT_SDU_SIZE
- DISABLE_OOB
- NAMES.DEFAULT_DOMAIN
- NAMES.DIRECTORY_PATH
- NAMES.LDAP_AUTHENTICATE_BIND
- NAMES.LDAP_PERSISTENT_SESSION
- RECV_BUF_SIZE
- SDP.PF_INET_SDP
- SEC_USER_AUDIT_ACTION_BANNER
- SEC_USER_UNAUTHORIZED_ACCESS_BANNER
- SEND_BUF_SIZE
- SQLNET.ALLOWED_LOGON_VERSION
- SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_KERBEROS5_SERVICE
- SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES
- SQLNET.CLIENT_REGISTRATION
- SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_CLIENT
- SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_SERVER
- SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_TYPES_CLIENT
- SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_TYPES_SERVER
- SQLNET.ENCRYPTION_CLIENT
- SQLNET.ENCRYPTION_SERVER
- SQLNET.ENCRYPTION_TYPES_CLIENT
- SQLNET.ENCRYPTION_TYPES_SERVER
- SQLNET.EXPIRE_TIME
- SQLNET.INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT
- SQLNET.KERBEROS5_CC_NAME
- SQLNET.KERBEROS5_CLOCKSKEW
- SQLNET.KERBEROS5_CONF
- SQLNET.KERBEROS5_KEYTAB
- SQLNET.KERBEROS5_REALMS
- SQLNET.OUTBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT
- SQLNET.RADIUS_ALTERNATE
- SQLNET.RADIUS_ALTERNATE_PORT
- SQLNET.RADIUS_ALTERNATE_RETRIES
- SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION
- SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION_INTERFACE
- SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION_PORT
- SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION_RETRIES
BEQUEATH_DETACH

Purpose
To turn signal handling on or off for Linux and UNIX systems.

Default
NO

Values
- yes to turn signal handling off
- no to leave signal handling on

Example
BEQUEATH_DETACH=yes
**DEFAULT_SDU_SIZE**

**Purpose**
To specify the session data unit (SDU) size, in bytes to connections.

**Usage**
Oracle recommends setting this parameter in both the client-side and server-side sqlnet.ora file to ensure the same SDU size is used throughout a connection. When the configured values of client and database server do not match for a session, the lower of the two values is used.

You can override this parameter for a particular client connection by specifying the SDU parameter in the connect descriptor for a client.

**See Also:** Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for complete SDU usage and configuration information

**Default**
8192 bytes (8 KB)

**Values**
512 to 65535 bytes

**Example**
DEFAULT_SDU_SIZE=4096

**DISABLE_OOB**

**Purpose**
To enable or disable Oracle Net to send or receive out-of-band break messages using urgent data provided by the underlying protocol.

If turned off, then the parameter enables Oracle Net to send and receive break messages. If turned on, then the parameter disables the ability to send and receive break messages. Once enabled, this feature applies to all protocols used by this client.

**Default**
OFF

**Example**
DISABLE_OOB=on

**See Also:** Operating system-specific documentation to determine if the protocols you are using support urgent data requests. TCP/IP is an example of a protocol that supports this feature.

**NAMES.DEFAULT_DOMAIN**

**Purpose**
To set the domain from which the client most often looks up names resolution requests. When this parameter is set, the default domain name is automatically appended to any unqualified net service name or service name.
For example, if the default domain is set to `us.example.com`, then the connect string `CONNECT scott@sales` gets searched as `sales.us.example.com`. If the connect string includes the domain extension, such as `CONNECT scott@sales.us.example.com`, then the domain is not appended to the string.

**Default**

None

**Example**

```sql
NAMES.DEFAULT_DOMAIN=example.com
```

**NAMES.DIRECTORY_PATH**

**Purpose**

To specify the order of the naming methods used for client name resolution lookups.

**Default**

`NAMES.DIRECTORY_PATH=(tnsnames, ldap, ezconnect)`

**Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naming Method Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tnsnames (local naming method)</td>
<td>Set to resolve a net service name through the tnsnames.ora file on the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldap (directory naming method)</td>
<td>Set to resolve a database service name, net service name, or net service alias through a directory server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ezconnect or hostname (Easy Connect naming or host naming method)</td>
<td>Select to enable clients to use a TCP/IP connect identifier, consisting of a host name and optional port and service name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nis (Network Information Service (NIS) external naming method)</td>
<td>Set to resolve service information through an existing NIS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```sql
NAMES.DIRECTORY_PATH=(tnsnames)
```

**NAMES.LDAP_AUTHENTICATE_BIND**

**Purpose**

To specify whether the LDAP naming adapter should attempt to authenticate using a specified wallet when it connects to the LDAP directory to resolve the name in the connect string.

**Usage**

The parameter value is Boolean.

If the parameter is set to `TRUE`, then the LDAP connection is authenticated using a wallet whose location must be specified in the `WALLET_LOCATION` parameter.
If the parameter is set to FALSE, then the LDAP connection is established using an anonymous bind.

**Default**

FALSE

**Example**

NAMES.LDAP_AUTHENTICATE_BIND=TRUE

**NAMES.LDAP_PERSISTENT_SESSION**

**Purpose**

To specify whether the LDAP naming adapter should leave the session with the LDAP server open after name lookup is complete.

**Usage**

The parameter value is Boolean.

If the parameter is set to TRUE, then the connection to the LDAP server is left open after the name lookup is complete; the connection will effectively stay open for the duration of the process. If the connection is lost, then it will be re-established as needed.

If the parameter is set to FALSE, then the LDAP connection is terminated as soon as the name lookup completes. Every subsequent lookup opens the connection, performs the lookup, and closes the connection. This option prevents the LDAP server from having a large number of clients connected to it at any one time.

**Default**

FALSE

**Example**

NAMES.LDAP_PERSISTENT_SESSION=TRUE

**RECV_BUF_SIZE**

**Purpose**

To specify the buffer space limit for receive operations of sessions. This parameter is supported by the TCP/IP, TCP/IP with SSL, and SDP protocols.

**Note:** Additional protocols might support this parameter on certain operating systems. Refer to the operating system-specific documentation for additional information about additional protocols that support this parameter.

**See Also:** Oracle Net Services Administrator’s Guide for additional information about configuring this parameter

**Default**

The default value for this parameter is operating system-specific.
Usage

You can override this parameter for a particular client connection by specifying the `RECV_BUF_SIZE` parameter in the connect descriptor for a client.

Example

```
RECV_BUF_SIZE=11784
```

**SDP.PF_INET_SDP**

**Purpose**

To specify the protocol family or address family constant for the SDP protocol on your system.

**Default**

27

**Values**

Any positive integer

Example

```
SDP.PF_INET_SDP=30
```

**SEC_USER_AUDIT_ACTION_BANNER**

**Purpose**

To specify a text file containing the banner contents that warn the user about possible user action auditing. The complete path of the text file must be specified in the `sqlnet.ora` file on the server. Oracle Call Interface (OCI) applications can make use of OCI features to retrieve this banner and display it to the user. The text file has a maximum limit of 512 bytes.

**Default**

None

**Values**

Name of the file for which the database owner has read permissions.

Example

```
SEC_USER_AUDIT_ACTION_BANNER=/opt/oracle/admin/data/auditwarning.txt
```

**SEC_USER_UNAUTHORIZED_ACCESS_BANNER**

**Purpose**

To specify a text file containing the banner contents that warn the user about unauthorized access to the database. The complete path of the text file must be specified in the `sqlnet.ora` file on the server. OCI applications can make use of OCI features to retrieve this banner and display it to the user. The text file has a maximum limit of 512 bytes.
sqlnet.ora Profile Parameters

**Default**

None

**Values**

Name of the file for which the database owner has read permissions.

**Example**

SEC_USER_UNAUTHORIZED_ACCESS_BANNER=/opt/oracle/admin/data/unauthwarning.txt

**SEND_BUF_SIZE**

**Purpose**

To specify the buffer space limit for send operations of sessions. This parameter is supported by the TCP/IP, TCP/IP with SSL, and SDP protocols.

**Note:** Additional protocols might support this parameter on certain operating systems. Refer to the operating system-specific documentation for additional information about additional protocols that support this parameter.

**See Also:** Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for additional information about configuring this parameter

**Default**

The default value for this parameter is operating system-specific.

**Usage**

You can override this parameter for a particular client connection by specifying the `SEND_BUF_SIZE` parameter in the connect descriptor for a client.

**Example**

SEND_BUF_SIZE=11784

**SQLNET.ALLOWED_LOGON_VERSION**

**Purpose**

To define the minimum Oracle Database client release that is allowed to attempt connections to Oracle database instances under the control of the given code tree. If the client release does not meet or exceed the value defined by this parameter, then authentication fails with an ORA-28040 error.

**Allowed Values**

- 11 for Oracle Database 11g authentication protocols (recommended for strongest protection)
- 10 for Oracle Database 10g authentication protocols
- 9 for Oracle9i authentication protocols

Note the following implications of setting the value to 11:
To take advantage of the password protections introduced in Oracle Database 11g, users must change their passwords.

Releases of OCI clients before Oracle Database 10g and all versions of JDBC thin clients cannot authenticate to the Oracle database using password-based authentication.

**Default**

8

**Example**

If both Oracle Database 11g and Oracle Database 10g are present, then set the parameter as follows:

```sql
eqSQLNET.ALLOWED_LOGON_VERSION=10
eq```

**SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_KERBEROS5_SERVICE**

**Purpose**

To define the name of the service used to obtain a Kerberos service ticket.

**Default**

None

**Example**

```sql
eqSQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_KERBEROS5_SERVICE=oracle
eq```

**See Also:** *Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide*

**SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES**

**Purpose**

To enable one or more authentication services. If authentication has been installed, then it is recommended that this parameter be set to either `none` or to one of the authentication methods.

**Default**

None

**Note:** When installing the database with Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA), this parameter may be set to `nts` in the `sqlnet.ora` file.

**Values**

- Authentication Methods Available with Oracle Net Services:
  - `none` for no authentication methods, including Microsoft Windows native operating system authentication. When `SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES` is set to `none`, a valid user name and password can be used to access the database.
  - `all` for all authentication methods.
Authentication Methods Available with Oracle Advanced Security:
- kerberos5 for Kerberos authentication.
- radius for RADIUS authentication.
- tcps for SSL authentication.

Example
```
SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES=(kerberos5)
```

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

SQLNET.CLIENT_REGISTRATION

Purpose
To set a unique identifier for the client computer. This identifier is passed to the listener with any connection request and is included in the Audit Trail. The identifier can be any alphanumeric string up to 128 characters long.

Default
None

Example
```
SQLNET.CLIENT_REGISTRATION=1432
```

SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_CLIENT

Purpose
To specify the checksum behavior for the client.

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

Default
accepted

Values
- accepted to enable the security service if required or requested by the other side.
- rejected to disable the security service, even if the required by the other side.
- requested to enable the security service if the other side allows it.
- required to enable the security service and disallow the connection if the other side is not enabled for the security service.

Example
```
SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_CLIENT=accepted
```
**SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_SERVER**

*Purpose*

To specify the checksum behavior for the database server.

*Default*

accepted

*Values*

- accepted to enable the security service if required or requested by the other side.
- rejected to disable the security service, even if the required by the other side.
- requested to enable the security service if the other side allows it.
- required to enable the security service and disallow the connection if the other side is not enabled for the security service.

*Example*

```
SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_SERVER=accepted
```

*See Also:* Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

**SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_TYPES_CLIENT**

*Purpose*

To specify a list of crypto-checksum algorithms for the client to use.

*Default*

All available algorithms

*Values*

- md5 for the RSA Data Security MD5 algorithm.
- sha1 for the Secure Hash algorithm.

*Example*

```
SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_TYPES_CLIENT=(MD5)
```

*See Also: * Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

**SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_TYPES_SERVER**

*Purpose*

To specify a list of crypto-checksum algorithms for the database server to use.

*Default*

All available algorithms

*Values*

- md5 for the RSA Data Security’s MD5 algorithm
- sha1 for the Secure Hash algorithm
Example

```
SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_TYPES_SERVER=(md5)
```

**See Also:** *Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide*

### SQLNET.ENCRIPTION_CLIENT

**Purpose**

To turn encryption on for the client.

**Default**

accepted

**Values**

- *accepted* to enable the security service if required or requested by the other side.
- *rejected* to disable the security service, even if the required by the other side.
- *requested* to enable the security service if the other side allows it.
- *required* to enable the security service and disallow the connection if the other side is not enabled for the security service.

**Example**

```
SQLNET.ENCRIPTION_CLIENT=accepted
```

**See Also:** *Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide*

### SQLNET.ENCRIPTION_SERVER

**Purpose**

To turn encryption on for the database server.

**Default**

accepted

**Values**

- *accepted* to enable the security service if required or requested by the other side.
- *rejected* to disable the security service, even if the required by the other side.
- *requested* to enable the security service if the other side allows it.
- *required* to enable the security service and disallow the connection if the other side is not enabled for the security service.

**Example**

```
SQLNET.ENCRIPTION_SERVER=accepted
```

**See Also:** *Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide*
SQLNET.ENCRYPTION_TYPES_CLIENT

Purpose
To specify a list of encryption algorithms for the client to use.

Default
All available algorithms.

Values
One or more of the following:
- 3des112 for triple DES with a two-key (112-bit) option
- 3des168 for triple DES with a three-key (168-bit) option
- des for standard 56-bit key size
- des40 for 40-bit key size
- rc4_40 for 40-bit key size
- rc4_56 for 56-bit key size
- rc4_128 for 128-bit key size
- rc4_256 for 256-bit key size

Example
SQLNET.ENCRYPTION_TYPES_CLIENT=(rc4_56)

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

SQLNET.ENCRYPTION_TYPES_SERVER

Purpose
To specify a list of encryption algorithms for the database server to use.

Default
All available algorithms.

Values
One or more of the following:
- 3des112 for triple DES with a two-key (112-bit) option
- 3des168 for triple DES with a three-key (168-bit) option
- des for standard 56-bit key size
- des40 for 40-bit key size
- rc4_40 for 40-bit key size
- rc4_56 for 56-bit key size
- rc4_128 for 128-bit key size
- rc4_256 for 256-bit key size
Example

SQLNET.ENCRYPTION_TYPES_SERVER=(rc4_56, des, ...)

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

SQLNET.EXPIRE_TIME

Purpose

To specify a time interval, in minutes, to send a check to verify that client/server connections are active. The following usage notes apply to this parameter:

- Setting a value greater than 0 ensures that connections are not left open indefinitely, due to an abnormal client termination.
- If the probe finds a terminated connection, or a connection that is no longer in use, then it returns an error, causing the server process to exit.
- This parameter is primarily intended for the database server, which typically handles multiple connections at any one time.
- Limitations on using this terminated connection detection feature are:
  - It is not allowed on bequeathed connections.
  - Though very small, a probe packet generates additional traffic that may downgrade network performance.
  - Depending on which operating system is in use, the server may need to perform additional processing to distinguish the connection probing event from other events that occur. This can also result in degraded network performance.

Default

0

Minimum Value

0

Recommended Value

10

Example

SQLNET.EXPIRE_TIME=10

SQLNET.INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT

Purpose

To specify the time, in seconds, for a client to connect with the database server and provide the necessary authentication information.

If the client fails to establish a connection and complete authentication in the time specified, then the database server terminates the connection. In addition, the database server logs the IP address of the client and an ORA-12170: TNS:Connect timeout occurred error message to the sqlnet.log file. The client receives either an ORA-12547: TNS:lost contact or an ORA-12637: Packet receive failed error message.
The default value of this parameter is appropriate for typical usage scenarios. However, if you need to explicitly set a different value, then Oracle recommends setting this parameter in combination with the `INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT_listener_name` parameter in the `listener.ora` file. When specifying the values for these parameters, note the following recommendations:

- Set both parameters to an initial low value.
- Set the value of the `INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT_listener_name` parameter to a lower value than the `SQLNET.INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT` parameter.

For example, you can set `INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT_listener_name` to 2 seconds and `SQLNET.INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT` parameter to 3 seconds. If clients are unable to complete connections within the specified time due to system or network delays that are normal for the particular environment, then increment the time as needed.

**Default**

60 seconds

**Example**

```
SQLNET.INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT=3
```

**See Also:**

- "Control Parameters" on page 7-7 for additional information about `INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT_listener_name`
- `Oracle Net Services Administrator’s Guide` for additional information about configuring these parameters

### SQLNET.KERBEROS5_CC_NAME

**Purpose**

To specify the complete path name to the Kerberos credentials cache file.

**Default**

`/usr/tmp/krbcache` on Linux and UNIX operating systems, and `c:\tmp\krbcache` on Microsoft Windows operating systems.

**Example**

```
SQLNET.KERBEROS5_CC_NAME=/usr/tmp/krbcache
```

**See Also:** `Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide`

### SQLNET.KERBEROS5_CLOCKSKEW

**Purpose**

To specify how many seconds can pass before a Kerberos credential is considered out of date.

**Default**

300
Example

```
SQLNET.KERBEROS5_CLOCKSKEW=1200
```

See Also:  Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

### SQLNET.KERBEROS5_CONF

**Purpose**

To specify the complete path name to the Kerberos configuration file, which contains the realm for the default Key Distribution Center (KDC) and maps realms to KDC hosts. The KDC maintains a list of user principals and is contacted through the `kinit` program for the user’s initial ticket.

**Default**

```
/krb5/krb.conf on Linux and UNIX operating systems and c:\krb5\krb.conf on Microsoft Windows operating systems
```

**Example**

```
SQLNET.KERBEROS5_CONF=/krb5/krb.conf
```

See Also:  Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

### SQLNET.KERBEROS5_KEYTAB

**Purpose**

To specify the complete path name to the Kerberos principal/secret key mapping file, which is used to extract keys and decrypt incoming authentication information.

**Default**

```
/etc/v5srvtab on Linux and UNIX operating systems and c:\krb5\v5srvtab on Microsoft Windows operating systems
```

**Example**

```
SQLNET.KERBEROS5_KEYTAB=/etc/v5srvtab
```

See Also:  Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

### SQLNET.KERBEROS5_REALMS

**Purpose**

To specify the complete path name to the Kerberos realm translation file, which provides a mapping from a host name or domain name to a realm.

**Default**

```
/krb5/krb.realms on Linux and UNIX operating systems and c:\krb5\krb.realms on Microsoft Windows operating systems
```

**Example**

```
SQLNET.KERBEROS5_REALMS=/krb5/krb.realms
```

See Also:  Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide
SQLNET.OUTBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT

Purpose
To specify the time, in seconds, for a client to establish an Oracle Net connection to the database instance.

If an Oracle Net connection is not established in the time specified, then the connect attempt is terminated. The client receives an ORA-12170: TNS:Connect timeout occurred error.

The outbound connect timeout interval is a superset of the TCP connect timeout interval, which specifies a limit on the time taken to establish a TCP connection. Additionally, the outbound connect timeout interval includes the time taken to be connected to an Oracle instance providing the requested service.

Without this parameter, a client connection request to the database server may block for the default TCP connect timeout duration (60 seconds) when the database server host system is unreachable.

The outbound connect timeout interval is only applicable for TCP, TCP with SSL, and IPC transport connections.

Default
None

Usage Notes
This parameter is overridden by the CONNECT_TIMEOUT parameter in the address description.

Example
SQLNET.OUTBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT=10

SQLNET.RADIUS_ALTERNATE

Purpose
To specify an alternate RADIUS server to use in case the primary server is unavailable. The value can be either the IP address or host name of the server.

Default
None

Example
SQLNET.RADIUS_ALTERNATE=radius2

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

SQLNET.RADIUS_ALTERNATE_PORT

Purpose
To specify the listening port of the alternate RADIUS server.

Default
1645
Example

```
SQLNET.RADIUS_ALTERNATE_PORT=1667
```

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

**SQLNET.RADIUS_ALTERNATE_RETRIES**

Purpose

To specify the number of times the database server should resend messages to the alternate RADIUS server.

Default

3

Example

```
SQLNET.RADIUS_ALTERNATE_RETRIES=4
```

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

**SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION**

Purpose

To specify the location of the primary RADIUS server, either by its host name or IP address.

Default

Local host

Example

```
SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION=officeacct
```

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

**SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION_INTERFACE**

Purpose

To specify the class containing the user interface used to interact with the user.

Default

DefaultRadiusInterface

Example

```
SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION_INTERFACE=DefaultRadiusInterface
```

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

**SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION_PORT**

Purpose

Use the parameter `SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION_PORT` to specify the listening port of the primary RADIUS server.
Default

1645

Example

```
SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION_PORT= 1667
```

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

---

### SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION_RETRIES

**Purpose**

To specify the number of times the database server should resend messages to the primary RADIUS server.

**Default**

3

**Example**

```
SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION_RETRIES=4
```

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

---

### SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION_TIMEOUT

**Purpose**

To specify the time, in seconds, that the database server should wait for a response from the primary RADIUS server.

**Default**

5

**Example**

```
SQLNET.RADIUS_AUTHENTICATION_TIMEOUT=10
```

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

---

### SQLNET.RADIUS_CHALLENGE_RESPONSE

**Purpose**

To turn challenge response on or off.

**Default**

off

**Values**

on | off

**Example**

```
SQLNET.RADIUS_CHALLENGE_RESPONSE=on
```
SQLNET.RADIUS_SECRET

Purpose:
To specify the location of the RADIUS secret key.

Default
The ORACLE_HOME/network/security/radius.key file.

Example
SQLNET.RADIUS_SECRET=oracle/bin/admin/radiuskey

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

SQLNET.RADIUS_SEND_ACCOUNTING

Purpose
To turn accounting on and off. If enabled, then packets are sent to the active RADIUS server at listening port plus one. The default port is 1646.

Default
off

Values
on | off

Example
SQLNET.RADIUS_SEND_ACCOUNTING=on

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

SQLNET.RECV_TIMEOUT

Purpose
To specify the time, in seconds, for a database server to wait for client data after establishing a connection. A client must send some data within the time interval.

For environments in which clients shut down on occasion or abnormally, setting this parameter is recommended. If a client does not send any data in time specified, then the database server logs ORA-12535: TNS:operation timed out and ORA-12609: TNS: Receive timeout occurred messages to the sqlnet.log file. Without this parameter, the database server may continue to wait for data from clients that may be down or are experiencing difficulties.

You can also set this parameter on the client-side to specify the time, in seconds, for a client to wait for response data from the database server after connection establishment. Without this parameter, the client may wait a long period of time for a response from a database server saturated with requests. If you choose to set the value, then set the value to an initial low value and adjust according to system and network capacity. If necessary, use this parameter with the SQLNET.SEND_TIMEOUT parameter.
SQLNET.SEND_TIMEOUT

**Purpose**

To specify the time, in seconds, for a database server to complete a send operation to clients after establishing a connection. Setting this parameter is recommended for environments in which clients shut down occasionally or abnormally.

If the database server cannot complete a send operation in the time specified, then it logs ORA-12535: TNS:operation timed out and ORA-12608: TNS: Send timeout occurred messages to the sqlnet.log file. Without this parameter, the database server may continue to send responses to clients that are unable to receive data due to a downed computer or a busy state.

You can also set this parameter on the client-side to specify the time, in seconds, for a client to complete send operations to the database server after connection establishment. Without this parameter, the client may continue to send requests to a database server already saturated with requests. If you choose to set the value, then set the value to an initial low value and adjust according to system and network capacity. If necessary, use this parameter with the SQLNET.RECV_TIMEOUT parameter.

**Default**

None

**Example**

```
SQLNET.SEND_TIMEOUT=3
```

**See Also:** Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for additional information about configuring these parameters

SSL_CERT_REVOCATION

**Purpose**

To configure a revocation check for a certificate.

**See Also:** Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

**Default**

None

**Values**

- none to turn off certificate revocation checking. This is the default.
- requested to perform certificate revocation in case a Certificate Revocation List (CRL) is available. Reject SSL connection if the certificate is revoked. If no
appropriate CRL is found to determine the revocation status of the certificate and the certificate is not revoked, then accept the SSL connection.

- **required** to perform certificate revocation when a certificate is available. If a certificate is revoked and no appropriate CRL is found, then reject the SSL connection. If no appropriate CRL is found to ascertain the revocation status of the certificate and the certificate is not revoked, then accept the SSL connection.

**Example**

```
SSL_CERT_REVOCATION=required
```

**SSL_CERT_FILE**

**Purpose**

To specify the name of the file where you can assemble the certificate revocation list (CRL) for client authentication.

This file contains the PEM-encoded CRL files, in order of preference. You can use this file alternatively or in addition to the SSL_CERT_PATH parameter. This parameter is only valid if SSL_CERT_REVOCATION is set to either required or requested.

**Default**

None

**Example**

```
SSL_CERT_FILE=
```

**See Also:** Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

**SSL_CERT_PATH**

**Purpose**

To specify the destination directory of the CRL of CA. The files in this directory are hashed symbolic links created by Oracle Wallet Manager. This parameter is only valid if SSL_CERT_REVOCATION is set to either requested or required.

**See Also:** Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

**Default**

None

**Example**

```
SSL_CERT_PATH=
```

**SSL_CIPHER_SUITES**

**Purpose**

To control which combination of encryption and data integrity is used by the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). Cipher suites that use Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) only work with Transport Layer Security (TLS 1.0).
sqlnet.ora Profile Parameters

Default

None

Values

- SSL_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
- SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
- SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5
- SSL_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA
- SSL_DH_anon_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
- SSL_DH_anon_WITH_RC4_128_MD5
- SSL_DH_anon_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA
- SSL_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5
- SSL_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
- SSL_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- SSL_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA

Example

SSL_CIPHER_SUITES=(ssl_rsa_with_rc4_138_md5)

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide for additional information about cipher suite values

SSL_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION

Purpose

To specify whether a client, in addition to the database server, is authenticated using SSL.

Default

true

Values

true | false

Example

SSL_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION=true

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

SSL_SERVER_DN_MATCH

Purpose

To enforce that the distinguished name (DN) for the database server matches its service name. If you enforce the match verifications, then SSL ensures that the certificate is from the server. If you select to not enforce the match verification, then SSL performs the check but allows the connection, regardless if there is a match. Not enforcing the match allows the server to potentially fake its identify.
**SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN**

**Default**

no

**Values**

- yes | on | true to specify to enforce a match. If the DN matches the service name, then the connection succeeds. If the DN does not match the service name, then the connection fails.
- no | off | false to specify not to enforce a match. If the DN does not match the service name, then the connection is successful, but an error is logged to the sqlnet.log file.

**Usage Notes**

In addition to the sqlnet.ora file, configure the tnsnames.ora parameter SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN to enable server DN matching.

**Example**

SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN=SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN

**See Also:** Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

**SSL_VERSION**

**Purpose**

To force the version of the SSL connection. Clients and database servers must use a compatible version.

**Default**

undetermined

**Values**

undetermined | 2.0 | 3.0

**Example**

SSL_VERSION=2.0

**See Also:** Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

**TCP.CONNECT_TIMEOUT**

**Purpose**

To specify the time, in seconds, for a client to establish a TCP connection (PROTOCOL=tcp in the TNS connect address) to the database server. If a TCP connection to the database host is not established in the time specified, then the connection attempt is terminated. The client receives an ORA-12170: TNS:Connect timeout occurred error.

The timeout applies to each IP address to which a host name resolves. For example, if a host name resolves to an IPv6 and an IPv4 address, and if the host is not reachable through the network, then the connection request times out twice the TCP.CONNECT_TIMEOUT setting because there are two IP addresses. In this example, the default timeout setting of 60 would cause a timeout in 120 seconds.
Default
60

Example
TCP.CONNECT_TIMEOUT=10

TCP.EXCLUDED_NODES

Purpose
To specify which clients are denied access to the database. This parameter does not use wildcards for IP addresses or partial IP addresses.

Syntax
TCP.EXCLUDED_NODES=(hostname | ip_address, hostname | ip_address, ...)

Example

TCP.INVITED_NODES

Purpose
To specify which clients are allowed access to the database. This parameter does not use wildcards for IP addresses or partial IP addresses. This list takes precedence over the TCP.EXCLUDED_NODES parameter if both lists are present.

Syntax
TCP.INVITED_NODES=(hostname | ip_address, hostname | ip_address, ...)

Example
TCP.INVITED_NODES=(sales.us.example.com, hr.us.example.com, 192.168.2.73)

TCP.VALIDNODE_CHECKING

Purpose
To create a hard failure when host names in the invited or excluded list fail to resolve to an IP address. This ensures a customer’s desired configuration is enforced, meaning that valid node checking cannot take place unless the host names are resolvable to IP addresses.

This is important in the context of the TCP.INVITED_NODES parameter, because it requires that every one of the client nodes be listed in the server’s sqlnet.invited_nodes list. When one of the clients is decommissioned, and removed from the host name database, it becomes unresolvable, and causes the listener to fail to start.

Note: In order to use the TCP.VALIDNODE_CHECKING parameter invited nodes, the host name database must be kept in up-to-date with the sqlnet.invited_node list.
**sqlnet.ora Profile Parameters**

**Default**

no

**Values**

yes | no

**Example**

TCP.VALIDNODE_CHECKING=yes

**TCP.NODELAY**

**Purpose**

To preempt delays in buffer flushing within the TCP/IP protocol stack.

**Default**

yes

**Values**

yes | no

**Example**

TCP.NODELAY=yes

**TNSPING.TRACE_DIRECTORY**

**Purpose**

To specify the destination directory for the TNSPING utility trace file, tnsping.trc.

**Default**

The ORACLE_HOME/network/trace directory.

**Example**

TNSPING.TRACE_DIRECTORY=/oracle/traces

**TNSPING.TRACE_LEVEL**

**Purpose**

To turn TNSPING utility tracing on at a specified level or to turn it off.

**Default**

off

**Values**

- off for no trace output
- user for user trace information
- admin for administration trace information
- support for Oracle Support Services trace information
Example

TNSPING.TRACE_LEVEL=admin

USE_CMAN

Purpose

To specify client routing to Oracle Connection Manager.

If set to true, then the parameter routes the client to a protocol address for an Oracle Connection Manager.

If set to false, then the client picks one of the address lists at random and fails over to the other address list if the chosen ADDRESS_LIST fails. With USE_CMAN=true, the client always uses the first address list.

If no Oracle Connection Manager addresses are available, then connections are routed through any available listener address.

Default

false

Values

ture | false

Example

USE_CMAN=true

USEDEDICATEDSERVER

Purpose

To append (SERVER=dedicated) to the CONNECT_DATA section of the connect descriptor used by the client. It overrides the current value of the SERVER parameter in the tnsnames.ora file.

If set to on, then the parameter USEDEDICATEDSERVER automatically appends (SERVER=dedicated) to the connect data for a connect descriptor. This way connections from this client use a dedicated server process, even if shared server is configured.

Default

off

Values

■ on to append (SERVER=dedicated)
■ off to send requests to existing server processes

Example

USEDEDICATEDSERVER=on

See Also: Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for complete configuration information
WALLET_LOCATION

Purpose
To specify the location of wallets. Wallets are certificates, keys, and trustpoints processed by SSL.

Syntax
The syntax depends on the wallet, as follows:

- Oracle wallets on the file system:
  
  ```
  WALLET_LOCATION=
  (SOURCE=
   (METHOD=file)
   (METHOD_DATA=
    (DIRECTORY=directory)
    ([PKCS11=TRUE/FALSE])))
  ```

- Microsoft certificate store:
  
  ```
  WALLET_LOCATION=
  (SOURCE=
   (METHOD=mcs))
  ```

- Oracle wallets in the Microsoft Windows registry:
  
  ```
  WALLET_LOCATION=
  (SOURCE=
   (METHOD=reg)
   (METHOD_DATA=
    (KEY=registry_key)))
  ```

- Entrust wallets:
  
  ```
  WALLET_LOCATION=
  (SOURCE=
   (METHOD=entr)
   (METHOD_DATA=
    (PROFILE=file.epf)
    (INIFILE=file.ini)))
  ```

Additional Parameters
WALLET_LOCATION supports the following parameters:

- **SOURCE**: The type of storage for wallets and storage location.
- **METHOD**: The type of storage.
- **METHOD_DATA**: The storage location.
- **DIRECTORY**: The location of Oracle wallets on file system.
- **KEY**: The wallet type and location in the Microsoft Windows registry.
- **PROFILE**: The Entrust profile file (.epf).
- **INIFILE**: The Entrust initialization file (.ini).

Default
None
Usage Notes

- The key/value pair for Microsoft certificate store (MCS) omits the METHOD_DATA parameter because MCS does not use wallets. Instead, Oracle PKI (public key infrastructure) applications obtain certificates, trustpoints and private keys directly from the user's profile.

- If an Oracle wallet is stored in the Microsoft Windows registry and the wallet's key (KEY) is SALESAPP, then the storage location of the encrypted wallet is HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\WALLETS\SALESAPP\EWALLET.P12. The storage location of the decrypted wallet is HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\WALLETS\SALESAPP\CWALLET.SSO.

Values

true | false

Examples

Oracle wallets on file system:

WALLET_LOCATION=
  (SOURCE=
    (METHOD=file)
    (METHOD_DATA=
      (DIRECTORY=/etc/oracle/wallets/databases)))

Microsoft certificate store:

WALLET_LOCATION=
  (SOURCE=
    (METHOD=mcs))

Oracle Wallets in the Microsoft Windows registry:

WALLET_LOCATION=
  (SOURCE=
    (METHOD=REG)
    (METHOD_DATA=
      (KEY=SALESAPP)))

Entrust Wallets:

WALLET_LOCATION=
  (SOURCE=
    (METHOD=entr)
    (METHOD_DATA=
      (PROFILE=/etc/oracle/wallets/test.epf)
      (INIFILE=/etc/oracle/wallets/test.ini)))

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

WALLET_OVERRIDE

Purpose

To determine whether the client should override the strong authentication credential with the password credential in the stored wallet to log in to the database.

Usage Notes

- When wallets are used for authentication, the database credentials for user name and password are securely stored in an Oracle wallet. The auto-login feature of the
wallet is turned on so the database does not need a password to open the wallet. From the wallet, the database gets the credentials to access the database for the user.

- Wallet usage can simplify large-scale deployments that rely on password credentials for connecting to databases. When this feature is configured, application code, batch jobs, and scripts do not need embedded user names and passwords. Risk is reduced because such passwords are no longer exposed in the clear, and password management policies are more easily enforced without changing application code whenever user names or passwords change.

- Users connect using the `connect /@database_name` command instead of specifying a user name and password explicitly. This simplifies the maintenance of the scripts and secures the password management for the applications.

- Middle-tier applications create an Oracle Applications wallet at installation time to store the application's specific identity. The password may be randomly generated rather than hardcoded. When an Oracle application accesses the database, it sets appropriate values for `SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES` and `WALLET_LOCATION`. The new wallet-based password authentication code uses the password credential in the Oracle Applications wallet to log on to the database.

**Values**

| TRUE | FALSE |

**Examples**

```
WALLET_OVERRIDE=TRUE
```

**See Also:** In order to use wallets, a wallet must be configured on the client. Refer to Oracle Database Security Guide for additional information about configuring the clients.

**ADR Diagnostic Parameters in sqlnet.ora**

Beginning with Oracle Database 11g, Oracle Database includes an advanced fault diagnosability infrastructure for preventing, detecting, diagnosing, and resolving problems. The problems are critical errors such as those caused by database code bugs, metadata corruption, and customer data corruption.

When a critical error occurs, it is assigned an incident number, and diagnostic data for the error, such as traces and dumps, is immediately captured and tagged with the incident number. The data is then stored in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR), a file-based repository outside the database.

This section describes the parameters used when ADR is enabled. "Non-ADR Diagnostic Parameters in sqlnet.ora" on page 5-33 describes the parameters used when ADR is disabled. Non-ADR parameters listed in the sqlnet.ora file are ignored when ADR is enabled. ADR is enabled by default.

This section lists the parameters used when ADR is enabled (when `DIAG_ADR_ENABLED` is set to on):

- `ADR_BASE`
- `DIAG_ADR_ENABLED`
- `TRACE_LEVEL_CLIENT`
- `TRACE_LEVEL_SERVER`
ADR Diagnostic Parameters in sqlnet.ora

- TRACE_TIMESTAMP_CLIENT
- TRACE_TIMESTAMP_SERVER

ADR_BASE

**Purpose**
To specify the base directory into which tracing and logging incidents are stored when ADR is enabled.

**Default**
The default on the server side is ORACLE_BASE, or ORACLE_HOME/log, if ORACLE_BASE is not defined.

**Values**
Any valid directory path to a directory with write permission.

**Example**
ADR_BASE=/oracle/network/trace

*See Also:* Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide for the default on the client side

DIAG_ADR_ENABLED

**Purpose**
To specify whether ADR tracing is enabled.

**Usage**
If the DIAG_ADR_ENABLED parameter is set to OFF, then non-ADR file tracing is used.

**Default**
on

**Values**
one | off

**Example**
DIAG_ADR_ENABLED=on

TRACE_LEVEL_CLIENT

**Purpose**
To turn client tracing on at a specified level or to turn it off. This parameter is also applicable when non-ADR tracing is used.

**Default**
off or 0
ADR Diagnostic Parameters in sqlnet.ora

Values

- off or 0 for no trace output
- user or 4 for user trace information
- admin or 10 for administration trace information
- support or 16 for Oracle Support Services trace information

Example

```
TRACE_LEVEL_CLIENT=user
```

TRACE_LEVEL_SERVER

Purpose

To turn server tracing on at a specified level or to turn it off. This parameter is also applicable when non-ADR tracing is used.

Default

off or 0

Values

- off or 0 for no trace output
- user or 4 for user trace information
- admin or 10 for administration trace information
- support or 16 for Oracle Support Services trace information

Example

```
TRACE_LEVEL_SERVER=admin
```

TRACE_TIMESTAMP_CLIENT

Purpose

To add a time stamp in the form of dd-mon-yyyy hh:mi:ss:mil to every trace event in the client trace file, which has a default name of sqlnet.trc. This parameter is also applicable when non-ADR tracing is used.

Default

on

Values

- on or true | off or false

Example

```
TRACE_TIMESTAMP_CLIENT=true
```
**TRACE_TIMESTAMP_SERVER**

**Purpose**
To add a time stamp in the form of dd-mon-yyyy hh:mm:ss:mil to every trace event in the database server trace file, which has a default name of svr_pid.trc. This parameter is also applicable when non-ADR tracing is used.

**Default**
on

**Values**
one or true | off or false

**Example**
TRACE_TIMESTAMP_SERVER=true

---

**Non-ADR Diagnostic Parameters in sqlnet.ora**

This section lists the parameters used when ADR is disabled.

---

**Notes:** The default value of DIAG_ADR_ENABLED is on. Therefore, the DIAG_ADR_ENABLED parameter must explicitly be set to off in order for non-ADR tracing to be used.

---

- LOG_DIRECTORY_CLIENT
- LOG_DIRECTORY_SERVER
- LOG_FILE_CLIENT
- LOG_FILE_SERVER
- TRACE_DIRECTORY_CLIENT
- TRACE_DIRECTORY_SERVER
- TRACE_FILE_CLIENT
- TRACE_FILE_SERVER
- TRACE_FILELEN_CLIENT
- TRACE_FILELEN_SERVER
- TRACE_FILENO_CLIENT
- TRACE_FILENO_SERVER
- TRACE_UNIQUE_CLIENT

---

**LOG_DIRECTORY_CLIENT**

**Purpose**
To specify the destination directory for the client log file. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.
Non-ADR Diagnostic Parameters in sqlnet.ora

Default

ORACLE_HOME/network/log

Values

Any valid directory path.

Example

LOG_DIRECTORY_CLIENT=/oracle/network/log

LOG_DIRECTORY_SERVER

Purpose

To specify the destination directory for the database server log file. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

Default

ORACLE_HOME/network/trace

Values

Any valid directory path to a directory with write permission.

Example

LOG_DIRECTORY_SERVER=/oracle/network/trace

LOG_FILE_CLIENT

Purpose

To specify the name of the log file for the client. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

Default

ORACLE_HOME/network/log/sqlnet.log

Values

The default value cannot be changed.

LOG_FILE_SERVER

Purpose

To specify the name of the log file for the database server. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

Default

sqlnet.log

Example

LOG_FILE_SERVER=svr.log
**TRACE_DIRECTORY_CLIENT**

**Purpose**
To specify the destination directory for the client trace file. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Default**
The current working directory.

**Values**
Any valid directory path to a directory with write permission.

**Example**
```
TRACE_DIRECTORY_CLIENT=/oracle/traces
```

**TRACE_DIRECTORY_SERVER**

**Purpose**
To specify the destination directory for the database server trace file. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Default**
```
ORACLE_HOME/network/trace
```

**Values**
Any valid directory path to a directory with write permission.

**Example**
```
TRACE_DIRECTORY_SERVER=/oracle/traces
```

**TRACE_FILE_CLIENT**

**Purpose**
To specify the name of the client trace file. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Values**
Any valid file name.

**Default**
```
ORACLE_HOME/network/trace/cli.trc
```

**Example**
```
TRACE_FILE_CLIENT=clientsqlnet.trc
```
**TRACE_FILE_SERVER**

**Purpose**
To specify the name of the file to which the execution trace of the server program is written. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Default**
```
ORACLE_HOME/network/trace/svr_pid.trc
```

**Values**
Any valid file name. The pid is appended to the name automatically.

**Example**
```
TRACE_FILE_SERVER=svrsqlnet.trc
```

**TRACE_FILELEN_CLIENT**

**Purpose**
To specify the size of the client trace files in kilobytes (KB). When the size is met, the trace information is written to the next file. The number of files is specified with the `TRACE_FILENO_CLIENT` parameter. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Example**
```
TRACE_FILELEN_CLIENT=100
```

**TRACE_FILELEN_SERVER**

**Purpose**
To specify the size of the database server trace files in kilobytes (KB). When the size is met, the trace information is written to the next file. The number of files is specified with the `TRACE_FILENO_SERVER` parameter. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Example**
```
TRACE_FILELEN_SERVER=100
```

**TRACE_FILENO_CLIENT**

**Purpose**
To specify the number of trace files for client tracing. When this parameter is set with the `TRACE_FILELEN_CLIENT` parameter, trace files are used in a cyclical fashion. The first file is filled first, then the second file, and so on. When the last file has been filled, the first file is re-used, and so on.

The trace file names are distinguished from one another by their sequence number. For example, if the default trace file of `sqlnet.trc` is used, and this parameter is set to 3, then the trace files would be named `sqlnet1.trc`, `sqlnet2.trc` and `sqlnet3.trc`.

In addition, trace events in the trace files are preceded by the sequence number of the file. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.
Default
None

Example
TRACE_FILENO_CLIENT=3

**TRACE_FILENO_SERVER**

**Purpose**
To specify the number of trace files for database server tracing. When this parameter is set with the TRACE_FILELEN_SERVER parameter, trace files are used in a cyclical fashion. The first file is filled first, then the second file, and so on. When the last file has been filled, the first file is re-used, and so on.

The trace file names are distinguished from one another by their sequence number. For example, if the default trace file of svr_pid.trc is used, and this parameter is set to 3, then the trace files would be named svr1_pid.trc, svr2_pid.trc and svr3_pid.trc.

In addition, trace events in the trace files are preceded by the sequence number of the file. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

Default
None

Example
TRACE_FILENO_SERVER=3

**TRACE_UNIQUE_CLIENT**

**Purpose**
To specify whether a unique trace file is created for each client trace session. When the value is set to on, a process identifier is appended to the name of each trace file, enabling several files to coexist. For example, trace files named sqlnetpid.trc are created if default trace file name sqlnet.trc is used. When the value is set to off, data from a new client trace session overwrites the existing file. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

Default
on

Values
on or off

Example
TRACE_UNIQUE_CLIENT=on
This chapter provides a complete listing of the `tnsnames.ora` file configuration parameters.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Overview of Local Naming Parameters
- General Syntax of `tnsnames.ora`
- Multiple Descriptions in `tnsnames.ora`
- Multiple Address Lists in `tnsnames.ora`
- Connect-Time Failover and Client Load Balancing with Oracle Connection Managers
- Connect Descriptor Descriptions
- Protocol Address Section
- Optional Parameters for Address Lists
- Connection Data Section
- Security Section
- Timeout Parameters

Overview of Local Naming Parameters

This `tnsnames.ora` file is a configuration file that contains `net service names` mapped to `connect descriptors` for the `local naming` method, or `net service names` mapped to listener protocol addresses.

A `net service name` is an alias mapped to a database network address contained in a `connect descriptor`. A `connect descriptor` contains the location of the listener through a `protocol address` and the `service name` of the database to which to connect. Clients and database servers (that are clients of other database servers) use the `net service name` when making a connection with an application.

By default, the `tnsnames.ora` file is located in the `ORACLE_HOME/network/admin` directory. Oracle Net will check the other directories for the configuration files. For example, the order checking the `tnsnames.ora` file is as follows:

1. The directory specified by the `TNS_ADMIN` environment variable. If the file is not found in the directory specified, then it is assumed that the file does not exist.
2. If the `TNS_ADMIN` environment variable is not set, then Oracle Net will check the `ORACLE_HOME/network/admin` directory.
General Syntax of tnsnames.ora

The basic syntax for a tnsnames.ora file is shown in Example 6–1.

**Example 6–1 Basic Format of tnsnames.ora File**

```
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
   (ADDRESS=(protocol_address_information))
   (CONNECT_DATA=
    (SERVICE_NAME=service_name)))
```

In the preceding example, DESCRIPTION contains the connect descriptor, ADDRESS contains the protocol address, and CONNECT_DATA contains the database service identification information.

Multiple Descriptions in tnsnames.ora

A tnsnames.ora file can contain net service names with one or more connect descriptors. Each connect descriptor can contain one or more protocol addresses. Example 6–2 shows two connect descriptors with multiple addresses. DESCRIPTION_LIST defines a list of connect descriptors.

**Example 6–2 Net Service Name with Multiple Connect Descriptors in tnsnames.ora**

```
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION_LIST=
   (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS=(protocol_address_information))
    (ADDRESS=(protocol_address_information))
    (ADDRESS=(protocol_address_information))
    (CONNECT_DATA=
     (SERVICE_NAME=service_name)))
   (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS=(protocol_address_information))
    (ADDRESS=(protocol_address_information))
    (ADDRESS=(protocol_address_information))
    (CONNECT_DATA=
     (SERVICE_NAME=service_name))))
```

**Note:** Oracle Net Manager does not support the creation of multiple connect descriptors for a net service name when using Oracle Connection Manager.
Multiple Address Lists in tnsnames.ora

The tnsnames.ora file also supports connect descriptors with multiple lists of addresses, each with its own characteristics. In Example 6–3, two address lists are presented. The first address list features client load balancing and no connect-time failover, affecting only those protocol addresses within the ADDRESS_LIST. The second protocol address list features connect-time failover and no client load balancing, affecting only those protocol addresses within the ADDRESS_LIST. The client first tries the first or second protocol address at random, then tries protocol addresses three and four sequentially.

Example 6–3  Multiple Address Lists in tnsnames.ora

```plaintext
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS_LIST=
      (LOAD_BALANCE=on)
      (FAILOVER=off)
      (ADDRESS=(protocol_address_information))
    )
    (ADDRESS_LIST=
      (LOAD_BALANCE=off)
      (FAILOVER=on)
      (ADDRESS=(protocol_address_information))
    )
  )
(CONNECT_DATA=
  (SERVICE_NAME=service_name)))
```

Note: Oracle Net Manager supports only the creation of one protocol address list for a connect descriptor.

Connect-Time Failover and Client Load Balancing with Oracle Connection Managers

When a connect descriptor in a tnsnames.ora file contains at least two protocol addresses for Oracle Connection Manager, parameters for connect-time failover and load balancing can be included in the file.

Example 6–4 illustrates failover of multiple Oracle Connection Manager protocol addresses.

Example 6–4  Multiple Oracle Connection Manager Addresses in tnsnames.ora

```plaintext
sample1=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (SOURCE_ROUTE=yes)
    (ADDRESS=\{PROTOCOL=tcp\}(HOST=host1)(PORT=1630)) # 1
    (ADDRESS_LIST=
      (FAILOVER=on)
      (LOAD_BALANCE=off) # 2
      (ADDRESS=\{PROTOCOL=tcp\}(HOST=host2a)(PORT=1630))
      (ADDRESS=\{PROTOCOL=tcp\}(HOST=host2b)(PORT=1630))
    )
    (ADDRESS=\{PROTOCOL=tcp\}(HOST=host3)(PORT=1521)) # 3
    (CONNECT_DATA=\{SERVICE_NAME=Sales.us.example.com\}))
```

In Example 6–4, the syntax does the following:
1. The client is instructed to connect to a protocol address of the first Oracle Connection Manager, as indicated by:

   `(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=host1)(PORT=1630))`

2. The first Oracle Connection Manager is instructed to connect to the first protocol address of another Oracle Connection Manager. If the first protocol address fails, then it tries the second protocol address. This sequence is specified with the following configuration:

   `(ADDRESS_LIST=
   (FAILOVER=ON)
   (LOAD_BALANCE=off)
   (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=host2a)(PORT=1630))
   (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=host2b)(PORT=1630)))`

3. The Oracle Connection Manager connects to the database service using the following protocol address:

   `(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=host3)(PORT=1521))`

Example 6–5 illustrates client load balancing among two Oracle Connection Managers and two protocol addresses:

**Example 6–5 Client Load Balancing in tnsnames.ora**

   sample2=
   (DESCRIPTION=
   (LOAD_BALANCE=on)                                    # 1
   (FAILOVER=on)
   (ADDRESS_LIST=
   (SOURCE_ROUTE=yes)
   (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=host1)(PORT=1630))    # 2
   (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=host2)(PORT=1521)))
   (ADDRESS_LIST=
   (SOURCE_ROUTE=yes)
   (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=host3)(PORT=1630))
   (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=host4)(PORT=1521))
   (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com)))  # 3

In Example 6–5, the syntax does the following:

1. The client is instructed to pick an ADDRESS_LIST at random and to failover to the other if the chosen ADDRESS_LIST fails. This is indicated by the LOAD_BALANCE and FAILOVER parameters being set to on.

2. When an ADDRESS_LIST is chosen, the client first connects to the Oracle Connection Manager, using the Oracle Connection Manager protocol address that uses port 1630 indicated for the ADDRESS_LIST.

3. The Oracle Connection Manager then connects to the database service, using the protocol address indicated for the ADDRESS_LIST.

**Connect Descriptor Descriptions**

Each connect descriptor is contained within the DESCRIPTION parameter. Multiple connect descriptors are characterized by the DESCRIPTION_LIST parameter. These parameters are described in this section.
DESCRIPTION

Purpose
To specify a container for a connect descriptor. Put this parameter under the DESCRIPTION_LIST parameter.

Example

```plaintext
net_service_name=
     (DESCRIPTION=
        (ADDRESS=...)
        (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com)))
```

DESCRIPTION_LIST

Purpose
To define a list of connect descriptors for a particular net service name.

Example

```plaintext
net_service_name=
     (DESCRIPTION_LIST=
        (DESCRIPTION=
            (ADDRESS=...)
            (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=sales.example.com)))
        (DESCRIPTION=
            (ADDRESS=...)
            (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=sales2.us.example.com))))
```

Protocol Address Section

The protocol address section of the tnsnames.ora file specifies the protocol addresses of the listener. If there is only one listener protocol address, then use the ADDRESS parameter. If there is more than one address, then use the ADDRESS_LIST parameter.

ADDRESS

Purpose
To define a single listener protocol address. Put this parameter under either the ADDRESS_LIST parameter or the DESCRIPTION parameter.

Example

```plaintext
net_service_name=
     (DESCRIPTION=
        (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-svr)(PORT=1521))
        (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com))
```

See Also: Chapter 4, "Protocol Address Configuration" for descriptions of the correct parameters to use for each protocol.
**ADDRESS_LIST**

**Purpose**

To define a list of protocol addresses. If there is only one listener protocol address, then `ADDRESS_LIST` is not necessary. Put this parameter under either the DESCRIPTION parameter or the DESCRIPTION_LIST parameter.

**Example**

```
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS_LIST=
      (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales1-svr)(PORT=1521))
      (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales2-svr)(PORT=1521)))
    (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com)))
```

**Optional Parameters for Address Lists**

For multiple addresses, the following parameters are available:

- **ENABLE**
- **FAILOVER**
- **LOAD_BALANCE**
- **RECV_BUF_SIZE**
- **SDU**
- **SEND_BUF_SIZE**
- **SOURCE_ROUTE**
- **TYPE_OF_SERVICE**

**ENABLE**

**Purpose**

The keepalive feature on the supported TCP transports can be enabled for a net service client by putting `(ENABLE=broken)` under the DESCRIPTION parameter in the connect string. The keepalive feature allows the caller to detect a terminated remote server, although typically it takes 2 hours or more to notice. On the client side, the default for `tcp_keepalive` is off. Operating system TCP configurables, which vary by platform, define the actual keepalive timing details.

**Values**

- **BROKEN**

**Example**

```
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ENABLE=broken)
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales1-svr)(PORT=1521))
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales2-svr)(PORT=1521)))
  (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com)))
```
**FAILOVER**

**Purpose**

To enable or disable connect-time failover for multiple protocol addresses.

When you set the parameter to `on`, `yes`, or `true`, Oracle Net, at connect time, fails over to a different address if the first protocol address fails. When you set the parameter to `off`, `no`, or `false`, Oracle Net tries one protocol address.

Put this parameter under the `DESCRIPTION_LIST` parameter, the `DESCRIPTION` parameter, or the `ADDRESS_LIST` parameter.

---

**Important:** Do not set the `GLOBAL_DBNAME` parameter in the `SID_LIST_listener_name` section of the `listener.ora`. A statically configured global database name disables connect-time failover.

---

**Default**

`on` for `DESCRIPTION_LIST`, `DESCRIPTION`, and `ADDRESS_LIST`.

**Values**

- `yes` | `on` | `true`
- `no` | `off` | `false`

**Example**

```
net_service_name=
 (DESCRIPTION=
   (FAILOVER=on)
   (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=sales1-svr) (PORT=1521))
   (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=sales2-svr) (PORT=1521)))
 (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com)))
```

**LOAD_BALANCE**

**Purpose**

To enable or disable client load balancing for multiple protocol addresses.

When you set the parameter to `on`, `yes`, or `true`, Oracle Net progresses the list of addresses in a random sequence, balancing the load on the various listener or Oracle Connection Manager protocol addresses. When you set the parameter to `off`, `no`, or `false`, Oracle Net tries the first address in the address list. If the connection fails and the failover parameter is enabled, then Oracle Net tries the addresses sequentially until one succeeds.

Put this parameter under either the `DESCRIPTION_LIST` parameter, the `DESCRIPTION` parameter, or the `ADDRESS_LIST` parameter.

**Default**

`on` for `DESCRIPTION_LIST`

**Values**

- `yes` | `on` | `true`
- `no` | `off` | `false`
Optional Parameters for Address Lists

Example

```sql
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (LOAD_BALANCE=on)
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales1-svr)(PORT=1521))
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales2-svr)(PORT=1521))
    (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com))
  )
```

**RECV_BUF_SIZE**

**Purpose**

To specify, in bytes, the buffer space for receive operations of sessions. This parameter is supported by the TCP/IP, TCP/IP with SSL, and SDP protocols.

Put this parameter under the `DESCRIPTION` parameter or at the end of the protocol address.

---

**Note:** Additional protocols might support this parameter on certain operating systems. Refer to the operating system-specific documentation for additional information about additional protocols.

---

**Default**

The default value for this parameter is specific to the operating system.

**Usage**

Setting this parameter in the connect descriptor for a client overrides the `RECV_BUF_SIZE` parameter at the client-side `sqlnet.ora` file.

**Example**

```sql
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS_LIST=
      (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales1-server)(PORT=1521)
        (RECV_BUF_SIZE=11784))
      (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales2-server)(PORT=1521)
        (RECV_BUF_SIZE=11784))
    )
    (CONNECT_DATA=
      (SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com))
  )
```

---

**Note:** Additional protocols might support this parameter on certain operating systems. Refer to the operating system-specific documentation for additional information about additional protocols.

---

See Also:  *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide* for additional information about configuring this parameter.
Optional Parameters for Address Lists

**SDU**

**Purpose**

To instruct Oracle Net to optimize the transfer rate of data packets being sent across the network with a specified session data unit (SDU) size.

Put this parameter under the DESCRIPTION parameter.

**Default**

8192 bytes (8 KB).

**Values**

512 to 65535 bytes.

**Usage**

Setting this parameter in the connect descriptor for a client overrides the DEFAULT_SDU_SIZE parameter at client-side sqlnet.ora file.

**Example**

```sql
net_service_name=
{(DESCRIPTION=
 {(SDU=8192)
 {ADDRESS_LIST=
 {ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales1-server)(PORT=1521))
 {ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales2-server)(PORT=1521))
 {CONNECT_DATA=
 {SERVER_NAME=sales.us.example.com})

See Also:  Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for complete SDU usage and configuration information
```

**SEND_BUF_SIZE**

**Purpose**

To specify, in bytes, the buffer space for send operations of sessions. This parameter is supported by the TCP/IP, TCP/IP with SSL, and SDP protocols.

**Note:** Additional protocols might support this parameter on certain operating systems. Refer to the operating system-specific documentation for additional information about additional protocols.

Put this parameter under the DESCRIPTION parameter or at the end of the protocol address.

**Default**

The default value for this parameter is operating system-specific.

**Usage**

Setting this parameter in the connect descriptor for a client overrides the SEND_BUF_SIZE parameter at the client-side sqlnet.ora file.
Optional Parameters for Address Lists

Example

```
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS_LIST=
      (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales1-server)(PORT=1521)
        (SEND_BUF_SIZE=11784))
      (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales2-server)(PORT=1521)
        (SEND_BUF_SIZE=11784))
    (CONNECT_DATA=
      (SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com))))
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (SEND_BUF_SIZE=11784)
    (ADDRESS_LIST=
      (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=hr1-server)(PORT=1521)
      (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=hr2-server)(PORT=1521))
    (CONNECT_DATA=
      (SERVICE_NAME=hr.us.example.com)))
```

See Also: Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for additional information about configuring this parameter

**SOURCE_ROUTE**

**Purpose**

To enable routing through multiple protocol addresses.

When you set to on or yes, Oracle Net uses each address in order until the destination is reached.

To use Oracle Connection Manager, an initial connection from the client to Oracle Connection Manager is required, and a second connection from Oracle Connection Manager to the listener is required.

Put this parameter under either the DESCRIPTION_LIST parameter, the DESCRIPTION parameter, or the ADDRESS_LIST parameter.

**Default**

off

**Values**

- yes | on
- no | off

**Example**

```
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (SOURCE_ROUTE=on)
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=cman-pc)(PORT=1630))
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales1-svr)(PORT=1521)))
  (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com))
```

See Also: Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for complete configuration information
TYPE_OF_SERVICE

Purpose
To specify the type of service to use for an Oracle Rdb database. This parameter should only be used if the application supports both an Oracle Rdb and Oracle database service, and you want the application to load balance between the two.

Put this parameter under the DESCRIPTION parameter.

Example

```
net_service_name=
 (DESCRIPTION_LIST=
  (DESCRIPTION=
   (ADDRESS=...)
   (CONNECT_DATA=
    (SERVICE_NAME=generic)
    (RDB_DATABASE=[.mf]mf_personal.rdb)
    (GLOBAL_NAME=alpha5))
    (TYPE_OF_SERVICE=rdb_database))
  (DESCRIPTION=
   (ADDRESS=...)
   (CONNECT_DATA=
    (SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com))
    (TYPE_OF_SERVICE=oracle11_database)))
```

Connection Data Section
The connection data section of the tnsnames.ora file specifies the name of the destination service. The following parameters are available:

- CONNECT_DATA
- FAILOVER_MODE
- GLOBAL_NAME
- HS
- INSTANCE_NAME
- RDB_DATABASE
- SERVER
- SERVICE_NAME

CONNECT_DATA

Purpose
To define the service to which to connect, such as SERVICE_NAME.

Put this parameter under the DESCRIPTION parameter.

Usage Notes
CONNECT_DATA permits the following additional parameters:

- FAILOVER_MODE
- GLOBAL_NAME
Connection Data Section

- HS
- INSTANCE_NAME
- RDB_DATABASE
- SERVER
- SERVICE_NAME

Example

```plaintext
net_service_name=
(DESCRIPTION=
 (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales1-svr)(PORT=1521))
 (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales2-svr)(PORT=1521))
 (CONNECT_DATA=
   (SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com)))
```

FAILOVER_MODE

Purpose

To instruct Oracle Net to fail over to a different listener if the first listener fails during run time. Depending upon the configuration, session or any SELECT statements which were in progress are automatically failed over.

This type of failover is called **Transparent Application Failover (TAF)** and should not be confused with the connect-time failover FAILOVER parameter.

Put this parameter under the CONNECT_DATA parameter.

Additional Parameters

**FAILOVER_MODE** supports the following parameters:

- **BACKUP**: Specify the failover node by its net service name. A separate net service name must be created for the failover node.

- **TYPE**: Specify the type of failover. Three types of Oracle Net failover functionality are available by default to **Oracle Call Interface (OCI)** applications:
  - **SESSION**: Fails over the session. For example, if a user's connection is lost, then a new session is automatically created for the user on the backup. This type of failover does not attempt to recover selects.
  - **SELECT**: Allows users with open cursors to continue fetching them after failure. However, this mode involves overhead on the client side in normal select operations.
  - **NONE**: This is the default, in which no failover functionality is used. This can also be explicitly specified to prevent failover from happening.

- **METHOD**: Specify how fast failover is to occur from the primary node to the backup node:
  - **BASIC**: Establishes connections at failover time. This option requires almost no work on the backup database server until failover time.
  - **PRECONNECT**: Pre-establishes connections. This provides faster failover but requires that the backup instance be able to support all connections from every supported instance.
- **RETRIES**: Specify the number of times to attempt to connect after a failover. If DELAY is specified, then RETRIES defaults to five retry attempts.

- **DELAY**: Specify the amount of time in seconds to wait between connect attempts. If RETRIES is specified, then DELAY defaults to one second.

---

**Note:** If a callback function is registered, then RETRIES and DELAY parameters are ignored.

---

**See Also:** Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for additional configuration information

### GLOBAL_NAME

**Purpose**

To identify the Oracle Rdb database.

Put this parameter under the `CONNECT_DATA` parameter.

**Example**

```plaintext
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS=...
    (ADDRESS=...)
    (CONNECT_DATA=
      (SERVICE_NAME=generic)
      (RDB_DATABASE=[.mf]mf_personal.rdb)
      (GLOBAL_NAME=alpha5)))
```

### HS

**Purpose**

To direct Oracle Net to connect to a non-Oracle system through Heterogeneous Services.

Put this parameter under the `CONNECT_DATA` parameter.

**Default**

None

**Values**

`ok`

**Example**

```plaintext
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS=...
    (ADDRESS=...)
    (CONNECT_DATA=
      (SID=sales6)
      (HS=ok)))
```
INSTANCE_NAME

Purpose
To identify the database instance to access. Set the value to the value specified by the INSTANCE_NAME parameter in the initialization parameter file.

Put this parameter under the CONNECT_DATA parameter.

Example

```
net_service_name=
 (DESCRIPTION=
   (ADDRESS=...)
   (ADDRESS=...)
   (CONNECT_DATA=
     (SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com)
     (INSTANCE_NAME=sales1))
```

See Also: Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for complete configuration information

RDB_DATABASE

Purpose
To specify the file name of an Oracle Rdb database.

Put this parameter under the CONNECT_DATA parameter.

Example

```
net_service_name=
 (DESCRIPTION=
   (ADDRESS=...)
   (ADDRESS=...)
   (CONNECT_DATA=
     (SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com)
     (RDB_DATABASE= [.mf]mf_personal.rdb))
```

SERVER

Purpose
To direct the listener to connect the client to a specific type of service handler.

Put this parameter under the CONNECT_DATA parameter.

Values
- dedicated to specify whether client requests be served by dedicated server
- shared to specify whether client request be served by shared server
- pooled to get a connection from the connection pool if database resident connection pooling is enabled on the server

See Also: Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for additional information about the use of INSTANCE_NAME
Local Naming Parameters (tnsnames.ora)

Example

```
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=  
    (ADDRESS=...)  
    (ADDRESS=...)  
    (CONNECT_DATA=  
        (SERVER_NAME=sales.us.example.com)  
        (SERVER=dedicated)))
```

**Notes:** Shared server must be configured in the database initialization file in order for the client to connect to the database with a shared server process.

The `USE_DEDICATED_SERVER` parameter in the `sqlnet.ora` file overrides this parameter.

**SERVICE_NAME**

**Purpose**

To identify the Oracle Database database service to access. Set the value to a value specified by the `SERVICE_NAMES` parameter in the initialization parameter file.

Put this parameter under the `CONNECT_DATA` parameter.

**Example**

```
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=  
    (ADDRESS=...)  
    (ADDRESS=...)  
    (CONNECT_DATA=  
        (SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com)))
```

**See Also:**

- *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide* for additional information about database resident connection pooling
- *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* and *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for additional information about enabling and configuring database resident connection pooling

**Security Section**

The security section of the `tnsnames.ora` file specifies the following security-related parameters for use with Oracle Advanced Security features:

- `SECURITY`
- `SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN`
SECURITY

Purpose

To enable secure connections. Put this parameter under the DESCRIPTION parameter.

Usage Notes

SECURITY permits the SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN parameter.

Example

```
net_service_name=
 (DESCRIPTION=
  (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales1-svr)(PORT=1521))
  (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales2-svr)(PORT=1521))
  (CONNECT_DATA=
    (SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com))
  (SECURITY=
    (SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN="cn=sales,cn=OracleContext,dc=us,dc=acme,dc=com")))
```

SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN

Purpose

To specify the distinguished name (DN) of the database server. The client uses this information to obtain the list of DNs it expects for each of the servers, enforcing the database server DN to match its service name.

Usage Notes

Use this parameter with the sqlnet.ora parameter SSL_SERVER_DN_MATCH to enable server DN matching.

Example

```
net_service_name=
 (DESCRIPTION=
  (ADDRESS=...) 
  (ADDRESS=...)
  (CONNECT_DATA=
    (SERVICE_NAME=finance.us.example.com))
  (SECURITY=
    (SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN="cn=finance,cn=OracleContext,dc=us,dc=acme,dc=com")))
```

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

Timeout Parameters

The timeout section of the tnsnames.ora file provides the ability to specify timeout and retry configuration through the TNS connect string. The following parameters can now be set at the DESCRIPTION level of a connect string:

- CONNECT_TIMEOUT
- RETRY_COUNT
- TRANSPORT_CONNECT_TIMEOUT
**CONNECT_TIMEOUT**

**Purpose**
To specify the timeout duration in seconds for a client to establish an Oracle Net connection to an Oracle database. Put this parameter under the `DESCRIPTION` parameter.

**Usage Notes**
The timeout interval specified by `CONNECT_TIMEOUT` is a superset of the TCP connect timeout interval. It includes the time to be connected to the database instance providing the requested service, not just the duration of the TCP connection.

The default value of `CONNECT_TIMEOUT` is dependent on the `TCP_CONNECT_TIMEOUT` parameter. Oracle recommends setting the `CONNECT_TIMEOUT` value slightly greater than the `TCP_CONNECT_TIMEOUT` value.

The timeout interval is applicable for each `ADDRESS` in an `ADDRESS_LIST`, and each IP address to which a host name is mapped.

The `CONNECT_TIMEOUT` parameter is equivalent to the `sqlnet.ora` parameter `SQLNET.OUTBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT` and overrides it.

**Example**

```plaintext
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (CONNECT_TIMEOUT=10) (RETRY_COUNT=3)
    (ADDRESS_LIST=
      (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=sales1-svr) (PORT=1521))
      (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=sales2-svr) (PORT=1521)))
    (CONNECT_DATA=
      (SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com)))
```

**RETRY_COUNT**

**Purpose**
To specify the number of times an `ADDRESS` list is traversed before the connection attempt is terminated. The default value is 0.

Put this parameter under the `DESCRIPTION` parameter.

**Usage Notes**
When a `DESCRIPTION_LIST` is specified, each `DESCRIPTION` is traversed multiple times based on the specified number of retries. `RETRY_COUNT` is only supported at `DESCRIPTION` level in connect string.

When using SCAN listeners in an Oracle Real Application Clusters environment, with `FAILOVER = on`, setting the `RETRY_COUNT` parameter to 2 means the three SCAN IP addresses are traversed three times each, such that there are nine connect attempts (3 * 3).

**Example**

```plaintext
net_service_name=
  (DESCRIPTION_LIST=
    (DESCRIPTION=
      (CONNECT_TIMEOUT=10) (RETRY_COUNT=3)
      (ADDRESS_LIST=
```

Local Naming Parameters (tnsnames.ora)  6-17
Timeout Parameters

TRANSPORT_CONNECT_TIMEOUT

Purpose

To specify the transportation timeout duration in seconds for a client to establish an Oracle Net connection to an Oracle Database.

This parameter is put under the DESCRIPTION parameter.

Usage Notes

The TRANSPORT_CONNECT_TIMEOUT parameter specifies the time, in seconds, for a client to establish a TCP connection to the database server. The default value is 60 seconds.

The timeout interval is applicable for each ADDRESS in an ADDRESS_LIST description, and each IP address that a host name is mapped. The TRANSPORT_CONNECT_TIMEOUT parameter is equivalent to the sqlnet.ora parameter TCP.CONNECT_TIMEOUT, and overrides it.

Example

```plaintext
net_service_name =
 (DESCRIPTION=
  (TRANSPORT_CONNECT_TIMEOUT=10)
  (ADDRESS_LIST=
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales1-svr)(PORT=1521))
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales2-svr)(PORT=1521))
  )
  (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com)))
```
Oracle Net Listener Parameters (listener.ora)

This chapter provides a complete listing of the listener.ora file configuration parameters.

This chapter contains the following topics:
- Overview of Oracle Net Listener Configuration File
- Protocol Address Parameters
- Connection Rate Limiter Parameters
- Control Parameters
- ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Net Listener
- Non-ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Net Listener
- Class of Secure Transports Parameters

Overview of Oracle Net Listener Configuration File

Oracle Net Listener configuration, stored in the listener.ora file, consists of the following elements:
- Name of the listener
- Protocol addresses that the listener is accepting connection requests on
- Database services
- Control parameters

Dynamic service registration, eliminates the need for static configuration of supported services. However, static service configuration is required if you plan to use Oracle Enterprise Manager.

By default, the listener.ora file is located in the ORACLE_HOME/network/admin directory. The listener.ora file can also be stored in the following locations:
- The directory specified by the TNS_ADMIN environment variable or registry value
- On Linux and UNIX operating systems, the global configuration directory. For example, on the Solaris Operating System, this directory is /var/opt/oracle.

See Also: Oracle operating system-specific documentation

It is possible to configure multiple listeners, each with unique name, in one listener.ora file. Multiple listener configurations are possible because each of the
top-level configuration parameters has a suffix of the listener name or is the listener name itself.

---

**Note:** It is often useful to configure multiple listeners in one listener.ora file. However, Oracle recommends running only one listener for each node in most customer environments.

---

Example 7–1 shows a listener.ora file for a listener named LISTENER, which is the default name of the listener.

**Example 7–1 listener.ora File**

```
LISTENER=
 (DESCRIPTION=
  (ADDRESS_LIST=
   (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sale-server)(PORT=1521))
   (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=extproc))))
SID_LIST_LISTENER=
 (SID_LIST=
  (SID_DESC=
   (GLOBAL_DBNAME=sales.us.example.com)
   (ORACLE_HOME=/oracle11g)
   (SID_NAME=sales))
  (SID_DESC=
   (SID_NAME=plsextproc)
   (ORACLE_HOME=/oracle11g)
   (PROGRAM=extproc)))
```

**Protocol Address Parameters**

The protocol address section of the listener.ora file defines the protocol addresses on which the listener is accepting connection requests. This section describes the most common parameters used in protocol addresses. The ADDRESS_LIST parameter is also supported.

See Also: Chapter 4, "Protocol Address Configuration" for additional information about the ADDRESS_LIST parameter

This section lists and describes the following parameters:

- ADDRESS
- DESCRIPTION
- IP
- QUEUESIZE
- RECV_BUF_SIZE
- SEND_BUF_SIZE

**ADDRESS**

**Purpose**

To specify a single listener protocol address.

Put this parameter under the DESCRIPTION parameter.
Example

```sql
listener_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=hr-server)(PORT=1521))
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
  )
```

**DESCRIPTION**

**Purpose**

To contain listener protocol addresses.

**Example**

```sql
listener_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=hr-server)(PORT=1521))
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
  )
```

**IP**

**Purpose**

To determine which IP address the listener listens on when a host name is specified. This parameter is only applicable when the `HOST` parameter specifies a host name.

**Values**

- **FIRST**
  
  Listen on the first IP address returned by the DNS resolution of the host name. If the user wants the listener to listen on the first IP to which the specified host name resolves, then the address must be qualified with `(IP=FIRST)`.

- **V4_ONLY**
  
  List only on IPv4 addresses.

- **V6_ONLY**
  
  Listen only on IPv6 addresses.

**Default**

This feature is disabled by default.

**Example**

```sql
listener_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=rancode1-vip)(PORT=1522)(IP=V6_ONLY))
  )
```

See Also: Chapter 4, "Protocol Address Configuration" for descriptions of the correct parameters to use for each type of support protocol.
**QUEUESIZE**

**Purpose**
To specify the number of concurrent connection requests that the listener can accept on a TCP/IP or IPC listening endpoint (protocol address).

Put this parameter at the end of the protocol address with its value set to the expected number of concurrent connection requests.

**Default**
The default number of concurrent connection requests is operating system specific.

**Usage Notes**
The number of concurrent connection requests is dependent on the platform and listener usage scenarios. If the listener is heavily-loaded, then set the parameter to a higher number.

**Example**
```sql
listener_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=hr-server)(PORT=1521)(QUEUESIZE=20)))
```

**See Also:** Oracle Net Services Administrator’s Guide for additional information about configuring this parameter

**RECV_BUF_SIZE**

**Purpose**
To specify, in bytes, the buffer space for receive operations of sessions. This parameter is supported by the TCP/IP, TCP/IP with SSL, and SDP protocols.

**Note:** Additional protocols might support this parameter on certain operating systems. Refer to the operating system-specific documentation for additional information about additional protocols that support this parameter.

Put this parameter under the DESCRIPTION parameter or at the end of the protocol address with its value set to the expected number of bytes.

**Default**
The default value for this parameter is operating system-specific.

**Example**
```sql
listener_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521)
      (RECV_BUF_SIZE=11784))
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=extproc)
      (RECV_BUF_SIZE=11784)))
```

```sql
listener_name=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (RECV_BUF_SIZE=11784))
  (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
```
SEND_BUF_SIZE

Purpose

To specify, in bytes, the buffer space for send operations of sessions. This parameter is supported by the TCP/IP, TCP/IP with SSL, and SDP protocols.

Note: Additional protocols might support this parameter on certain operating systems. Refer to operating system-specific documentation for additional information about additional protocols that support this parameter.

Put this parameter under the DESCRIPTION parameter or at the end of the protocol address.

Default

The default value for this parameter is operating system-specific.

Example

```
listener_name=
    (DESCRIPTION=
        (ADDRESS_LIST=
            (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521)
             (SEND_BUF_SIZE=11280))
            (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=extproc)
             (SEND_BUF_SIZE=11280))))

listener_name=
    (DESCRIPTION=
        (ADDRESS_LIST=
            (SEND_BUF_SIZE=11280))
        (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521)
        (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=extproc))))
```

See Also: Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for additional information about configuring this parameter

Connection Rate Limiter Parameters

The connection rate limiter feature in the Oracle Net Listener enables a DBA to limit the number of new connections handled by the listener. When this feature is enabled, Oracle Net Listener imposes a user-specified maximum limit on the number of new connections handled by the listener every second.

Depending on the configuration, the rate can be applied to a collection of endpoints, or to a specific endpoint.

This feature is controlled through the following two listener.ora configuration parameters:

- CONNECTION_RATE_listener name
- RATE_LIMIT
CONNECTION_RATE_listener name

Purpose
To specify a global rate that is enforced across all listening endpoints that are rate-limited. When this parameter is specified, it overrides any endpoint-level numeric rate values that might be specified.

Syntax
CONNECTION_RATE_listener_name=number_of_connections_per_second

RATE_LIMIT

Purpose
To indicate that a particular listening endpoint is rate limited. The parameter is specified in the ADDRESS section of the listener endpoint configuration.

Syntax
LISTENER= (ADDRESS_LIST=
ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=) (PORT=1521) (RATE_LIMIT=yes)
ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=) (PORT=1522) (RATE_LIMIT=yes)
ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=) (PORT=1523)
)

- When the RATE_LIMIT parameter is set to yes, the end-point is included in the enforcement of a listener-wide connection rate. This is used with the CONNECTION_RATE_listener_name parameter.
- When the RATE_LIMIT parameter is set to a value greater than 0, the rate limit is enforced at that endpoint level.

Examples
The following examples use the CONNECTION_RATE_listener_name and RATE_LIMIT parameters.

Example 1
CONNECTION_RATE_LISTENER=10

LISTENER=
ADDRESS_LIST=
ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=) (PORT=1521) (RATE_LIMIT=yes)
ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=) (PORT=1522) (RATE_LIMIT=yes)
ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=) (PORT=1523)
)

In the preceding example, the total number of new connections through ports 1521 and 1522 is limited at 10 every second. Connections through port 1523 are not limited and do not count towards the overall rate of 10 connections every second.

Example 2
LISTENER= (ADDRESS_LIST=
ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=) (PORT=1521) (RATE_LIMIT=5)
ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=) (PORT=1522) (RATE_LIMIT=10)
ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=) (PORT=1523)
)

In the preceding example, the connection rates are enforced at the endpoint level. A maximum of 5 connections are processed through port 1521 every second. The limit
for connections through port 1522 is 10 every second. Connections through port 1523 are not limited.

---

**Note:** The global `CONNECT_RATE_listener_name` parameter is not specified in the preceding configuration. If it is specified, then the limits on ports 1521 and 1522 are ignored, and the global value is used instead.

---

**Control Parameters**

This section describes the following parameters that control the behavior of the listener:

- ADMIN_RESTRICTIONS_listener_name
- CRS_NOTIFICATION_listener_name
- DEFAULT_SERVICE_listener_name
- INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT_listener_name
- SAVE_CONFIG_ON_STOP_listener_name
- SSL_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION
- SUBSCRIBE_FOR_NODE_DOWN_EVENT_listener_name
- WALLET_LOCATION

**ADMIN_RESTRICTIONS_listener_name**

**Purpose**

To restrict run-time administration of the listener.

Setting `ADMIN_RESTRICTIONS_listener_name=on` disables the run-time modification of parameters in `listener.ora`. That is, the listener refuses to accept `SET` commands that alter its parameters. To change any of the parameters in `listener.ora`, including `ADMIN_RESTRICTIONS_listener_name` itself, modify the `listener.ora` file manually and reload its parameters (using the `RELOAD` command) for the new changes to take effect without explicitly stopping and restarting the listener.

**See Also:** Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for additional information about password security of the listener

**Default**

off

**Example**

```
ADMIN_RESTRICTIONS_listener=on
```

**CRS_NOTIFICATION_listener_name**

**Purpose**

To set notification. By default, the Oracle Net listener notifies Cluster Ready Services (CRS) when it is started or stopped. These notifications allow CRS to manage the
listener in an Oracle Real Application Clusters environment. This behavior can be prevented by setting the `CRS_NOTIFICATION_listener_name` parameter to `off`.

**Default**

`on`

**Values**

`on | off`

**DEFAULT_SERVICE_listener_name**

**Purpose**

To enable users to connect to the database without having to specify a service name from the client side.

In Oracle Database 11g, when a client tries to connect to the database the connection request passes through the listener. The listener may be servicing several different databases. If a service name is configured in this parameter, then users may not necessarily need to specify a service name in the connect syntax. If a user specifies a service name, then the listener connects the user to that specific database, otherwise the listener connects to the service name specified by the `DEFAULT_SERVICE_listener_name` parameter.

**See Also:** Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for additional information about the Easy Connect naming method

**Default**

There is no default value for the `DEFAULTSERVICE_LISTENER` parameter. If this parameter is not configured and a user does not specify a fully-qualified service name in the connect syntax, then the connection attempt fails. This parameter only accepts one value.

**Example**

`DEFAULTSERVICE_LISTENER=sales.us.example.com`

**INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT_listener_name**

**Purpose**

To specify the time, in seconds, for the client to complete its connect request to the listener after the network connection had been established.

If the listener does not receive the client request in the time specified, then it terminates the connection. In addition, the listener logs the IP address of the client and an ORA-12525: TNS: listener has not received client's request in time allowed error message to the `listener.log` file.

To protect both the listener and the database server, Oracle recommends setting this parameter in combination with the `SQLNET.INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT` parameter in the `sqlnet.ora` file. When specifying values for these parameters, consider the following recommendations:

- Set both parameters to an initial low value.
- Set the value of the `INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT_listener_name` parameter to a lower value than the `SQLNET.INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT` parameter.
For example, you can set the `INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT_listener_name` parameter to 2 seconds and the `INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT` parameter to 3 seconds. If clients are unable to complete connections within the specified time due to system or network delays that are normal for the particular environment, then increment the time as needed.

**Default**

60 seconds

**Example**

`INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT_listener=2`

**See Also:** Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for additional information about configuring these parameters

**SAVE_CONFIG_ON_STOP_listener_name**

**Purpose**

To specify whether run-time configuration changes are saved into the `listener.ora` file.

When you set the parameter to `true`, any parameters that were modified while the listener was running using the Listener Control utility `SET` command are saved to the `listener.ora` file when the `STOP` command is issued. When you set the parameter to `false`, the Listener Control utility does not save the run-time configuration changes to the `listener.ora` file.

**Default**

false

**Values**

`true` | `false`

**Example**

`SAVE_CONFIG_ON_STOP_listener=true`

**SSL_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION**

**Purpose**

To specify whether a client is authenticated using the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).

**Default**

true

**Values**

`true` | `false`

**Usage Notes**

The database server authenticates the client. Therefore, this value should be set to `false`. If this parameter is set to `true`, then the listener attempts to authenticate the client, which can result in a failure.
Example

SSL_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION=false

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

SUBSCRIBE_FOR_NODE_DOWN_EVENT_listener_name

Purpose

To subscribe to Oracle Notification Service (ONS) notifications for downed events. By default, the listener subscribes to the ONS node down event on startup, if ONS is available. This subscription enables the listener to remove the affected service when it receives node down event notification from ONS. The listener uses asynchronous subscription for the event notification. Alter this behavior setting SUBSCRIBE_FOR_NODE_DOWN_EVENT_listener_name=off in listener.ora.

Default

on

Values

on | off

WALLET_LOCATION

Purpose

To specify the location of wallets. Wallets are certificates, keys, and trustpoints processed by SSL that allow for secure connections.

Syntax

Oracle wallets on file system:

WALLET_LOCATION=
  (SOURCE=
    (METHOD=file)
    (METHOD_DATA=
      (DIRECTORY=directory)
      [(PKCS11=TRUE/FALSE)])
  )

Microsoft certificate store:

WALLET_LOCATION=
  (SOURCE=
    (METHOD=mcs))

Oracle wallets in the Microsoft Windows registry:

WALLET_LOCATION=
  (SOURCE=
    (METHOD=reg)
    (METHOD_DATA=
      (KEY=registry_key)))

Entrust wallets:

WALLET_LOCATION=
  (SOURCE=
    (METHOD=entr)
Control Parameters

Oracle Net Listener Parameters (listener.ora)

```{METHOD_DATA=  
  {PROFILE=file.epf}  
  {INIFILE=file.ini})}
```

Additional Parameters

The following additional parameters are available for WALLET_LOCATION:

- **SOURCE**: Type of storage for wallets and storage location.
- **METHOD**: Type of storage.
- **METHOD_DATA**: Storage location.
- **DIRECTORY**: Location of Oracle wallets on file system.
- **KEY**: Wallet type and location in the Microsoft Windows registry.
- **PROFILE**: Entrust profile file (.epf).
- **INIFILE**: Entrust initialization file (.ini).

Default

None

Usage Notes

- The key/value pair for Microsoft certificate store (MCS) omits the METHOD_DATA parameter because MCS does not use wallets. Instead, Oracle PKI (public key infrastructure) applications obtain certificates, trustpoints and private keys directly from the user's profile.

- If an Oracle wallet is stored in the Microsoft Windows registry and the wallet's key (KEY) is SALESAPP, then the storage location of the encrypted wallet is HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\WALLETS\SALESAPP\EWALLET.P12. The storage location of the decrypted wallet is HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\WALLETS\SALESAPP\CWALLET.SSO.

Examples

Oracle wallets on file system:

```
WALLET_LOCATION=
  {SOURCE=  
    {METHOD=file}  
    {METHOD_DATA=  
      {DIRECTORY=/etc/oracle/wallets/databases}}}
```

Microsoft certificate store:

```
WALLET_LOCATION=  
  {SOURCE=  
    {METHOD=mcs}}
```

Oracle Wallets in the Microsoft Windows registry:

```
WALLET_LOCATION=  
  {SOURCE=  
    {METHOD=REG}  
    {METHOD_DATA=  
      {KEY=SALESAPP}}}
```
Entrust Wallets:

\[
\text{WALLET\_LOCATION} = \\
\quad \text{(SOURCE=} \text{entr}) \\
\quad \text{(METHOD\_DATA=} \\
\quad \quad \text{(PROFILE=} /\text{etc/oracle/wallets/test.epf}) \\
\quad \quad \text{(INIFILE=} /\text{etc/oracle/wallets/test.ini}) \\
\]

See Also: Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide

ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Net Listener

Beginning with Oracle Database 11g, Oracle Database includes an advanced fault diagnosability infrastructure for preventing, detecting, diagnosing, and resolving problems. The problems are critical errors such as those caused by database code bugs, metadata corruption, and customer data corruption.

When a critical error occurs, it is assigned an incident number, and diagnostic data for the error, such as traces and dumps, are immediately captured and tagged with the incident number. The data is then stored in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR), a file-based repository outside the database.

This section includes the parameters used when ADR is enabled (when DIAG\_ADR\_ENABLED\_listener\_name is set to on). "Non-ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Net Listener" on page 7-14 includes those used when ADR is disabled (when DIAG\_ADR\_ENABLED\_listener\_name is set to off). Non-ADR parameters listed in the listener.ora file are ignored when ADR is enabled.

- ADR\_BASE\_listener\_name
- DIAG\_ADR\_ENABLED\_listener\_name
- LOGGING\_listener\_name
- TRACE\_LEVEL\_listener\_name
- TRACE\_TIMESTAMP\_listener\_name

ADR\_BASE\_listener\_name

Purpose

To specify the base directory in to which tracing and logging incidents are stored when ADR is enabled.

Default

The default is ORACLE\_BASE, or ORACLE\_HOME/log if ORACLE\_BASE is not defined.

Values

Any valid directory path to a directory with write permission.

Example

ADR\_BASE=/oracle/network/trace
**DIAG_ADR_ENABLED_listener_name**

**Purpose**
To indicate whether ADR tracing is enabled.

**Usage Notes**
When the `DIAG_ADR_ENABLED_listener_name` parameter is set to on, then ADR file tracing is used. When the `DIAG_ADR_ENABLED_listener_name` parameter is set to off, then non-ADR file tracing is used.

**Default**
on

**Values**
on | off

**Example**
`DIAG_ADR_ENABLED=on`

**LOGGING_listener_name**

**Purpose**
To turn logging on or off. This parameter is also applicable when non-ADR tracing is used.

**Default**
on

**Values**
on | off

**Example**
`LOGGING_listener=on`

**TRACE_LEVEL_listener_name**

**Purpose**
To turn listener tracing on, at a specific level, or off. This parameter is also applicable when non-ADR tracing is used.

**Default**
off | 0

**Values**
- off or 0 for no trace output
- user or 4 for user trace information
- admin or 10 for administration trace information
- support or 16 for Oracle Support Services trace information
Example

TRACE_LEVEL_listener=admin

**TRACE_TIMESTAMP_listener_name**

**Purpose**

To add a time stamp in the form of *dd-mon-yyyy hh:mm:ss:ms* to every trace event in the trace file for the listener. This parameter is used with the TRACE_LEVEL_listener_name parameter. This parameter is also applicable when non-ADR tracing is used.

**Default**

on

**Values**

- on | true
- off | false

**Example**

TRACE_TIMESTAMP_listener=true

---

**Non-ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Net Listener**

This section lists the parameters used when ADR is disabled (when DIAG_ADR_ENABLED_listener_name is set to off). "ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Net Listener" on page 7-12 includes the parameters when ADR is enabled.

---

**Notes:** The default value of DIAG_ADR_ENABLED_listener_name is on. Therefore, the DIAG_ADR_ENABLED_listener_name parameter *must* explicitly be set to *off* to use non-ADR tracing.

---

- LOG_DIRECTORY_listener_name
- LOG_FILE_listener_name
- TRACE_FILELEN_listener_name
- TRACE_FILENO_listener_name

**LOG_DIRECTORY_listener_name**

**Purpose**

To specify the destination directory of the listener log file. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Default**

ORACLE_HOME/network/log

**Example**

LOG_DIRECTORY_listener=/oracle/network/admin/log
**LOG_FILE_listener_name**

**Purpose**
To specify the name of the log file for the listener. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Default**
listener.log

**Example**
LOG_FILE_listener=list.log

**TRACE_DIRECTORY_listener_name**

**Purpose**
To specify the destination directory of the listener trace file. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Default**
ORACLE_HOME/network/trace

**Example**
TRACE_DIRECTORY_listener=/oracle/network/admin/trace

**TRACE_FILE_listener_name**

**Purpose**
To specify the name of the trace file for the listener. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Default**
listener.trc

**Example**
TRACE_FILE_listener=list.trc

**TRACE_FILELEN_listener_name**

**Purpose**
To specify the size of the listener trace files in kilobytes (KB). When the size is met, the trace information is written to the next file. The number of files is specified using the TRACE_FILENO_listener_name parameter. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Default**
Unlimited

**Example**
TRACE_FILELEN_listener=100
TRACE_FILENO_listener_name

**Purpose**

To specify the number of trace files for listener tracing. When this parameter is set along with the TRACE_FILELEN_listener_name parameter, trace files are used in a cyclical fashion. The first file is filled first, then the second file, and so on. When the last file has been filled, the first file is re-used, and so on.

The trace file names are distinguished from one another by their sequence number. For example, if the default trace file of listener.trc is used, and this parameter is set to 3, then the trace files would be named listener1.trc, listener2.trc and listener3.trc.

In addition, trace events in the trace files are preceded by the sequence number of the file. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Default**

1

**Example**

TRACE_FILENO_listener=3

---

**Class of Secure Transports Parameters**

The class of secure transports (COST) parameters specify a list of transports that are considered secure for administration and registration of a particular listener. The COST parameters identify which transports are considered secure for that installation and whether the administration of a listener requires secure transports. Configuring these parameters is optional.

The following are the COST parameters:

- DYNAMIC_REGISTRATION_listener_name
- SECURE_CONTROL_listener_name
- SECURE_REGISTER_listener_name
- SECURE_PROTOCOL_listener_name

**See Also:** Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide for additional information about COST parameters and listener security

---

**DYNAMIC_REGISTRATION_listener_name**

**Purpose**

To enable or disable dynamic registration. When set to on, the listener accepts dynamic registration. When set to off, the listener refuses dynamic registration. Static registrations are not affected by this parameter.

**Syntax**

DYNAMIC_REGISTRATION_listener_name={on|off}

**Default**

The default value is on. Unless this parameter is explicitly set to off, all registration connections are accepted.
**SECURE_CONTROL_listener_name**

**Purpose**
To specify the transports on which control commands are to be serviced.

**Syntax**
SECURE_CONTROL_listener_name = [\(\text{\}transport1, \text{\}transport2, \ldots, \text{\}transportn}\)]

In the preceding syntax, transport1, transport2, and transportn are valid, installed transport protocol names.

**Configuration**
If the SECURE_CONTROL_listener_name parameter is configured with the list of transport names, then the control commands will be serviced only if the connection is one of the listed transports. Connections arriving by other transport protocols are refused. For example:
SECURE_CONTROL_listener1 = (TCPS, IPC)

In the preceding example, administration requests are accepted only on TCPS and IPC transports.
If no values are entered for this parameter, then the listener accepts any connection on any endpoint.

**Example**
LISTENER1=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    \(\{\text{\ADDRESS=\(\text{\(PROTOCOL=tcp\)}\text{\(HOST=sales-server\)}\text{\(PORT=1521\)}}\)\}
    \(\{\text{\ADDRESS=\(\text{\(PROTOCOL=ipc\)}\text{\(KEY=extproc\)}}\)\}
    \(\{\text{\ADDRESS=\(\text{\(PROTOCOL=tcp\)}\text{\(HOST=sales-server\)}\text{\(PORT=1522\)}}\)\}
   \)
SECURE_CONTROL_LISTENER1=tcps

**SECURE_REGISTER_listener_name**

**Purpose**
To specify the transports on which registration requests are to be accepted.

**Syntax**
SECURE_REGISTER_listener_name = [\(\text{\}transport1, \text{\}transport2, \ldots, \text{\}transportn}\)]

In the preceding example, transport1, transport2, and transportn are valid, installed transport protocol names.

**Configuration**
If the SECURE_REGISTER_listener_name parameter is configured with the list of transport names, then only the connections arriving on the specified transports will be able to register the service with the listener. Connections arriving by other transport protocols are refused. For example:
SECURE_REGISTER_listener1 = (TCPS, IPC)
In the preceding example, registration requests are accepted only on TCPS and IPC transports.

If no values are entered for this parameter, then the listener accepts registration requests from any transport.

If this parameter and `SECURE_CONTROL_listener_name` are configured, then they override the `SECURE_PROTOCOL_listener_name` parameter.

**Example**

    LISTENER1=(DESCRIPTION=
                (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
                (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=extproc))
                (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcps)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1522))
        )
    SECURE_REGISTER_LISTENER1=tcps

**SECURE_PROTOCOL_listener_name**

**Purpose**

To specify the transports on which administration and registration requests are to be accepted.

**Syntax**

    SECURE_PROTOCOL_listener_name = [(transport1[,transport2, ....,transportn])

In the preceding example, `transport1`, `transport2`, and `transportn` are valid, installed transport protocol names.

**Configuration**

If this parameter is configured with the list of transport names, then the control commands and service registration can happen only if the connection belongs to the list of transports configured.

If this parameter is not present and neither `SECURE_CONTROL_listener_name` or `SECURE_REGISTER_listener_name` are configured, then all supported transports accept control and registration requests.

If the `SECURE_CONTROL_listener_name` and `SECURE_REGISTER_listener_name` parameters are configured, then they override the `SECURE_PROTOCOL_listener_name` parameter.

**Example**

    LISTENER1=(DESCRIPTION=
                (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
                (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=extproc))
                (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcps)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1522))
        )
    SECURE_PROTOCOL_LISTENER1=tcps
Using COST Parameters in Combination

COST parameters can also be used in combination to further control which transports accept service registration and control commands.

In Example 7–2, control commands are accepted only on the IPC channel and the TCPS transport, and service registrations are accepted only on an IPC channel.

**Example 7–2  Combining COST Parameters**

```sql
LISTENER1=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=extproc))
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcps)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1522))   )
SECURE_CONTROL_LISTENER1=(tcps,ipc)
SECURE_REGISTER_LISTENER1=ipc
```

In Example 7–3, control commands are accepted only on the TCPS transport and service registrations are accepted only on the IPC channel.

**Example 7–3  Combining COST Parameters**

```sql
LISTENER1=
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=extproc))
    (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcps)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1522))   )
SECURE_CONTROL_LISTENER1=tcps
SECURE_PROTOCOL_LISTENER1=ipc
```
Oracle Connection Manager Parameters (cman.ora)

This chapter provides a complete listing of the cman.ora file configuration parameters.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Overview of Oracle Connection Manager Configuration File
- Oracle Connection Manager Parameters
- ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Connection Manager
- Non-ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Connection Manager

Overview of Oracle Connection Manager Configuration File

Oracle Connection Manager configuration information, stored in the cman.ora file, consists of the following elements:

- Protocol address of the Oracle Connection Manager listener
- Access control parameters
- Performance parameters

By default, the cman.ora file is located in the ORACLE_HOME/network/admin directory. The cman.ora file can also be stored in the following locations:

- The directory specified by the TNS_ADMIN environment variable or registry value.
- On Linux and UNIX operating systems, the global configuration directory. For example, on the Solaris Operating System, this directory is /var/opt/oracle.

See Also: Oracle operating system-specific documentation

Example 8–1 shows an sample of a cman.ora file.

Example 8–1  Sample cman.ora File

```c
CMAN=
{CONFIGURATION=
  {ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=proxysvr) (PORT=1521))
  {RULE_LIST=
    {RULE=(SRC=192.168.2.32/27) (DST=sales-server) (SRV=*) (ACT=accept))
      {ACTION_LIST=(AUT=on) (MCT=120) (MIT=30))
    {RULE=(SRC=foo) (DST=hr-server) (SRV=cmon) (ACT=accept))
    {PARAMETER_LIST=
```

Oracle Connection Manager Parameters (cman.ora)  8-1
The `cman.ora` configuration file consists of the following sections:

- **Listening address**: Preceded by `ADDRESS=`, this section contains information pertinent to the listener. The `ADDRESS` parameter is required.

- **Rule list**: Preceded by `RULE_LIST=`, this section contains rule information. The `RULE` parameter is listed in the rule list section of the file. The `RULE` parameter is required.

- **Parameter list**: Preceded by `PARAMETER_LIST=`, this section contains all other parameters including those listed in "ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Connection Manager" on page 8-10, and "Non-ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Connection Manager" on page 8-12.

The following parameters are allowed in the parameter list section of the `cman.ora` file. The default values are bold. To override the default setting for a parameter, enter the parameter and a nondefault value.

- `ASO_AUTHENTICATION_FILTER={off | on}`
- `CONNECTION_STATISTICS={no | yes}`
- `EVENT_GROUP={init_and_term | memory_ops | conn_hdlg | proc_mgmt | reg_and_load | wake_up | timer | cmd_proc | relay}`
- `IDLE_TIMEOUT=0 or greater`
- `INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT=0 or greater`
- `LOG_DIRECTORY=log_directory`
- `LOG_LEVEL={off | user | admin | support}`
- `MAX_CMCTL_SESSIONS= Any positive number`
- `MAX_CONNECTIONS=[1 to 1024]`
- `MAX_GATEWAY_PROCESSES= Any number greater than the minimum number of gateway processes up to 64`
- `MIN_GATEWAY_PROCESSES= Any positive number less than or equal to 64. Must be less than or equal to the maximum number of gateway processes.`
- `OUTBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT=0 or greater`
- `PASSWORD_instance_name= Value is the encrypted instance password, if one has been set.`
- `SESSION_TIMEOUT=0 or greater`
- `TRACE_DIRECTORY=trace_directory`
- `TRACE_FILELEN= Any positive number`
- `TRACE_FILENO= Any positive number`
- `TRACE_LEVEL={off | user | admin | support}`
- `TRACE_TIMESTAMP={off | on}`
Example 8–2 shows the parameter list section of a cman.ora file.

**Example 8–2 Parameter List Section of a cman.ora File**

```plaintext
(PARAMETER_LIST=
  (ASO_AUTHENTICATION_FILTER=ON)
  (CONNECTION_STATISTICS=NO)
  (EVENT_GROUP=INIT_AND_TERM,MEMORY_OPS,PROCESS_MGMT)
  (IDLE_TIMEOUT=30)
  (INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT=30)
  (LOG_DIRECTORY=/home/user/network/admin/log)
  (LOG_LEVEL=SUPPORT)
  (MAX_CMCTL_SESSIONS=6)
  (MAX_CONNECTIONS=512)
  (MAX_GATEWAY_PROCESSES=10)
  (MIN_GATEWAY_PROCESSES=4)
  (OUTBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT=30)
  (SESSION_TIMEOUT=60)
  (TRACE_DIRECTORY=/home/user/network/admin/trace)
  (TRACE_FILELEN=100)
  (TRACE_FILENO=2)
  (TRACE_LEVEL=SUPPORT)
  (TRACE_TIMESTAMP=ON))
```

**Oracle Connection Manager Parameters**

This section lists and describes the following cman.ora file parameters:

- **ADDRESS**
- **ASO_AUTHENTICATION_FILTER**
- **CONNECTION_STATISTICS**
- **EVENT_GROUP**

**Notes:**

- **INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT** default value is 60.
- **LOG_DIRECTORY** default value is ORACLE_HOME/network/log.
- **MAX_CMCTL_SESSIONS** default value is 4.
- **MAX_CONNECTIONS** default value is 256.
- **MAX_GATEWAY_PROCESSES** default value is 16.
- **MIN_GATEWAY_PROCESSES** default value is 2.
- **PASSWORD_instance_name** default value is no value.
- **TRACE_DIRECTORY** default value is ORACLE_HOME/network/trace.
- **TRACE_FILELEN** default value is 0.
- **TRACE_FILENO** default value is 0.
- You cannot add the parameter **PASSWORD_instance_name** directly to the cman.ora file. The parameter is added when you issue the command **SAVE_PASSWD**.
Oracle Connection Manager Parameters

- IDLE_TIMEOUT
- INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT
- LOG_DIRECTORY
- LOG_LEVEL
- MAX_CMCTL_SESSIONS
- MAX_CONNECTIONS
- MAX_GATEWAY PROCESSES
- MIN_GATEWAY PROCESSES
- OUTBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT
- PASSWORD_instance_name
- RULE
- SESSION_TIMEOUT
- TRACE_FILE
- TRACE_FILELEN
- TRACE_FILENO
- TRACE_LEVEL
- TRACE_TIMESTAMP

ADDRESS

Purpose
To specify the protocol address of Oracle Connection Manager.

Syntax
(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=protocol)(HOST=host_name)(PORT=port_number)

Example
(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))

ASO_AUTHENTICATION_FILTER

Purpose
To specify whether Oracle Advanced Security authentication settings must be used by the client. The global setting can be overridden by a rule-level setting in ACTION_LIST.

Values
- on to instruct Oracle Connection Manager to reject connect requests that are not using Secure Network Services (SNS). SNS is part of the Oracle Advanced Security.
- off (default) to instruct Oracle Connection Manager not to check for SNS between the client and server
**CONNECTION_STATISTICS**

**Purpose**
To specify whether the `SHOW_CONNECTIONS` command displays connection statistics. The global setting can be overridden by a rule-level setting in `ACTION_LIST`.

**Values**
- `yes` to display statistics
- `no` (default) to not display statistics

**EVENT_GROUP**

**Purpose**
To specify which event groups are logged. Multiple events may be designated using a comma-delimited list.

**Values**
- `alert` for alert notifications
- `cmd_proc` for command processing
- `conn_hdlg` for connection handling
- `init_and_term` for initialization and termination
- `memory_ops` for memory operations
- `proc_mgmt` for process management
- `reg_and_load` for registration and load update
- `relay` for events associated with connection control blocks
- `timer` for gateway timeouts
- `wake_up` for events related to CMADMIN wake-up queue

---

**Note:** The event group `ALERT` cannot be turned off.

**IDLE_TIMEOUT**

**Purpose**
To specify the amount of time that an established connection can remain active without transmitting data. The global setting can be overridden by a rule-level setting in `ACTION_LIST`.

**Values**
- `0` (default) to disable the timeout.
- any number greater than 0 to enable the timeout. The number equals the timeout period in seconds
**INBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT**

**Purpose**
To specify how long the Oracle Connection Manager listener waits for a valid connection from a client or another instance of Oracle Connection Manager.

**Values**
- 60 (default) to disable the timeout.
- any number greater than 0 to enable the timeout. The number equals the timeout period in seconds.

**LOG_DIRECTORY**

**Purpose**
To specify the directory for the Oracle Connection Manager log files.

**LOG_LEVEL**

**Purpose**
To specify the level for log messages.

**Values**
- **off** for no logging. This is the default.
- **user** for user-induced errors log information.
- **admin** for administration, such as installation-specific, log information.
- **support** for Oracle Support Services information.

**MAX_CMCTL_SESSIONS**

**Purpose**
To specify the maximum number of concurrent local or remote sessions of the Oracle Connection Manager control utility allowable for a given instance. One of these sessions must be a local session.

**Values**
Any number of sessions can be designated.

**MAX_CONNECTIONS**

**Purpose**
To specify the maximum number of connection slots that a gateway process can handle.

**Values**
This parameter accepts a range of 1 to 1024.
MAX_GATEWAY_PROCESSES

Purpose
To specify the maximum number of gateway processes that an instance of Oracle Connection Manager supports.

Values
The number designated must be greater than the minimum number of gateway processes. The maximum is 64.

MIN_GATEWAY_PROCESSES

Purpose
To specify the minimum number of gateway processes that an instance of Oracle Connection Manager must support.

Values
Any number of sessions can be designated up to 64.

OUTBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT

Purpose
To specify the length of time that the Oracle Connection Manager instance waits for a valid connection to be established with the database server or with another Oracle Connection Manager instance.

Values
- 60 (default) to disable the timeout.
- Any number greater than 0 to enable the timeout. The number equals the timeout period in seconds.

PASSWORD_instance_name

Purpose
To specify the encrypted instance password, if one has been set.

RULE

Purpose
To specify an access control rule list to filter incoming connections. A rule list specifies which connections are accepted, rejected, or dropped.

Values
This parameter is listed in the rule list section of the cman.ora file preceded by RULE_LIST=.

Syntax

(RULE_LIST=
Additional Parameters

The `RULE` parameter filters a connection or group of connections using the following parameters:

- **SRC**: Specify the source host name or IP address of the client.
- **DST**: Specify the destination server host name or IP address of the database server.
- **SRV**: Specify database service name of Oracle Database obtained from the `SERVICE_NAME` parameter in the initialization parameter file.
- **ACT**: Specify `accept` to accept incoming requests, `reject` to reject incoming requests, or `drop` to reject incoming requests without sending an error message.
- **ACTION_LIST**: Specify rule-level parameter settings for some parameters. These parameters are as follows:
  - **AUT**: Oracle Advanced Security authentication on client side
  - **CONN_STATS**: Log input and output statistics
  - **MCT**: Maximum connect time
  - **MIT**: Maximum idle timeout
  - **MOCT**: Maximum outbound connect time

Rule-level parameters override their global counterparts.

Usage Notes

- If no rules are specified, then all connections are rejected.
- The source and destination can be a host name, IP address, or subnet mask.
- You must enter at least one rule for client connections and one rule for CMCTL connections. Omitting one or the other results in the rejection of all connections for the rule type omitted. The last rule in the example that follows is a CMCTL rule.
- Oracle Connection Manager does not support wildcards for partial IP addresses. If you use a wildcard, then use it in place of a full IP address. The IP address of the client may, for example, be (SRC=*).
- Oracle Connection Manager supports only the `/nn` notation for subnet addresses. In the first rule in the example, `/27` represents a subnet mask that comprises 27 left-most bits.

Example

```plaintext
(RULE_LIST=
  (RULE=
    (SRC=client1-pc)
    (DST=sales-server)
    (SRV=sales.us.example.com)
    (ACT=reject))
  (RULE= ...) )
```
SESSION_TIMEOUT

Purpose
To specify the maximum time allowed for a user session. The global setting can be overridden by a rule-level setting in ACTION_LIST. This parameter accepts the following values:

Values
- 0 (default) to disable the timeout.
- Any number greater than 0 to enable the timeout. The number equals the timeout period in seconds.

TRACE_FILE

Purpose
To specify the directory for Oracle Connection Manager trace files.

TRACE_FILELEN

Purpose
To specify the size of the trace file in KB. When the size is reached, the trace information is written to the next file. The number of files is specified with the TRACE_FILENO parameter.

TRACE_FILENO

Purpose
To specify the number of trace files. When this parameter is set along with the TRACE_FILELEN parameter, trace files are used in a cyclical fashion. The first file is filled first, then the second file, and so on. When the last file has been filled, the first file is reused, and so on.

TRACE_LEVEL

Purpose
To specify the level for trace messages.

Values
- off for no tracing. This is the default.
ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Connection Manager

- user for user-induced errors trace information.
- admin for administration, such as installation-specific, trace information.
- support for Oracle Support Services information.

TRACE_TIMESTAMP

Purpose
To specify the use of a timestamp for the tracing logs. If the TRACING parameter is enabled, then a time stamp in the form of \( \text{dd-mon-yyyy hh:mm:ss:mil} \) for every trace event in the trace file.

Values
- off for no timestamp is included in the file.
- on for timestamp to be included in the file.

ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Connection Manager

Beginning with Oracle Database 11g, Oracle Database includes an advanced fault diagnosability infrastructure for preventing, detecting, diagnosing, and resolving problems. The problems are critical errors such as those caused by database code bugs, metadata corruption, and customer data corruption.

When a critical error occurs, it is assigned an incident number, and diagnostic data for the error, such as traces and dumps, are immediately captured and tagged with the incident number. The data is then stored in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR), a file-based repository outside the database.

This section describes the parameters used when ADR is enabled (when DIAG_ADR_ENABLED is set to on). "Non-ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Connection Manager" on page 8-12 describes the parameters used when ADR is disabled (when DIAG_ADR_ENABLED is set to off). Non-ADR parameters listed in the cman.ora file are ignored when ADR is enabled.

- ADR_BASE
- DIAG_ADR_ENABLED
- LOG_LEVEL
- TRACE_LEVEL
- TRACE_TIMESTAMP

ADR_BASE

Purpose
To specify the base directory into which tracing and logging incidents are stored when ADR is enabled.

Default
The default is ORACLE_BASE, or ORACLE_HOME/log if ORACLE_BASE is not defined.

Values
Any valid directory path to a directory with write permission.
Example

ADR_BASE=/oracle/network/trace

**DIAG_ADR_ENABLED**

**Purpose**

To indicate whether ADR tracing is enabled.

**Usage**

When the `DIAG_ADR_ENABLED` parameter is set to OFF, non-ADR file tracing is used.

**Values**

on | off

Example

`DIAG_ADR_ENABLED=on`

**LOG_LEVEL**

**Purpose**

To specify the level of logging performed by Oracle Connection Manager. This parameter is also applicable when non-ADR logging is used.

The following log files are used with Oracle Connection Manager:

- `instance-name_pid.log` for the listener
- `instance-name_cmadmin_pid.log` for CMADMIN
- `instance-name_cmgw_pid.log` for the gateway processes

The log files are located in the `ORACLE_HOME/network/log` directory.

**Default**

off or 0

**Values**

- off or 0 for no log output
- user or 4 for user log information
- admin or 10 for administration log information
- support or 16 for Oracle Support Services log information

Example

`LOG_LEVEL=admin`

**TRACE_LEVEL**

**Purpose**

To specify the trace level for the Oracle Connection Manager instance. This parameter is also applicable when non-ADR tracing is used.

The following trace files are used with Oracle Connection Manager:
Non-ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Connection Manager

- `instance-name_pid.trc` for the listener
- `instance-name_cmadmin_pid.trc` for CMADMIN
- `instance-name_cmgw_pid.trc` for the gateway processes

The log files are located in the `ORACLE_HOME/network/log` directory.

**Default**

off

**Values**

- off for no trace output
- user for user trace information
- admin for administration trace information
- support for Oracle Support Services trace information

**Example**

`TRACE_LEVEL=admin`

**TRACE_TIMESTAMP**

**Purpose**

To add a time stamp in the form of `dd-mon-yyyy hh:mm:ss:ms` to every trace event in the trace file for the listener. This parameter is used with the `TRACE_LEVEL` parameter. This parameter is also applicable when non-ADR tracing is used.

**Default**

on

**Values**

- on or true
- off or false

**Example**

`TRACE_TIMESTAMP=true`

**Non-ADR Diagnostic Parameters for Oracle Connection Manager**

This section lists the parameters used when ADR is disabled (when `DIAG_ADR_ENABLED` is set to off):

---

**Notes:** The default value of `DIAG_ADR_ENABLED` is on. Therefore, the `DIAG_ADR_ENABLED` parameter must explicitly be set to off in order for non-ADR tracing to be used.

---

- LOG_DIRECTORY
- TRACE_DIRECTORY
- TRACE_FILELEN
- **TRACE_FILENO**

**LOG_DIRECTORY**

**Purpose**
To specify the location of Oracle Connection Manager log files. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Default**
ORACLE_HOME/network/log

**Values**
Any valid directory path to a directory with write permission.

**Example**
LOG_DIRECTORY=/oracle/network/log

**TRACE_DIRECTORY**

**Purpose**
To specify the location of the Oracle Connection Manager trace files. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Default**
ORACLE_HOME/network/trace

**Values**
Any valid directory path to a directory with write permission.

**Example**
TRACE_DIRECTORY=/oracle/network/admin/trace

**TRACE_FILELEN**

**Purpose**
To specify the size, in KB, of the trace file. When the size is met, the trace information is written to the next file. The number of files is specified with the TRACE_FILENO parameter. Any size can be designated. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

**Default**
Unlimited

**Example**
TRACE_FILELEN=100
TRACE_FILENO

Purpose
To specify the number of trace files for Oracle Connection Manager tracing. When this parameter is set along with the TRACE_FILELEN parameter, trace files are used in a cyclical fashion. The first file is filled first, then the second file, and so on. When the last file has been filled, the first file is reused, and so on. Any number of files can be designated.

The trace file names are distinguished from one another by their sequence number. For example, if this parameter is set to 3, then the gateway trace files would be named instance-name_cmgw1_pid.trc, instance-name_cmgw2_pid.trc and instance-name_cmgw3_pid.trc.

In addition, trace events in the trace files are preceded by the sequence number of the file. Use this parameter when ADR is not enabled.

Default
1

Example
TRACE_FILENO=3
This chapter provides a complete listing of the `ldap.ora` file configuration parameters.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Overview of Directory Server Usage File
- Directory Usage Parameters

### Overview of Directory Server Usage File

The `ldap.ora` file contains directory usage configuration parameters created by Oracle Internet Directory Configuration Assistant or Oracle Net Configuration Assistant. Do not modify these parameters or their settings.

When created with Oracle Internet Directory Configuration Assistant, `ldap.ora` is located in the `ORACLE_HOME/ldap/admin` directory. When created with Oracle Net Configuration Assistant, the `ldap.ora` file is located in the `ORACLE_HOME/network/admin` directory. The `ldap.ora` file can also be stored in the directory specified by the `LDAP_ADMIN` or `TNS_ADMIN` environment variable.

### Directory Usage Parameters

This section lists and describes the following `ldap.ora` file configuration parameters:

- `DIRECTORY_SERVERS`
- `DIRECTORY_SERVER_TYPE`
- `DEFAULT_ADMIN_CONTEXT`

#### DIRECTORY_SERVERS

**Purpose**

To list the host names and port number of the primary and alternate LDAP directory servers.

**Values**

`host:port[:sslport]`

**Example**

```
DIRECTORY_SERVERS=(ldap-server:389, raffles:400:636)
```
DIRECTORY_SERVER_TYPE

Purpose
To specify the type of directory server that is being used.

Values
- oid for Oracle Internet Directory
- ad for Microsoft Active Directory

Example
DIRECTORY_SERVER_TYPE=oid

DEFAULT_ADMIN_CONTEXT

Purpose
To specify the default directory entry that contains an Oracle Context from which connect identifiers can be created, modified, or looked up.

Values
Valid distinguished name (DN)

Example
DEFAULT_ADMIN_CONTEXT="o=OracleSoftware,c=US"
Part III
Appendixes

This part contains the following appendixes:

- Appendix A, "Features Not Supported in this Release"
- Appendix B, "Upgrade Considerations for Oracle Net Services"
- Appendix C, "LDAP Schema for Oracle Net Services"
This appendix describes features no longer supported by Oracle Net Services.

This appendix contains the following topics:

- Overview of Unsupported Features
- Unsupported Parameters
- Unsupported Control Utility Commands

Overview of Unsupported Features

The following section describe the features and the configuration file that are no longer being supported in Oracle Database. This is based on an effort to streamline configuration and use of Oracle Database.

Oracle Names

Oracle Names is not supported as a naming method in Oracle Database 11g. You must migrate to directory naming.

See Also: Oracle Net Services Administrator's Guide for additional information about migrating to directory naming

Unsupported Parameters

Table A–1 describes the networking parameters no longer supported since Oracle9i.

### Table A–1 Unsupported Networking Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Last Supported Release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>names.ora</td>
<td>All parameters</td>
<td>Oracle Names is no longer supported.</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sqlnet.ora</td>
<td>SQLNET.CRYPTO_SEED</td>
<td>This parameter was used to seed a random number generator for Oracle Advanced Security. Starting with Oracle Database 10g, Oracle Advanced Security uses a random number generator that does not require a user-supplied seed value.</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unsupported Control Utility Commands

Table A–2 describes the control utility commands not supported since Oracle9i.
### Table A–2 Unsupported Network Control Utility Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control Utility</th>
<th>Commands</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Last Supported Release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Names Control Utility</td>
<td>All commands</td>
<td>Oracle Names is no longer supported.</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Upgrade Considerations for Oracle Net Services

This appendix describes coexistence and upgrade issues for Oracle Net Services. This appendix covers the following topics:

■ Anonymous Access to Oracle Internet Directory
■ Migrating a Non-default Listener to Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2)
■ Removing the Listener Password
■ Client and Database Coexistence Issues

Anonymous Access to Oracle Internet Directory

Typical users of directory naming (LDAP) require anonymous access to the Oracle Internet Directory for name lookup. If your Oracle Internet Directory software is upgraded to Oracle Internet Directory 11g, then it should be noted that the default setting for Oracle Internet Directory has changed. The default now is to disallow anonymous access to the directory. The directory administrator will need to configure the directory to enable anonymous binds after upgrading the directory to release 11g. In addition, the way anonymous binds are configured in Oracle Internet Directory has changed between Oracle Database 10g and Oracle Database 11g.

See Also: Oracle Internet Directory Administrator’s Guide for additional information about anonymous binds

Migrating a Non-default Listener to Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2)

When migrating Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1.0.7) to Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) in an Oracle Real Application Clusters environment, non-default listeners are not migrated by Oracle Net Services Configuration Assistant. To migrate the non-default listeners, use the following procedure:

1. Use Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1.0.7) Oracle Net Services Configuration Assistant to remove the non-default listeners.

2. Use Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) Oracle Net Services Configuration Assistant to create the non-default listeners.

Removing the Listener Password

In Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2), the password feature is being deprecated. This does not cause a loss of security because authentication is enforced through local
operating system authentication. To migrate a listener that has a set password, do the following:

1. Remove all `PASSWORDS_listener_name` entries from the `listener.ora` file.
2. Reload the listener using the following command:
   
   ```
   lsnrctl reload listener_name
   ```

If remote administration of a listener is required, then use one of the following methods to connect to and administer the listener.

- Connect to the host where listener is running using SSH or other secure method, and then perform local administration. Local administration is enforced by the operating system authentication.
- Use Oracle Enterprise Manager to administer the listener. Oracle Enterprise Manager uses HTTPS, which ensures security.

**See Also:** *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide* for more information about managing the listener

### Client and Database Coexistence Issues

Clients and database servers require compatible releases of Oracle Net Services. For example, an Oracle9i client requires an installation of Oracle Net Services, and an Oracle9i database requires an installation of Oracle Net Services with the Oracle Net Listener.

Consider the following client-to-database connection issues before you decide if upgrading is appropriate for your environment:

- **Oracle9i Database Connections**
- **Oracle Names**

#### Oracle9i Database Connections

Connect descriptors, created for connections to an Oracle9i database, identify a database by its service name with the `SERVICE_NAME` parameter.

A connect descriptor to an Oracle9i or Oracle8 database uses the parameter `SERVICE_NAME`, as shown in the following example:

```
sales=
(DESCRIPTION=
  (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
  (CONNECT_DATA=
   (SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com)))
```

Connect descriptors that are currently configured with the `SID` parameter can remain. However, to take advantage of new features, such as client load balancing and connect-time failover, Oracle recommends replacing `SID` with `SERVICE_NAME`.

To modify a connect descriptor to use `SERVICE_NAME`, use the Oracle Net Manager’s compatibility mode.

**See Also:** *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide* for additional information about database identification by `SERVICE_NAME` rather than `SID"
Oracle Names

Oracle Names is not supported as a centralized naming method. Because no new enhancements are being added to Oracle Names, consider using directory naming or upgrading an existing Oracle Names configuration to directory naming, as described in the *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide*.
This appendix describes the Oracle schema object classes and attributes defined in the directory server for Oracle Net Services objects. It does not describe object classes and attributes reserved for future functionality or used by other Oracle products.

This appendix contains the following topics:

- Structural Object Classes
- Attributes

### Structural Object Classes

The Oracle schema supports the structural object classes for Oracle Net directory naming lookups. Table C–1 lists the structural object classes for Oracle Connection Manager.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Class</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orclDBServer</td>
<td>■ orclNetDescName</td>
<td>Defines the attributes for database service entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ orclVersion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetService</td>
<td>■ orclNetDescName</td>
<td>Defines the attributes for net service name entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ orclVersion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetServiceAlias</td>
<td>■ orclNetDescName</td>
<td>Defines the attributes for net service alias entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ orclVersion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetDescription</td>
<td>■ orclNetAddrList</td>
<td>Specifies a connect descriptor containing the protocol address of the listener and the connect information to the service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ orclNetInstanceName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ orclNetConnParamList</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ orclNetFailover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ orclNetLoadBalance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ orclNetSdu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ orclNetServiceName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ orclNetSourceRoute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ orclSid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ orclVersion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetDescriptionList</td>
<td>■ orclNetDescList</td>
<td>Specifies a list of connect descriptors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ orclVersion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table C–2 LDAP Schema Attributes for Oracle Net Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orclCommonContextMap</td>
<td>Allows the mapping of more than one default oracleContext in the directory server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetAddrList</td>
<td>Identifies one or more listener protocol addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetAddressString</td>
<td>Defines a listener protocol address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetConnParamList</td>
<td>Placeholder for connect data parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetDescList</td>
<td>Identifies one or more connect descriptors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetDescName</td>
<td>Identifies a connect descriptor or a list of connect descriptors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetFailover</td>
<td>Turns connect-time failover on for a protocol address list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetFailoverModeString</td>
<td>Instructs Oracle Net to fail over to a different listener if the first listener fails during run-time. Depending on the configuration, session or any SELECT statements that were in progress are automatically failed over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetHostname</td>
<td>Specifies the host name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetInstanceName</td>
<td>Specifies the instance name to access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetInstanceRole</td>
<td>Specifies a connection to the primary or secondary instance of an Oracle RAC configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetLoadBalance</td>
<td>Turns client load balancing on for a protocol address list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetProtocol</td>
<td>Identifies the protocol used in the orclAddressString attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetReceiveBufSize</td>
<td>Specifies the buffer space limit for receive operations of sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetSdu</td>
<td>Specifies the session data unit (SDU) size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetSendBufSize</td>
<td>Specifies the buffer space limit for send operations of sessions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table C–2  (Cont.) LDAP Schema Attributes for Oracle Net Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orclNetServiceName</td>
<td>Specifies the database service name in the CONNECT_DATA portion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclNetSourceRoute</td>
<td>Instructs Oracle Net to use each address in order until the destination is reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclSid</td>
<td>Specifies the Oracle System Identifier (SID) in the CONNECT_DATA portion of a connection descriptor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orclVersion</td>
<td>Specifies the version of software used to create the entry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
access control list (ACL)
The group of access directives that you define. The directives grant levels of access to specific data for specific clients or groups of clients.

ACL
See access control list (ACL).

access control
A feature of Oracle Connection Manager that sets rules for denying or allowing certain clients to access designated servers.

ADR
See Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)

address
See protocol address.

alias
An alternative name for a network object in an Oracle Names server. An alias stores the name of the object is referencing. When a client requests a lookup of an alias, Oracle completes the lookup as if it is the referenced object.

application gateway
A host computer that runs the Oracle Net Firewall Proxy. An application gateway looks and acts like a real server from the client’s point of view, and a real client from the server’s point of view. An application gateway sits between the Internet and company’s internal network and provides middleman services (or proxy services) to users on either side.

ASCII character set
American Standard Code for Information Interchange character set, a convention for representing alphanumeric information using digital data. The collation sequence used by most computers with the exception of IBM and IBM-compatible computers.

attribute
A piece of information that describes some aspect of a directory entry. An entry comprises a set of attributes, each of which belongs to an object class. Moreover, each attribute has both a type, which describes the kind of information in the attribute, and a value which contains the actual data.
**authentication method**

A security method that enables you to have confidence in the identity of users, clients, and servers in distributed environments. Network authentication methods can also provide the benefit of single sign-on for users. The following authentication methods are supported in Oracle Database, depending on whether Oracle Advanced Security is installed:

- RADIUS
- Kerberos
- SSL
- Microsoft Windows NT native authentication

**Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)**

A systemwide tracing and logging central repository. The repository is a file-based hierarchical data store for depositing diagnostic information, including network tracing and logging information.

**cache**

Memory that stores recently-accessed data to so that subsequent requests to access the same data can be processed quickly.

**client**

A user, software application, or computer that requests the services, data, or processing from another application or computer. The client is the user process.

**client load balancing**

Load balancing, whereby if more than one listener services a single database, a client can randomly choose between the listeners for its connect requests. This randomization enables all listeners to share the burden of servicing incoming connect requests.

**client profile**

The properties of a client, which may include the preferred order of naming methods, client and server logging and tracing, the domain from which to request names, and other client options for Oracle Advanced Security.

**client/server architecture**

Software architecture based on a separation of processing between two CPUs. One CPU acts as the client in the transaction, requesting and receiving services. The other acts as the server that provides service for the requests.

**cman.ora file**

A configuration file that specifies protocol addresses for incoming requests and administrative commands, as well as Oracle Connection Manager parameters and access control rules.

**CMADMIN (Connection Manager Administration)**

An Oracle Connection Manager process that monitors the health of the listener and Oracle Connection Manager gateway processes, shutting down and starting processes as needed. CMADMIN registers information about gateway processes with the listener and processes commands executed with the Oracle Connection Manager Control utility.
CMGW (Connection Manager gateway)
An Oracle Connection Manager process that receives client connections screened and forwarded by the listener located at the Oracle Connection Manager instance. The gateway process forwards the requests to the database server. In addition, it can multiplex or process multiple client connections through a single protocol connection.

connect data
A portion of the connect descriptor that defines the destination database service name or Oracle System Identifier (SID). In the following example, SERVICE_NAME defines a database service called sales.us.example.com:

```connect_descriptor=
ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521)
CONNECT_DATA=
(SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.example.com))
```

connect descriptor
A specially-formatted description of the destination for a network connection. A connect descriptor contains destination service and network route information.

The destination service is indicated by using its service name. The network route provides, at a minimum, the location of the listener through use of a network address.

connect identifier
A name, net service name, or service name that resolves to a connect descriptor. Users initiate a connect request by passing a user name and password along with a connect identifier in a connect string for the service to which they want to connect, for example:

```
CONNECT username@connect_identifier
```

connect string
Information the user passes to a service to connect, such as user name, password, and connect identifier:

```
CONNECT username@net_service_name
```

connect-time failover
A connect-time failover occurs when a client connect request fails over to a different address if the first protocol address fails. A statically configured global database name disables connect-time failover.

connection
An interaction between two processes on a network. Connections are originated by an initiator (client) that requests a connection with a destination (server).

connection load balancing
The method for balancing the number of active connections for the same service across the instances and dispatchers. Connection load balancing enables listeners to make routing decisions based on how many connections for each dispatcher and the load on the nodes.

connection pooling
A resource utilization and user scalability feature that enables you to maximize the number of sessions over a limited number of protocol connections to a shared server.
connection request
A notification sent by an initiator and received by a listener that indicates that the initiator wants to start a connection.

data packet
See packet.

database administrator (DBA)
A person responsible for operating and maintaining an Oracle Server or a database application.
An Oracle user name that has been given DBA privileges and can perform database administration functions. Usually the two meanings coincide. Many sites have multiple DBAs.

Database Configuration Assistant
A tool that enables you to create, delete, and modify a database.

database link
A pointer that defines a one-way communication path from an Oracle database server to another database server. The link is a defined entry in a data dictionary table. To access the link, the user must be connected to the local database that contains the data dictionary entry.

A client connected to local database A can use a link stored in database A to access information in remote database B. However, users connected to database B cannot use the same link to access data in database A. If local users on database B want to access data on database A, then a link must be defined and stored in the data dictionary of database B.

The following database links are supported:
- A private database link in a specific schema of a database. Only the owner of a private database link can use it.
- A public database link for a database. All users in the database can use it.

DBA
See database administrator (DBA)

dedicated server
A server process that is dedicated to one client connection. Compare to shared server.

default domain
The domain within which most client requests take place. It could be the domain where the client resides, or it could be a domain from which the client requests network services often. Default domain is also the client configuration parameter that determines what domain should be appended to unqualified network name requests. A name request is unqualified if it does not have a period (.) character within it.

directory information tree (DIT)
A hierarchical tree-like structure in a directory server of the distinguished names (DNs) of the entries.
directory naming
A **naming method** that resolves a database service, **net service name**, or **net service alias** to a **connect descriptor** stored in a central directory server. A **directory server** provides central administration of directory naming objects, reducing the work effort associated with adding or relocating services.

directory server
A directory server that is accessed with the **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)**. Support of LDAP-compliant directory servers provides a centralized vehicle for managing and configuring a distributed Oracle network. The directory server can replace client-side and server-side localized **tnsnames.ora** files.

dispatcher
A process that enables many clients to connect to the same server without the need for a dedicated server process for each client. A dispatcher handles and directs multiple incoming network session requests to shared server processes. See also **shared server**.

distinguished name (DN)
Name of entry in a **directory server**. The DN specifies where the entry resides in the LDAP directory hierarchy, much the way a directory path specifies the exact location of a file.

distributed processing
Division of front-end and back-end processing to different computers. Oracle Net Services support distributed processing by transparently connecting applications to remote databases.

domain
Any tree or subtree within the **Domain Name System (DNS)** namespace. Domain most commonly refers to a group of computers whose host names share a common suffix, the domain name.

Domain Name System (DNS)
A system for naming computers and network services that is organized into a hierarchy of **domains**. DNS is used in TCP/IP networks to locate computers through user-friendly names. DNS resolves a friendly name into an **IP address**, which is understood by computers.

For Oracle Net Services, DNS translates the host name in a TCP/IP address into an IP address.

DNS
See **Domain Name System (DNS)**.

enterprise role
An enterprise role is analogous to a regular database role, except that it spans authorization on multiple databases. An enterprise role is a category of roles that define privileges on a particular database. An enterprise role is created by the database administrator of a particular database. An enterprise role can be granted to or revoked to one or more enterprise users. The information for granting and revoking these roles is stored in the directory server.
enterprise user
A user that has a unique identity across an enterprise. Enterprise users connect to individual databases through a schema. Enterprise users are assigned enterprise roles that determine their access privileges on databases.

entry
The building block of a directory server, it contains information about an object of interest to directory users.

external naming
A naming method that uses a third-party naming service, such as NIS.

external procedure
Function or procedure written in a third-generation language (3GL) that can be called from PL/SQL code. Only C is supported for external procedures.

failover
See connect-time failover.

firewall support
See access control.

foreign domains
The set of domains not managed within a given administrative region. Domains are foreign only in relation to a region; they are not foreign in any absolute sense. A network administrator typically defines foreign domains relative to a particular region to optimize caching performance.

FTP
File Transfer Protocol. A client/server protocol which allows a user on one computer to transfer files to and from another computer over a TCP/IP network.

global database name
The full name of the database which uniquely identifies it from any other database. The global database name is of the form "database_name.database_domain," for example, sales.us.example.com.

The database name portion, sales, is a simple name to call a database. The database domain portion, us.example.com, specifies the database domain in which the database is located, making the global database name unique. When possible, Oracle recommends that your database domain mirror the network domain.

The global database name is the default service name of the database, as specified by the SERVICE_NAMES parameter in the initialization parameter file.

Heterogeneous Services
An integrated component that provides the generic technology for accessing non-Oracle systems from the Oracle database server. Heterogeneous Services enables you to:

- Use Oracle SQL to transparently access data stored in non-Oracle systems as if the data resides within an Oracle server.
- Use Oracle procedure calls to transparently access non-Oracle systems, services, or application programming interfaces (APIs), from your Oracle distributed environment.

**hierarchical naming model**
An infrastructure in which names are divided into multiple hierarchically-related domains. For Oracle Names, hierarchical naming model can be used with either central or delegated administration.

**host naming**
A naming method resolution that enables users in a TCP/IP environment to resolve names through their existing name resolution service. This name resolution service might be Domain Name System (DNS), Network Information Service (NIS), or simply a centrally-maintained set of /etc/hosts files. Host naming enables users to connect to an Oracle database server by simply providing the server computer's host name or host name alias. No client configuration is required to take advantage of this feature. This method is recommended for simple TCP/IP environments.

**HTTP**
Hypertext Transfer Protocol. A protocol that provides the language that enables Web browsers and application Web servers to communicate.

**identity management realm**
A collection of identities, all of which are governed by the same administrative policies. In an enterprise, all employees having access to the intranet may belong to one realm, while all external users who access the public applications of the enterprise may belong to another realm. An identity management realm is represented in the directory by a specific entry with a special object class associated with it.

**instance**
The combination of the System Global Area (SGA) and the Oracle background processes. When a database is started on a database server (regardless of the type of computer), Oracle allocates a memory area called the SGA, and starts one or more Oracle processes. The memory and processes of an instance efficiently manage the associated database data and serve the database users. You can connect to any instance to access information within a cluster database.

**instance name**
A name of an Oracle database instance. The instance name is identified by the INSTANCE_NAME parameter in the database initialization parameter file. INSTANCE_NAME corresponds to the Oracle System Identifier (SID) of the instance. Clients can connect to a specific instance by specifying the INSTANCE_NAME parameter in the connect descriptor.

The instance name is included in the connect data part of the connect descriptor.

**Interprocess Communication (IPC)**
A protocol used by client applications that resides on the same node as the listener to communicate with the database. IPC can provide a faster local connection than TCP/IP.

**IP address**
Used to identify a node on a network. Each computer on the network is assigned a unique IP address, which is made up of the network ID, and a unique host ID. This
address is typically represented in dotted-decimal notation, with the decimal value of each octet separated by a period, for example 192.168.2.22.

**IPC**

See *Interprocess Communication (IPC)*.

**Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) Driver**

A driver that provides Java applications and applets access to an Oracle database.

**JDBC OCI Driver**

A Type II driver for use with client/server Java applications. This driver requires an Oracle client installation.

**JDBC Thin Driver**

A Type IV driver for Oracle JDBC applets and applications. Because it is written entirely in Java, this driver is platform-independent. It does not require any additional Oracle software on the client side. The Thin driver communicates with the server using **Two-Task Common (TTC)**, a protocol developed by Oracle to access the database server.

**keyword-value pair**

The combination of a keyword and a value, used as the standard unit of information in connect descriptors and many configuration files. Keyword-value pairs may be nested; that is, a keyword may have another keyword-value pair as its value.

**latency**

The amount of time it takes for to send a request and receive an answer.

**LDAP Data Interchange Format (LDIF)**

The set of standards for formatting an input file for any of the LDAP command line utilities.

**ldap.ora file**

A file created by Oracle Internet Directory Configuration Assistant or Oracle Net Configuration Assistant that contains the following directory server access information:

- Type of directory server
- Location of the directory server
- Default Oracle Context that the client or server use to look up or configure connect identifiers for connections to database services

When created with Oracle Internet Directory Configuration Assistant, *ldap.ora* is located in the `ORACLE_HOME/ldap/admin` directory. When created with Oracle Net Configuration Assistant, *ldap.ora* is located in the `ORACLE_HOME/network/admin` directory.

**Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)**

A standard, extensible directory access protocol. It is a industry-standard programmatic interface and a wire protocol which enables clients to access directory systems.
link qualifier
An extension to the database link name which specifies the connect name used to connect to the database. It provides alternate settings for the database user name and password credentials. For example, a link qualifier of fieldrep can be appended to a global database link of sales.us.example.com.

\[
\text{SQL> SELECT} \ast \text{ FROM emp@sales.us.example.com@fieldrep}
\]

listener
A process that resides on the server whose responsibility is to listen for incoming client connection requests and manage the traffic to the server.

When a client requests a network session with a database server, a listener receives the actual request. If the client information matches the listener information, then the listener grants a connection to the database server.

Listener Control utility
A utility included with Oracle Net Services to control listener functions, such as starting, stopping, and getting the status of the listener.

listener.ora file
A configuration file for the listener that identifies the following for a listener:

- Unique name
- Protocol addresses that it is accepting connection requests on
- Services it is listening for

The listener.ora file typically resides in the ORACLE_HOME/network/admin directory.

Oracle does not require identification of the database service because of service registration. However, static service configuration is required if you plan to use Oracle Enterprise Manager.

load balancing
A feature by which client connections are distributed evenly among multiple listeners, dispatchers, instances, and nodes so that no single component is overloaded.

Oracle Net Services support client load balancing and connection load balancing.

local naming
A naming method that locates network addresses by using information configured and stored on each individual client's tnsnames.ora file. Local naming is most appropriate for simple distributed networks with a small number of services that change infrequently.

location transparency
A distributed database characteristic that enables applications to access data tables without knowing where they reside. All data tables appear to be in a single database, and the system determines the actual data location based on the table name. The user can reference data on multiple nodes in a single statement, and the system automatically and transparently routes (parts of) SQL statements to remote nodes for execution if needed. The data can move among nodes with no impact on the user or application.
**logging**

A feature in which errors, service activity, and statistics are written to a log file. The log file provides additional information for an administrator when the error message on the screen is inadequate to understand the failure. The log file, by way of the error stack, shows the state of the software at various layers.

See also [tracing](#).

**loopback test**

A connection from the server back to itself. Performing a successful loopback verifies that Oracle Net is functioning on the database server.

**map**

Files used by the [Network Information Service (NIS)](#) ypserv program to handle name requests.

**Microsoft Active Directory**

An LDAP-compliant directory server included with Microsoft Windows 2000 Server. It stores information about objects on the network, and makes this information available to users and network administrators. Active Directory also provides access to resources on the network using a single logon process.

Active Directory can be configured as a directory naming method to store service information that clients can access.

**Microsoft Windows NT native authentication**

An [authentication method](#) that enables a client single login access to a Microsoft Windows NT server and a database running on the server.

**Named Pipes protocol**

A high-level interface protocol providing interprocess communications between clients and servers using distributed applications. Named Pipes enables client/server conversation over a network using Named Pipes protocol.

**naming context**

A subtree that resides entirely on one directory server. It is a contiguous subtree, that is, it must begin at an entry that serves as the top of the subtree, and extend downward to either leaf entries or references to subordinate naming contexts. It can range in size from a single entry to the entire [directory information tree (DIT)](#).

An [Oracle Context](#) can be created under a naming context.

**naming method**

The resolution method used by a client application to resolve a [connect identifier](#) to a [connect descriptor](#) when attempting to connect to a database service. Oracle Net provides four naming methods:

- Domain Name System (DNS)
- directory naming
- Easy Connect naming
- external naming
net service alias
An alternative name for a directory naming object in a directory server. A directory server stores net service aliases for any defined net service name or database service. A net service alias entry does not have connect descriptor information. Instead, it only references the location of the object for which it is an alias. When a client requests a directory lookup of a net service alias, the directory determines that the entry is a net service alias and completes the lookup as if it was actually the entry it is referencing.

net service name
A simple name for a service that resolves to a connect descriptor. Users initiate a connect request by passing a user name and password along with a net service name in a connect string for the service to which they want to connect:

CONNECT username/password@net_service_name

Depending on your needs, net service names can be stored in a variety of places, including:
- Local configuration file, tnsnames.ora, on each client
- Directory server
- External naming service, such as NIS

network
A group of two or more computers linked through hardware and software to allow the sharing of data and peripherals.

network administrator
The person who performs network management tasks such as installing, configuring, and testing network components. The administrator typically maintains the configuration files, connect descriptors and service names, aliases, and public and global database links.

network character set
As defined by Oracle, the set of characters acceptable for use as values in keyword-value pairs (that is, in connect descriptors and configuration files). The set includes alphanumeric uppercase, and lowercase, and some special characters.

Network Information Service (NIS)
Sun Microsystems' Yellow Pages (yp) client/server protocol for distributing system configuration data such as user and host names between computers on a network.

Network Interface (NI)
A network layer that provides a generic interface for Oracle clients, servers, or external processes to access Oracle Net functions. The NI layer handles the break and reset requests for a connection.

network listener
See listener.

network object
Any service that can be directly addressed on a network; for example, a listener.

network protocol
See Oracle protocol support.
Network Program Interface (NPI)
An interface for server-to-server interactions that performs all of the functions that the OCI does for clients, allowing a coordinating server to construct SQL requests for additional servers.

Network Session (NS)
A session layer that is used in typical Oracle Net connections to establish and maintain the connection between a client application and a database server.

NI
See Network Interface (NI).

NIS
See Network Information Service (NIS).

node
A computer or terminal that is part of a network.

NPI
See Network Program Interface (NPI).

NS
See Network Session (NS).

NT
Network Transport. See transport.

object class
In a directory server, a named group of attributes. When you want to assign attributes to an entry, you do so by assigning the object classes that hold those attributes to that entry.

All objects associated with the same object class share the attributes of that object class.

OCI
See Oracle Call Interface (OCI).

OPI
See Oracle Program Interface (OPI).

Open Systems Interconnection (OSI)
A network architecture model developed by ISO as a framework for international standards in heterogeneous computer network architecture.

The OSI architecture has seven layers, from lowest to highest:
1. Physical layer
2. Data link layer
3. Network layer
4. Transport layer
5. Session layer
6. Presentation layer
7. Application layer

**Oracle Advanced Security**

A comprehensive suite of security features to protect enterprise networks and securely extends corporate networks to the Internet. Oracle Advanced Security provides a single source of integration with network encryption and authentication solutions, single sign-on services, and security protocols. By integrating industry standards, it delivers unparalleled security to the network.

**Oracle Call Interface (OCI)**

An application programming interface (API) that enables you to create applications that use the native procedures or function calls of a third-generation language to access an Oracle database server and control all phases of SQL statement execution. OCI supports the data types, calling conventions, syntax, and semantics of a number of third-generation languages including C, C++, COBOL and FORTRAN.

**Oracle Connection Manager**

A router through which a client connection request may be sent either to its next hop or directly to the database server. Clients who route their connection requests through an Oracle Connection Manager can take advantage of the **session multiplexing**, **access control**, or **protocol conversion** features configured for that Oracle Connection Manager.

**Oracle Connection Manager Control utility**

A utility included with Oracle Net Services to control various functions, such as starting, stopping, and getting the status of the Oracle Connection Manager.

**Oracle Context**

A relative distinguished name (RDN) of `cn=OracleContext` in a directory information tree (DIT) that is located under a naming context or an unpublished directory entry. Oracle Context contains entries for use with Oracle features, such as Oracle Net **directory naming** and **Oracle Advanced Security enterprise user** security. There can be one or more Oracle Contexts in a directory server. **Oracle Internet Directory** automatically creates an Oracle Context at the root of the DIT structure. This root Oracle Context has a DN of `dn:cn=OracleContext`.

**Oracle Enterprise Manager**

A separate Oracle product that combines a graphical console, agents, common services, and tools to provide an integrated and comprehensive systems management platform for managing Oracle products.

**Oracle Identity Management**

An infrastructure enabling deployments to manage centrally and securely all enterprise identities and their access to various applications in the enterprise.

**Oracle Internet Directory**

A directory server implemented as an application on the Oracle database. It enables retrieval of information about dispersed users and network resources. It combines **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)** Version 3, the open Internet standard directory server access protocol, with the high performance, scalability, robustness, and availability of the Oracle database.
**Oracle Net**
Communication software that enables a network session from a client application to an Oracle database server. After a network session is established, Oracle Net acts as a data courier for the client application and the database server. It is responsible for establishing and maintaining the connection between the client application and database server, as well as exchanging messages between them. Oracle Net can perform these jobs because it is located on each computer in the network.

**Oracle Net Configuration Assistant**
A postinstallation tool that configures basic network components after installation, including:
- Listener names and protocol addresses
- Naming methods the client uses to resolve connect identifiers
- Net service names in a tnsnames.ora file
- Directory server usage

**Oracle Net Firewall Proxy**
Product offered by some firewall vendors that supplies Oracle Connection Manager functionality.

**Oracle Net foundation layer**
A networking communication layer that is responsible for establishing and maintaining the connection between the client application and server, as well as exchanging messages between them.

**Oracle Net listener**
See listener.

**Oracle Net Manager**
A tool that combines configuration abilities with component control to provide an integrated environment for configuring and managing Oracle Net Services.

You can use Oracle Net Manager to configure the following network components:
- Naming
  Define connect identifiers and map them to connect descriptors to identify the network location and identification of a service. Oracle Net Manager supports configuration of connect descriptors in a local tnsnames.ora file or directory server.
- Naming Methods
  Configure the ways in which connect identifiers are resolved into connect descriptors.
- Listeners
  Create and configure listeners to receive client connections.

**Oracle Net Services**
A suite of networking components that provide enterprise-wide connectivity solutions in distributed, heterogeneous computing environments. Oracle Net Services is comprised of Oracle Net, listener, Oracle Connection Manager, Oracle Net Configuration Assistant, and Oracle Net Manager.
Oracle Program Interface (OPI)
A networking layer responsible for responding to each of the possible messages sent by OCI. For example, an OCI request to fetch 25 rows would have an OPI response to return the 25 rows after they have been fetched.

Oracle protocol support
A software layer responsible for mapping Transparent Network Substrate (TNS) functionality to industry-standard protocols used in the client/server connection.

Oracle Rdb
A database for Digital’s 64-bit platforms. Because Oracle Rdb has its own listener, the client interacts with Rdb in the same manner as it does with an Oracle database.

Oracle schema
A set of rules that determine what can be stored in a directory server. Oracle has its own schema that is applied to many types of Oracle entries, including Oracle Net Services entries. The Oracle schema for Oracle Net Services entries includes the attributes the entries may contain.

Oracle System Identifier (SID)
A name that identifies a specific instance of a running an Oracle database earlier than release 8.1. For any database, there is at least one instance referencing the database.
For Oracle databases earlier than release 8.1, a SID is used to identify the database. The SID is included in the connect descriptor of a tnsnames.ora file and in the definition of the listener in the listener.ora file.

Oracle XML DB
A high-performance XML storage and retrieval technology provided with Oracle database server. It is based on the W3C XML data model.

Oracle Real Application Clusters
An architecture that allows multiple instances to access a shared database of data files. Oracle Real Application Clusters is also a software component that provides the necessary cluster database scripts, initialization files, and data files needed for the Oracle Enterprise Edition and Oracle Real Application Clusters.

ORACLE_HOME
An alternate name for the top directory in the Oracle directory hierarchy on some directory-based operating systems.

OSI
See Open Systems Interconnection (OSI).

packet
A block of information sent over the network each time a connection or data transfer is requested. The information contained in packets depends on the type of packet, such as connect, accept, redirect, data, and so on. Packet information can be useful in troubleshooting.

PMON process
A process monitor (PMON) database process that performs process recovery when a user process fails. PMON is responsible for cleaning the cache and freeing resources that the process was using. PMON also checks on dispatcher and server processes and
restarts them if they have failed. As a part of service registration, PMON registers instance information with the listener.

**presentation layer**
A networking communication layer that manages the representation of information that application layer entities either communicate or reference in their communication. **Two-Task Common (TTC)** is an example of presentation layer.

**private database link**
A database link created by one user for exclusive use.
See also database link and public database link.

**profile**
A collection of parameters that specifies preferences for enabling and configuring Oracle Net Services features on the client or server. A profile is stored and implemented through the sqlnet.ora file.

**protocol**
A set of rules that defines how data is transported across the network.

**protocol address**
An address that identifies the network address of a network object.

When a connection is made, the client and the receiver of the request, such as the listener or Oracle Connection Manager, are configured with identical protocol addresses. The client uses this address to send the connection request to a particular network object location, and the recipient listens for requests on this address. It is important to install the same protocols for the client and the connection recipient, as well as configure the same addresses.

**protocol conversion**
A feature of Oracle Connection Manager that enables a client and server with different networking protocols to communicate with each other. This feature replaces functionality previously provided by the Oracle Multi-Protocol Interchange with SQL*Net version 2.

**protocol stack**
Designates a particular presentation layer and session layer combination.

**proxy server**
A server that substitutes for a real server, forwarding client connection requests to the real server or to other proxy servers. Proxy servers provide access control, data and system security, monitoring, and caching.

**public database link**
A database link created by a DBA on a local database that is accessible to all users on that database.
See also database link and private database link.

**realm Oracle Context**
An Oracle Context contained in each identity management realm. It stores the following information:
User naming policy of the identity management realm, that is, how users are named and located.

Mandatory authentication attributes.

Location of groups in the identity management realm.

Privilege assignments for the identity management realm, for example, who has privileges to add more users to the realm.

Application specific data for that realm including authorizations.

**RDBMS**

Relational Database Management System.

**RDN**

See relative distinguished name (RDN).

**relative distinguished name (RDN)**

A fully-qualified X.500 name. It is the local, most granular level entry name. In the example, `cn=sales,dc=us,dc=acme,dc=com`, the RDN is `cn=sales`.

**root Oracle Context**

In the Oracle Identity Management infrastructure, the root Oracle Context is an entry in Oracle Database Net Services Reference containing a pointer to the default identity management realm in the infrastructure. It also contains information about how to locate an identity management realm given the simple name of the realm.

**RPC**

Remote procedure call.

**SDP**

Sockets Direct Protocol.

**Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)**

An industry-standard protocol designed by Netscape Communications Corporation for securing network connections. SSL provides authentication, encryption, and data integrity using public key infrastructure (PKI).

**server process**

Database processes that handle a client request on behalf of a database.

**service**

A program that responds to requests from various clients or performs some operation. For example, the database is a service that stores and retrieves data for clients.

**service handler**

A process that acts a connection point from the listener to the database server. A service handler can be a dispatcher or dedicated server.

**service name**

A logical representation of a database, which is the way a database is presented to clients. A database can be presented as multiple services and a service can be implemented as multiple database instances. The service name is a string that is the global database name, that is, a name comprising the database name and domain.
name, entered during installation or database creation. If you are not sure what the
global database name is, then you can obtain it from the value of the `SERVICE_NAMES`
parameter in the initialization parameter file.

The service name is included in the **connect data** part of the **connect descriptor**.

**service registration**

A feature by which the **PMON process** automatically registers information with a
**listener**. Because this information is registered with the listener, the **listener.ora**
file does not need to be configured with this static information.

Service registration provides the listener with information about:

- Service names for each running instance of the database
- Instance names of the database
- Service handlers (**dispatcher** or **dedicated server**) available for each instance
  These enable the listener to direct a client request appropriately.
- Dispatcher, instance, and node load information
  This load information enables the listener to determine which dispatcher can best
  handle a client connection request. If all dispatchers are blocked, then the listener
can spawn a dedicated server for the connection.

**session data unit (SDU)**

A buffer that Oracle Net uses to place data before transmitting it across the network.
Oracle Net sends the data in the buffer either when requested or when it is full.

**session layer**

A network layer that provides the services needed by the **protocol address** entities
that enable them to organize and synchronize their dialog and manage their data
exchange. This layer establishes, manages, and terminates network sessions between
the client and server. An example of a session layer is **Network Session (NS)**.

**session multiplexing**

Combining multiple sessions for transmission over a single network connection to
conserve the operating system's resources.

**shared server**

A database server that is configured to allow many user processes to share very few
server processes, so the number of users that can be supported is increased. With
shared server configuration, many user processes connect to a **dispatcher**. The
dispatcher directs multiple incoming network session requests to a common queue.
An idle shared server process from a shared pool of server processes picks up a
request from the queue. This means that a small pool of server processes can serve a
large number of clients. Contrast with **dedicated server**.

**shared server process**

A process type used with **shared server** configuration.

**SID**

See **Oracle System Identifier (SID)**.
**SID_LIST_listener_name**
A section of the listener.ora file that defines the Oracle System Identifier (SID) of the database served by the listener. This section is valid only for Oracle databases release 8.0, as information for Oracle8i or later instances is automatically registered with the listener. Static configuration is also required for other services, such as external procedure calls and Heterogeneous Services.

**single sign-on**
The ability for a user to log in to different servers using a single password. This permits the user to authenticate to all servers the user is authorized to access.

**sqlnet.ora file**
A configuration file for the client or server that specifies:
- Client domain to append to unqualified service names or net service names
- Order of naming methods the client should use when resolving a name
- Logging and tracing features to use
- Route of connections
- External naming parameters
- Oracle Advanced Security parameters

The sqlnet.ora file typically resides in the ORACLE_HOME/network/admin directory.

**SSL**
See Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).

**System Global Area (SGA)**
A group of shared memory structures that contain data and control information for an Oracle instance.

**TCP/IP**
Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. The standard communication protocol used for client/server conversation over a network.

**TCP/IP with SSL protocol**
A protocol that enables an Oracle application on a client to communicate with remote Oracle databases through the TCP/IP and Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).

**tick**
The amount of time it takes for a message to be sent and processed from the client to the server or from the server to the client.

**TNS**
See Transparent Network Substrate (TNS).

**tnsnames.ora file**
A configuration file that maps net service names to connect descriptors. This file is used for the local naming method. The tnsnames.ora file typically resides in the ORACLE_HOME/network/admin directory.
tracing
A facility that writes detailed information about an operation to an output file. The trace facility produces a detailed sequence of statements that describe the events of an operation as they are run. Administrators use the trace facility for diagnosing an abnormal condition. It is not normally turned on.

See also logging.

Transparent Application Failover (TAF)
A run-time failover for high-availability environments, such as Oracle Real Application Clusters and Oracle Fail Safe, that refers to the failover and re-establishment of application-to-service connections. It enables client applications to automatically reconnect to the database if the connection fails, and, optionally, resume a SELECT statement that was in progress. This reconnect happens automatically from within the Oracle Call Interface (OCI) library.

Transparent Network Substrate (TNS)
A foundation technology, built into the Oracle Net foundation layer that works with any standard network transport protocol.

transport
A networking layer that maintains end-to-end reliability through data flow control and error recovery methods. The Oracle Net foundation layer uses Oracle protocol support for the transport layer.

TTC
See Two-Task Common (TTC).

Two-Task Common (TTC)
A presentation layer type that is used in a typical Oracle Net connection to provide character set and data type conversion between different character sets or formats on the client and server.

UPI
User Program Interface

virtual circuit
A piece of shared memory used by the dispatcher for client database connection requests and replies. The dispatcher places a virtual circuit on a common queue when a request arrives. An idle shared server picks up the virtual circuit from the common queue, services the request, and relinquishes the virtual circuit before attempting to retrieve another virtual circuit from the common queue.

WebDAV protocol
World Wide Web Distributed Authoring and Versioning. A protocol with a set of extensions to HTTP which allows users to manage files on remote Web servers.
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