

Supported Browsers

Oracle Cloud supports the following the minimum requirements for web browsers.

Web Browser	Version
Microsoft Internet Explorer	9 or 10 Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Set Browser Mode to IE9 or IE10Set Document Mode to IE9 or IE10 standards
Google Chrome	29 and later
Mozilla Firefox	24 and later
Apple Safari	6

Known Issues

This section describes known issues associated with this release of Oracle Database Cloud Service.

Topics

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- Manual backup configuration required after switchover or failover on Oracle RAC plus Data Guard deployments
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- Backup pieces on cloud storage not deleted during deletion of database deployment
- Configure Backups fails to update credentials for backing up to cloud storage
- Updating the cloud tooling on a deployment hosting Oracle RAC requires manual update of the Oracle Database Cloud Backup Module
- Recovering an old backup causes database software and data to be out of sync
- Cloning a snapshot fails if snapshot's database was created or replaced using a cloud backup
- Configure Backups fails to update backup container password on Database Cloud Service instances hosting an Oracle RAC database
- Oracle Database Cloud Service console reports failed backups of Oracle RAC deployments as successful
- Cannot access EM 11g Database Control after Data Guard switchover

- Application Express, DBaaS Monitor and ORDS can become inaccessible
- Application Express, DBaaS Monitor and ORDS inaccessible after creating a 16.4.1 database deployment using a cloud backup of a 16.3.3 or 16.3.5 database deployment
- Application Express, DBaaS Monitor and ORDS inaccessible after creating a database deployment using a cloud backup
- Standard Edition deployment reports backup failure of ArchiveLogs Backup
- Creating a Java Cloud Service instance fails when a Database Cloud Service instance hosting an Oracle RAC database is specified
- Cannot access EM 11g Database Control for a Database Cloud Service instance hosting an Oracle RAC database
- Patching operation fails when database instance or virtual machine is restarted

Subset of actions are allowed with the Oracle Compute Cloud Service

When using Oracle Database Cloud Service, only limited use of the underlying Oracle Compute Cloud Service is supported.

The Compute Cloud Service Console can be used in the following ways:

- Using the Instance tile on the Overview page to view details about instances (virtual machines) and assign instances to network groups.
- Using the tiles on the Network page to manage network access to instances.
- Using the Security page to manage SSH keys

The Compute Cloud Service command line utilities cannot be used.

The Compute Cloud Service REST API cannot be used.

Must use dgmgrrl when primary is down on 11.2 Data Guard deployments

When the primary database is down and completely unreachable in a Database Cloud Service database deployment of Oracle Database Release 11.2 of type “Single Instance with Data Guard Standby” or “Database Clustering with RAC and Data Guard Standby”, attempts to use the Oracle Database Cloud Service console to perform Data Guard operations like failover fail after 120 minutes due to a timeout.

Solution

When the primary database is down, do not use the Oracle Database Cloud Service console to attempt Data Guard operations. Instead, connect to the healthy standby database and use the `dgmgrrl` Data Guard command-line interface.

For example, to perform a failover operation to make the healthy standby database the primary database, you connect to a compute node of the standby database and then enter these commands:

```
# dgmgrl sys/<passwd>@<healthy_instance/standby target>
DGMGRL> failover to <instance>
```

Reinstate and switchover operations on 11.2 Oracle RAC plus Data Guard deployments may fail

A reinstate or switchover operation on a Database Clustering with RAC and Data Guard Standby database deployment hosting Oracle Database Release 11.2 may fail if the initialization parameter `local_listener` is not set. This issue occurs because the DGMGRL static listener is defined on the local listener, and the Oracle Data Guard broker property `StaticConnectIdentifier` is defined on port 1521 of the scan listener.

This is a known limitation of Oracle Database Cloud Service, as of release 18.1.1.

Solution

To resolve this issue, define the DGMGRL static listener on the scan listener, instead of the local listener, for all compute nodes. Then, restart the local listeners and the scan listeners.

1. Perform the following steps on each of the four compute nodes hosting the Database Clustering with RAC and Data Guard Standby database deployment:

- a. Connect as the `opc` user to the compute node.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*](#).

- b. Start a root-user command shell, and then switch to the `grid` user:

```
$ sudo -s
# su - grid
$
```

- c. Open the following file in an editor:

```
/u01/app/12.2.0.1/grid/network/admin/listener.ora
```

- d. Locate the following entry in the file:

```
SID_LIST_LISTENER=
(SID_LIST=(SID_DESC=(GLOBAL_DBNAME=<dn_unique_name>_DGMGRL.<db_domain>)
(SID_NAME=<instance>)
(ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1)))
```

- e. Modify the entry. The instructions for modifying the entry depend on which compute node you are currently connected to.

If you are connected to:	Modify the entry as follows:
The compute node hosting the first RAC node for the Oracle Data Guard primary database	Change <code>SID_LIST_LISTENER</code> to <code>SID_LIST_LISTENER_SCAN1</code> . See Example 1 .
The compute node hosting the second RAC node for the Oracle Data Guard primary database	Change <code>SID_LIST_LISTENER</code> to <code>SID_LIST_LISTENER_SCAN2</code> . See Example 2 .
The compute node hosting the first RAC node for the Oracle Data Guard standby database	Change <code>SID_LIST_LISTENER</code> to <code>SID_LIST_LISTENER_SCAN1</code> . See Example 1 .
The compute node hosting the second RAC node for the Oracle Data Guard standby database	Change <code>SID_LIST_LISTENER</code> to <code>SID_LIST_LISTENER_SCAN2</code> . See Example 2 .

Example 1

```
SID_LIST_LISTENER_SCAN1=
(SID_LIST=(SID_DESC=(GLOBAL_DBNAME=<dn_unique_name>_DGMGRL.<db_domain>)
(SID_NAME=<instance>)
(ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1)))
```

Example 2

```
SID_LIST_LISTENER_SCAN2=
(SID_LIST=(SID_DESC=(GLOBAL_DBNAME=<dn_unique_name>_DGMGRL.<db_domain>)
(SID_NAME=<instance>)
(ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1)))
```

- f. Save the file.
 - g. Exit the `grid` user and root-user command shells, and disconnect from the compute node:

```
$ exit
# exit
$ exit
```
 - h. Repeat the preceding steps on the remaining compute nodes hosting the deployment.
2. Restart the local listeners and scan listeners on the primary and standby databases.
 - a. Perform the following steps on either one of the two compute nodes hosting the Oracle Data Guard *primary* database:
 - i. Connect as the `opc` user to the compute node.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.
 - ii. Start a root-user command shell, and then switch to the `grid` user:

```
$ sudo -s
# su - grid
$
```

- iii. Resart the local listener and scan listener:

```
$ srvctl stop listener
$ srvctl start listener
$ srvctl stop scan_listener
$ srvctl start scan_listener
```

- iv. Exit the `grid` user and root-user command shells, and disconnect from the compute node:

```
$ exit
# exit
$ exit
```

- b. Repeat step a on either one of the two compute nodes hosting the Oracle Data Guard *standby* database.

3. Perform the reinstate or switchover operation.

Example Setting Environment Variables in UNIX (C Shell)

```
setenv ORACLE_SID orcl
setenv ORACLE_HOME /u01/app/oracle/product/18.0.0/db_1
setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH $ORACLE_HOME/lib:/usr/lib:/usr/dt/lib:/usr/openwin/lib:/usr/ccs/lib
```

Reinstating a standby database on 11.2 Oracle RAC plus Data Guard deployments fails

If you attempt to reinstate a standby database on a Database Clustering with RAC and Data Guard Standby database deployment hosting Oracle Database Release 11.2, the operation returns Oracle Database error ORA-16653: failed to reinstate database. This error occurs only if the database you are attempting to reinstate was the standby database when the Data Guard configuration was initially configured.

This is a known limitation of Oracle Database Cloud Service, as of release 18.1.1.

Solution

To resolve this issue:

1. Connect as the `oracle` user to either one of the two compute nodes hosting the Oracle RAC standby database you are attempting to reinstate.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Find the SCAN name by running the following command:

```
$ srvctl config scan
```

The SCAN name is listed in the output. For example:

```
SCAN name: myservice-scan-int, Network: 1
...
```

3. Invoke SQL*Plus and log in to the standby database as the `SYSTEM` user:

```
$ sqlplus system
Enter password: <enter the password for the SYSTEM user>
```

4. Run the following command to alter the `remote_listener` initialization parameter for both Oracle RAC instances. Set the parameter value to the SCAN name and port 1521, separated by a colon:

```
SQL> alter system set remote_listener='scan_name:1521' scope=both sid='*';
```

For example, using the sample output shown earlier in this procedure:

```
SQL> alter system set remote_listener='myservice-scan-int:1521' scope=both
sid='*';
```

5. Exit SQL*Plus and disconnect from the compute node:

```
SQL> exit
$ exit
```

6. Reinststate the standby database.

Updating the database password on 11.2 Oracle RAC plus Data Guard deployments may fail

Sometimes when you use the `raccli update databasepassword` command to update the database password on a Database Clustering with RAC and Data Guard Standby database deployment hosting Oracle Database Release 11.2, the operation fails. The failure includes the message “Local password is not valid. Please use 'raccli update databasepassword -saveonly' to save valid database password to local”.

Solution

After encountering the failure, perform the following steps:

1. Connect to each compute node of the primary database and check the timestamp of password file. On node 1 of the primary RAC database, the file is `$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/orapw<dbName>1` and on node 2 it is `$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/orapw<dbName>2`.
2. Compare the two timestamps to identify which password file is newer.
3. Copy the newer password file to the other compute node of the primary RAC database and to both compute nodes of the standby RAC database. After each copy operation, rename or delete the previous password file and rename the newly copied file to the name of the previous password file and set its file permissions to match those of the previous password file.

dbaascli dv {on|off} commands not supported on 12.2

The `dbaascli dv on` and `dbaascli dv off` commands are not supported on Oracle Database Cloud Service database deployments hosting Oracle Database Release 12.2. This is a known limitation of Oracle Database Cloud Service, as of release 17.4.1.

Cannot specify IP reservations when creating a deployment hosting a Data Guard Disaster Recovery configuration

When you create a database deployment that uses Oracle Data Guard and configure the standby database for disaster recovery, you cannot specify IP reservations (even though the Oracle Database Cloud Service console provides fields for IP reservations). Doing so will cause the deployment creation to fail.

This failure is a known limitation of Oracle Database Cloud Service, as of release 18.1.2.

Enterprise Manager 11g Database Control not configured in new Oracle RAC database deployments

When you create a database deployment specifying Oracle Database 11g Release 2 and a database type that includes Oracle RAC, the Enterprise Manager 11g Database Control web-based management tool is not configured.

Solution

To resolve this issue, you manually configure Enterprise Manager 11g Database Control:

1. As the `oracle` user on node 1 of the Oracle RAC deployment, create a `dbconsole.rsp` response file, as follows, based on your environment.

```
DB_UNIQUE_NAME=db-unique-name
SERVICE_NAME=db-unique-name.db-domain
PORT=scan-listener-port
LISTENER_OH=$GI_HOME
SYS_PWD=admin-password
DBSNMP_PWD=admin-password
SYSMAN_PWD=admin-password
CLUSTER_NAME=cluster-name
ASM_OH=$GI_HOME
ASM_SID=+ASM1
ASM_PORT=asm-listener-port
ASM_USER_NAME=ASMSNMP
ASM_USER_PWD=admin-password
```

To obtain the `cluster-name` value for your environment, run the command `$GI_HOME/bin/cemutlo -n`

2. Run the command to configure `dbcontrol` using the response file. The command will fail with an error listing commands you need to perform. You will perform these commands later.

```
$ $ORACLE_HOME/bin/emca -config dbcontrol db -repos create -cluster -silent \  
-respFile dbconsole.rsp
```

Error securing Database Control. Database Control has not been brought-up on nodes `node1 node2`

Execute the following command(s) on nodes: `node1 node2`

1. Set the environment variable `ORACLE_UNQNAME` to the Database unique name.
2. `/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1/bin/emctl config emkey -repos -sysman_pwd <Password for SYSMAN user> -host node -sid <Database unique name>`
3. `/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1/bin/emctl secure dbconsole -sysman_pwd <Password for SYSMAN user> -host node -sid <Database unique name>`
4. `/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1/bin/emctl start dbconsole`

To secure Em Key, run `/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1/bin/emctl config emkey -remove_from_repos -sysman_pwd <Password for SYSMAN user>`

3. Edit the `$ORACLE_HOME/bin/emctl` file, changing the setting `CRS_HOME=` to `CRS_HOME=/u01/app/12.2.0.1/grid`.
4. Run the commands reported by `emca` in Step 2 with the proper values.
5. Configure `dbconsole` in node 2 so that the agent in node 1 reports to the `dbconsole` in node 1 and the agent in node 2 reports to the `dbconsole` in node 2:

```
$ $ORACLE_HOME/bin/emca -reconfig dbcontrol -silent -cluster \  
-EM_NODE node1host -EM_NODE_LIST node2host -DB_UNIQUE_NAME db-unique-name \  
-SERVICE_NAME db-unique-name.db-domain
```

6. Edit the `$ORACLE_HOME/bin/emctl` file, changing the setting `CRS_HOME=` to `CRS_HOME=/u01/app/12.2.0.1/grid`.
7. Check the `dbconsole` configuration status.

```
$ /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1/bin/emctl status agent  
https://public-IP-for-Node1:1158/em  
https://public-IP-for-Node2:1158/em
```

Steps needed to stabilize Linux OS on existing and newly created deployments

Configuration settings of certain Linux OS features on existing and newly created database deployments can cause noticeably slower I/O, system instability and, in certain extreme cases, system hang.

Oracle strongly recommends that you perform the following steps to alter these settings, both on the compute nodes of your existing database deployment and on the compute nodes of any database deployments you create.

The steps you perform depend on the type of database:

- [Steps for Single-Instance Databases](#)—Use these steps for deployments of single-instance databases and deployments of Oracle Data Guard configurations where the primary and standby databases are single-instance databases.
- [Steps for Oracle RAC Databases](#)—Use these steps for deployments of Oracle RAC databases and deployments of Oracle Data Guard configurations where the primary and standby databases are Oracle RAC databases.

Steps for Single-Instance Databases

For deployments of single-instance databases and deployments of Oracle Data Guard configurations where the primary and standby databases are single-instance databases, you download and run the latest `updt_blkfront.sh` script on each node of the deployment.

Note:

In performing these steps, you reboot the compute node and so cause the database to be inaccessible for a short period of time.

1. Connect as the `opc` user to the compute node.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Start a root-user command shell:

```
$ sudo -s
#
```

3. Download the `updt_blkfront.sh` script:

```
# wget https://storage.us2.oraclecloud.com/v1/dbcswlibp-usoracle29538/
dbaas_patch/kernel_params/updt_blkfront.sh
```

4. Set the file permissions on the script to make it executable:

```
# chmod 0700 updt_blkfront.sh
```

5. Execute the script:

```
# ./updt_blkfront.sh
```

When prompted to execute the script, respond “Yes”.

6. Switch to the `oracle` user, shut down the database, and then return to being the root user.

```
# su - oracle
$ sqlplus '/ as sysdba'
...
SQL> shutdown immediate;
...
SQL> exit;
$ exit
#
```

7. Reboot the compute node:

```
# reboot
```

Your connection to the compute node is closed and the compute node reboots.

Steps for Oracle RAC Databases

For deployments of Oracle RAC databases and deployments of Oracle Data Guard configurations where the primary and standby databases are Oracle RAC databases, you use the `raccli` utility.

 **Note:**

In performing these steps, you reboot each compute node of the RAC database in turn so that the database remains accessible.

1. Update the cloud tooling on the deployment to version 17.3.5.2 by following the instructions [Updating the Cloud Tooling by Using the raccli Utility](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*. When following these instructions, specify 17352 as the tag number.

2. Connect as the `opc` user to a compute node of the RAC database.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

3. Run the following `raccli update server` command:

```
$ raccli update server -tag 17352
```

After the command completes, the compute node is rebooted.

4. After the compute node finishes rebooting, perform Steps 2 and 3 on the other compute node of the RAC database.

Rolling back Aug 2017 PSU on 11.2 invalidates database objects

After rolling back the August 2017 Patch Set Update (Aug 2017 PSU) on a database deployment hosting Oracle Database Release 11.2, some database objects might be marked `INVALID`. This is a known limitation of Oracle Database Cloud Service, as of release 17.3.6. This limitation is removed as of release 17.4.6.

Solution

To resolve this issue:

1. Connect as the `oracle` user to the compute node hosting the deployment.

For database deployments hosted on multiple compute nodes, connect to the compute node on which you initially applied the patch.

For detailed instructions, see *Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell (SSH)* in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Check your database for invalid objects.
 - a. Invoke SQL*Plus and log in as the `sys` user with `sysdba` privileges.
 - b. Run the following query:

```
SQL> select count(*) from dba_objects where status='INVALID';
```

 - If the query returns a count value of 0, the database does not have invalid objects. Exit SQL*Plus, disconnect from the compute node, and exit this procedure.
 - Otherwise, continue to the next step.

3. If your deployment hosts an Oracle RAC database, run the following command:

```
SQL> alter system set cluster_database=FALSE scope=spfile;
```

4. Run the following commands:

```
SQL> shutdown immediate
SQL> startup upgrade
SQL> @?/sqlpatch/25434033/postinstall.sql
SQL> @?/rdbms/admin/utlsp.sql
```

5. If your deployment hosts an Oracle RAC database, run the following command:

```
SQL> alter system set cluster_database=TRUE scope=spfile;
```

6. Restart the database:

```
SQL> shutdown abort
SQL> startup
```

7. Verify that the database contains no invalid objects:

```
SQL> select count(*) from dba_objects where status='INVALID';
```

The query should return a count value of 0.

8. Exit SQL*Plus and disconnect from the compute node:

```
SQL> exit
$ exit
```

Application Express inaccessible after switchover or failover

After performing a switchover or failover operation on a database deployment that uses Oracle Data Guard, Application Express is inaccessible on the new primary

instance. This situation persists even after you have enabled access to port 443 on the compute node for the primary instance.

Solution

To resolve this issue:

1. Connect as the `oracle` user to the compute node hosting the new primary instance.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Restart ORDS (Oracle REST Data Services):

```
$ /etc/init.d/ords restart
INFO: Stopping Oracle REST Data Services...
INFO: Oracle REST Data Services stopped
INFO: Starting Oracle REST Data Services...
INFO: Oracle REST Data Services bound to ports number, number, ...
INFO: Oracle REST Data Services started with PID number
```

3. On some database deployments, the preceding steps are sufficient to make Application Express accessible. Verify this by attempting to access Application Express on the new primary instance.

- If you can access Application Express, the issue is resolved. Disconnect from the compute node and exit this procedure.
- If you cannot access Application Express, continue to the next step of this procedure.

4. While still connected to the compute node as the `oracle` user, check the current DBaaS Toolset version:

```
$ rpm -q dbaastools
```

The preceding command returns a string of the form `dbaastools-1.0-1+nn.n.n.0.0_nnnnnn.nnnn.x86_64`, where the `n` characters represent numeric values. The string contains a release value (shown here in boldface type) between the plus sign (+) and underscore (_).

- If the release value is `17.4.3.0.0` or `17.4.5.0.0`, continue to the next step.
- Otherwise, contact Oracle Support.

5. Navigate to the directory where the ORDS configuration files are located:

```
$ cd /u01/app/oracle/product/ords
```

6. Repair the ORDS configuration:

```
$ hostname=$(hostname -f)
$ echo "db.hostname=$hostname" ords.properties
$ /u01/app/oracle/product/java/jdk1.8.0_74/bin/java -jar /u01/app/oracle/product/ords/ords.war \
set-properties /u01/app/oracle/product/ords/ords.properties
$ rm -f ords.properties
```

7. Restart ORDS:

```
$ /etc/init.d/ords restart
INFO: Stopping Oracle REST Data Services...
INFO: Oracle REST Data Services stopped
INFO: Starting Oracle REST Data Services...
INFO: Oracle REST Data Services bound to ports number, number, ...
INFO: Oracle REST Data Services started with PID number
```

8. Verify that Application Express is accessible on the new primary instance.

After Applying Aug 2017 12.2 RU, attempts to log into DBaaS Monitor fail

After applying the August 2017 RU (release update) patch to a database deployment hosting Oracle Database Release 12.2, attempts to log into DBaaS Monitor may fail with an error.

Solution

To resolve this issue, you restart ORDS (Oracle REST Data Services):

1. Connect as the `opc` user to the compute node.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Start a root-user command shell:

```
$ sudo -s
#
```

3. Restart ORDS:

```
# /etc/init.d/ords restart
INFO: Stopping Oracle REST Data Services...
INFO: Oracle REST Data Services stopped
INFO: Starting Oracle REST Data Services...
INFO: Oracle REST Data Services started with PID number
```

4. Exit the root-user command shell and disconnect from the compute node:

```
# exit
$ exit
```

Cannot use the console to update the credentials for backups to OCI Object Storage buckets



This topic applies only to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

You cannot use the Oracle Database Cloud Service console to update the credentials (user name or password) for cloud backups to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage

bucket. This is a known limitation of the console as of release 17.3.5.

Solution

To update the credentials:

1. Follow Steps 7 through 15 of the procedure Changing the Backup Configuration on Database Deployments Hosting Single-Instance Databases in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.
2. Edit the `/var/opt/oracle/creg/SID.ini` file, changing the label of the `oss_user` entry to `bkup_oss_user`.

Cannot use the console to update the password for cloud backups if it contains special characters

You cannot use the Oracle Database Cloud Service console to update the password for backups to cloud storage if the new password contains special characters like `$`, `&`, `>`, `)` and other punctuation. This is a known limitation of the console as of release 17.3.5.

Solution

To update the password:

1. Follow Steps 7 through 15 of the procedure Changing the Backup Configuration on Database Deployments Hosting Single-Instance Databases in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.
2. Edit the `/var/opt/oracle/creg/SID.ini` file, changing the label of the `oss_user` entry to `bkup_oss_user`.

Cannot specify IP reservations when creating a deployment hosting Database Clustering with RAC

When you create a database deployment and choose the Database Clustering with RAC database type, you cannot specify IP reservations for the two compute nodes. Doing so will cause the deployment creation to fail.

This failure is currently a known limitation of Oracle Database Cloud Service, as of release 17.3.5.

raccli update rdk command may change parameter values in the patching_properties file

The `raccli update rdk` command updates the cloud tooling on Oracle Database Cloud Service database deployments that use Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC).

Running this command on Oracle Cloud at Customer may erroneously change the source patching container values from internal OSS values to public OSS values in the `patching_properties` file. This will cause an error the next time you run a patching command.

Solution

After running the `raccli update rdk` command on Oracle Cloud at Customer, examine the `patching_properties` file and correct any erroneously modified values.

Here are the steps:

1. Connect as the `opc` user to the compute node.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Start a root-user shell:

```
$ sudo -s
#
```

3. Open the following file:

```
/opt/oracle/dcs/rdbaas/config/patching_properties
```

4. Examine the values for the `URI` and `CONTAINER` parameters to determine if they have been changed to public OSS values.

- If the `URI` value contains the host name `storage.us2.oraclecloud.com`, then it has been changed to a public OSS value.
- If the `CONTAINER` value is `rdbaas_patches`, then it has been changed to a public OSS value.

The following are examples of public OSS values:

```
URI=https://storage.us2.oraclecloud.com/v1/rdbaascs-usoracle6789
CONTAINER=rdbaas_patches
```

5. If the `URI` and `CONTAINER` parameters have been changed to public OSS values, then edit the `patching_properties` file and substitute your internal OSS values.

- Change the `URI` value to your internal OSS URI.
- Change the `CONTAINER` value to `racdbaas_patching`.

Console does not display backups and may not permit new backups after switchover or failover

After performing a switchover or failover operation on a database deployment of type “Database Clustering with RAC and Data Guard Standby”, the Oracle Database Cloud Service console does not display backups taken before or after the operation. This

situation persists even after you have manually enabled backups on the new primary database.

Additionally, if you attempt to use the console to create a backup before you manually enable backups on the new primary database, the attempt fails and the **Backup Now** button becomes unavailable.

These are known limitations of the Oracle Database Cloud Service console, as of release 17.3.1.

Manual backup configuration required after switchover or failover on Oracle RAC plus Data Guard deployments

After performing a switchover or failover operation on a database deployment that uses both Oracle RAC and Oracle Data Guard, you must manually disable backups on the old primary database and manually enable them on the new primary database.

1. Connect as the `opc` user to the first compute node of the **old** primary database.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Display the current backup configuration:

```
$ raccli list backupconfig
```

3. Note down the values of the following settings:

- `diskEnabled`
- `ossEnabled`
- `cloudStorageUser`
- `cloudStorageContainerUrl`

4. Disable backups of the old primary database:

```
$ raccli update backupconfig -params '{"diskEnabled":false,"ossEnabled":false}'
```

5. Disconnect from the first compute node of the old primary database:

```
$ exit
```

6. Connect as the `opc` user to the first compute node of the **new** primary database.

7. Enable backups of the new primary database using information you noted down from the old primary database.

(In the following command, line breaks have been added for clarity. Do not include them when entering the command.)

```
$ raccli update backupconfig -params '{
"diskEnabled":saved-value,
"ossEnabled":saved-value,
"cloudStorageUser":"saved-value",
"cloudStoragePwd":"storage-user-password",
"cloudStorageContainerUrl":"saved-value"
}'
```

where *saved-value* are the values you noted down from the old primary database, and *storage-user-password* is the password of the `cloudStorageUser` user.

8. Disconnect from the first compute node of the new primary database:

```
$ exit
```

DEMOS PDB is not plugged-in in Oracle Database 12c Release 2

When you create a database deployment, you can optionally create the DEMOS pluggable database (PDB). In database deployments created using Oracle Database 12c Release 2, DEMOS PDB is not plugged in after you create the database deployment. The DEMOS PDB cannot be successfully plugged in due to the fact that it includes APEX.

Do not select **Include "Demos" PDB** when creating a database deployment using Oracle Database 12c Release 2.

This is a known limitation of Oracle Database Cloud Service , as of release 17.3.1.

Deleting a deployment and its backups can fail due to a timeout

When you delete a database deployment and specify the option to delete the backups associated with the database deployment, the delete operation will fail due to a timeout if the operation takes more than four hours.

To avoid this failure, delete the database deployment and then delete its backups.

Application Express 5.0.0 and 5.0.4 not available after creating or replacing a Release 12c database using a cloud backup

Beginning with release 17.2.5 in early June 2017, database deployments you create include Oracle Application Express 5.1. Therefore, if you use the “instantiate from backup” technique to create a database deployment using a cloud backup or replace the database in a newly created deployment using a cloud backup, the Application Express software and configuration required by a backed up database that uses Application Express 5.0.0 or 5.0.4 are not available.

Perform the following steps to download and configure the proper version of Application Express for the database that was “instantiated from backup”.

1. Connect as the `oracle` user to the database deployment's compute node.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Check the version of Application Express expected by the database:

```

$ sqlplus / as sysdba
...
SQL> SELECT VERSION FROM DBA_REGISTRY WHERE COMP_ID = 'APEX';

VERSION
-----
5.0.0.00.31

```

3. On your computer, go to the Oracle Application Express 5.0 Archive page, <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/developer-tools/apex/downloads/apex-5-archive-2606313.html>, and download the zip file for Oracle Application Express 5.0.4 or 5.0, as appropriate.

4. Transfer the zip file to the database deployment's computer node.

For instructions, see Copying Files to or from a Database Cloud Service Database Deployment in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

5. While still connected as the `oracle` user to the database deployment's compute node, navigate to the directory when you transferred the zip file to.

6. Unzip the zip file:

```
$ unzip apex_version.zip -d /u01/app/oracle/product/apex/
```

where `version` is the version you downloaded and transferred.

7. Move the decompressed files to a directory corresponding to the version of Application Express:

- For Application Express 5.0.0.00.31:

```
$ mv /u01/app/oracle/product/apex/apex/ /u01/app/oracle/product/apex/5.0.0.00.31/
```

- For Application Express 5.0.4.00.12:

```
$ mv /u01/app/oracle/product/apex/apex/ /u01/app/oracle/product/apex/5.0.4.00.12/
```

8. Disconnect from the compute node.

9. Reconnect to the compute node as the `opc` user. Then, start a root-user command shell:

```
$ sudo -s
#
```

10. Run the ORDS assistant to configure the version of Application Express:

```
# cd /var/opt/oracle/ocde/assistants/ords
# ./ords -out="/var/opt/oracle/ocde/res/ords.out" -ords_action="configure_apex"
```

11. Exit the root-user command shell and disconnect from the compute node:

```
# exit
$ exit
```

Older deployments use TLS 1.0

Database deployments created before the 17.2.3 release (early May 2017) were configured with TLS (Transport Layer Security) version 1.0. If your security

requirements demand you use TLS 1.2, you can upgrade such deployments to use TLS 1.2 by performing the following steps.

1. Update the cloud tooling on the database deployment's compute node by following the instructions in [Updating the Cloud Tooling by Using the dbpatchm Subcommand in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*](#), but do not exit the root-user command shell or disconnect from the compute node.

2. While still connected to the compute node, run the `sslpatch.pl` script:

```
# perl /var/opt/oracle/misc/sslpatch.pl
```

This script creates the log file `/var/opt/oracle/log/misc/sslpatch/sslpatch.log`.

3. Exit the root-user command shell and disconnect from the compute node:

```
# exit  
$ exit
```

4. If you are upgrading a database deployment hosting a Data Guard configuration, repeat the preceding steps on the other compute node of the deployment.

Additional steps needed after applying Apr 2017 PSU to older deployments

After applying the April 2017 Patch Set Update (Apr 2017 PSU) to a database deployment created before early May 2017 (base image 17.2.3), you need to perform additional steps.

1. Update the cloud tooling on the database deployment's compute node to version 17.1.5.1 or later by following the instructions in [Updating the Cloud Tooling by Using the dbpatchm Subcommand in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*](#).

2. Connect as the `opc` user to the database deployment's compute node.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*](#).

3. Start a root-user command shell:

```
$ sudo -s  
#
```

4. Execute the following script:

```
# /var/opt/oracle/patch/dst_postv28.pl
```

5. Exit the root-user command shell and disconnect from the compute node:

```
# exit  
$ exit
```

Attempts to add an SSH key to Oracle RAC deployments fail

Attempts to add an SSH key to a database deployment hosting an Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) database fail.

Solution

To resolve this problem, delete the `authorized_keys.bkp` file from **every computer node** of the deployment and then add the SSH key.

Here are the steps to delete the file from a single compute node.

1. Connect as the `opc` user to the compute node.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Start a root-user command shell:

```
$ sudo -s
#
```

3. Delete the `authorized_keys.bkp` file:

```
# rm -rf /home/opc/.ssh/authorized_keys.bkp
```

4. Exit the root-user command shell and disconnect from the compute node:

```
# exit
$ exit
```

Additional step needed after applying Jan 2017 PSU to older deployments

After applying the January 2017 Patch Set Update (Jan 2017 PSU) to a database deployment created before early March 2017 (base image 17.1.5), you need to download and run an additional script.

This additional script applies additional DST (daylight savings time) updates.

1. Connect as the `opc` user to the database deployment's compute node.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Start a root-user command shell:

```
$ sudo -s
#
```

3. Change to the patch directory and download the script:

```
# cd /var/opt/oracle/patch
# wget https://storage.us2.oraclecloud.com/v1/dbcsswlibp-usoracle29538/
dbaas_patch/DST/dst_postv28.pl
```

4. Set the file permissions on the script to make it executable:

```
# chmod +x dst_postv28.pl
```

5. Execute the script:

```
# ./dst_postv28.pl
```

6. Exit the root-user command shell and disconnect from the compute node:

```
# exit  
$ exit
```

Backup pieces on cloud storage not deleted during deletion of database deployment

When you delete a database deployment, you can specify the option to delete the backups associated with the database deployment. However, backups stored on cloud storage may not be completely deleted as expected.

If you are affected by this issue, then you must manually delete the backup pieces from cloud storage. See [Deleting Objects](#) for details.

Configure Backups fails to update credentials for backing up to cloud storage

Sometimes, attempts to use **Configure Backups** on the Backup page of the Oracle Database Cloud Service console on a Database Cloud Service database deployment hosting a single-instance database fail, reporting the error “Failed cloud storage credential reset for DBaaS service”.

Solution

To resolve this issue, update the cloud tooling on the database deployment to version 16.4.5.1 at a minimum. For instructions, see [Updating the Cloud Tooling by Using the dbpatchm Subcommand in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*](#).

Updating the cloud tooling on a deployment hosting Oracle RAC requires manual update of the Oracle Database Cloud Backup Module

If you have used the `update rdk` subcommand of the `raccli` utility to update the cloud tooling to 16.4.5 or later on Database Cloud Service database deployments hosting Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC), you must manually update the installer for the Oracle Database Cloud Backup Module before you use the `update backupconfig` subcommand.

You must perform this manual update on both RAC nodes.

Solution

Here are the steps to update the installer:

1. Go to the Oracle Database Cloud Backup Module page on OTN:
<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/oracle-cloud-backup-2162729.html>
2. Select Accept License Agreement and click All Supported Platforms to download the `opc_installer.zip` file.
3. Using a secure copy utility that supports key-based, passwordless authentication such as `scp`, copy the `opc_installer.zip` file into the `/scratch/oss` directory on the compute node.
4. Connect as the `opc` user to the database deployment's compute node.
For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.
5. Start a root-user command shell:

```
$ sudo -s
#
```
6. Unzip the `opc_installer.zip` file into the same directory (`/scratch/oss`) to create the `opc_installer.jar` file.
7. Exit the root-user command shell and disconnect from the compute node:

```
# exit
$ exit
```

Recovering an old backup causes database software and data to be out of sync

If you recover a Database Cloud Service database deployment using a backup created at a lower database software version than the deployment is running, the software and data can be out of sync. This situation can arise, for example, if you patch a database deployment and then recover using a backup created before the patch was applied.

This situation can cause other problems, such as failures if you attempt to roll back a patch.

Solution

To resolve this issue, you synchronize the software and data by manually running a script on the recovered deployment:

1. Connect as the `oracle` user to the compute node.
For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.
2. Run the script:
 - For Oracle Database 12c:

```
$ datapatch -verbose
```

- For Oracle Database 11g:

```
$ cd $OH/rdbms/admin
$ sqlplus / as sysdba
SQL> @@catbundle.sql psu apply
SQL> exit;
```

3. Disconnect from the compute node:

```
$ exit
```

Cloning a snapshot fails if snapshot's database was created or replaced using a cloud backup

Attempts to create a Database Cloud Service database deployment from a snapshot fail if the snapshot is of a database deployment whose database was created or replaced using the database from a cloud backup by using an "instantiate from backup" technique.

This failure is currently a known limitation of Oracle Database Cloud Service, as of release 16.3.5.

Configure Backups fails to update backup container password on Database Cloud Service instances hosting an Oracle RAC database

When you attempt to use **Configure Backups** on the Backup page of the Oracle Database Cloud Service console on a Database Cloud Service database deployment hosting an Oracle RAC database, the operation fails without notifying you of an error and the password to access the Storage Cloud Service container used for backups is not updated.

Solution

Use the `raccli` utility to update the password. For instructions, see [Updating the Password by Using the raccli Utility in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*](#).

Oracle Database Cloud Service console reports failed backups of Oracle RAC deployments as successful

The Oracle Database Cloud Service console Activity page and list of backups on the Backup page show that backups of database deployments hosting an Oracle RAC database were successful even if they failed.

This issue is currently a known limitation of Oracle Database Cloud Service, as of release 16.3.5.

Cannot access EM 11g Database Control after Data Guard switchover

After performing a switchover operation on a Database Cloud Service database deployment hosting an Oracle Database 11g Data Guard configuration, attempts to connect to Enterprise Manager 11g Database Control fail with the message "Unable to connect".

Solution

1. Connect as the `oracle` user to the compute node of the new primary database.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Define the `ORACLE_UNQNAME` environment variable:

```
$ export ORACLE_UNQNAME=SID
```

where `SID` is the SID of the database.

3. Create an `emca` response file that contains these lines:

```
PORT=1521
SID=ORCL
SYS_PWD=password
DBSNMP_PWD=password
SYSMAN_PWD=password
LISTENER_OH=oracle-home
```

where `password` is the password of the SYS user and `oracle-home` is the path of the Oracle home directory.

4. Change the ownership of the response file you created:

```
$ chown oracle:oinstall response-file
```

5. Reconfigure and stop Database Control:

```
$ emca -deconfig dbcontrol db -repos drop -silent -respFile response-file
$ emca -config dbcontrol db -repos create -silent -respFile response-file
$ emctl stop dbconsole
```

6. Check the status of `emkey`. When prompted, enter the password of the SYS.

```
$ emctl status emkey
```

7. If the check reports that `emkey` is not configured properly, configure it using this command:

```
$ emctl config emkey -repos -sysman_pwd "password"
```

where `password` is the password of the SYS user.

8. Secure and start Database Control:

```
$ emctl secure dbconsole -sysman_pwd "password"
$ emctl start dbconsole
```

9. Disconnect from the compute node:

```
$ exit
```

Application Express, DBaaS Monitor and ORDS can become inaccessible

On some database deployments, Oracle Application Express, DBaaS Monitor and ORDS (Oracle REST Data Services) can become inaccessible.

If they were inaccessible after using the instantiate-from-backup technique to create 16.4.1 database deployment using a cloud backup of a 16.3.3 or 16.3.5 database deployment, see [Application Express, DBaaS Monitor and ORDS inaccessible after creating a 16.4.1 database deployment using a cloud backup of a 16.3.3 or 16.3.5 database deployment](#).

If they were inaccessible after using the instantiate-from-backup technique to create database deployment using a cloud backup, see [Application Express, DBaaS Monitor and ORDS inaccessible after creating a database deployment using a cloud backup](#).

For any other situation, use the following solution. Here are examples of other situations that can cause this problem:

- After a linked-clone database deployment is created from a snapshot
- After performing a switchover operation on a database deployment hosting an Oracle Data Guard configuration

Solution

Note:

If you are applying this solution to a database deployment hosting a Data Guard configuration, perform the following steps **on both nodes**; that is, on the one hosting the primary database and on the one hosting the standby database.

To resolve this issue, you restart ORDS:

1. Connect as the `opc` user to the compute node.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Start a root-user command shell:

```
$ sudo -s  
#
```

3. Restart ORDS:

```
# /etc/init.d/ords restart  
INFO: Stopping Oracle REST Data Services...
```

```
INFO: Oracle REST Data Services stopped
INFO: Starting Oracle REST Data Services...
INFO: Oracle REST Data Services started with PID number
```

4. Exit the root-user command shell and disconnect from the compute node:

```
# exit
$ exit
```

5. If you are applying this solution to a database deployment hosting a Data Guard configuration, repeat the preceding steps on the other compute node of the deployment.

Application Express, DBaaS Monitor and ORDS inaccessible after creating a 16.4.1 database deployment using a cloud backup of a 16.3.3 or 16.3.5 database deployment

Oracle Application Express, DBaaS Monitor and ORDS (Oracle REST Data Services) are not accessible on Database Cloud Service 16.4.1 database deployments whose database is instantiated from a cloud backup of a Database Cloud Service 16.3.3 or 16.3.5 database deployment.

This issue arises because the instantiate-from-backup process does not correctly upgrade the version of ORDS on the new 16.4.1 database deployment. To resolve this issue, you manually upgrade ORDS to version 3.0.6.176.08.46 as described in the solution below.

Solution

Here are the steps to manually upgrade ORDS to version 3.0.6.176.08.46:

1. Connect as the `opc` user to the database deployment's compute node.
For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Start a root-user command shell:

```
$ sudo -s
#
```

3. Stop the ORDS service:

```
# /etc/init.d/ords stop
```

4. Switch to the `oracle` user:

```
# su - oracle
```

5. Navigate to the `ords` installation directory and create an `ords.properties` file:

```
$ cd /u01/app/oracle/product/ords/
$ echo "bequeath.connect=true" > "./ords.properties"
```

6. Reinstall ORDS:

```
$ ../java/jdk1.8.0_74/bin/java -DuseOracleHome=true -jar ords.war setup basic --
schemaOnly --parameterFile ./ords.properties --silent
```

Messages during setup indicate that ORDS is being upgraded to version 3.0.6.176.08.46.

7. Remove the `ords.properties` file:

```
$ rm ords.properties
```

8. Verify the upgrade:

```
$ sqlplus / as sysdba
...
SQL> SELECT VERSION FROM ORDS_METADATA.ORDS_VERSION;
VERSION
-----
3.0.6.176.08.46
SQL> exit
```

9. Exit the `oracle` user session, navigate to the ORDS configuration assistant directory, and force a reconfiguration of ORDS:

```
$ exit
# cd /var/opt/oracle/ocde/assistants/ords/
# ./ords -out=/var/opt/oracle/ocde/res/ords.out -ords_action=reconfigure
```

10. Exit the root-user command shell and disconnect from the compute node:

```
# exit
$ exit
```

Application Express, DBaaS Monitor and ORDS inaccessible after creating a database deployment using a cloud backup

Oracle Application Express, DBaaS Monitor and ORDS (Oracle REST Data Services) are not accessible on some Database Cloud Service database deployments whose database is instantiated from a cloud backup created using Oracle Database Backup Cloud Service (a technique called “instantiate from backup”).

To resolve this issue, download and run a patching script, as described in the solution below.

Note that after running this patching script, Application Express may remain inaccessible and the “Open Application Express Console” link in the Oracle Database Cloud Service console will not work.

Also note that even after restoring accessibility, DBaaS Monitor may incorrectly report the database as stopped when it is in fact open.

Solution

Here are the steps to download and run patching script:

1. Connect as the `opc` user to the database deployment's compute node.
For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Start a root-user command shell:

```
$ sudo -s  
#
```

3. Download the patching script:

```
# wget https://storage.us2.oraclecloud.com/v1/dbcswlibp-usoracle29538/  
dbaas_patch/ibkp/bug-24322127.sh
```

4. Set the file permissions on the script to make it executable:

```
# chmod +x bug-24322127.sh
```

5. Execute the patching script:

```
# ./bug-24322127.sh database-password
```

where `database-password` is the password of the SYSTEM user of the source database from which the cloud backup was made.

6. Exit the root-user command shell and disconnect from the compute node:

```
# exit  
$ exit
```

Standard Edition deployment reports backup failure of Archivelogs Backup

When you connect to or view backup status of a Database Cloud Service database deployment hosting a Standard Edition database, you see a backup failure message that includes the text "Cannot complete the Archivelogs Backup to Cloud Storage" and the backup log includes a reference to error KBHS-01602, "backup piece *piece-name* is not encrypted".

Solution

To resolve this issue, update the cloud tooling on the database deployment. For instructions, see [Updating the Cloud Tooling by Using the dbpatchm Subcommand](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

Creating a Java Cloud Service instance fails when a Database Cloud Service instance hosting an Oracle RAC database is specified

If you specify a Database Cloud Service instance hosting an Oracle RAC database as the database to use when creating a Java Cloud Service instance, the creation attempt fails, reporting Oracle Database error ORA-12514.

Workaround

To work around this issue, use the Server Control Utility to add a service to the database and enable the `ora_p2_db_listener` security rule of the Database Cloud Service instance.

1. Connect as the `opc` user to node 1 of the Database Cloud Service instance.
For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Start a root-user command shell and then switch to the `oracle` user:

```
$ sudo -s
# su - oracle
$
```

3. Add a service to the Oracle RAC database using the Server Control Utility.

- For Oracle Database 12c:

```
$ srvctl add service -d database -s pdb.identity-domain.oraclecloud.internal \
-pdb pdb -q FALSE -e NONE -m NONE -w 0 -z 0 -r instance1,instance2
```

- For Oracle Database 11g:

```
$ srvctl add service -d database -s database.identity-
domain.oraclecloud.internal \
-q FALSE -e NONE -m NONE -w 0 -z 0 -r instance1,instance2
```

where:

- `database` is the unique database name; for example, `ORCL`.
- `pdb` is the name of the default PDB; for example, `PDB1`.
- `identity-domain` is the id of the identity domain; for example, `useexample1234`.
- `instance1` and `instance2` are the names of the two instances in the cluster; for example, `ORCL1` and `ORCL2`.

4. Start the newly added service:

```
$ srvctl start service -d database
```

where `database` is the unique database name.

5. Close your connection to the compute node.
6. Enable the `ora_p2_db_listener` security rule of the Database Cloud Service instance.

For detailed instructions, see [Enabling Access to a Compute Node Port](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

Cannot access EM 11g Database Control for a Database Cloud Service instance hosting an Oracle RAC database

Even after enabling the `ora_p2_monitor_11g` security rule, you cannot access Enterprise Manager 11g Database Control using the **Open EM Console** link in the service console for a Database Cloud Service instance hosting an Oracle RAC database.

Workaround

To work around this issue, use the Enterprise Manager Configuration Assistant to replace the existing configuration with one that refers to a new service you create using the Server Control Utility.

1. Connect as the `opc` user to node 1 of the Database Cloud Service instance.

For detailed instructions, see [Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell \(SSH\)](#) in *Administering Oracle Database Cloud Service*.

2. Start a root-user command shell and then switch to the `oracle` user:

```
$ sudo -s
# su - oracle
$
```

3. Remove any existing `dbcontrol` configuration:

```
$ /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1/bin/emca -deconfig dbcontrol db -
repos drop -cluster
```

If this command fails, it means there was no previous configuration. You can continue with these instructions despite the failure.

4. Add a service to the Oracle RAC database using the Server Control Utility:

```
$ srvctl add service -d database -s dbconsole.identity-
domain.oraclecloud.internal \
-r instance1,instance2
```

where:

- `database` is the unique database name; for example, `orcl`.
- `identity-domain` is the id of the identity domain; for example, `usexample1234`.
- `instance1` and `instance2` are the names of the two instances in the cluster; for example, `orcl1` and `orcl2`.

5. Start the newly added service:

```
$ srvctl start service -d database -s service
```

where `database` is the unique database name and `service` is the service name you provided in the `srvctl add service` command; for example, `dbconsole.usexample1234.oraclecloud.internal`.

6. Create an `emca` response file to use later when configuring `dbcontrol`. The response file has this format:

```
DB_UNIQUE_NAME=dbunique-name
SERVICE_NAME=service-name
PORT=1521
LISTENER_OH=/u01/app/12.1.0.2/grid
SYS_PWD=adminpasswd
DBSNMP_PWD=adminpasswd
SYSMAN_PWD=adminpasswd
CLUSTER_NAME=cluster-name
ASM_OH=/u01/app/12.1.0.2/grid
ASM_SID=+ASM1
ASM_PORT=1521
ASM_USER_NAME=ASMSNMP
ASM_USER_PWD=adminpasswd
```

where:

- `dbunique-name` is the unique database name; for example, `orcl`.
- `service-name` is the service name you provided in the `srvctl add service` command; for example, `dbconsole.usexample1234.oraclecloud.internal`.
- `adminpasswd` is the administrator password provided when the Database Cloud Service instance was created.
- `cluster-name` is the name of the Database Cloud Service instance.

Here is an example response file for a service instance named `r11204` in the identity domain `usexample1234`, created using `orcl` as the database SID and `Pa55_WoRd` as the administrator password:

```
DB_UNIQUE_NAME=orcl
SERVICE_NAME=dbconsole.usexample1234.oraclecloud.internal
PORT=1521
LISTENER_OH=/u01/app/12.1.0.2/grid
SYS_PWD=Pa55_WoRd
DBSNMP_PWD=Pa55_WoRd
SYSMAN_PWD=Pa55_WoRd
CLUSTER_NAME=r11204
ASM_OH=/u01/app/12.1.0.2/grid
ASM_SID=+ASM1
ASM_PORT=1521
ASM_USER_NAME=ASMSNMP
ASM_USER_PWD=Pa55_WoRd
```

7. Configure `dbcontrol` using the response file you created:

```
$ /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1/bin/emca -config dbcontrol db \
-repos create -cluster -silent -respFile response-file
```

where `response-file` is the fully qualified name of the response file you created; for example, `/tmp/emca.rsp`.

8. Propagate the configuration change to node 2 of the database:

```
$ /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/dbhome_1/bin/emca -reconfig dbcontrol \
-silent -cluster -EM_NODE node2-name -EM_NODE_LIST node2-name \
-DB_UNIQUE_NAME dbunique-name -SERVICE_NAME service-name
```


where:

- `node2-name` is the name of node 2; for example, `r112042`.
- `dbunique-name` is the unique database name; for example, `orcl`.
- `service-name` is the service name you provided in the `srvctl add service` command; for example, `dbconsole.useexample1234.oraclecloud.internal`.

9. Close your connection to the compute node.

 **Note:**

As a security precaution, after you confirm access to Enterprise Manager 11g Database Control, you should delete the `emca` response file you created because it contains passwords in clear text.

Patching operation fails when database instance or virtual machine is restarted

When applying a patch to an Oracle Database Cloud Service instance, the operation fails if the database instance is manually shut down or restarted (shut down and then started up) or if the virtual machine hosting the service instance is rebooted.

Workaround

None. This failure is expected behavior. The Oracle Database Cloud Service tooling for patching service instances requires that the database instance be running throughout the patching operation. The patch tooling itself shuts down and then starts up the database instance as part of the patching operation.

After a patching failure of this sort, check the patch log file, `/var/opt/oracle/log/dbpatchm/dbpatchm.log` to determine when the patching operation failed:

- If the operation failed before the `config` phase, you can simply reapply the patch.
- If the operation failed during or after the `config` phase, you need to roll back the partially applied patch before you attempt to reapply it.

Deprecated Features/Commands

Notice of Future Deprecations and Removals

The following feature will be removed in a future release of Oracle Database Cloud Service:

- In a future release, Oracle Database 18c will supersede Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) in Oracle Database Cloud Service. When creating a database deployment, you will be able to choose from the following software releases:
 - **Oracle Database 18c Release 1**
 - **Oracle Database 12c Release 1**
 - **Oracle Database 11g Release 2**

You will no longer be able to choose software release **Oracle Database 12c Release 2**.

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Oracle® Cloud Known Issues for Oracle Database Cloud Service,
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