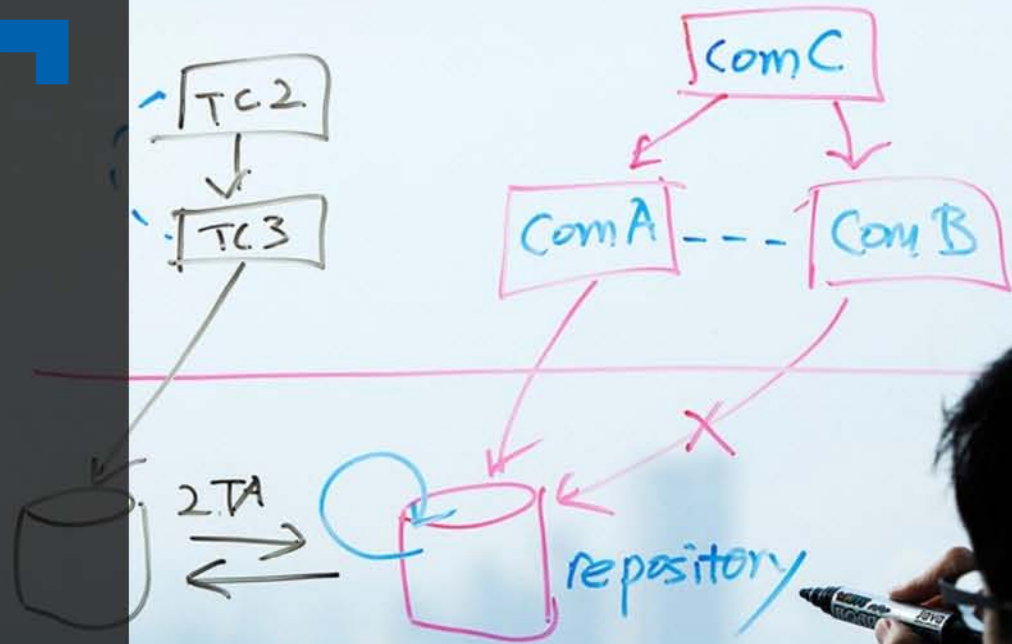


Oracle Restart and FSFO in Cloud

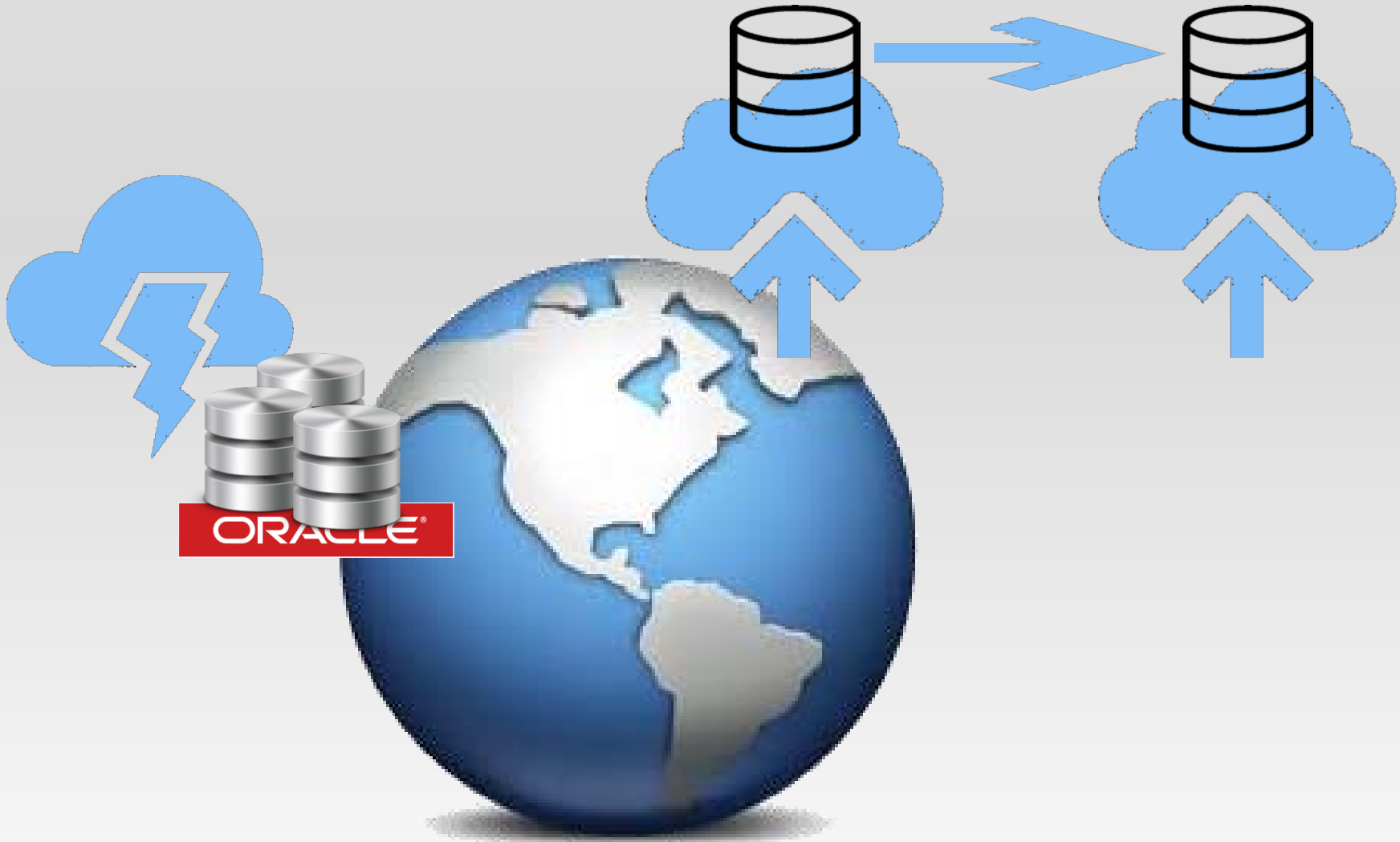


- I. Background
- II. Core Technology
 - Hypervisor
 - Hypervisor HA
 - Oracle Restart
 - Oracle ADG
 - Oracle FSFO
- III. Restart and FSFO in Cloud
- IV. Issues
- V. Non Stop Cloud Active Data Center



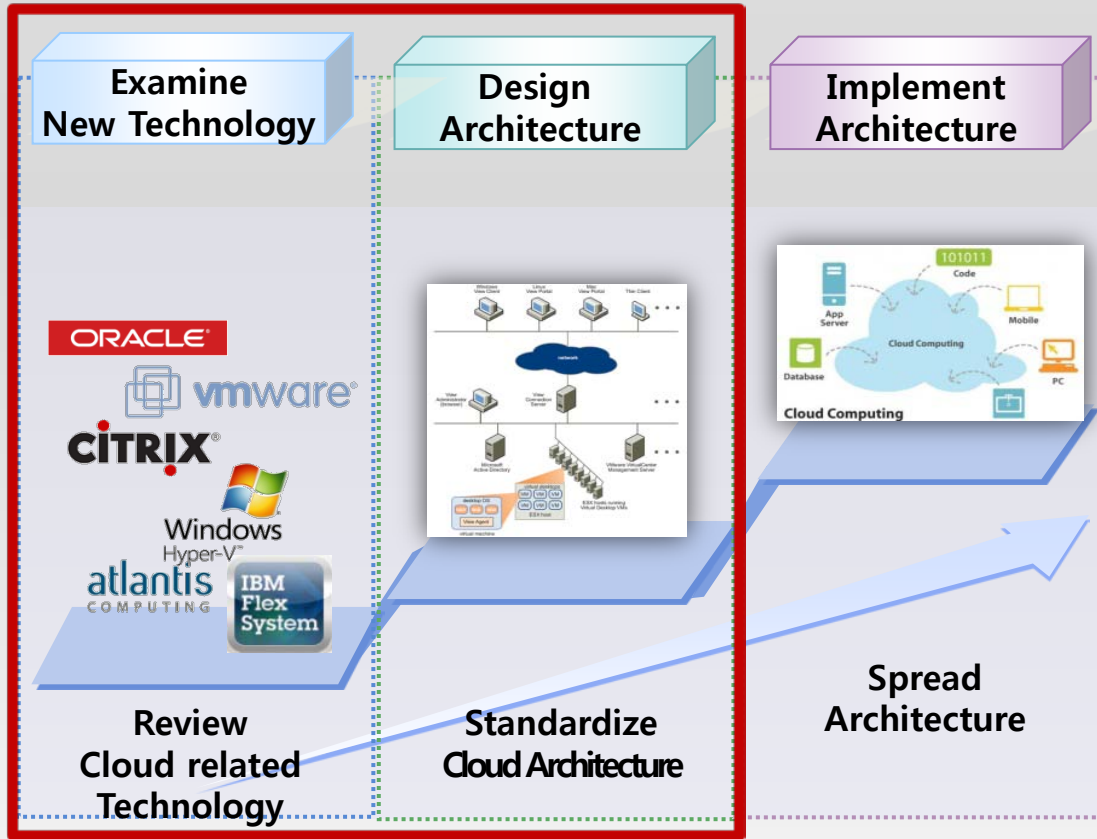
Agenda





How to build Oracle in the Cloud

Background



Users Needs

Retain Oracle DB

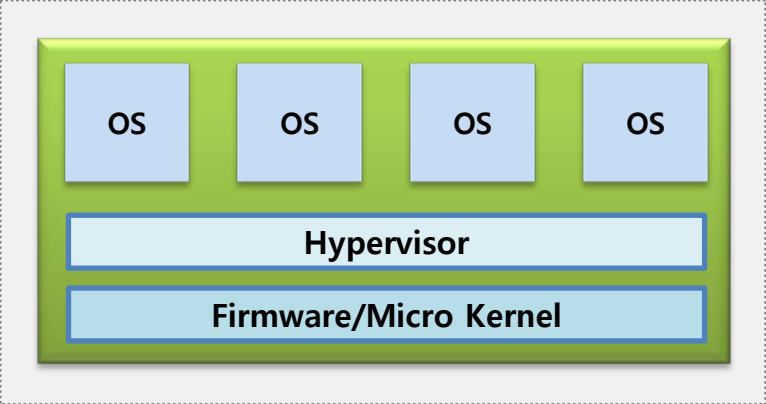
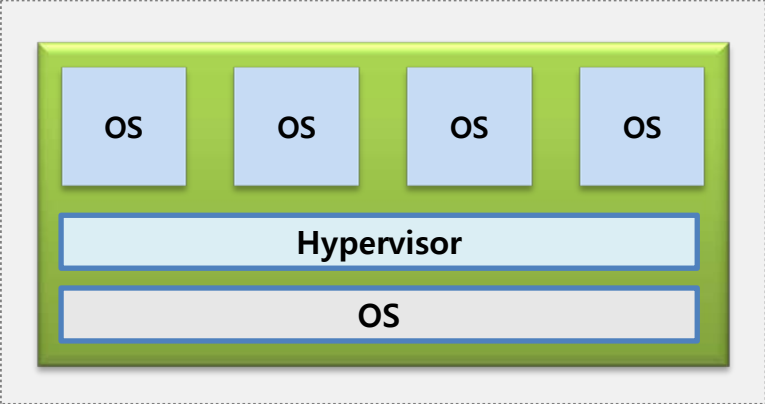
High Availability

Low Cost

Need for high availability architecture in cloud

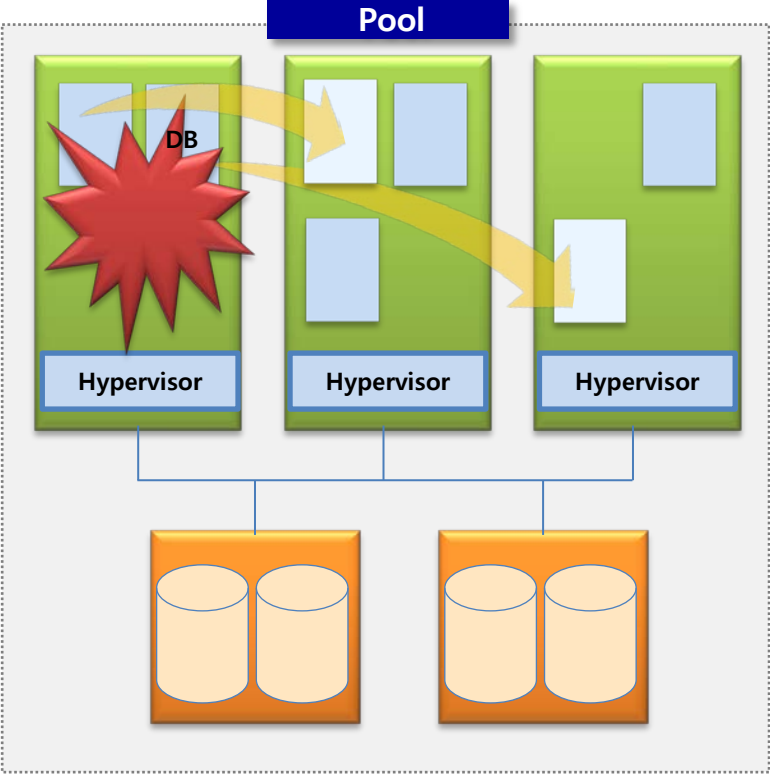
Core Technology

□ Hypervisor : Virtualization solution that manages multiple operating systems

Hypervisor Type1 (Bare-metal)	Hypervisor Type2 (Hosted)
	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Run on the Bare-metal Host Computer- Bare-metal Hypervisors<ul style="list-style-type: none">. Unix<ul style="list-style-type: none">IBM PowerVM(Micro Partitions/VIO)Oracle VM Server for SPARC(LDOM). x86<ul style="list-style-type: none">VMware ESX/ESXi, MS Hyper-VCitrix XenServer, Oracle VM Server for x86	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Run on the Host OS- Hosted Hypervisors<ul style="list-style-type: none">. Unix<ul style="list-style-type: none">HP Integrity VM. x86<ul style="list-style-type: none">VMware Server/workstation/FusionMS Virtual Server/PCOracle Virtual BoxKVM

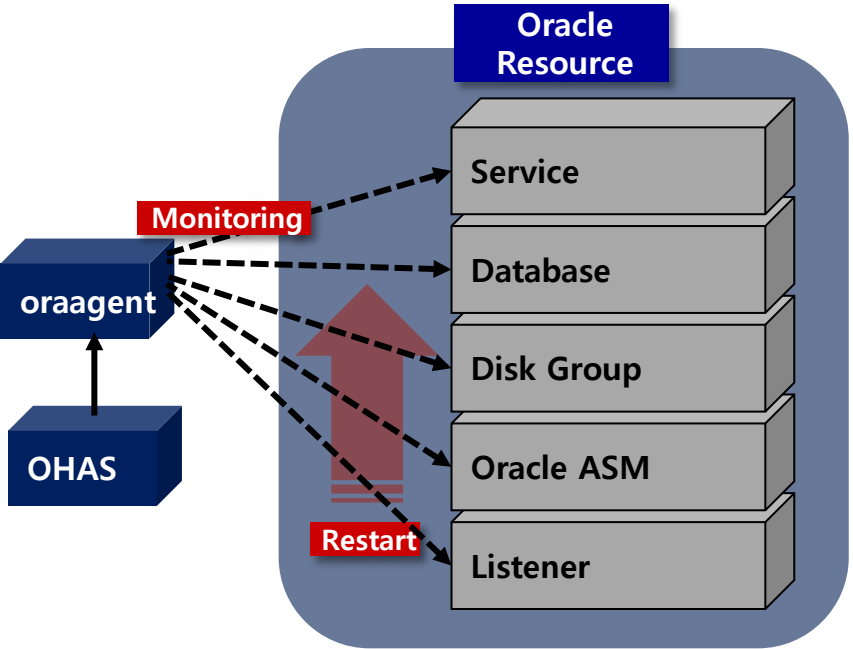
Core Technology

□ Hypervisor HA

Diagram	Features
 <p>The diagram illustrates a Hypervisor HA architecture. A central blue box labeled "Pool" is positioned above three green boxes, each representing a host. Each host contains a "Hypervisor" box at the bottom and several light blue boxes representing VMs. The leftmost host has a red starburst labeled "DB" (Database) and a yellow arrow pointing to the VMs on the other two hosts, indicating fail-over. Below the hosts are two orange boxes, each containing two white cylinders, representing physical hardware. Lines connect the hosts to the hardware.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Fail Over<ul style="list-style-type: none">. If one of the hosts fails, its VMs restart automatically on other hosts in the same pool- Live Migration<ul style="list-style-type: none">. Move a VM from one host to another with no downtime- Hypervisor HA<ul style="list-style-type: none">. VMWare HA. XenServer HA. Oracle VM HA

Core Technology

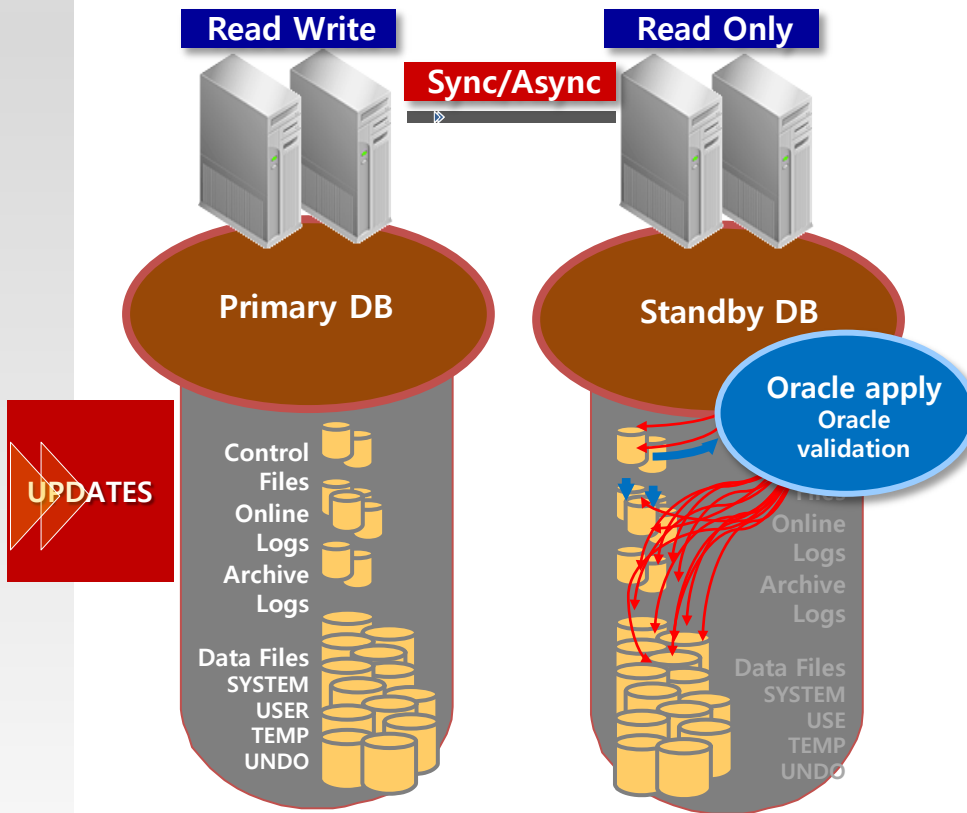
□ Oracle Restart : HA Solution for Standalone Oracle DB

Diagram	Features
 <p>The diagram illustrates the Oracle Restart architecture. On the left, a blue box labeled 'OHAS' has an arrow pointing to another blue box labeled 'oraagent'. From 'oraagent', five dashed arrows labeled 'Monitoring' point to a stack of five components within a rounded rectangle labeled 'Oracle Resource'. The components, from top to bottom, are: 'Service', 'Database', 'Disk Group', 'Oracle ASM', and 'Listener'. A large red arrow labeled 'Restart' points upwards from the 'Listener' component towards the 'Service' component, indicating the restart process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Oracle Restart runs periodic check operations to monitor the health of Oracle components such as Database, Listener, ASM, ASM DG and Service- If the check operation fails for a component, the component is restarted- Oracle components can be automatically restarted, whenever your database host computer restarts

Core Technology

Active Data Guard

Diagram

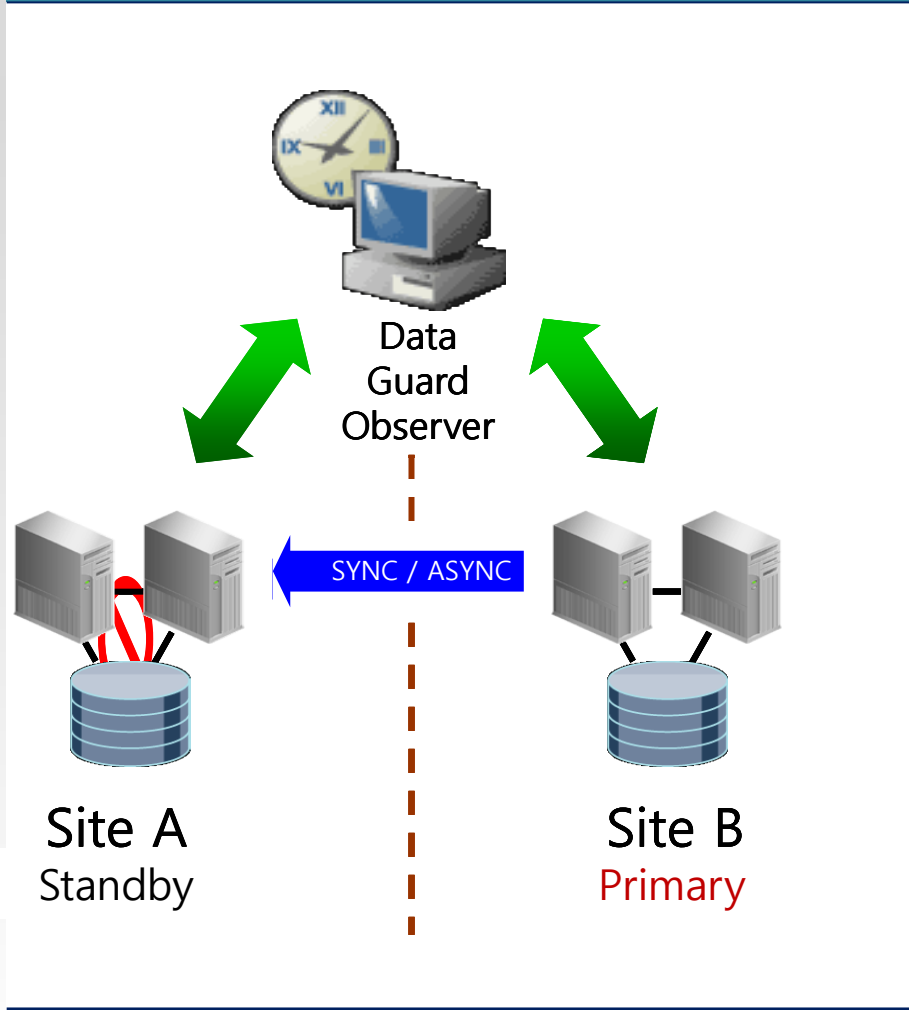


Features

- Protection from database file corruptions
- Active Data Guard enables a physical standby database to remain open read-only, while actively applying updates received from the primary database
- When Oracle detects corrupted blocks at the primary database, it will repair them online by copying the good version from an active standby database (and vice versa)

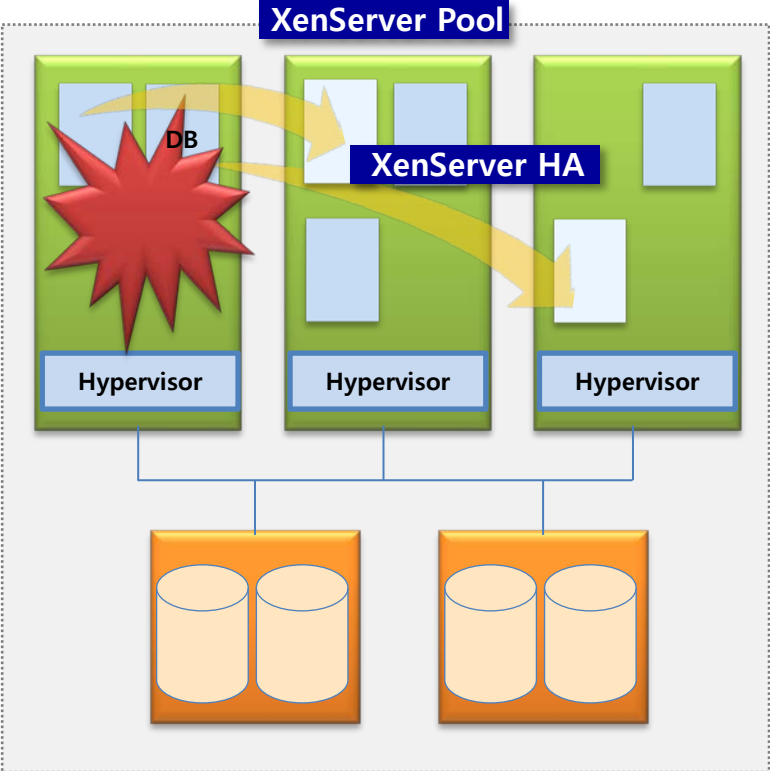
Core Technology

□ Fast-Start Failover : Oracle Data Guard HA Solution (DG + HA)

Diagram	Features
 <p>The diagram illustrates the Oracle Data Guard HA architecture. At the top center is the Data Guard Observer, represented by a computer monitor and a clock. Below it, a vertical dashed line separates Site A Standby on the left and Site B Primary on the right. Site A consists of two server racks connected to a standby database. Site B consists of two server racks connected to a primary database. A blue arrow labeled SYNC / ASYNC points from Site B to Site A. Green arrows point from the Data Guard Observer to both Site A and Site B.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- If Observer detects primary DB failure, automatically fails over to nominated standby database- Failover is triggered under following scenarios:<ul style="list-style-type: none">. Instance failures. Shutdown abort. Offline datafile due to errors. Dictionary Table corruptions- Once the primary is accessible again, Observer will re-connect and re-create a new standby DB using flashback database technology- Integrated with GI (RAC or Restart)<ul style="list-style-type: none">. Failed primary automatically reinstated as standby database. Automatically start role-based services

Restart and FSFO in Cloud

☐ Cloud Architecture before Restart and FSFO

Diagram	Weak points
 <p>The diagram illustrates a XenServer Pool architecture. It consists of three Hypervisor nodes. The first node contains a Database (DB) instance and is marked with a red starburst, indicating a crash. Yellow arrows labeled 'XenServer HA' point from the crashed node to the other two nodes, suggesting a failover process. Below the Hypervisors are two storage units, each containing two disks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- No support for OS level HA solutions- Only Hypervisor HA is applied<ul style="list-style-type: none">. Does not detect DB crashes. After a DB Crash, OS Reboot or Hypervisor failover is needed; DBA must start DB manually- DR Solution is not applied in case of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">. Hypervisor Pool Down. Storage or Database file Failure

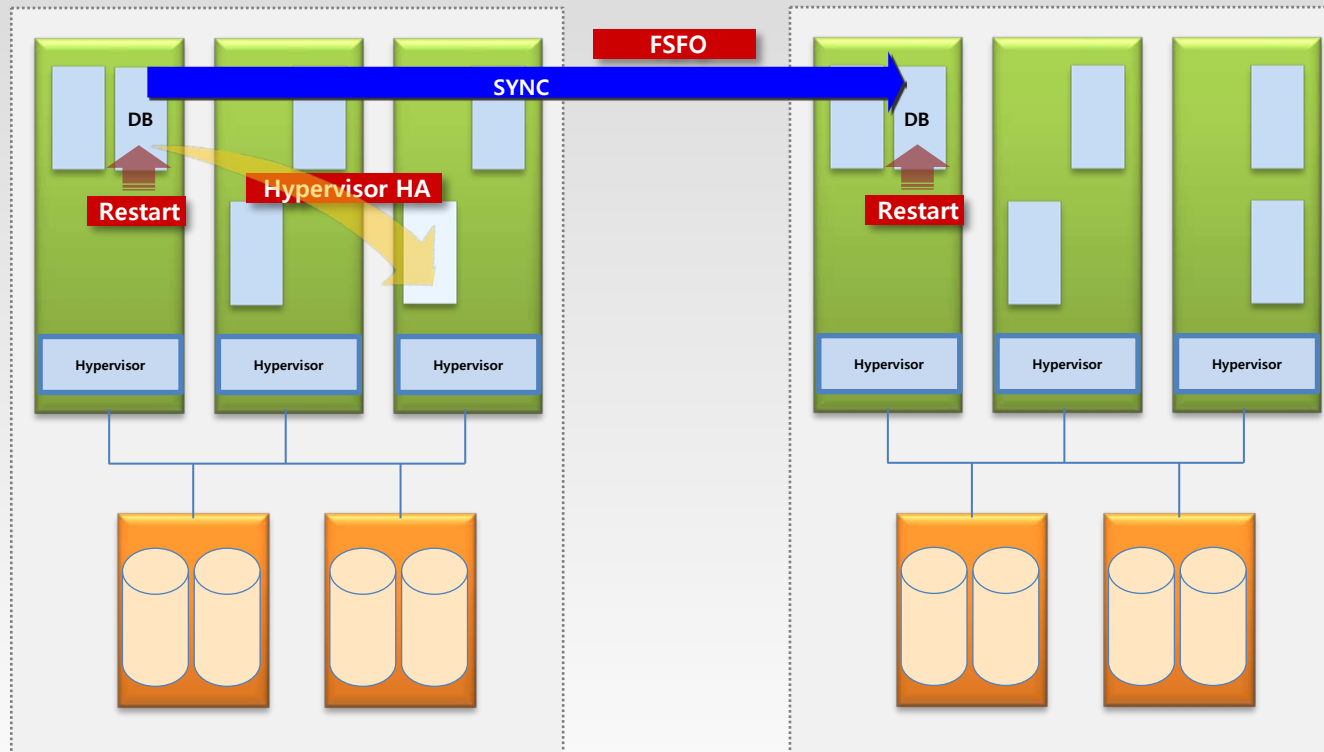
Restart and FSFO in Cloud

Architectural Improvement using Restart and FSFO

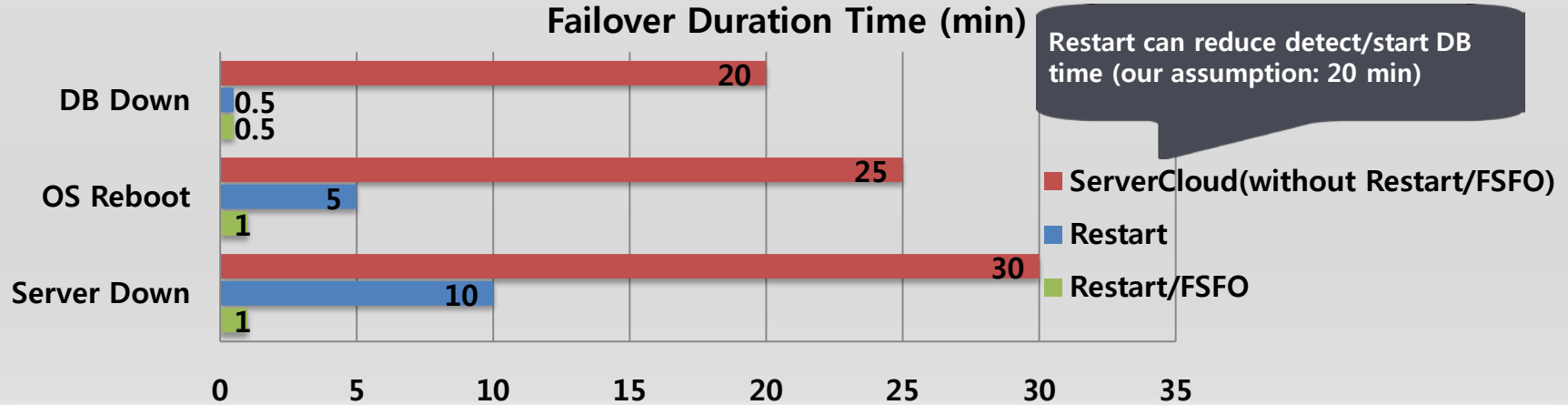
XenServer HA : Hypervisor Down

Oracle Restart : DB Crash in 30sec

Oracle FSFO : Hypervisor Down, Hypervisor Pool Down, DB File Corruption, DB Crash over 30sec, OS Reboot



Restart and FSFO in Cloud



Restart and FSFO Reduce Failover Time !!

Item	Server Cloud(As-Was)	Only Restart	Restart+FSFO
Block Corruption	✓ Manual Recovery(Over 3hr)	✓ Manual Recovery(Over 3hr)	✓ Auto Repair
DB File Corruption	✓ Manual Recovery(Over 3hr)	✓ Manual Recovery(Over 3hr)	✓ Failover to Standby (in 1min)
Storage Down	✓ Manual Recovery(Over 3hr)	✓ Manual Recovery(Over 3hr)	✓ Failover to Standby (in 1min)
Hypervisor Pool Down	✓ Manual Recovery(Over 3hr)	✓ Manual Recovery(Over 3hr)	✓ Failover to Standby (in 1min)

FSFO Reduces Recovery Time Significantly !!

Restart and FSFO in Cloud

□ The Result of Availability Test

Category	Item	Recovery Time	HA Solution	Description
OS	DB Server Reboot	✓ 46sec	✓ FSFO	Executed Failover to Standby and Standby Reinstatement automatically
	Observer Server Reboot	✓ 0sec	✓ MonObserver.sh	Observer Restarted automatically after rebooting
	DB LAN Card Fail	✓ 44sec	✓ FSFO	Executed Failover to Standby and Standby Reinstatement automatically
DB	DB Instance Crash	✓ 26sec	✓ Restart	DB Instance was restarted automatically
	DB Listener Crash	✓ 0sec	✓ Restart	Listener was restarted automatically
	GI Stop	✓ 39sec	✓ FSFO	Executed Failover to Standby, but Standby should be reinstated manually
	Datafile Write Fail	✓ 32sec	✓ FSFO	Executed Failover to Standby, but Standby should be reinstated manually
Observer	Observer Fail	✓ 0sec	✓ MonObserver.sh	Observer Restarted automatically
DG Broker	Manual Switch Over	✓ 15sec	✓ DG Broker	Executed Switch Over by DG Broker
	Manual Fail Over	✓ 15sec	✓ DG Broker	Executed Failover and Automatic Standby Reinstatement
Hypervisor	Live Migration	✓ 0sec	✓ XenServer	Migrated to other Hypervisor online

MonObserver.sh : Observer Restart Script, registered as a cron job

Maximize Availability using Restart and FSFO

□ Observer Monitoring and Restart Script (MonObserver.sh)

Only EM supports Observer HA

```
RESTART_NORMALDOWN="N"

$ORACLE_HOME/bin/dgmgml -silent sys/$PW@$TNSALIAS "show database '$DBNAME'" > $ObHome/ChkObserver.log
ObserverDown=`grep -c "ORA-16819" $ObHome/ChkObserver.log|sed 's/ //g`
ObserverCrash=`grep -c "ORA-16820" $ObHome/ChkObserver.log|sed 's/ //g`

if [ "$ObserverCrash" -ne "0" ]
then

echo "Restarting Crashed Observer at `date`" >> $ObHome/MonObserver.log
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/dgmgml -silent -logfile $ObHome/StopObserver.log sys/$PW@$TNSALIAS "stop observer;"
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/dgmgml -silent -logfile $ObHome/Observer.log sys/$PW@$TNSALIAS "start observer FILE='$ObHome/Observer.dat'" &

fi

if [[ "$ObserverDown" -ne "0" && "$RESTART_NORMALDOWN" = "Y" ]]
then

echo "Starting Shutdown Observer at `date`" >> $ObHome/MonObserver.log
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/dgmgml -silent -logfile $ObHome/StopObserver.log sys/$PW@$TNSALIAS "stop observer;"
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/dgmgml -silent -logfile $ObHome/Observer.log sys/$PW@$TNSALIAS "start observer FILE='$ObHome/Observer.dat'" &

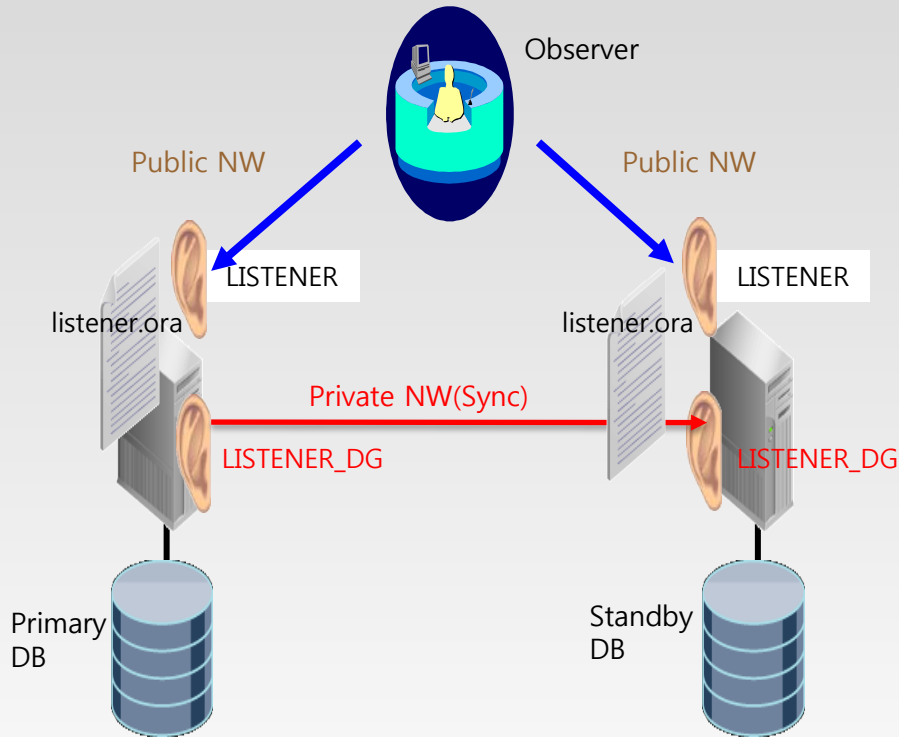
fi
```

ORA-16819 : The observer process was shut down normally
ORA-16820 : The observer process was terminated unexpectedly

Issues

- Add Listener (LISTENER_DG) for private NW

Oracle Restart does not support network resources



1. Modify listener.ora

```
SID_LIST_LISTENER =  
(SID_LIST =  
  (SID_DESC =  
    (SID_NAME = TAEKDB)  
    (GLOBAL_DBNAME = TAEKDB_DGMGRL)  
    (ORACLE_HOME = /oracle/app/oracle11/product/11.2.0/dbhome_1)  
  )  
)
```

```
LISTENER_DG=(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS_LIST=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST  
=Private IP)(PORT=1531))))
```

```
SID_LIST_LISTENER_DG =  
(SID_LIST =  
  (SID_DESC =  
    (SID_NAME = TAEKDB)  
    (GLOBAL_DBNAME = TAEKDB_DGB)  
    (ORACLE_HOME = /oracle/app/oracle11/product/11.2.0/dbhome_1)  
  )  
)
```

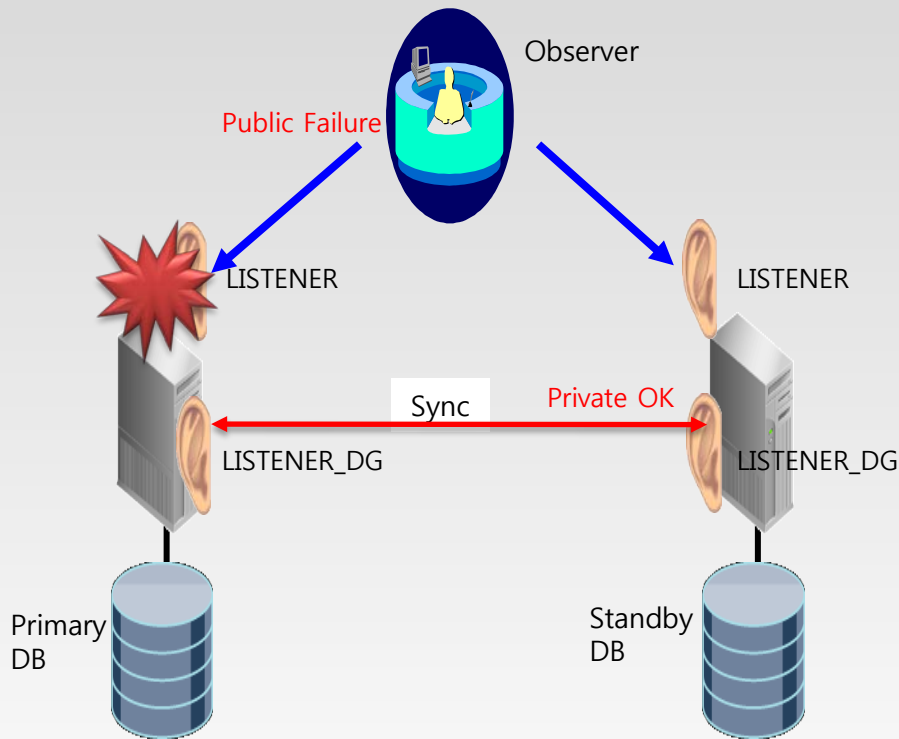
2. Add LISTENER_DG

```
$ srvctl add listener -l LISTENER_DG -p 1531  
$ srvctl start listener -l LISTENER_DG  
$ crsctl status res -t  
$ crsctl stat res ora.LISTENER_DG.lsnr -p  
$ crsctl modify resource ora.LISTENER_DG.lsnr -attr "ENDPOINTS="  
→ for private endpoint only (MetaLinkID:1544433.1)  
$ srvctl stop listener -l LISTENER_DG  
$ srvctl start listener -l LISTENER_DG
```

Issues

□ Public NIC Failure

**Even when the Primary Public NIC Fails, the Private LAN continues to be available
→ Failover to Standby not executed, even when service down scenario encountered**



ObserverOverride (New Features in 11.2.0.4)

Properties:

```
FastStartFailoverThreshold = '30'  
OperationTimeout          = '30'  
FastStartFailoverLagLimit = '30'  
CommunicationTimeout      = '180'  
ObserverReconnect        = '10'  
FastStartFailoverAutoReinstate = 'TRUE'  
FastStartFailoverPmyShutdown = 'TRUE'  
BystandersFollowRoleChange = 'ALL'  
ObserverOverride         = 'TRUE'  
ExternalDestination1     = ''  
ExternalDestination2     = ''  
PrimaryLostWriteAction   = 'CONTINUE'
```

ObserverOverride

The **ObserverOverride** configuration property, when set to **TRUE**, allows an automatic failover to occur when the observer has lost connectivity to the primary, even if the standby has a healthy connection to the primary.

Application of Monit, an open source HA solution (<= 11.2.0.3)

```
cat /etc/monit.conf
```

```
check host myserver with address xx.xxx.xxx.xxx (← Public IP)
```

```
# start program = ""
```

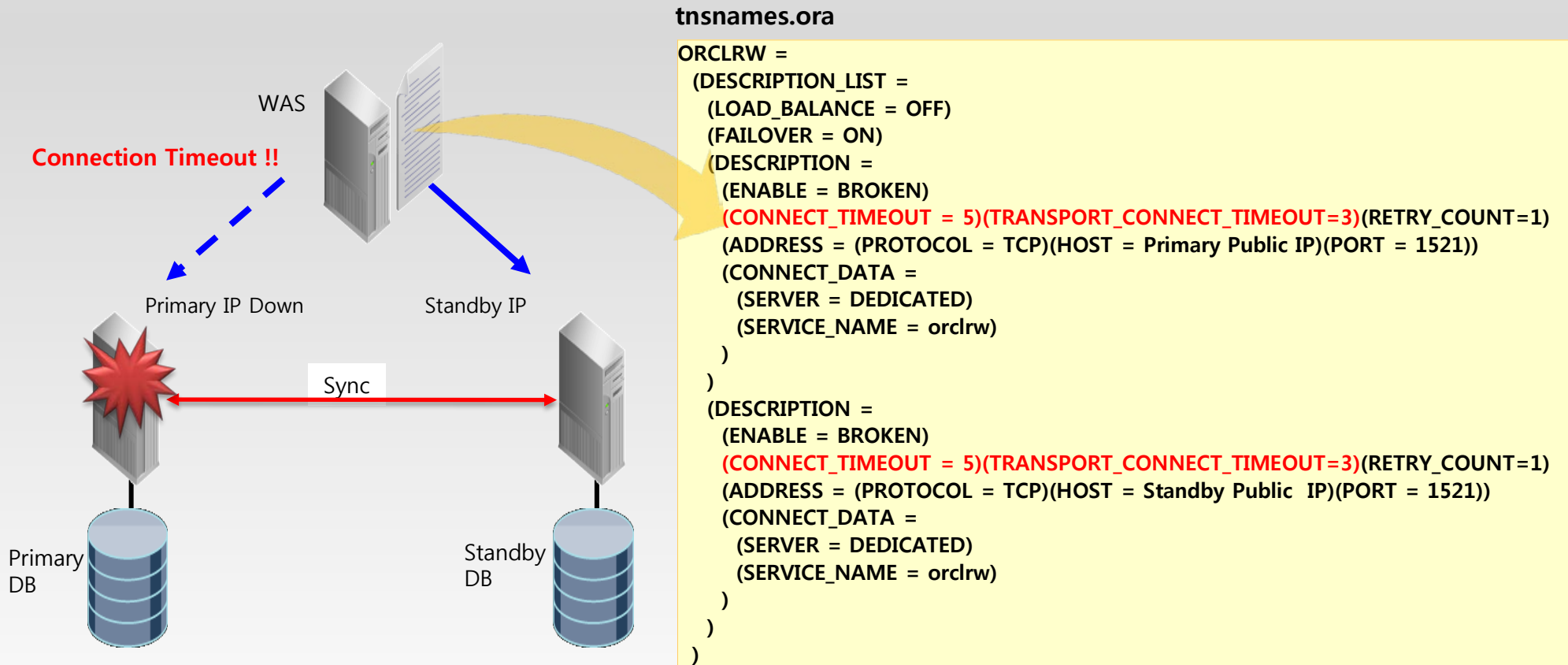
```
stop program = "/oracle/app/oracle11/product/11.2.0/grid/bin/crsctl stop has"  
if failed icmp type echo count 10 with timeout 3 seconds  
then stop
```


Issues

□ TCP Connection Timeout

Oracle does not support VIP between Primary DB and Standby DB

- Linux TCP Connection Timeout is 21sec : tcp_syn_retries (Default 5(3+6+12=21sec))

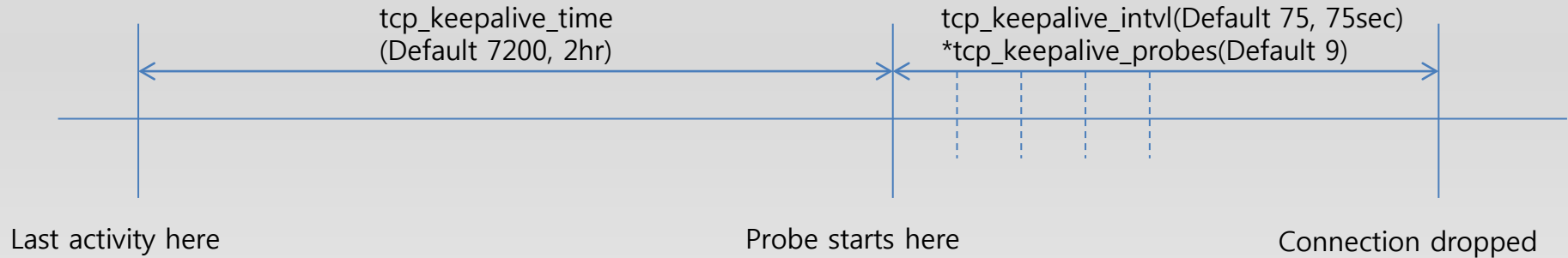


The **CONNECT_TIMEOUT** parameter is equivalent to the sqlnet.ora parameter **SQLNET.OUTBOUND_CONNECT_TIMEOUT** and overrides it.
The **TRANSPORT_CONNECT_TIMEOUT** parameter is equivalent to the sqlnet.ora parameter **TCP.CONNECT_TIMEOUT** and overrides it.

Issues

□ TCP Keep Alive

Oracle disables Keep Alive setting on Client - Linux TCP Keep Alive Parameter



1. Modify TCP Keep Alive Parameters /etc/sysctl.conf

```
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_time = 30  
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_intvl = 5  
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_probes = 3
```

2. Enable TCP Keep Alive (**ENABLE = BROKEN**) \$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/tnsnames.ora

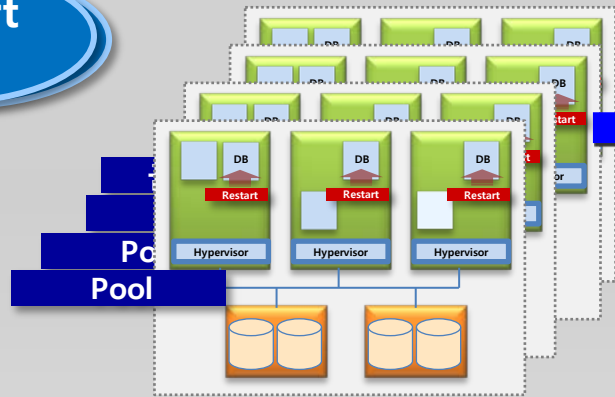
```
ORCLRW =  
(DESCRIPTION_LIST =  
  (LOAD_BALANCE = OFF)  
  (FAILOVER = ON)  
  (DESCRIPTION =  
    (ENABLE = BROKEN)(CONNECT_TIMEOUT = 5)(TRANSPORT_CONNECT_TIMEOUT=3)(RETRY_COUNT=1)  
    .  
    .  
    .  
  )  
)
```

Non Stop Cloud Active Data Center

A Zone

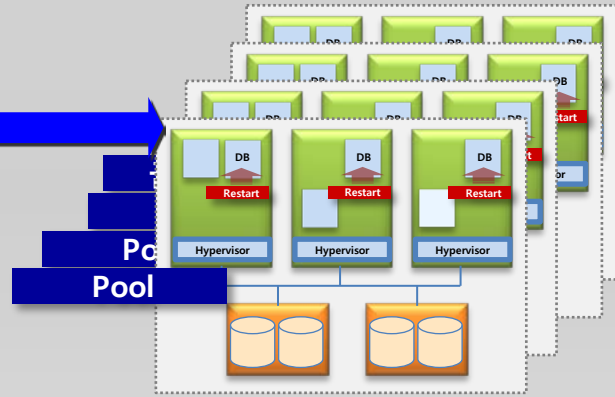
B Zone

Restart Pod

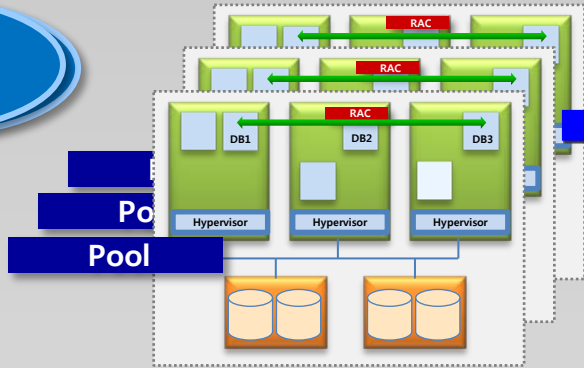


FSFO

SYNC

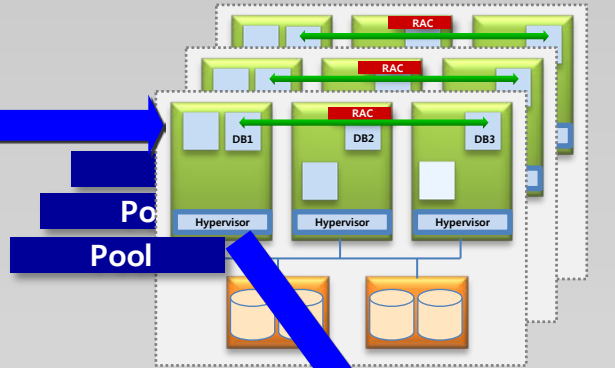


RAC Pod



FSFO

SYNC/ASYNC



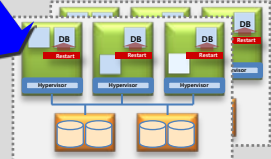
ADG(Manual)

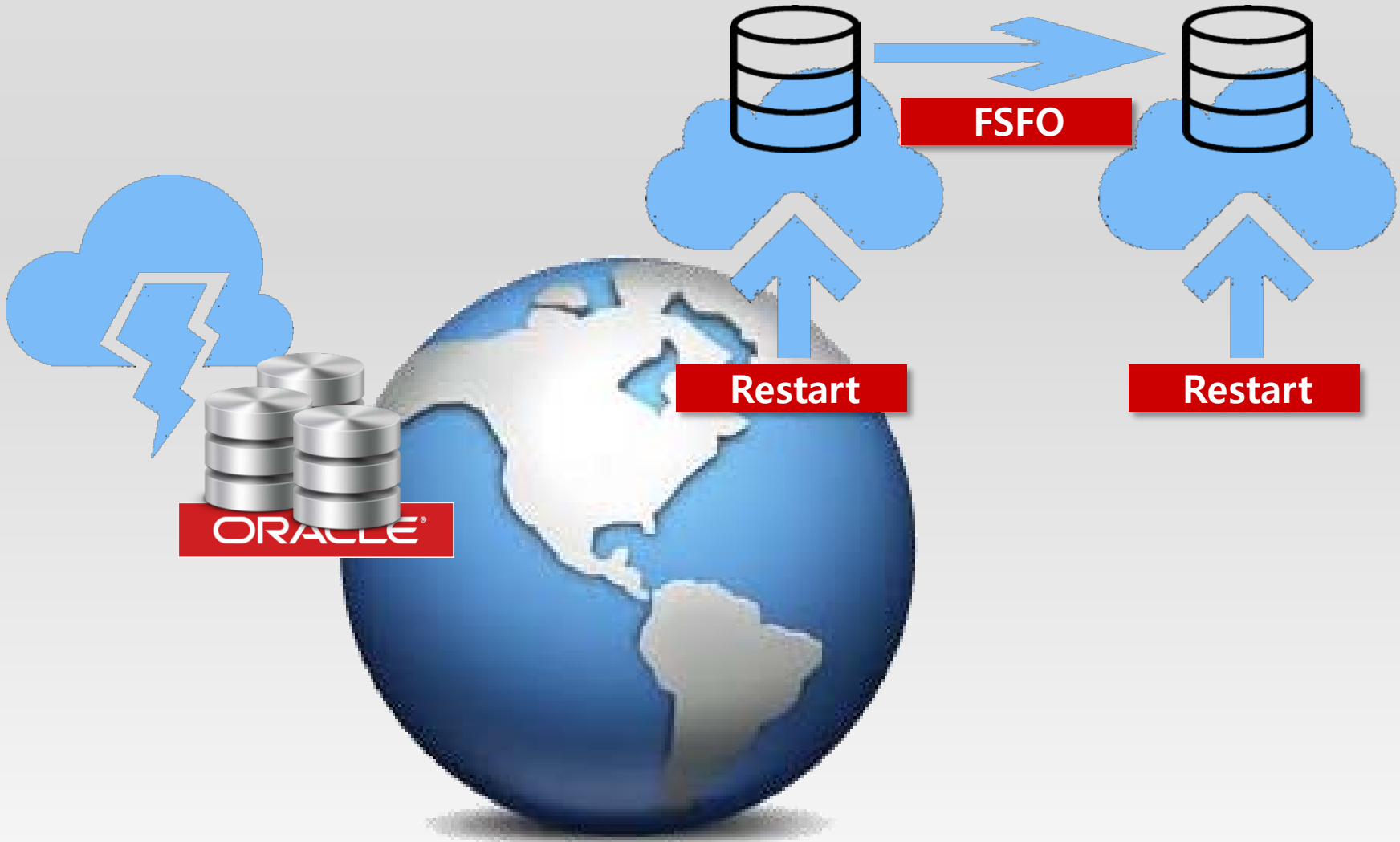
C Zone

ADG(Manual)

SYNC/ASYNC

ASYNC





We can build Oracle in the Cloud