

DM

Data Management

CERN IT
Department

Using Data Guard for hardware migration

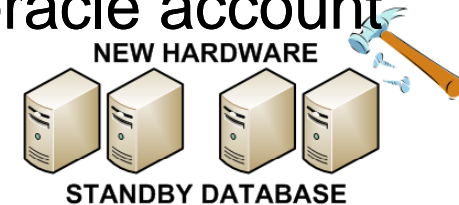


- Commodity hardware has small warranty periods
- Hardware specifications progress very fast
- Minimal downtime required
- Easy to fallback in case of error
- Can include
 - Version change
 - Migration to 64bit
 - Different hardware sizing
- Our use cases: migrate hardware (storage + servers) and
 - upgrade 10.2.0.2 to 10.2.0.3
 - upgrade 32bit to 64bit OS+RDBMS

- New hardware acquisitions next year
 - 60 SAN diskservers (16 disks x 400GB)
 - 35 mid-range servers (2 x Intel quad core, 16 GB RAM)
- Moving from 32-bit Linux to 64-bit Linux
 - Migration using Oracle DataGuard
 - minimum downtime required (independent of database size)
 - easy to rollback if something goes wrong

- I. Preparation steps – Standby DB
- II. Preparation steps – Primary DB
- III. Configuration and startup – Standby DB
- IV. Final steps – Primary DB
- V. Checks
- VI. Database switchover / migration completion
- VII. Final cleanup

- Configure new hw: OS, storage, oracle account



- Install clusterware (latest version if upgrading)
- Install rdbms software (exactly same version)
 - Use cloning

- from primary/source:

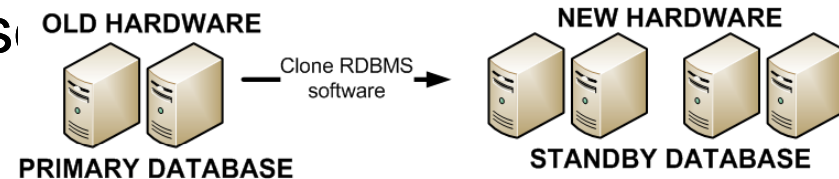
```
sudo tar cfpz rdbms_PRE_migr.tgz $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms
```

- on standby/destination untar: `tar xfp;`

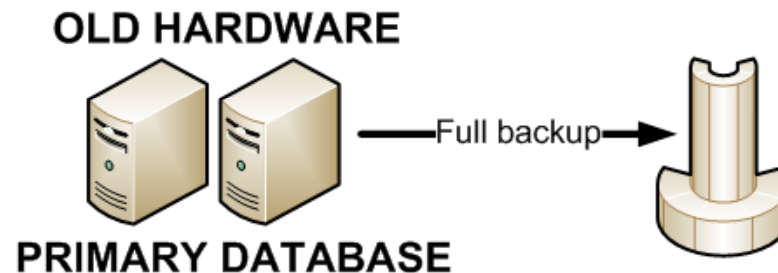
- edit/remove instance specific files: minimal set is

```
$ORACLE_HOME/dbs + $ORACLE_HOME/network/admin
```

- Configure listeners (netca)
- Configure ASM instances, create diskgroups
- Don't create databas



- Needs to be in ARCHIVE LOG mode
- Set `force logging`
- Copy `$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/ + spfile` to stage directory in Standby DB
- Make at least level 1 backup after setting `force logging`
- Save service definitions for later recreation

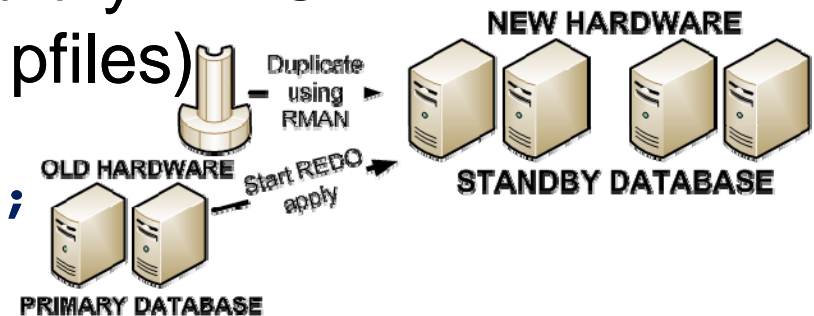


– Standby DB (1/3)

- Change `tnsnames.ora` copied from primary with standby hosts
 - Add new possible nodes
 - Add entry `old_db` pointing to primary database
 - Copy on all standby nodes (also `sqlnet.ora`)
- Create password file (SYS pw needs to be the same as in primary)
- Change `pfile` copied from primary with dataguard parameters
 - `log_archive_dest_2, standby_file_management, fal_server, fal_client`
 - If diskgroup names are different, set also conversion parameters and location of FRA
 - Add new nodes (`instance_name, instance_number, thread, undo_tablespace, local_listener`)
- Create dump directories

- Create controlfile directory in ASM
- Create DB spfile (and pfiles)

```
SQL> startup nomount;
```



- Configure RMAN/backups
- Start DB duplication with RMAN:

```
$ rman target admin@old_db auxiliary / nocatalog
```

```
RUN {
  ALLOCATE AUXILIARY CHANNEL t1 DEVICE TYPE sbt_tape;
  ALLOCATE AUXILIARY CHANNEL t2 DEVICE TYPE sbt_tape;
  DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE FOR STANDBY;
}
```


- Start redo apply:

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE RECOVER MANAGED STANDBY  
        DATABASE DISCONNECT FROM SESSION;
```

- Register with clusterware the DB, instances and services

```
srvctl add database -d {DB_NAME} -o $ORACLE_HOME
```

```
srvctl add instance -d {DB_NAME} -i  
    {INSTANCE_NAME} -n {NODE_NAME}
```

```
srvctl modify instance -d {DB_NAME} -i  
    {INSTANCE_NAME} -s {ASM_INSTANCE_NAME}
```

```
srvctl add service -d {DB_NAME} -s  
    {SERVICE_NAME} -R {PREF_NODES} -a {AV_NODES}
```

- Add entries on `/etc/oratab` on all nodes

- Add entry in `tnsnames.ora` on all nodes pointing to standby DB
- Modify Dataguard parameters

```
SQL> alter system set  
      log_archive_dest_2='service=standbydb  
      valid_for=(online_logfiles,primary_role)'  
      scope=both sid='*';
```

```
SQL> alter system set standby_file_management=auto  
      scope=both sid='*';
```

- **Standby** - List shipped archive redo logs

```
SQL> select sequence#, first_time, next_time, applied  
        from v$archived_log order by 1;
```

- **Primary** – Archive current redo logs

```
SQL> alter system archive log current;
```

- **Standby** – Check they were shipped and are being applied

```
SQL> select thread#, sequence#, first_time, next_time,  
        applied from v$archived_log order by 3;
```

- Other monitoring:

```
SQL> select * from v$dataguard_stats;
```

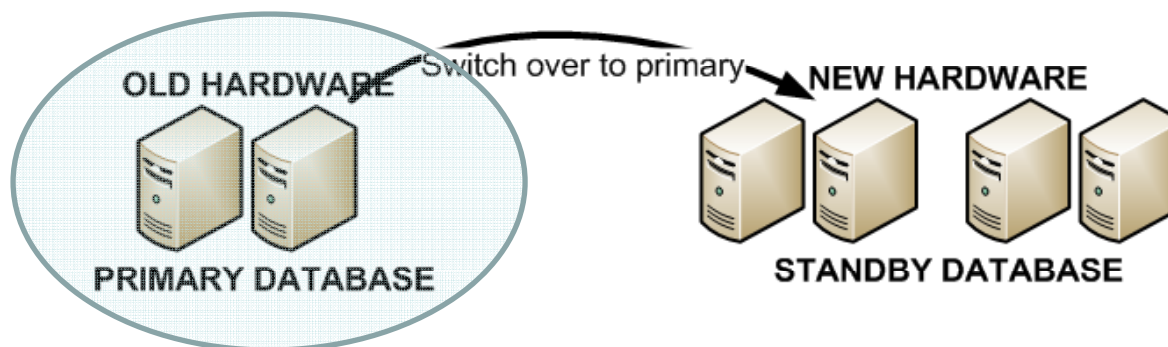
```
SQL> select * from v$dataguard_status;
```

- Shutdown all services on primary
- Shutdown all instances but one
- On running instance set primary to standby role

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER TO  
PHYSICAL STANDBY WITH SESSION SHUTDOWN;
```

```
SQL> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
```

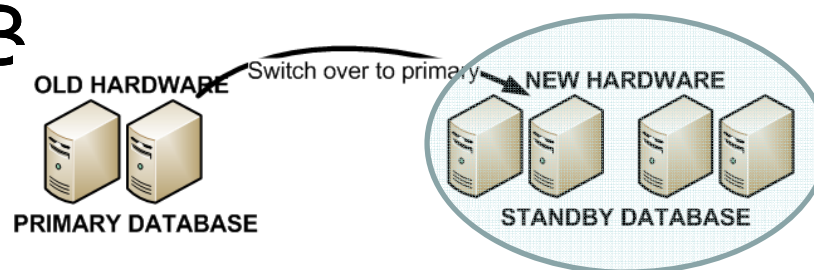
```
SQL> STARTUP MOUNT
```



- Verify `switchover_status` ON `v$database` (should be `TO_PRIMARY`)
- Switch to primary role

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER TO PRIMARY;  
SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
```

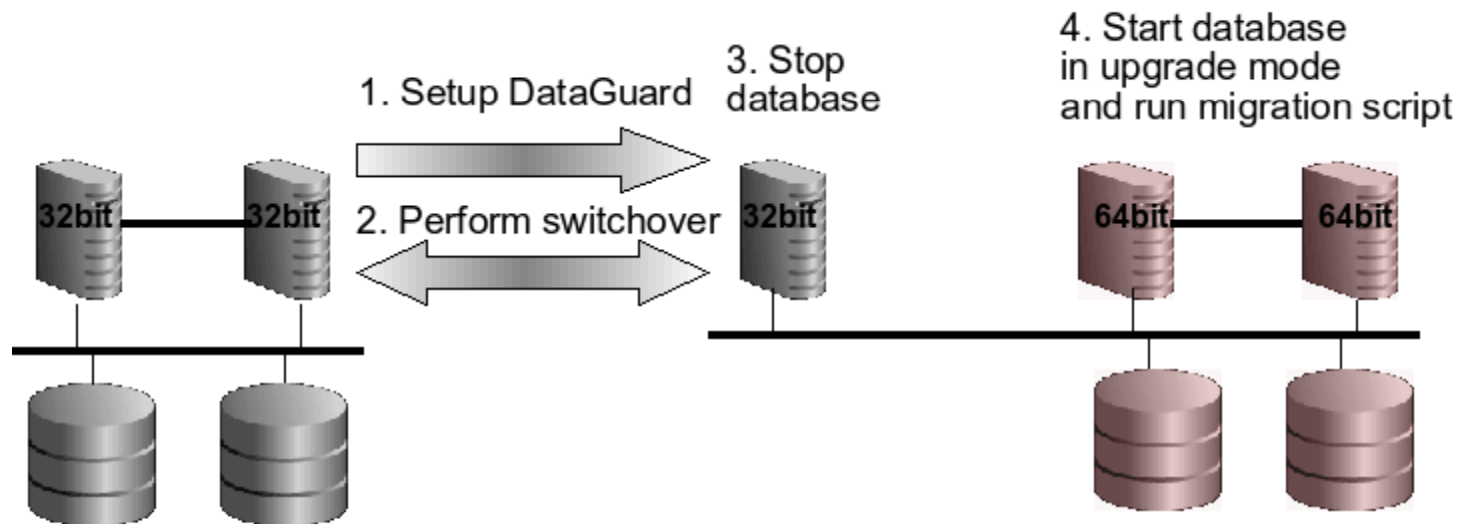
- Do any necessary upgrade, patchset to target system
- Start up other nodes of new primary DB





- Disable `archive_log` mode and `force logging`, if applicable
- Remove DataGuard parameters from `spfile`
- Grant sysdba privileges to any specific user
- Backups:
 - Crosscheck backups, delete expired ones, do full backup
 - If no backups needed, remove ones created for migration
- Remove pointers to old db on `tnsnames.ora`
- Shutdown primary cluster
- Add RAC nodes to new setup
 - Redologs , undo tablespaces, add to CRS, public `tnsnames.ora`

- Setup DataGuard
- Perform switchover
- Stop intermediate database
- Perform upgrade (utlirp.sql)



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Questions?

