

Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC)

Techniques for implementing & running
robust and reliable services

WLCG Service Reliability Workshop

26 November 2007

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- Experiments Critical services
- Oracle RAC solution
 - Architecture
 - Monitoring
 - Administrative work
 - Current and future usage
 - Concerns
 - Future improvements
- Summary

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMS/SWIntCMSServices>

| Rank | Definition | Max. downtime per incident (Hrs) | Comment |
|------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 11 | CMS Stops operating | 0.5 | Not covered (yet) here |
| 10 | CMS stops transferring data form Cessy | | Cessy output buffer time |
| 9 | T0 Production stops | | min(T0 input buffer/CESSY output buffer) or defined time to catch up |
| 8 | T1/T2 Production/analysis stops | | defined time to catch up |
| 7 | Services critical when needed but not needed all the time (currently includes documentation) | 0.5 | |
| 6 | A service monitoring or documenting a critical service | 8 | |
| 5 | CMS development stops if service unavailable | 24 | |
| 4 | CMS development at CERN stops if service unavailable | 24 | |
| 3 | Services not critical CMS | 24 | |
| 2 | Services required for CMS | 72 | |
| 1 | Used by a significant fraction of CMS | 72 | |
| 0 | Not used or discouraged by CMS | forever | |

The list of Services agreed by the task force in July 2007 is ...

| Service | Description | IT/CMS | Rank | LB/HAS/SS ? | Notes | IT contact | CMS contact | Current Machines/resources |
|---------|--|--------|------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Oracle | Main Oracle back end. Serves a number of other services. | IT | 10 | HAS | There may be demand for mySQL | | | |



<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/Atlas/AtlasCriticalServices>

This page contains a running list of the critical services that are needed for ATLAS computing operations at CERN and on the WLCG Grids.

The services are divided into 3 categories, according to their "criticality":

- **Very high:** interruption of these services affects online data-taking operations or stops any offline operations
- **High:** interruption of these services perturbs seriously offline computing operations
- **Moderate:** interruption of these services perturbs software development and part of computing operations

ATLAS_Computing_Services-Nov07.xls

| Tier | Service | Criticality | Consequences of service interruption |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 0 | Data transfer from Point1 to Castor | High | Short (<1 day): events buffered in SFO disks, backlog transferred as connection is resumed. Long (>1 day): loss of data. |
| 0 (but is part of online system) | Oracle database RAC (online, ATONR) | Very high | Possible loss of DCS, Run Control, and Luminosity Block data while running. Run start needs configuration data from the online database. Buffering possibilities being investigated. |
| 0 | Online-offline database connectivity | High | No export of conditions data, this delays offline calibration and reconstruction. Import of calibration and configuration data proceed via files and does not require this connection. |
| 0 | Castor internal data movement | High | Slow down or interruption of Tier-0 processing. Buffers will fill up after 5 days. |
| 0 | Tier-0 processing farm | High | Slow down or interruption of Tier-0 processing. Buffers will fill up after 5 days. |
| 0 | Oracle database RAC (offline, ATLD) | High | Slow down or interruption of Tier-0 processing. Buffers will fill up after 5 days. |

<http://indico.cern.ch/conferenceOtherViews.py?view=standard&confId=20080>

Critical services list

- WLCG WMS (hybrid mode OK)
 - LCG RB
 - gLite WMS (gLite VO-box suite a must)
- FTS for T0->T1 data replications
 - SRM v.2.2 @ T0+T1s
- CASTOR2 + xrootd @ T0
- MSS with xrootd (dCache, CASTOR2) @ T1
- PROOF@CAF @ T0

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/LHCb/CCRC08>

| Rank | Definition | Max downtime (hrs) | Comment |
|------|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| 10 | Critical | 0.5 | |
| 7 | Serious disruption | 8 | |
| 5 | Major reduction in effectiveness | 8 | |
| 3 | Reduced effectiveness | 24 | |
| 1 | not critical | 72 | |

| Service | Rank | Comment |
|----------------------------|------|--|
| CERN VO boxes | 10 | |
| CERN LFC service | 10 | |
| VOMS proxy service | 10 | |
| T0 SE | 7 | |
| T1 VOboxes | 7 | |
| SE access from WN | 7 | |
| FTS channel | 7 | both CERN to/from T1 & inter T1 |
| WN misconfig | 7 | |
| CE access | 7 | |
| Conditions DB access | 7 | |
| LHCb Bookkeeping service | 7 | AMGA service hosted on ORACLE@CERN |
| Oracle streaming from CERN | 7 | |
| SAM service | 7 | We should rely on this to OK a site for use in RB? |
| LHCb RB | 5 | both at CERN and T1 |
| T1 LFC service | 3 | |
| Dashboard | 3 | |

-- [NickBrook](#) - 13 Nov 2007



Oracle Real Application Clusters 10g - Foundation for Grid Computing
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/database/clustering/index.html>

RAC: The Cluster Database

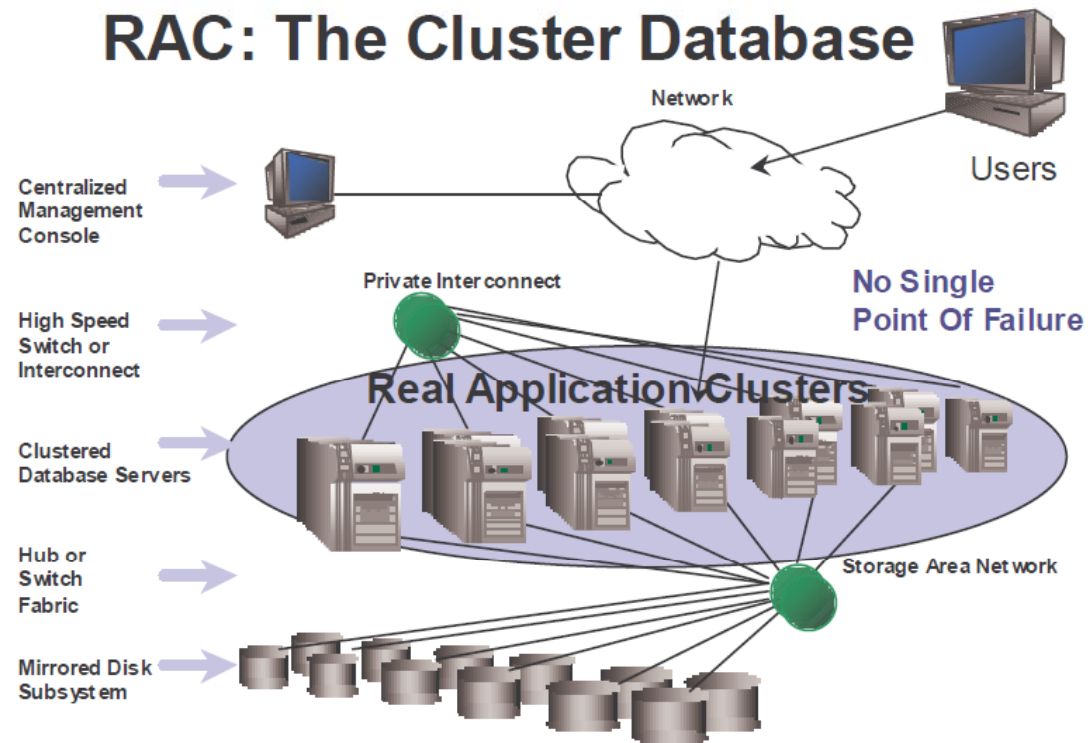
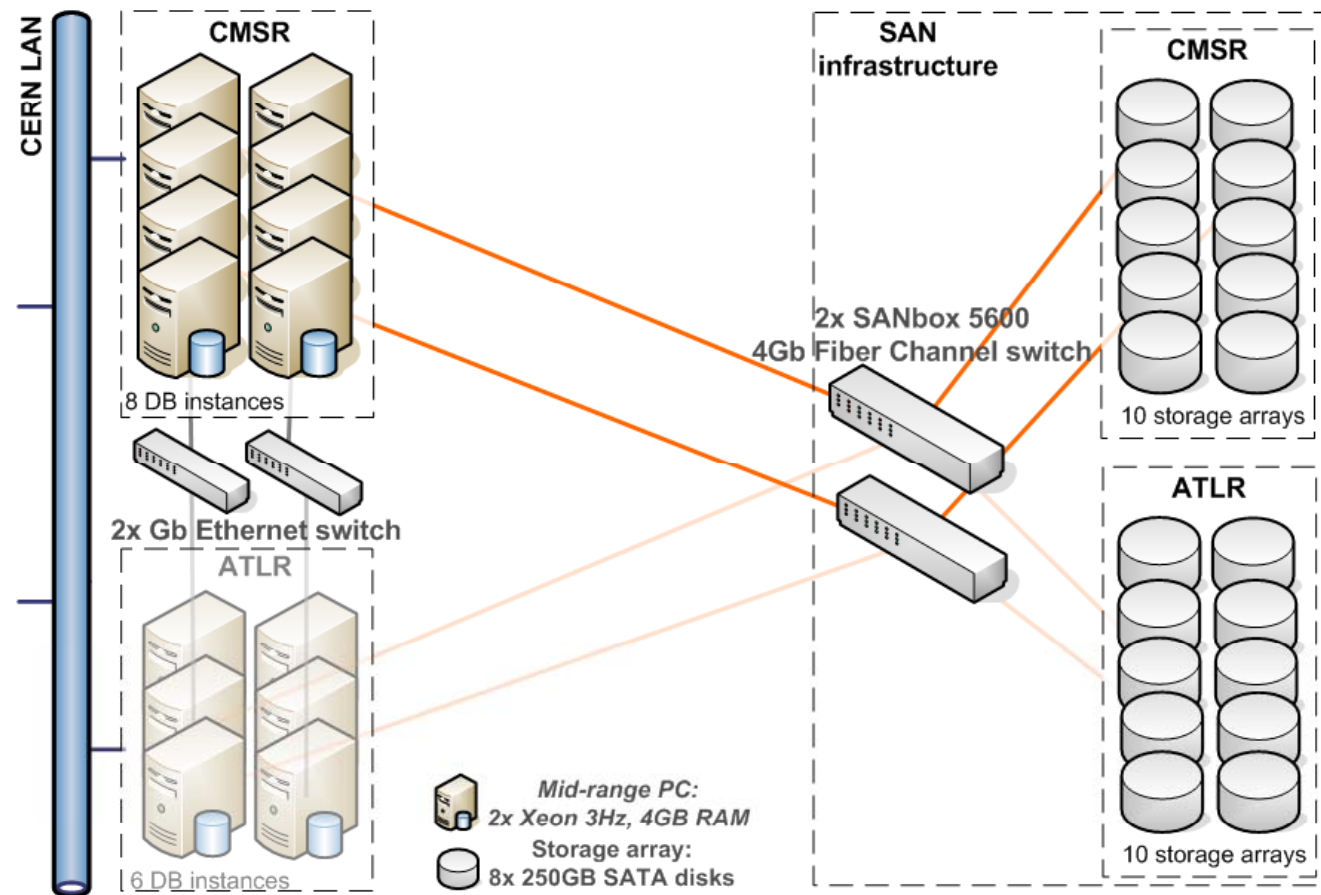


Figure 1: Oracle RAC –clustering database servers – foundation for Enterprise Grid Computing delivering high availability, scalability and flexibility.

- 18 RACs up to 8 nodes running for production and integration services (LHC experiments, Grid, non-LHC)
 - 110 mid-range servers and 110 disk arrays (~1100 disks)
 - Or: 220 CPUs, 440GB of RAM, 300 TB of raw disk space(!)
- Recently connected to the 10 Tier1 sites for synchronized databases (3D project)
 - Sharing policies and procedures
- Team of 6 DBAs + Maria Girone service coordination and link to experiments
- 24x7 best effort service for production RACs
- Maintenance without downtime within RAC features
 - 99.99% production services availability (Oct2007)
 - Problems with SAM (max 3.5 hours unavailable)
 - 93.46% production servers availability (Oct2007)
 - Patch deployment, broken hardware



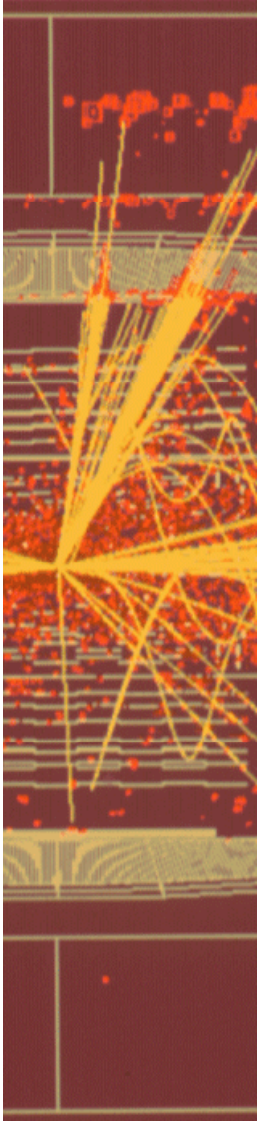
- Applications consolidated on large clusters, **per experiment**
- Redundant and homogeneous HW across each RAC



PSS

Architecture

CERN
IT
Department



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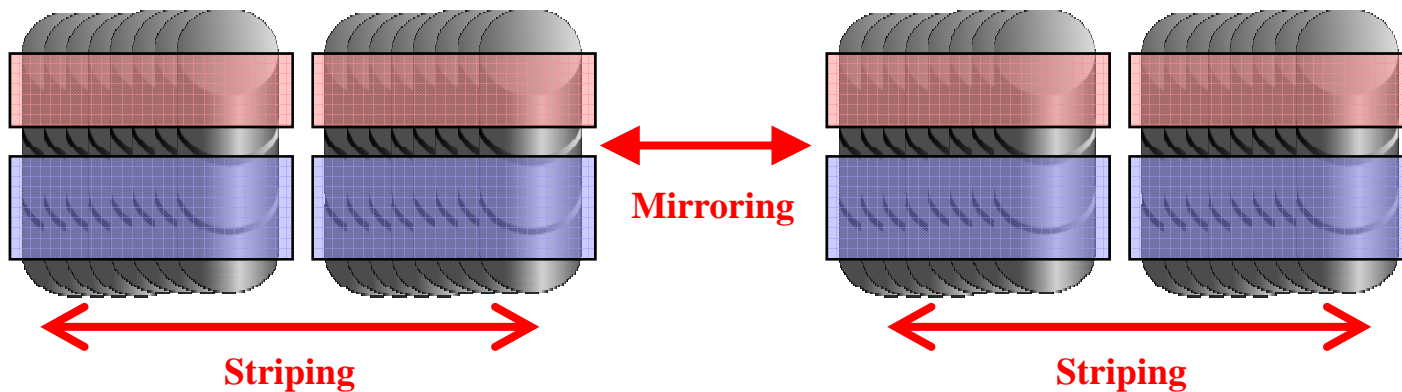
Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) - 10



- Following SAME concept:
 - Oracle ASM for mirroring across arrays and striping
- Two diskgroups per database ('data', 'recovery')
- Destroking: most accessed data on external part of disk
- Example:

DiskGrp1

DiskGrp2

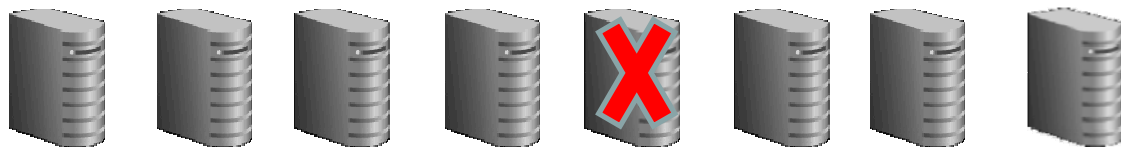


- Resources distributed among Oracle services
 - Applications assigned to dedicated service
 - Applications components might have different services
- Service reallocation not always completely transparent

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| CMS_COND | Preferred | A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | A6 | A7 |
| CMS_C2K | Preferred | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | A6 | A7 | A1 |
| CMS_DBS | A5 | A3 | A1 | A2 | Preferred | Preferred | Preferred | A4 |
| CMS_DBS_W | A4 | A5 | A6 | A7 | Preferred | A1 | A2 | A3 |
| CMS_SSTRACKER | Preferred | Preferred | Preferred | Preferred | Preferred | Preferred | Preferred | Preferred |
| CMS_TRANSFERMGMT | A2 | Preferred | Preferred | Preferred | A1 | A3 | A4 | A5 |

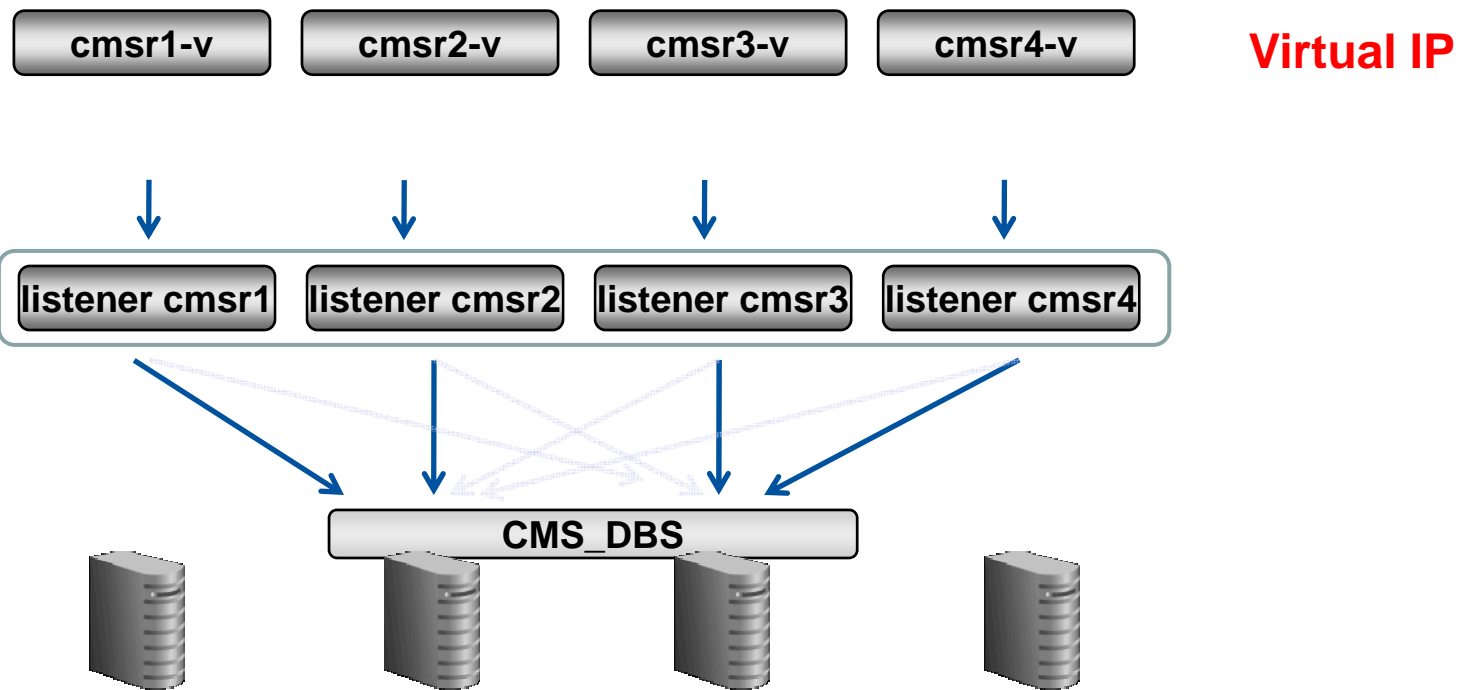
| CMS RAC Node # | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| CMS_COND | Preferred | A1 | A2 | A3 | | A4 | A5 | A6 |
| CMS_C2K | Preferred | A2 | A3 | A4 | | A5 | A6 | A1 |
| CMS_DBS | A4 | A2 | Preferred | A1 | | Preferred | Preferred | A3 |
| CMS_DBS_W | A3 | A4 | A5 | A6 | | Preferred | A1 | A2 |
| CMS_SSTRACKER | Preferred | Preferred | Preferred | Preferred | | Preferred | Preferred | Preferred |
| CMS_TRANSFERMGMT | A1 | Preferred | Preferred | Preferred | | A2 | A3 | A4 |



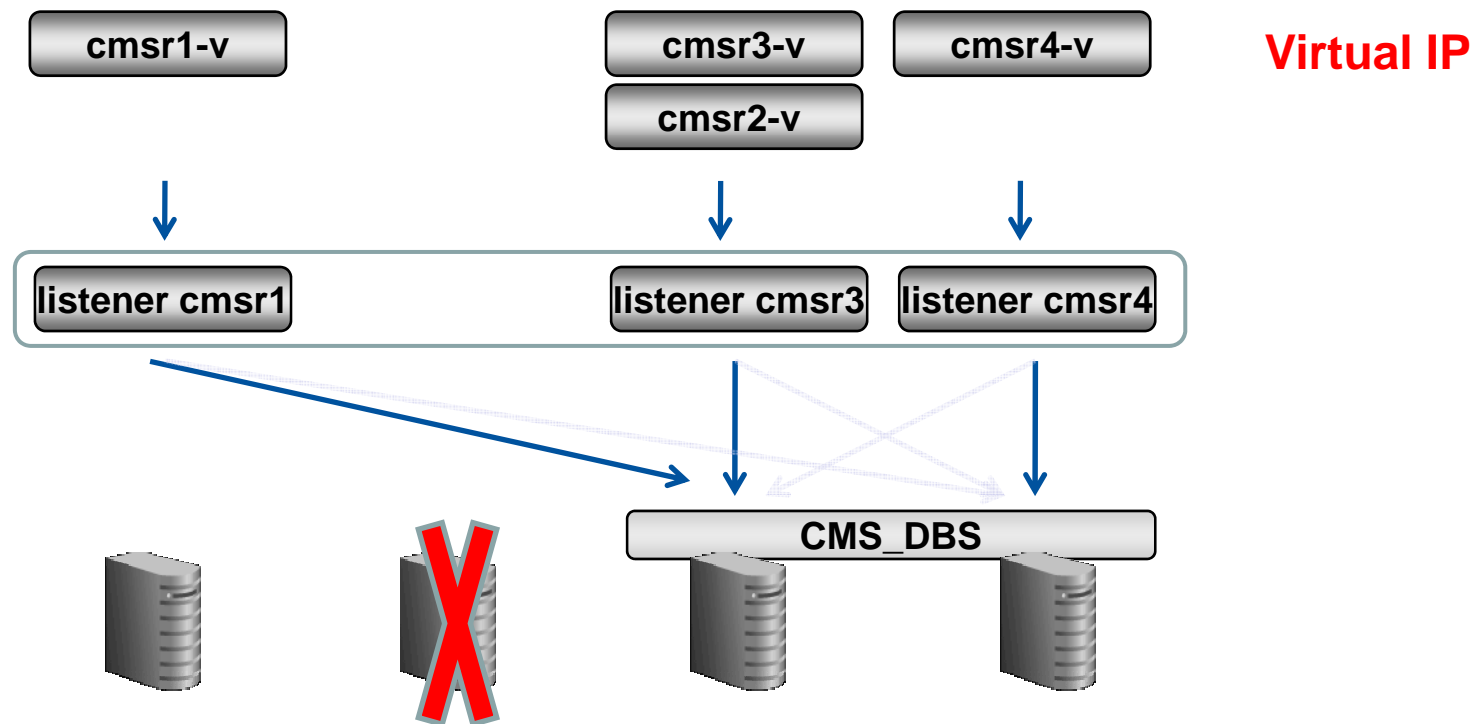
- Service's *connection string* mentions all virtual IPs
- It connects to a random virtual IP (client load balance)
- Listener sends connection to least loaded node where service runs (server load balance)

```
$ sqlplus cms_dbs@cms_dbs
```

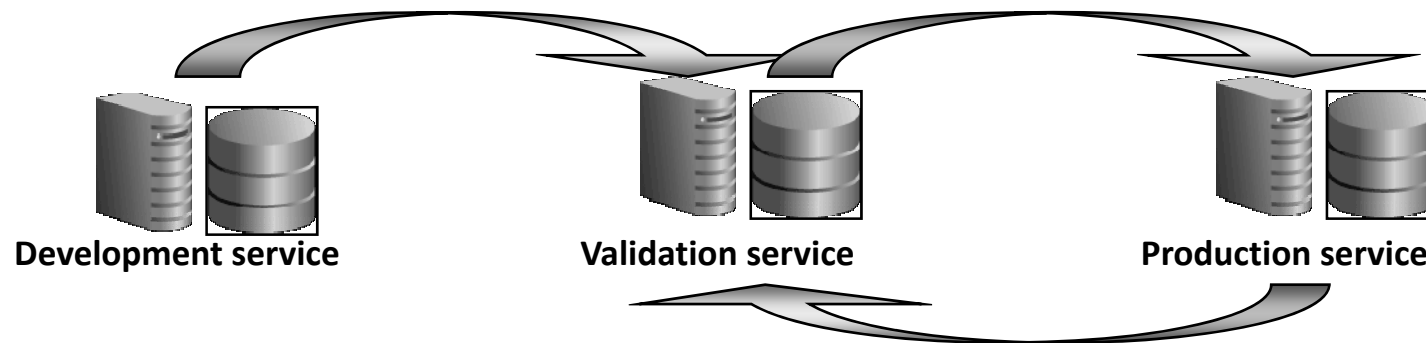


- Used also for rolling upgrades (patch applied node by node)
- Small glitches might happen during VIP move
 - no response / timeout / error
 - applications need to be ready for this → catch errors, retry, not hang

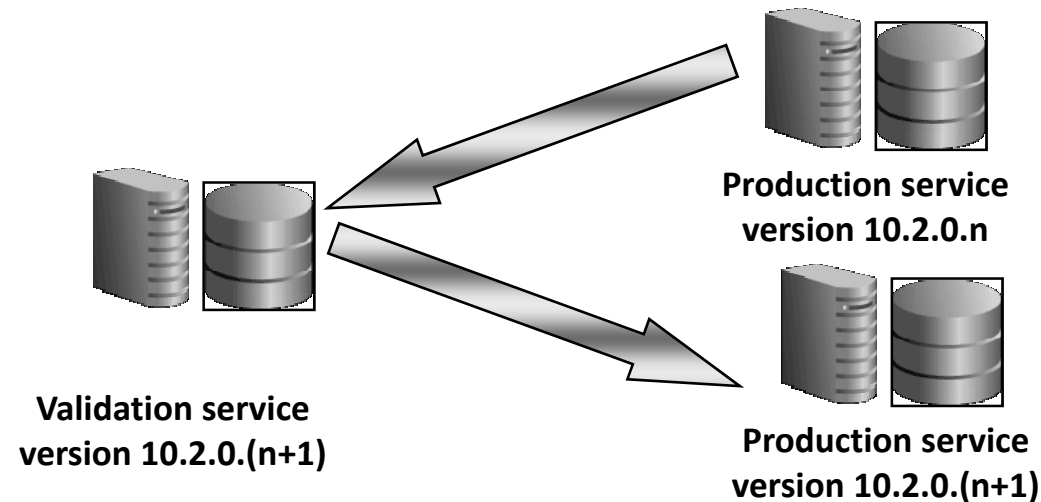
```
$ sqlplus cms_dbs@cms_dbs
```



- Applications' release cycle



- Database software release cycle

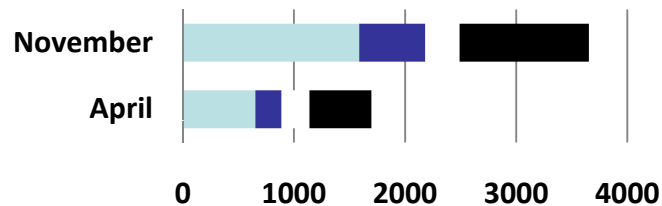


- Install and configure Oracle RAC databases
 - Expertise from several groups
- Apps developers support (remedy line)
- Account creation, application deployment
- On call rota 24x7
- Oracle and Linux patches deployment and test
 - /etc/nospma to avoid automatic OS updates
- Application optimization in cooperation with developers and experiment DBAs
 - Putting in place a policy for DB access for experiment DBAs
- Active monitoring

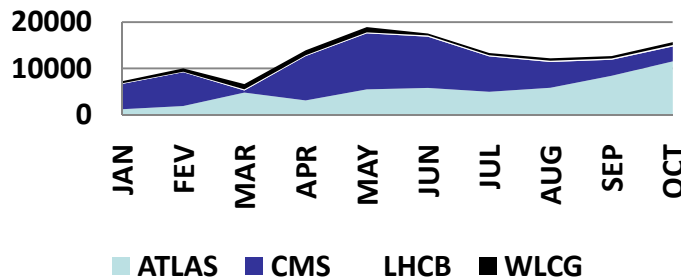
- 24x7 reactive monitoring
 - Lemon Alarms, Operators, SysAdmins
 - HW failures, OS problems, High load
 - Host and, instance and service availability
 - home grown monitoring
- Active monitoring
 - Oracle Enterprise Manager
 - Execution plans, resource usage per service
 - 3D monitoring included into experiments dashboards
 - Lemon
 - Weekly reports (sent to experiment DBAs/links/3D)
 - SQL changes, service usage, bad connection management, bad indexes

- Approached by the LHC experiments for service provision for the online database, including Online to Offline databases streaming

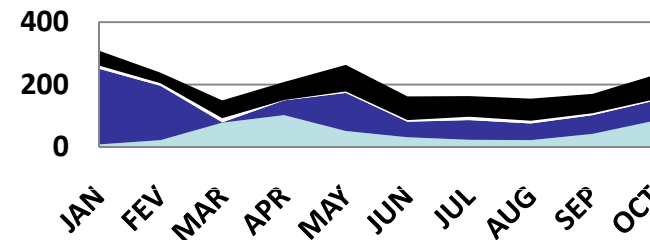
Space usage in GiB



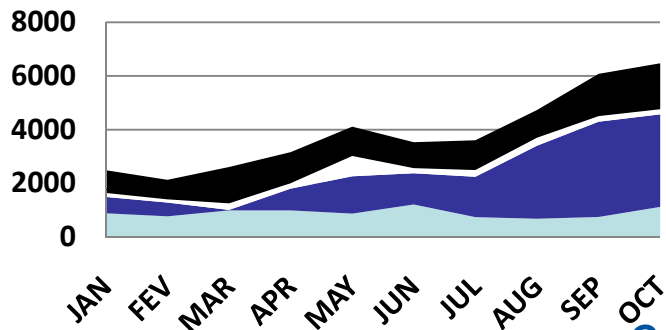
K Sessions



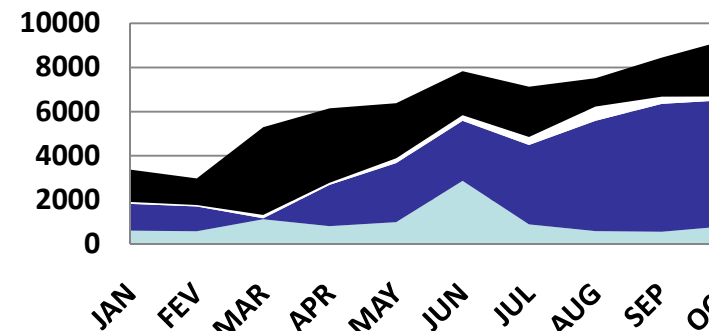
Logical Writes (TiB to memory)



CPU Hours



Logical Reads (TiB from memory)



- Human errors
 - on administrative tasks (SAM problem on tidying up old data)
 - test better the procedures, not always easy task
- Human errors
 - By developers (SAM dropped tables)
 - Restrict access to production accounts to developers
- Logical corruption / Oracle SW bugs
 - VOMS/LFC data inserted in wrong VOs
 - Better testing on pilot environments before deployment of new patches in production

- Oracle software Security
 - Quarterly security patches released by Oracle
 - Firewalls, no default configuration, restrict access to essential
 - Do not publish connection data on web
- Increasing amount of stored data
 - Tapes slow as 5 years ago, backups take longer
 - Move to backup on disks
 - prune old redundant data/summarizing

- Quad-core servers
 - Smaller RACs, 1 quad-core better than 4 dual CPU single core
- Data guard
 - Parallel RAC with small lag (few hours)
 - Fast disaster recovery
 - Can be open read-only to recover from human errors
- Streams replication
 - Add redundancy for downstream and streams monitoring
 - Automation of the split-merge (procedure used when one site needs to be dropped/re-synchronized)
- Oracle 11g new features
 - “SQL Replay” to have load on validation RAC
 - “Data Guard - Standby snapshot” allows make a snapshot of production DB
 - “SQL Plan Management” to stabilize optimizer
 - “Result cache” for faster results

- Clustering of redundant hardware
- Eliminate single points of failure
- Applications mapped to 'oracle services' to better allocate resources and avoid starvation
- Validation and production release cycles
- Active monitoring by 6 DBAs, reports
- Very good contact with experiment coordinators
- Average service availability 99.99% (oct 07)
- On-call 24x7 best effort service does not fulfill requirements from experiments
- Need cooperation of the application developers to hide glitches