# Managing Policy-Managed Oracle RAC Databases - Part I

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# **Objectives**

In this lecture, you will learn how to perform the following:

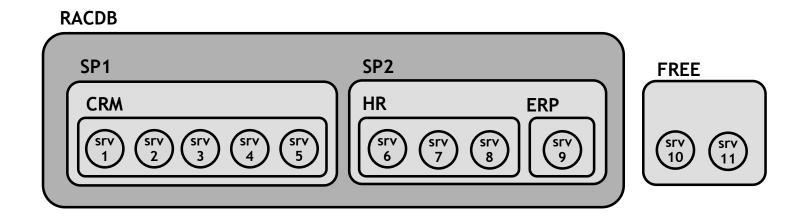
- Understand how the server pools are used in policy-managed RAC database
- Describe the benefits of Policy-managed RAC databases
- Create server pools for RAC databases
- Convert an Administrator-managed RAC Database to Policymanaged Database
- Create a Service for a Policy-Managed Database or PDB

# Oracle RAC Database Deployment Types

- Administrator-managed
  - The only available Oracle RAC type before 11.2
  - Each instance is statically configured to a specific node in the cluster
  - Database services run on specific instances using the preferred and available designation
  - Challenges: in case of failover, it does not utilize free server.
- Policy-managed
  - Is based on server pool
  - Databases are deployed in one or more server pools



# Policy-managed Oracle RAC Layout Example





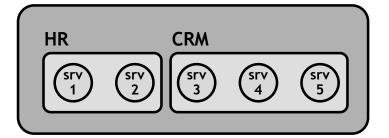
# **About Server Pools**

- Server pool is a logical group of cluster servers (nodes)
- Servers that are not assigned to any server pool belong to FREE
- Policy-managed RAC databases are configured based on server pools, not servers
- A server can belong to only one server pool at a time
- Clusterware can dynamically add or remove a server in or out of a server pool
- Services run as a singleton service or as a uniform service
- There can be only one instance of a particular RAC database on a specific server at any point in time

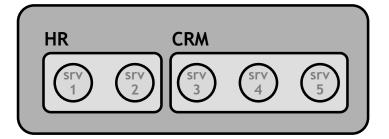
# **Sever Pool Properties**

- Server pool properties:
  - Server placement and failover properties:
    - MIN SIZE: the minimum number of servers. Zero is accepted.
    - MAX\_SIZE : the maximum number to be allocated. -1 value means unlimited
  - Availability properties:
    - **IMPORTANCE**: the importance of the server pool. It accepts the values between 0 and 1000, where zero is lower boundary and 1000 is the upper boundary.

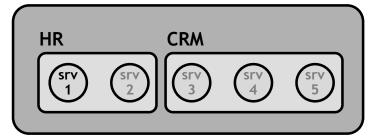




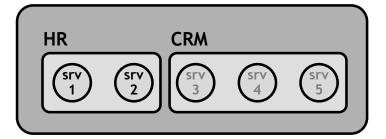




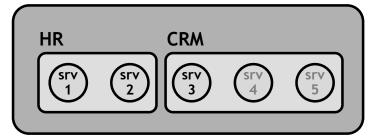




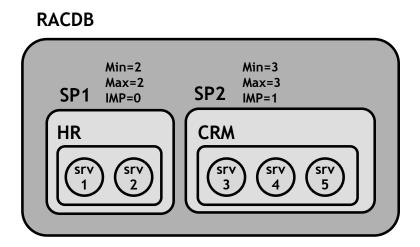




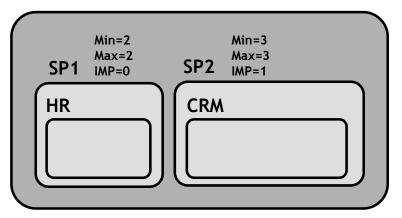














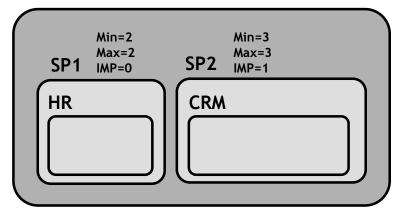










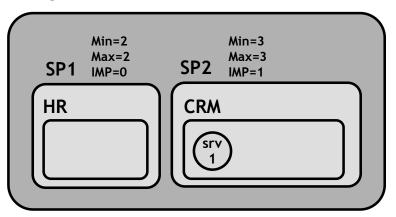












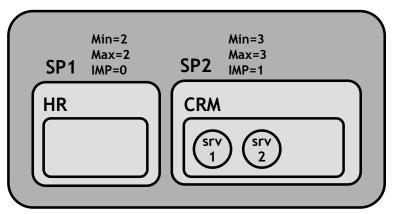






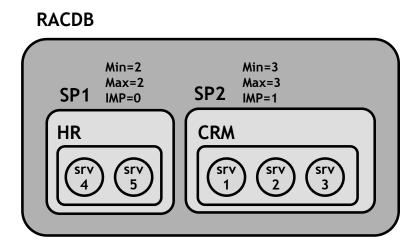












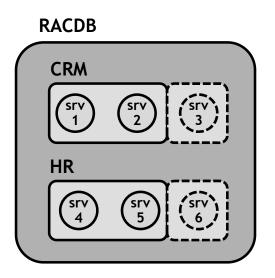


# **Policy-Management Benefits**

Ensuring database service start order

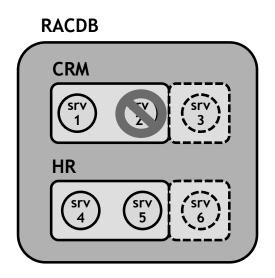


# Administrator-managed RAC: Service Failover



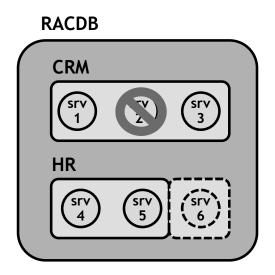


# Administrator-managed RAC: Service Failover

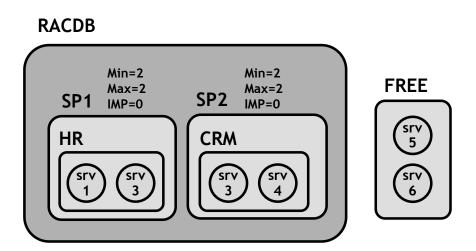




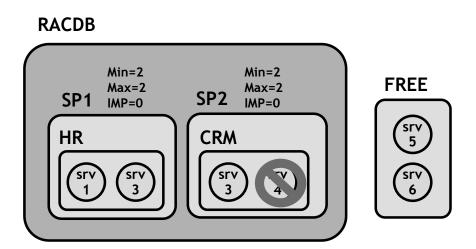
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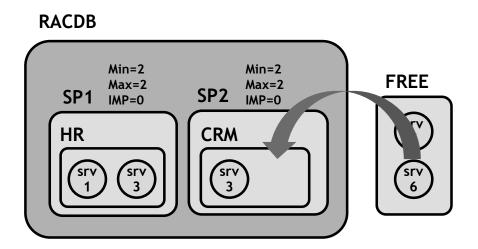




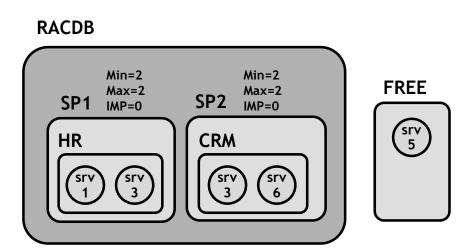












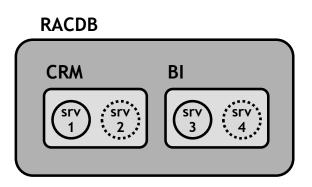


# Policy-Management Benefits

- Ensuring database service start order
- Better service failover:
  - Automatically use any server in the FREE server pool for failover

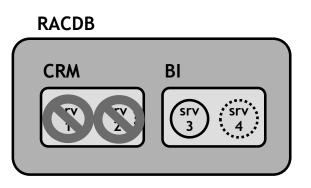


Administrator-managed RAC:
Multi-node outage on a critical service





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### Policy-managed RAC: Node failover and placement

# imp=1 imp=0 Min=2 SP1 Max=2 SP2 Max=2 CRM Srv Srv 2 BI Srv 3 4

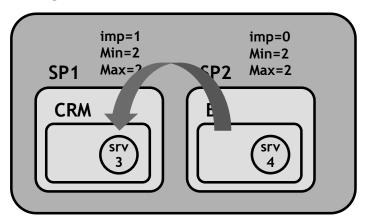


### Policy-managed RAC: Node failover and placement

# imp=1 imp=0 Min=2 SP1 Max=2 SP2 Max=2 CRM BI Srv 3 4



### Policy-managed RAC: Node failover and placement





# Policy-Management Benefits

- Ensuring database service start order
- Better service failover:
  - Automatically uses any server in the FREE server pool for failover
  - Provides priority to important services for failover



# **About Default Server Pools**

- Free Server Pool
  - Contains servers that are not assigned to any other server pools
  - Only IMPORTANCE and ACL can be edited by the user
- Generic Server Pool
  - Stores administrator-managed database servers



# Creating a Server Pool

By the clusterware owner:

```
srvctl add srvpool -serverpool srvpl_pbd -min 0 -max 4
crsctl add serverpool sp1 -attr "MIN_SIZE=1, MAX_SIZE=1, IMPORTANCE=1"
```

To list the available server pools and their status:

```
crsctl status serverpool [-p | -v | -f]
```

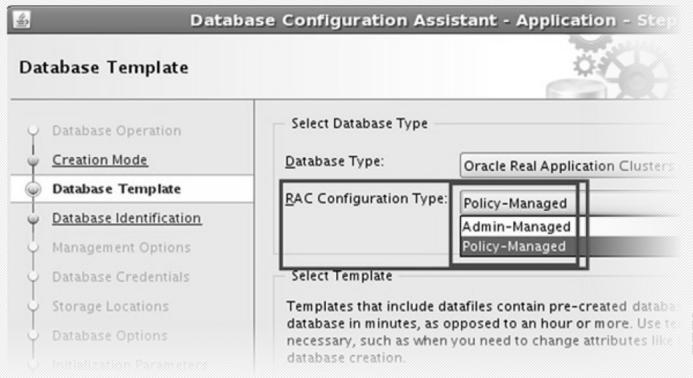
To display configuration data of a specific server pool:

```
srvctl config serverpool -g Free
```

To list available servers:

```
crsctl status server [-g | -p | -v | -f]
```

# Creating a Policy-managed Database





# Creating a Policy-managed Database (cont)

	abase Operation ation Mode	Server pool is a group of serve Select the Server pool from the database.	_		
Dep	oloyment Type	<ul> <li>Create new Server pool for</li> </ul>	this database		
Serv	ver Pool	Server pool name:		<u>C</u> ardinality:	1 🕏
Data	abase Identification				
		Parallel Query Server pool nar	ne:	Cardinality:	1 🖨
Y Stor	rage Option				- •
	rage Option t Recovery Option	Use existing Server pool for			
Fast		Use existing Server pool for	r this database		
Fast Data	t Recovery Option				Category
Fast Data Con	t Recovery Option abase Options nfiguration Options	Use existing Server pool for	r this database	ity	
Fast Data Con Man	t Recovery Option abase Options	Use existing Server pool for Server pool name spool1	r this database	ity HUB	

# Converting an Administrator-managed RAC Database to Policy-managed Database

To display the current deployment type:

```
srvctl config database -d rac
```

To convert database to policy-managed database:

```
srvctl stop database -d rac
srvctl modify database -d rac -g sp1
srvctl modify database -d rac -serverpool sp1
```

Instance new name format SID\_n



# Creating a Service for a Policy-Managed Database or PDB

- Cardinality option accepts: SINGLETON or UNIFORM
- A singleton service for a PDB:

```
srvctl add service -db rac -pdb pdb1 -service hrsrv -
serverpool spool1 -cardinality singleton
```

A uniform service for a RAC database:

srvctl add service -db rac -service hrsrv -serverpool spool1 -cardinality uniform



# Summary

In this lecture, you should have learnt how to perform the following:

- Understand how the server pools are used in policy-managed RAC database
- Describe the benefits of Policy-managed RAC databases
- Create server pools for RAC databases
- Convert an Administrator-managed RAC Database to Policymanaged Database
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