

Ansible Oracle 19c RAC installation for AIX/Power Systems

README - V1.3.6

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Introduction

The Ansible® Oracle® RAC ASM collection installs Oracle RAC 19c on AIX® operating System running IBM® Power® Systems servers. It has been tested on 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 nodes clusters. The version v1.2.1 collection is tested with powerVC version 2.1.1 for 2-node RAC deployment with AIX 7.3TL0SP1. The collections also tested on 2-node RAC with AIX 7.2TL5, AIX 7.3TL1SP1(AAP2 GUI) and AIX 7.3TL3

Setting up an Oracle Application Clusters (RAC) on AIX involves setting up an AIX environment on the hosts that meet the RAC's specific requirements from kernel tunables, network attributes, shared disk attributes, passwordless to user equivalent ssh connections etc. The manual process to accomplish these tasks is tedious and error prone. During the Grid and Database install, the GUI frequently prompts for entering input that ties up the user for a long time. The whole installation can take two days for seasoned users.

With the help of Ansible Oracle RAC ASM collection, it takes typically 5 hours to complete a 4-node RAC installation, a tremendous time saving. It's completely hands-free and can consistently recreate Oracle RACs for other projects. The value of this collection helps your organization to improve significant productivity.

New in Version V1.3.6

- Idempotency fixes in bootstrap, config and install roles
- Added new variable networks_defined to skip IP assignment for network interfaces
- db_asmadmingroup variable controls the group permission of oracle binary and asm disks
- Added workaround "export SRVM_DISABLE_MTTRANS=true" to handle remote copy failure during install.
- Backup of /etc modified files

New in Version V1.3.5

- Supports GoldImage Based installation

New in Version V1.3.4

- Supports multiple software staging options: nfs, remote (Ansible controller), and local (managed host).
- Added cluvfy_subdir and cluvfy_zip variables to support the use of the latest CLUVFY utility
- Bug fixes

New in Version V1.3.2

- Supports installation of 19.18+ RU versions

New in Version V1.3.1

- Now the Oracle DB home can be on JFS2 filesystem. Added the "acfs_flag" option. If the flag is set to True, the oracle database home is created on shared ACFS filesystem. If the flag is set to False, the oracle database home is created on AIX JFS2 file system local to each node.

- Added precheck tasks to check the availability of Node VIPs and SCAN VIPs before installing Grid. If these VIPs are in use before the grid install, the task will fail; if they are available, the Grid installation will proceed.
- Added a task to validate SSH equivalence for users grid and oracle before grid install. The task fails if the ssh equivalence is not setup is unsuccessful.
- Added support for executing the Playbook from Ansible Controller AAP2 using execution environment via GUI
- DNF will be used for installing RPM packages; yum has been removed.

New in Version V1.2.X

- Added new roles related powervc for infrastructure automation and supports the 2-node RAC deployment.
- Added “use_ignore_prechecks” flag option to ignore prechecks during oracle software installation
- Added “use_powervs_std_nim” flag option, which eliminates use of nfs if the filesets/NIM location already exist on the LPAR
- Ignore the use of yum/dnf if rpms are already got installed on AIX LPARs.
- Bug fixes

New in Version V1.1.X

- Added support for AIX 7.3
- Added support for Ansible Automation Platform v2 (AAP2)
- Tested on PowerVS LPARs

Assumptions when using collection

- The user is familiar with Ansible and should have at least the basic knowledge on YAML for the purpose of setting up the variables to run the playbook. Refer to Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform Docs at <https://docs.ansible.com/automation.html>
- The user is familiar with AIX administration and Oracle RAC configuration environment requirements. Refer to Oracle Grid Infrastructure Installation and Upgrade Guide 19c for IBM AIX on Power Systems (64-bit) at <https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/books.html>
- The user is familiar with installing packages on the Operating Systems supported by Ansible. <https://access.redhat.com/articles/3168091>
- Currently Oracle RAC install is not supported for NSG enabled PowerVS workspaces

Below Figure.1 shows the system topology diagram, where the LPARs are manually created from HMC, networks and storage disks are assigned to the LPARs manually. Once the infrastructure is ready, the rac automation playbook is executed from ansible controller.

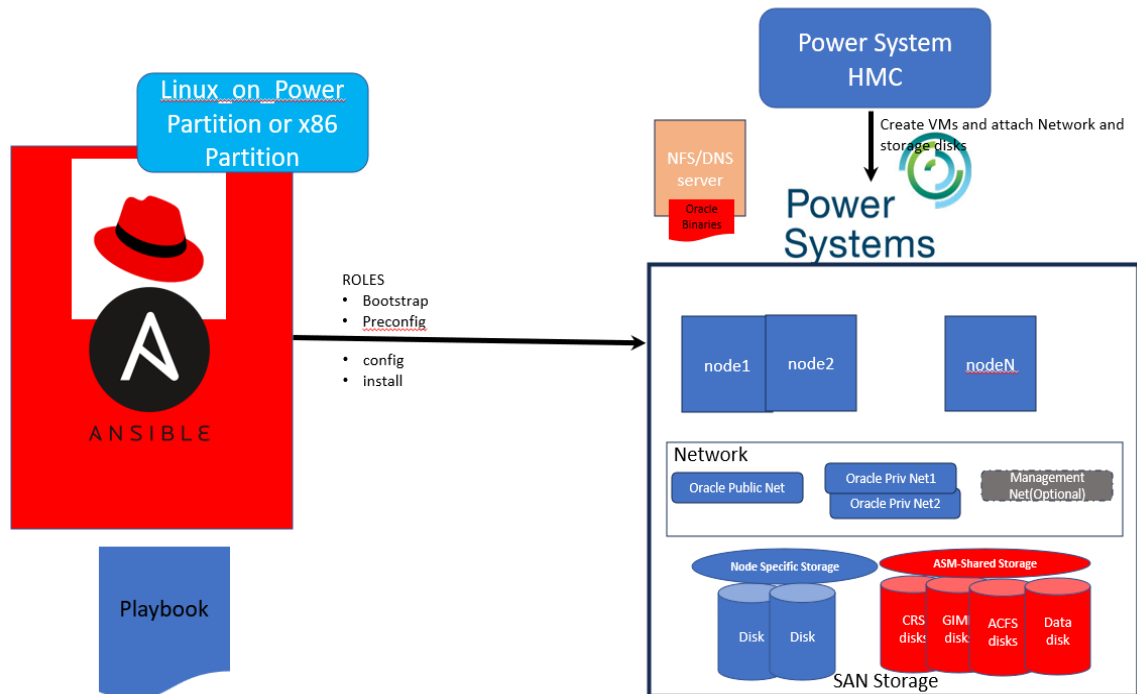


Figure 1. System Topology

Supported environment

- AIX 7.2 TL4 or later, AIX 7.3 TL0 SP1 or later. Tested on AIX 7.2 TL4 SP1, AIX 7.2 TL5 SP2, AIX 7.3 TL0 SP1, AIX 7.3 TL1 SP1, AIX 7.3 TL2.
- Oracle 19c RAC Standalone Cluster configuration type is supported. The base release 19.3 alone is not supported. However, base release 19.3 is supported for installation up to 19.17 using the -applyRU option and the installation of version 19.18 and higher is also supported using the opatch auto option. Tested releases include 19.8, 19.11, 19.12, 19.14, 19.17, 19.18, 19.24, 19.26 and 19.27. Refer to Appendix for methodology that was followed for installing 19.18+ RU versions. Oracle database home is installed using Software install on ACFS shared filesystem and on localJFS2 filesystem.
- Ansible 2.9 or above. Tested versions were Ansible 2.9.11, 2.12.1, 2.15

RAC nodes configuration requirements

- Each RAC node should have AIX 7.2 TL5 SP1 or above freshly installed.
- Three types of networks for RAC should be appropriately configured and tested for connectivity. Each RAC node must have:

- Internet access network for downloading software packages, which connects to AIX toolbox for RPM install. This can be optional if the required rpm packages are already installed before running the playbook.
- Oracle public networks (if this network can access the Internet, the Internet access network does not need to be configured).
- Oracle private networks. Two networks are dedicated to Oracle for Interconnect and ASM traffic. Separate ASM networks and Interconnect networks is not supported.

All network interfaces must be consistent across the nodes. E.g. en0 on all nodes are connected to the same physical network, likewise for en1 and en2 etc. The playbook will perform consistency check and connectivity check on Oracle public networks and Oracle Interconnect networks.

- ASM shared disks are free of physical volume IDs (PVIDs), do not belong to any AIX volume groups nor has ASM disk group header. Refer to Appendix **Disk headers and PVIDs** for more information.
- ASM shared disks are consistent across all RAC nodes, for instance, hdisk10 on each node is indeed the same LUN off the storage. The playbook will check for shared disk consistency.
- Oracle Grid HOME is on a local filesystem created out of an AIX volume group, make sure the disks for the volume group do not have previous volume group associated with them.
- AIX filesets(Optional), Opatch zip files, Grid Infrastructure/Database install zip files, IBM XLC compiler(Optional) filesets are available to the RAC nodes through NFS mount points.

DNS server(s) requirements

The RAC environment must have DNS server(s) for Domain Name resolution to resolve Oracle RAC SCAN name, Oracle Virtual IP addresses and for downloading software from the Internet. There are two choices:

- A DNS server that resolves Domain Name addresses for software download from the Internet, Oracle SCAN address, and Oracle Virtual IP addresses.
- Two DNS servers – one for resolving Domain Name addresses for software download from the Internet only, another for Oracle SCAN name and Oracle Virtual IP addresses. The two servers can be on different networks.

Ansible controller configuration requirements

- The Ansible controller has network connectivity to all RAC nodes. It has been tested with the controller and the RAC nodes connected over WAN/VPN as well as within the lab.
- Create a regular user such as 'ansible' for installing Ansible and running the playbook.
- Install python3 and python3-pip, python3-netaddr(pip3 install netaddr) packages. It is assumed that the python3 on ansible-controller is at path /usr/bin/python

- The controller has perl and expect RPMs installed.
- The controller has Ansible 2.10 or above installed. For details visit https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/installation_guide/index.html
- Download the Ansible Oracle RAC collection and create a “top directory” for the collection.
- Install power_aid collection as the user who runs Ansible playbook.
 - \$ ansible-galaxy collection install ibm.power_aid
 - For details, visit <https://ibm.github.io/ansible-power-aid/installation.html>
 - The collection is installed in ~/.ansible/collections/ansible_collections/ibm/power_aid.
- The controller has access to the Internet for downloading software.
- The [openstacksdk](#) must be installed, when using the powervc automation
- On some ansible servers ansible.utils collection is required for the Oracle RAC collection to work. If it is not installed then use “*ansible-galaxy collection install ansible.utils*” to install it.
- Ansible Oracle RAC collection has three files that need to be modified for your environment:
 - ansible.cfg
 - inventory – specifies the IP addresses of the RAC hosts.
 - When using powervc for automating the infrastructure, review the variable files vars/powervc.yml & vars/powervc_rac.yml and specify the values for variables
 - When you are not using the powervc where the lpars are created manually, review the variable file vars/rac.yml – specifies values for variables to configure the RAC hosts, AIX, Grid Infrastructure and RAC database.

Features of the Collection

- The playbook has been developed with idempotency in mind. Idempotent means a task operation is only performed once, regardless the task is invoked many times thereafter. However, if a configuration variable that affects the outcome of the operation has changed after the operation has already been performed, it will perform the operation in most cases but not all. For instance, the playbook allows disks to be renamed to better indicate their intended purposes, but if the tasks prior to the renaming disks task need to be rerun maybe due to the disks have been renamed incorrectly. In this scenario, tasks that reference renamed disks will fail, and manual intervention is needed. Accommodating changes like this is a best effort attempt, therefore it’s crucial to have the correct values for the variables the first time.
- As mentioned above, AIX hdiskX can optionally be renamed to <prefix>X or <prefix>Y, where Y is a different number from X and <prefix> is a user-specified string. This feature makes it easier to correlate the purpose of the disks in a large disk configuration.

- The recommended AIX tunable values and various settings are applied according to applicable Oracle documentation for running a RAC in the areas of networking, kernel, and disk attributes etc. They are built into the Ansible tasks. Refer to Oracle Grid Infrastructure Installation and Upgrade Guide 19c for IBM AIX on Power System (64-bit) at <https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/books.html>
- The dsm fileset for distributed shell (dsh) will be installed to ease the cluster administrative tasks. The collection also depends on it.
- IBM XL C 13 for AIX compiler installation is optional. It is installed on the named RAC host(s) specified in vars.yml. It requires the filesets to be accessible through NFS mount point.
- VNC server RPM will be installed on the RAC nodes when it is specified(optional). Users other than 'root' in the vars.yml will have VNC files created in ~/.vnc/passwd.
- Ansible uses ssh passwordless connections to drive the setup tasks on the RAC nodes. The bootstrap role (see below) creates the ssh passwordless configuration without the need to manually perform it beforehand. Ansible relies on the host's IP addresses and the root login password specified on the var.yml to create such configuration.
- AIX system files /etc/environment, /etc/hosts, /etc/security/limits, /etc/pam.conf and /etc/syslog.conf etc. are saved before they are modified. They are saved in <Ansible work directory>/saved directory, where <Ansible work directory> is specified in global section of vars.yml.
- When nim mount is already exists in LPAR then there is no need of NFS server for installing filesets. The LPARs created with powervs standard images have /usr/sys/inst.images filesystem mounted. If you want to install filesets from a specific location set "use_powervs_std_nim" to true and specify the filesets location "powervs_loc" in vars/rac.yml file


```
use_powervs_std_nim: true
powervs_loc: '/usr/sys/inst.images/installp/ppc'
```
- If you want to ignore known prechecks failures during oracle installation, you can the set flag "use_ignore_prechecks" to true in vars/rac.yml file. The oracle installer uses "-ignorePrereqFailure" option during installation


```
use_ignore_prechecks: true
```
- Use ru_version variable in vars/rac.yml to the version number which you are planning to install


```
ru_version: (19.3 till latest ru version)
```
- Use the oracle_binary_location variable in vars/rac.yml to specify where the Oracle binaries are located. Valid options are: nfs, remote, or local.
 - *If oracle_binary_location is set to remote or local, use the remote_local_mount variable to define the parent directory where the Oracle binaries are located.*
 - *If oracle_binary_location is set to nfs, use the nfs_mount variable to define the parent directory.*

After defining the appropriate parent directory, specify the subdirectories using the following variables:

- `opatch_subdir`
 - `base_subdir`
 - `cluvfy_subdir`
 - `ru_subdir`
-
- Use the `cluvfy_subdir` variable in `vars/rac.yml` to specify the subdirectory (relative to the parent directory) where the latest CLUVFY utility is located. The parent directory is determined by the value of `oracle_binary_location`, which can be either `nfs_mount` (if `oracle_binary_location` is set to `nfs`) or `remote_local_mount` (if `oracle_binary_location` is set to `remote` or `local`).

Oracle RAC playbook roles

The RAC automation playbook is divided into the four roles:

- **bootstrap** – sets up the basic environment to enable full functionality of Ansible, set nameserver, binding and passwordless connections to the RAC nodes.
- **preconfig** – sets up basic environment such as time of day, configure for accessing Internet and consistent AIX version, release, TL, and SP. NFS mounts AIX filesets and installs the filesets.
- **config** – sets up AIX to meet the requirements for installing a RAC.
- **Install** – creates ASM disk groups, ACFS, prepares for installing Grid and database and finally install `GRID_HOME` on JFS2 filesystem and Database `ORACLE_HOME` on ACFS shared Filesystem/JFS

Steps for executing the Playbook when Infrastructure Is created manually

Architecture is same as shown in Figure 1.

- 1) Download the collection from ansible galaxy. Go to collection directory. Review and update the `ansible.cfg` file and inventory file
https://galaxy.ansible.com/ibm/power_aix_oracle_rac_asm
- 2) Ensure that the system meets the requirements of ansible controller and rac nodes
- 3) Gather the details necessary for filling the `vars/rac.yml` variable file

Network	Minimum 3 networks are needed (<code>net1: ora_rac_public</code> , <code>net2: ora_priv1</code> , <code>net3: ora_priv2</code>)
---------	--

	Each node will have one node-vip runs on net1 3 Scan-VIPS for cluster runs on net2 All the network interface names should be same across all nodes in the cluster
SAN Storage volumes	Node specific storage volumes are need for staging the oracle Binaries Shared Storage disks are need for ASM Diskgroups(OCR_VOTE, GIMR, ACFSDG and DATA)
DNS server	The nameserver details are needed which will be updated in /etc/resolv.conf file of cluster nodes during playbook execution.
NFS Server	NFS server details are need which will provide the AIX Filesets and oracle software binaries (optional)
NTP server(optional)	NTP server will help is synchronizing the time on cluster nodes. If the time on nodes are in sync, ntp server details are optional

- 4) Sample values were given to variables in vars/rac.yml file. Review the variable file and update the variables based on your environment.
- 5) Update the install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml playbook shown below
 - Uncomment the hosts: line and set the field by specifying the inventory group name
 - Uncomment the first variables file (named vars/rac.yml) to have its variables included in this execution.

```
$ cat install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml
---
# install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml
# Powervc based deployments uses variable files vars/powervc.yml,vars/powervc_rac.yml
# If the LPARs are build manually, to automate oracle RAC deployment use variable file vars/rac.yml
#- hosts: "{{ racName }}" # racName variable is defined when you use the powervc automation scripts for building the AIX LPARs
- hosts: orac          # Get the group name from inventory file which contains the oracle cluster nodes
gather_facts: no
vars_files:
  - vars/rac.yml
#  - vars/powervc.yml
#  - vars/powervc_rac.yml
roles:
  - role: bootstrap
    vars:
      download_dir: "~"
      target_dir: "/tmp/.ansible.cpidir"
    tags: bootstrap
  - role: preconfig
    tags: preconfig
  - role: config
    tags: config
  - role: install
    tags: install
```

- 6) Execute the Playbook

ansible-playbook install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml 2>&1 | tee play.out

You can also run single or multiple roles using tags option

```
ansible-playbook install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml --tags bootstrap 2>&1 | tee play_bootstrap.out
```

```
ansible-playbook install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml --tags preconfig 2>&1 | tee play_preconfig.out
```

```
ansible-playbook install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml --tags config,install 2>&1 | tee play.out
```

Some the roles runs for longer duration, you can run the playbook in background using **nohup**

```
nohup ansible-playbook install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml > play.out 2>&1 &
```

It is recommended to use the latest version on power_aix collection

Troubleshooting

When rerunning the failing role, it is helpful to use **-vvv** debug option to obtain more debug information with more readable STDOUT and STDERR messages.

Suppose Ansible failed in config role, and the issue is fixed, rerun starting from config role using the **-tags** option like this:

```
$ ansible-playbook -vvv install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml --tags config,install 2>&1 | tee play.out
```

Ansible will run the config and install roles.

Note: While installing openssl dependent packages/rpms using yum or dnf it will fail if openssl version is < 1.1. Refer to Appendix for more details.

The bootstrap role uses the code from power_aix collection, if any issues seen while configuring the dnf/yum/python refer to known issues of power_aix collection

<https://github.com/IBM/ansible-power-aix/issues>

It is recommended to use the latest version on power_aix collection

Issue 1: Installation failed during remote copy phase

First check /tmp/ansible/done/grid_install_1918_plus.out file

In General the installation logs will be present at /u01/app/orainventory/logs/

orac2:General Errors:

PRCF-2056 : The copy operation failed on node: "orac2". Details:

/usr/bin/scp: realpath /tmp/mttrans_w3689436_1/: No such file

/usr/bin/scp: upload "/tmp/mttrans_w3689436_1/": path canonicalization failed

/usr/bin/scp: failed to upload directory /tmp/mttrans_w3689436_0 to /tmp/mttrans_w3689436_1/

The workaround for this issue is

SSH Keys Fails With "Algorithm Negotiation Fail" (Doc ID 2982829.1)

Added following 2 lines to /etc/ssh/sshd_config

HostkeyAlgorithms +ssh-rsa

PubkeyAcceptedAlgorithms +ssh-rsa

Restart sshd daemon

```
stopsrc -s sshd ; startsrc -s sshd
```

Another solution is to set "export SRVM_DISABLE_MTTRANS=true" in grid user .profile file

Issue 2: Cluvfy precheck fails with message "Algorithm negotiation fail"

```
$ ./cluvfy stage -pre crsinst -n orac1,orac2 -verbose -method root
```

Enter "ROOT" password:

```
orac2: PRCZ-2006 : Unable to establish SSH connection to node "orac2" to execute command "/usr/bin/id"
Algorithm negotiation fail
```

If you skip the cluvfy message by setting the use_ignore_prechecks=true then RDBMS home installation might get failed.

```
[FATAL] [INS-32128] Installer has failed to login as 'root' user with the specified password. Specify a valid 'root' user password.
```

```
*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:*
```

```
Summary of node specific errors
```

```
orac2
```

```
- PRCZ-2006 : Unable to establish SSH connection to node "orac2" to execute command "/usr/bin/id"
Algorithm negotiation fail
```

```
- Cause: Cause Of Problem Not Available
```

```
- Action: User Action Not Available
```

The workaround (needs to be done on both nodes) for this issue is

SSH Keys Fails With "Algorithm Negotiation Fail" (Doc ID 2982829.1)

Added following 2 lines to /etc/ssh/sshd_config

```
HostkeyAlgorithms +ssh-rsa
```

```
PubkeyAcceptedAlgorithms +ssh-rsa
```

Restart sshd daemon

```
stopsrc -s sshd ; startsrc -s sshd
```

You can revert the workaround changes after the installation

Steps for executing the Playbook with Infrastructure automation using PowerVC

Using the ansible openstack modules the infrastructure creation can be automated on PowerVC. The PowerVC version that is currently supported is 2.1.1. The PowerVC provides the capability of creating the new OS image which from existing. The new image can have the AIX filesets and RPM packages that are required for Oracle RAC. Currently with powervc automation we support only the 2-node oracle RAC setup.

The power_ais_oracle_rac_asm collection contains the following 5 roles pertaining to the infrastructure layer provisioning:

- **powervc_create_network_ports:** creates an openstack port to be used during the node creation. A port defines the IP address and network to be used for a given interface.
- **powervc_create_nodes_without_rac_volumes:** It uses parameters set in the vars/powervc.yml file to create the new cluster nodes.
- **powervc_obtain_token:** obtains a PowerVC access token to establish a REST API connection from Ansible server to PowerVC server. The subsequent ASM disks creation role requires REST API access, hence the need for the token.
- **powervc_create_and_multiattach_asm_volumes:** creates the ASM disks one at a time. Upon creating each disk, this role attaches it to all nodes and runs cfgmgr to ensure the disk maintains the same hdisk number in all nodes as required by Oracle RAC installer.

- **powervc_add_nodes_to_inventory**: update the inventory file with the nodes and additional parameters to set it up for ansible management. This role prepares the environment for execution of the second playbook that is responsible for grid and database software installation.

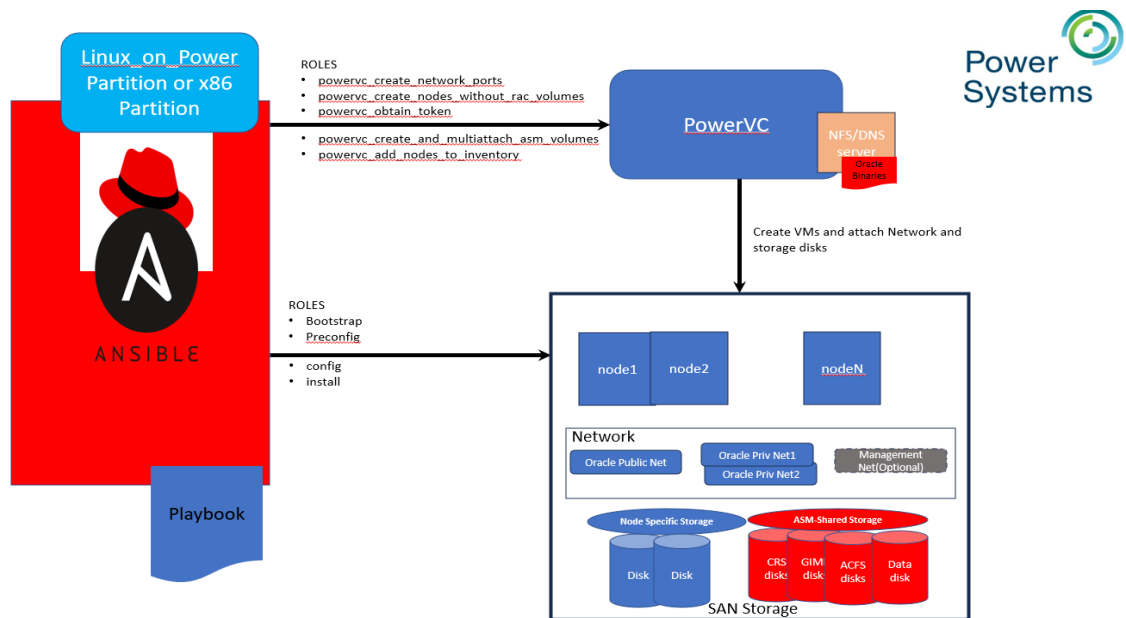


Figure 2. System Topology – Infrastructure automation using PowerVC

Below are the steps that needed to be followed while doing Infrastructure automation for 2-node oracle RAC deployment

- 1) Download the collection from ansible galaxy. Go to collection directory. Review and update the ansible.cfg file
https://galaxy.ansible.com/ibm/power_aid_oracle_rac_asm
- 2) Ensure that the system meets the requirements of ansible controller and rac nodes
- 3) Gather the details necessary for filling the vars/powervc.yml variable file

Network	<p>Minimum 3 networks are needed (net1: ora_rac_public, net2: ora_priv1, net3: ora_priv2) Each node will have one node-vip runs on net1 3 Scan-VIPS for cluster runs on net2 All the network interface names should be same across all nodes in the cluster</p>
SAN Storage volumes	<p>Node specific storage volumes are need for staging the oracle Binaries Shared Storage disks are need for ASM Diskgroups(OCR_VOTE, GIMR, ACFS DG and DATA)</p>

DNS server	The nameserver details are needed which will be updated in /etc/resolv.conf file of cluster nodes during playbook execution.
NFS Server	NFS server details are need which will provide the AIX Filesets and oracle software binaries
NTP server(optional)	NTP server will help is synchronizing the time on cluster nodes. If the time on nodes are in sync, ntp server details are optional

- 4) Sample values were given to variables in vars/powervc.yml file. Review the variable file and update the image section in the vars/powervc.yml file in the collection with the image, image_aix_version and image_password with the latter set to the AIX root password value. Update the other variables that are need for the execution. Also review the vars/powervc_rac.yml variable file as the most of the values are defined from vars/powervc.yml file.
- 5) Optionally, using powervc you can create a new image which contain all required AIX filesets, rpm packages and other required settings. Since some of the ansible tasks are already defined in the new image, during the execution these tasks will get skipped and playbook execution time will get reduced.
- 6) Copy PowerVC certificate file from /etc/pki/tls/certs/powervc.crt file in the PowerVC server to the ansible server to be used in the next step.
- 7) Copy the /opt/ibm/powervc/powervcrc file from the PowerVC server to the ansible server, update its OS_CACERT to where you copied PowerVC certificate file to. Also update it with the user id and password of the PowerVC server and source it.
- 8) Update the install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml playbook shown below
 - Uncomment the hosts line and racName is supplied during playbook execution.
 - Uncomment the variables files (named vars/powervc.yml and vars/powervc_rac.yml) to have its variables included in this execution.

```
$ cat install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml
---
# install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml
# Powervc based deployments uses variable files vars/powervc.yml,vars/powervc_rac.yml
# If the LPARs are build manually, to automate oracle RAC deployment use variable file vars/rac.yml
- hosts: "{{ racName }}"
#- hosts: orac
gather_facts: no
vars_files:
#   - vars/rac.yml
  - vars/powervc.yml
  - vars/powervc_rac.yml
roles:
  - role: bootstrap
vars:
  download_dir: "~"
  target_dir: "/tmp/.ansible.cpdire"
tags: bootstrap
- role: preconfig
```

```
tags: preconfig
- role: config
tags: config
- role: install
tags: install
```

- 9) Review the vars/powervc.yml file and execute the playbook *"powervc_build_AIX_RAC_nodes.yml"* for automatic creation of 2 AIX Lpars and then automate the Oracle RAC installation.

```
---
- name: Build and configure the RAC nodes using PowerVC
  # Must update the vars/powervc.vars var file then call this as follows:
  # ansible-playbook build_AIX_nodes_for_Oracle_RAC.yml -e racName=<theRACname>"
  # e.g. ansible-playbook build_AIX_nodes_for_Oracle_RAC.yml -e racName=orac
  hosts: localhost

  tasks:
  - include_vars: "vars/powervc.yml"
  - fail:
    msg: "racName is required for this playbook to build a dual-node Oracle RAC."
    when: racName is not defined

  - name: Display the input name prefix and count of VMs to be built
    debug:
      msg: "Creating nodes {{racName}}1 and {{racName}}2 for this dual-node Oracle RAC."

  - name: define the network ports based on the networks and IP addresses to be used.
    import_role: name=powervc_create_network_ports

  - name: Create new AIX VMs to act as Oracle RAC nodes
    import_role: name=powervc_create_nodes_without_rac_volumes

  - import_role: name=powervc_obtain_token
  - include_role: name=powervc_create_and_multiattach_asm_volumes
    with_items: "{{ disks }}"

  - name: Now the nodes are good to go, add them to the inventory file to be managed by Ansible
    import_role: name=powervc_add_nodes_to_inventory

# Importing the playbook to be used for installing and configuring the Oracle RAC.
- import_playbook: install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml
```

ansible-playbook powervc_build_AIX_RAC_nodes.yml -e racName=orac

Here the racName is given as orac, the playbook will create 2 nodes named as orac1 and orac2.

If you want to execute the playbook *"install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml"* separately you can comment the import_playbook line. Later you can execute the rac playbook using below command

ansible-playbook install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml -e racName=orac

RAC setup on PowerVS LPARs

- 1) Create LPARs that are need for RAC cluster with Networks that are needed for oracle RAC
- 2) Create small size LPAR, configure DNS and NFS – to stage oracle software
- 3) Set the root user password for RAC nodes

- 4) Add Local and shared storage LUNs that are needed for oracle RAC installation
- 5) Extend the rootvg volume group, In PowerVS LPAR the boot LUN size is fixed AIX73/72/71 – 20G . This is need to accommodate swap space and ansible remote location requirements. Here hdiskX is the newly added disk, this disk size can be > 40G.

```
chvg -t 4 rootvg
extendvg -f rootvg hdiskX
chlv -x 1024 hd6
```

- 6) Fill the vars/rac.yml file and Execute the play book

Executing Collection using Ansible Automation Platform 2 (AAP2)

Ansible Automation Platform 2 is fully restructured for a hybrid cloud-native world and enables to execute automation in containerized environments.

Here in this section we will show how to create the containerized image and execute the playbook using execution environment(Containerized image).

At first "ansible-builder" is used to build the Container Image

For more info regarding ansible-builder refer to below

- https://docs.redhat.com/en/documentation/red_hat_ansible_automation_platform/2.1/html/ansible_builder_guide/indexCreate the execution-environment.yml

```
$ cat execution-environment.yml

# Execution Environment
---
version: 3
images:
  base_image:
    name: registry.redhat.io/ansible-automation-platform-24/ee-minimal-rhel8:latest
options:
  package_manager_path: /usr/bin/microdnf
additional_build_steps:
  append_base:
    - RUN microdnf install dnf
    - RUN microdnf install python3-pip
    - RUN /usr/bin/pip3 install netaddr
    - RUN microdnf install expect
    - RUN microdnf install perl
dependencies:
  galaxy: requirements.yml

$ cat requirements.yml
---
collections:
  - ibm.power_aix
  - ansible.utils
```

- Create container image using ansible builder


```
$ ansible-builder build -t oracle_rac_aix_ee -f execution-environment.yml
Running command:
  podman build -f context/Containerfile -t oracle_rac_aix_ee context
Complete! The build context can be found at: /var/lib/awx/oracle_rac_aix_ee/context

$ podman images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
localhost/oracle_rac_aix_ee	latest	8d597e0a1bab	About a minute ago	493 MB
localhost/oracle_aix_ee	latest	a7d4b0992ea4	2 months ago	475 MB
localhost/powerodba	latest	3d1b75b3ee16	3 months ago	910 MB
registry.redhat.io/ansible-automation-platform-24/ee-supported-rhel8	latest	b2d26de2d8de	11 months ago	1.79 GB
registry.redhat.io/ansible-automation-platform-24/ee-minimal-rhel8	latest	c239714e9480	11 months ago	380 MB
quay.io/ansible/ansible-runner	latest	bec0dc171168	2 years ago	816 MB

- A context directory is created, and we can see the Container file inside it. Displaying the content of Container/Docker file

```
$ cat Containerfile

ARG EE_BASE_IMAGE="registry.redhat.io/ansible-automation-platform-24/ee-minimal-rhel8:latest"
ARG PYCMD="/usr/bin/python3"
ARG PKGMGR_PRESERVE_CACHE=""
ARG ANSIBLE_GALAXY_CLI_COLLECTION_OPTS=""
ARG ANSIBLE_GALAXY_CLI_ROLE_OPTS=""
ARG PKGMGR="/usr/bin/microdnf"
# Base build stage
FROM $EE_BASE_IMAGE as base
USER root
ARG EE_BASE_IMAGE
ARG PYCMD
ARG PKGMGR_PRESERVE_CACHE
ARG ANSIBLE_GALAXY_CLI_COLLECTION_OPTS
ARG ANSIBLE_GALAXY_CLI_ROLE_OPTS
ARG PKGMGR
RUN $PYCMD -m ensurepip
COPY _build/scripts/ /output/scripts/
COPY _build/scripts/entrypoint /opt/builder/bin/entrypoint
RUN microdnf install dnf
RUN microdnf install python3-pip
RUN /usr/bin/pip3 install netaddr
RUN microdnf install expect
RUN microdnf install perl
# Galaxy build stage
FROM base as galaxy
ARG EE_BASE_IMAGE
ARG PYCMD
ARG PKGMGR_PRESERVE_CACHE
```

```

ARG ANSIBLE_GALAXY_CLI_COLLECTION_OPTS
ARG ANSIBLE_GALAXY_CLI_ROLE_OPTS
ARG PKGMGR
RUN /output/scripts/check_galaxy
COPY _build /build
WORKDIR /build
RUN ansible-galaxy role install $ANSIBLE_GALAXY_CLI_ROLE_OPTS -r requirements.yml --roles-path "/usr/share/ansible/roles"
RUN ANSIBLE_GALAXY_DISABLE_GPG_VERIFY=1 ansible-galaxy collection install $ANSIBLE_GALAXY_CLI_COLLECTION_OPTS -r requirements.yml --collections-path "/usr/share/ansible/collections"
# Builder build stage
FROM base as builder
WORKDIR /build
ARG EE_BASE_IMAGE
ARG PYCMD
ARG PKGMGR_PRESERVE_CACHE
ARG ANSIBLE_GALAXY_CLI_COLLECTION_OPTS
ARG ANSIBLE_GALAXY_CLI_ROLE_OPTS
ARG PKGMGR
RUN $PYCMD -m pip install --no-cache-dir bindep pyyaml requirements-parser
COPY --from=galaxy /usr/share/ansible /usr/share/ansible
RUN $PYCMD /output/scripts/introspect.py introspect --sanitize --write-bindep=/tmp/src/bindep.txt --write-pip=/tmp/src/requirements.txt
RUN /output/scripts/assemble
# Final build stage
FROM base as final
ARG EE_BASE_IMAGE
ARG PYCMD
ARG PKGMGR_PRESERVE_CACHE
ARG ANSIBLE_GALAXY_CLI_COLLECTION_OPTS
ARG ANSIBLE_GALAXY_CLI_ROLE_OPTS
ARG PKGMGR
RUN /output/scripts/check_ansible $PYCMD
COPY --from=galaxy /usr/share/ansible /usr/share/ansible
COPY --from=builder /output/ /output/
RUN /output/scripts/install-from-bindep && rm -rf /output/wheels
RUN chmod ug+rw /etc/passwd
RUN mkdir -p /runner && chgrp 0 /runner && chmod -R ug+rw /runner
WORKDIR /runner
RUN $PYCMD -m pip install --no-cache-dir 'dumb-init==1.2.5'
RUN rm -rf /output
LABEL ansible-execution-environment=true
USER 1000
ENTRYPOINT ["/opt/builder/bin/entrypoint", "dumb-init"]
CMD ["bash"]

```

- ansible-navigator is used for executing the playbook in CLI using execution environments (Container image). Go to power_aix_oracle_rac_asm collection and create ansible-navigator.yml file

```

$ cat ansible-navigator.yml
---
ansible-navigator:
  execution-environment:
    container-engine: podman
    enabled: True
  environment-variables:
    set:

```

```
ANSIBLE_CONFIG: ansible.cfg  
image: localhost/oracle_rac_aix_ee:latest
```

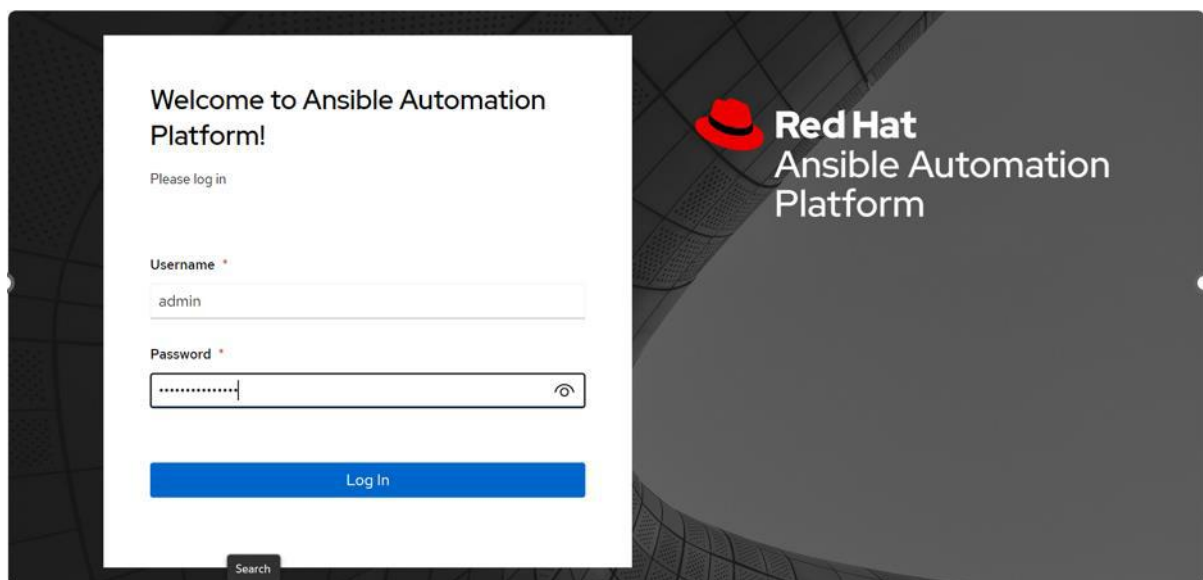
```
$ ansible-navigator run play.yml --pp=missing -m stdout 2>&1 | tee play_aap2.out
```

For more details regarding ansible-navigator refer to below link

<https://ansible.readthedocs.io/projects/navigator/>

Executing the Playbook from Ansible Controller AAP2 using execution environment via GUI

Login to the Ansible controller, provide the username and password.



To create a new execution environment, please click on the "Execution Environments" option under the Administration dropdown and click on Add

Execution Environments

Create new execution environment

Name *

Image ⓘ

Pull

Description

Organization

Registry credential ⓘ

Leave this field blank to make the execution environment globally available.

Save Cancel

Please provide the following details to create a new execution environment:

Name: [Enter the name of the execution environment]

Image: [Specify the Docker image for the execution environment]

Pull Details: [Provide any additional details for pulling the image]

Once provided, click on "Save" to create the new execution environment.

Once saved, we can see the following details to crosscheck.

Execution Environments > oracle_rac_aix_ee

Details

Back to execution environments Details Templates

Name	oracle_rac_aix_ee	Image ⓘ	localhost/oracle_rac_aix_ee:latest	Description	Oracle Rac
Managed	False	Organization	Globally Available	Pull	Missing
Created	6/5/2024, 11:57:57 AM by admin				
Last Modified	6/5/2024, 11:57:57 AM by admin				

Edit Delete

Once saved, the container image will be listed in Execution Environments

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Image	Organization	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Control Plane Execution Environment	registry.redhat.io/ansible-automation-platform-24/ee-supported-rhel8:latest	Globally Available	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Default execution environment	registry.redhat.io/ansible-automation-platform-24/ee-supported-rhel8:latest	Globally Available	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minimal execution environment	registry.redhat.io/ansible-automation-platform-24/ee-minimal-rhel8:latest	Globally Available	
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle-ai-x-ee	localhost/oracle_ai_x_ee:latest	Globally Available	
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle_rac_ai-x-ee	localhost/oracle_rac_ai_x_ee:latest	Globally Available	
<input type="checkbox"/>	powerodba-ee	powerodba	Globally Available	
<input type="checkbox"/>	singleinstance	localhost/singleinstance:latest	Globally Available	

To create Projects, click on the "Projects" option under the Resources dropdown and then click on the "Add" button to create Projects.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Status	Type	Revision	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle-ai-x-test-si	OK	Manual	Sync for revision	
<input type="checkbox"/>	powerodba	Successful	Git	a45c67a	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Singleinstance-project	Successful	Git	b6bbd46	

Please provide the following details:

- Name: [Provide the name of your project]
- Description: [Briefly describe your project]
- Organization: [Select the organization for your project]
- Execution Environment: [Select the corresponding execution environment created earlier]
- Source Control Type: Manual
- Project Base Path: /var/lib/awx/projects [where the collection code is placed]

- Playbook Directory: [Specify the directory where your playbook is located]

Once provided the details, please click on “Save

The screenshot shows the 'Create New Project' form in the Arched Platform. The form is titled 'Create New Project' and is located under the 'Projects' section. The form includes the following fields:

- Name:** oracle_rac_aix_proj
- Description:** oracle rac
- Organization:** Default
- Execution Environment:** oracle_rac_aix_ee
- Source Control Type:** Manual
- Content Signature Validation Credential:**
- Type Details:**
 - Project Base Path:** /var/lib/awx/projects
 - Playbook Directory:** power-aix-oracle-rac-asm

The 'Save' button is highlighted in blue, and the 'Cancel' button is in grey.

Once saved, we can see the following details to crosscheck.

Red Hat

Ansible Automation Platform

Activity Stream

Workflow Approvals

Host Metrics

Resources

Templates

Credentials

Projects

Inventories

Hosts

Access

Organizations

Users

Teams

Administration

Credential Types

Notifications

Management Jobs

Instance Groups

Projects > oracle_rac_aix_proj

Details

Back to Projects

Details

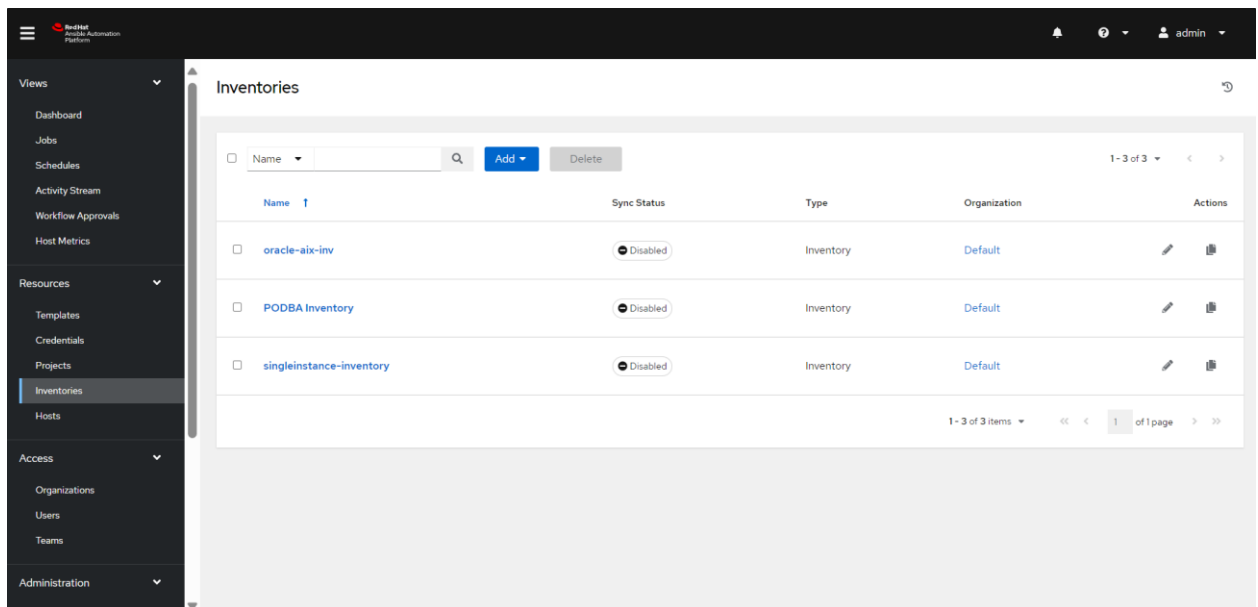
Access

Job Templates

Notifications

Name	oracle_rac_aix_proj	Description	oracle rac	Organization	Default
Source Control Type	Manual	Source Control Revision	Sync for revision	Cache Timeout	0 Seconds
Default Execution Environment ⓘ	oracle_rac_aix_ee	Project Base Path ⓘ	/var/lib/awx/projects	Playbook Directory ⓘ	power-aix-oracle-rac-asm
Created	7/26/2024, 12:20:26 PM by admin	Last Modified	7/26/2024, 12:20:26 PM by admin		
<div>EditDelete</div>					

To create Inventories, click on the "Inventories" option under the Resources dropdown and then click on the "Add" button to create Inventories.



Please provide the following details:

- Name: [Enter the name of your project]
- Description: [Enter a brief description of your project]
- Organization: [Select the organization for your project]

After providing the required information, click on "Save".

Create new inventory

Name: oracle_rac_alc_inv Description: oracle rac Organization: Default

Instance Groups: [Search]

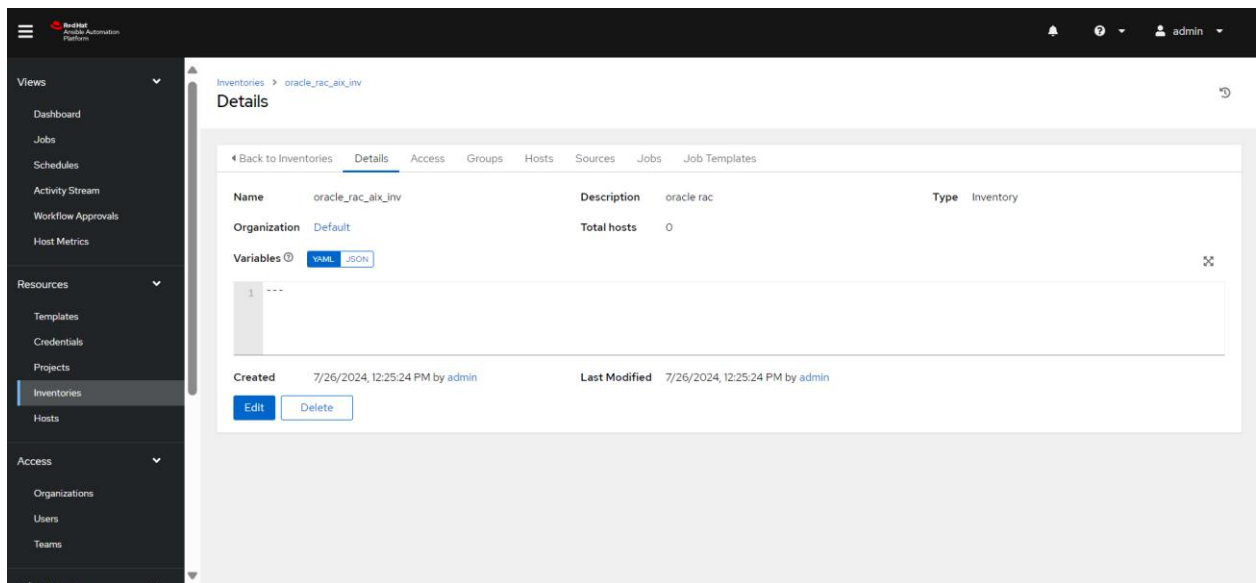
Labels: [Dropdown]

Options: ☐ Prevent Instance Group Fallback

Variables: [YAML] [JSON] [Add]

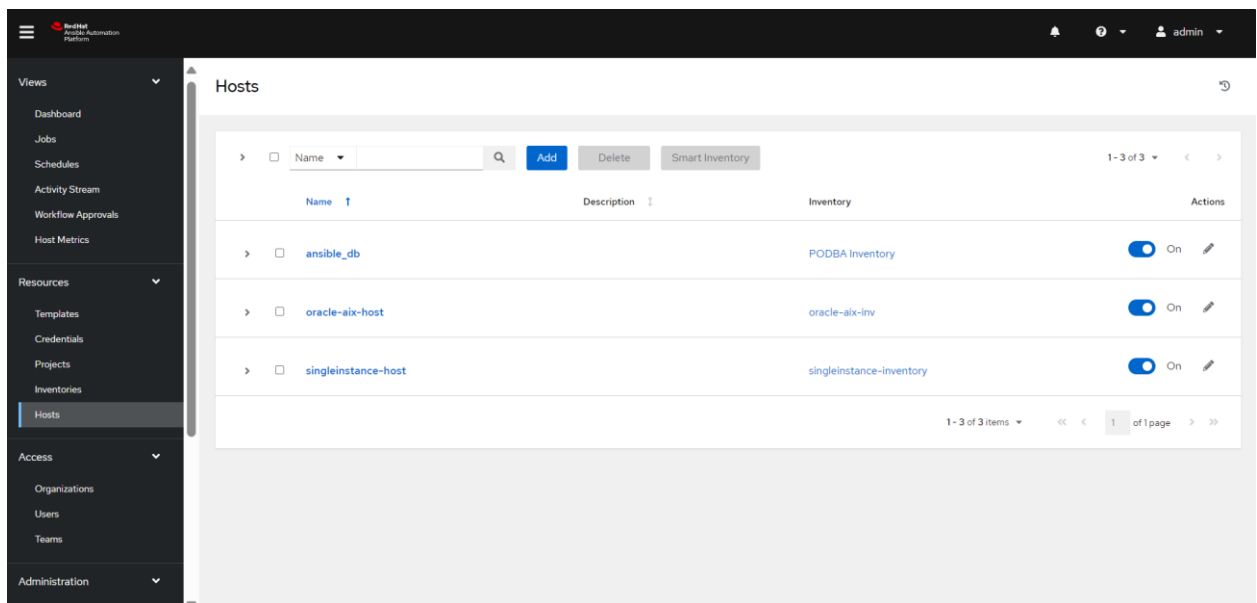
[Save] [Cancel]

Once saved, we can see the following details to crosscheck.



Create Two Hosts to support RAC

To create First hosts, click on the “Hosts” Option Under the resources dropdown and then click on the “Add” button to Create First Hosts



Please provide the following information for the host 1:

- Name: [Enter the name of the hostname of target machine, not with any name]
- Description: [Enter a brief description of your project]
- Inventory: [Select the inventory that was earlier created]
- Variables: ansible-host: <IP Address>

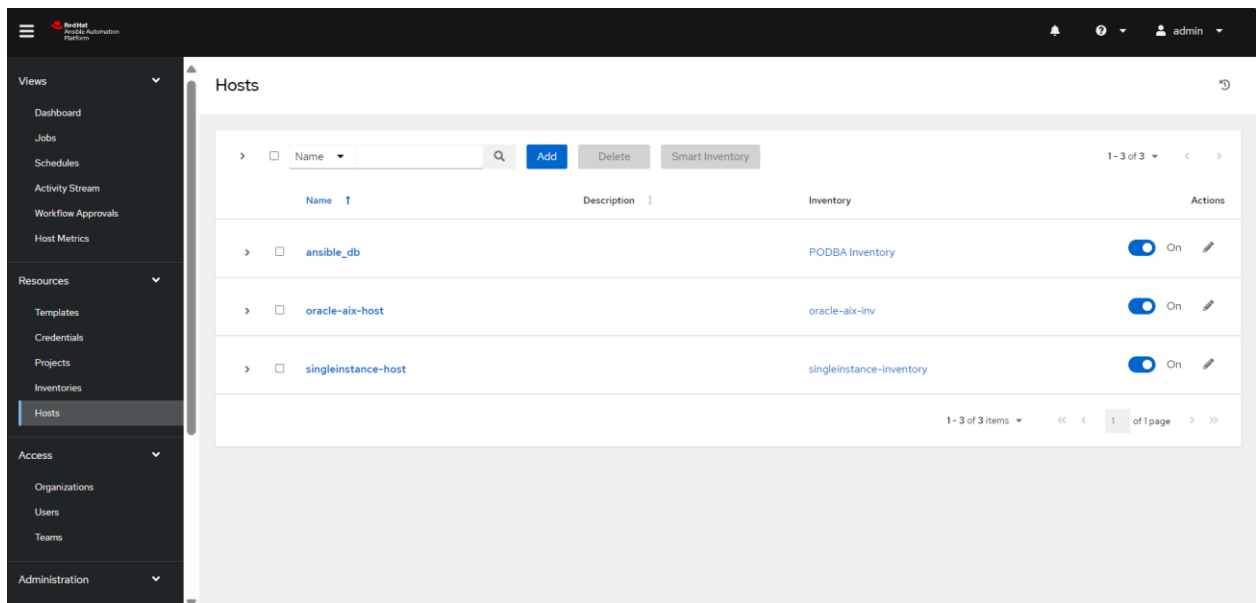
After providing the required information, click on "Save".

The screenshot shows the 'Create New Host' interface. On the left is a sidebar with 'Views' (Dashboard, Jobs, Schedules, Activity Stream, Workflow Approvals, Host Metrics) and 'Resources' (Templates, Credentials, Projects, Inventories, **Hosts**, Access). The main area is titled 'Create New Host'. It contains three input fields: 'Name' (with a red asterisk), 'Description', and 'Inventory' (with a dropdown icon and 'oracle_rac_aix_inv' selected). Below these is a 'Variables' section with tabs for 'YAML' and 'JSON'. The 'YAML' tab is active, showing a code editor with two lines: '1 ---' and '2 ansible_host:'. At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Once saved, we can see the following details to crosscheck.

The screenshot shows the 'Details' page for a host. The breadcrumb is 'Hosts > p224r95.pbm.host.com'. The page title is 'Details'. There are tabs for 'Back to Hosts', 'Details' (active), 'Facts', 'Groups', and 'Jobs'. A toggle switch is set to 'On'. The 'Name' field is followed by a link icon. The 'Inventory' field shows 'oracle_rac_aix_inv'. The 'Created' timestamp is '7/26/2024, 12:50:28 PM by admin'. The 'Last Modified' timestamp is '7/26/2024, 12:50:28 PM by admin'. Below is the 'Variables' section with 'YAML' and 'JSON' tabs. The 'YAML' tab is active, showing the same two-line code as the 'Create New Host' form. At the bottom are 'Edit' and 'Delete' buttons.

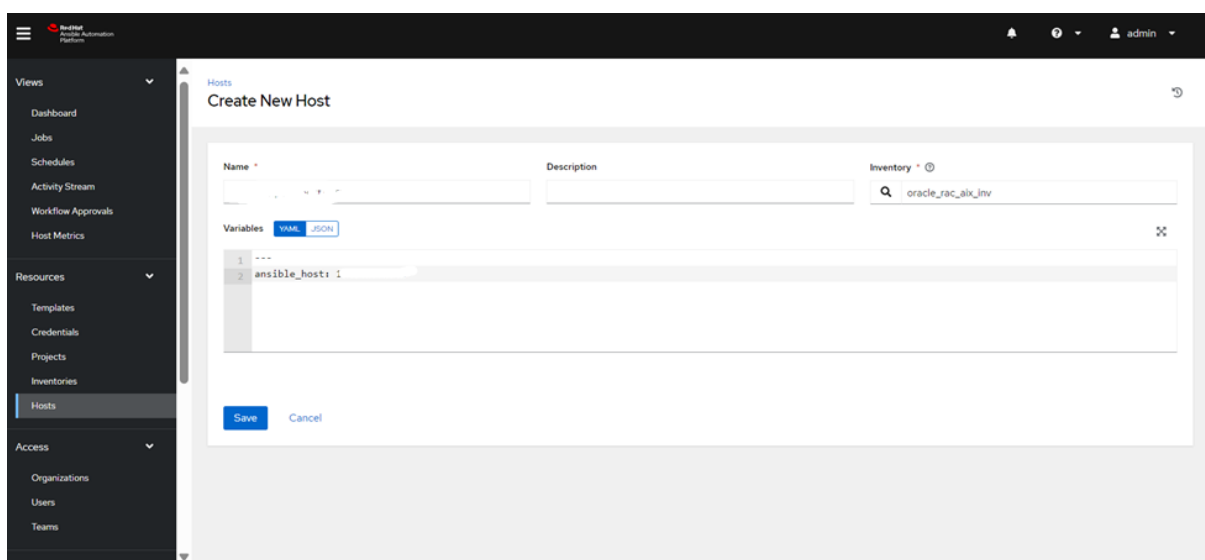
To create Second hosts, click on the “Hosts” Option Under the resources dropdown and then click on the “Add” button to Create Second Hosts



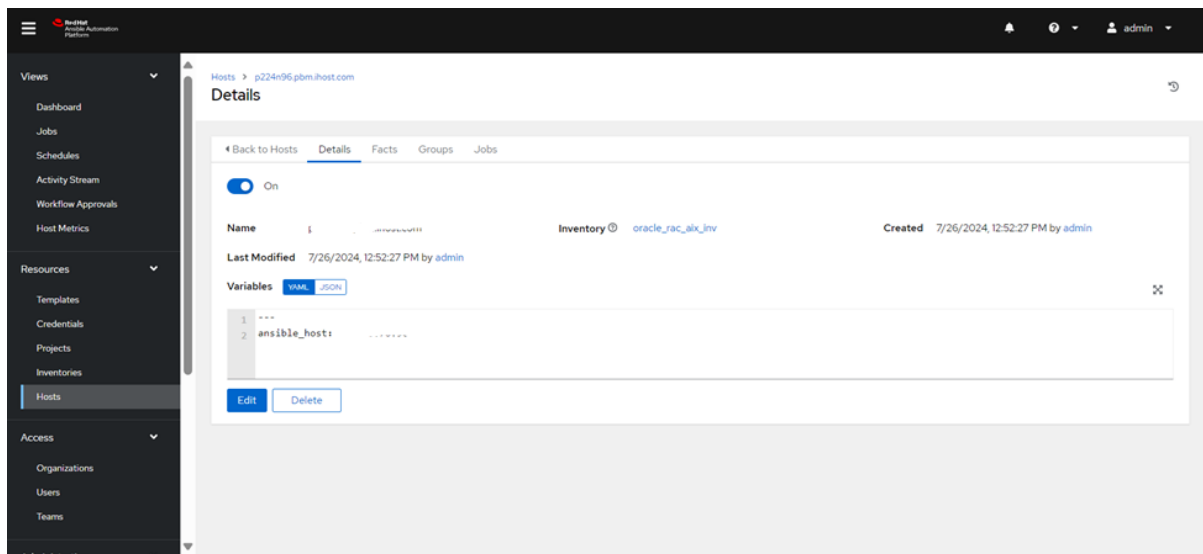
Please provide the following information for the host 2:

- Name: [Enter the name of the hostname of second target machine, not with any name]
- Description: [Enter a brief description of your project]
- Inventory: [Select the inventory that was earlier created]
- Variables: ansible-host

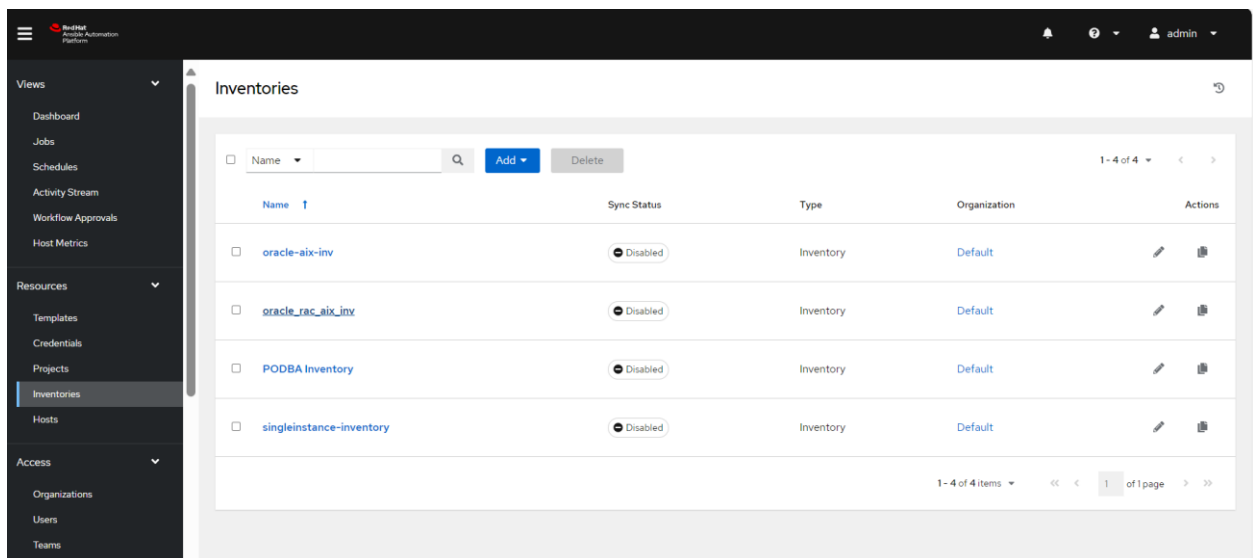
After providing the required information, click on "Save".



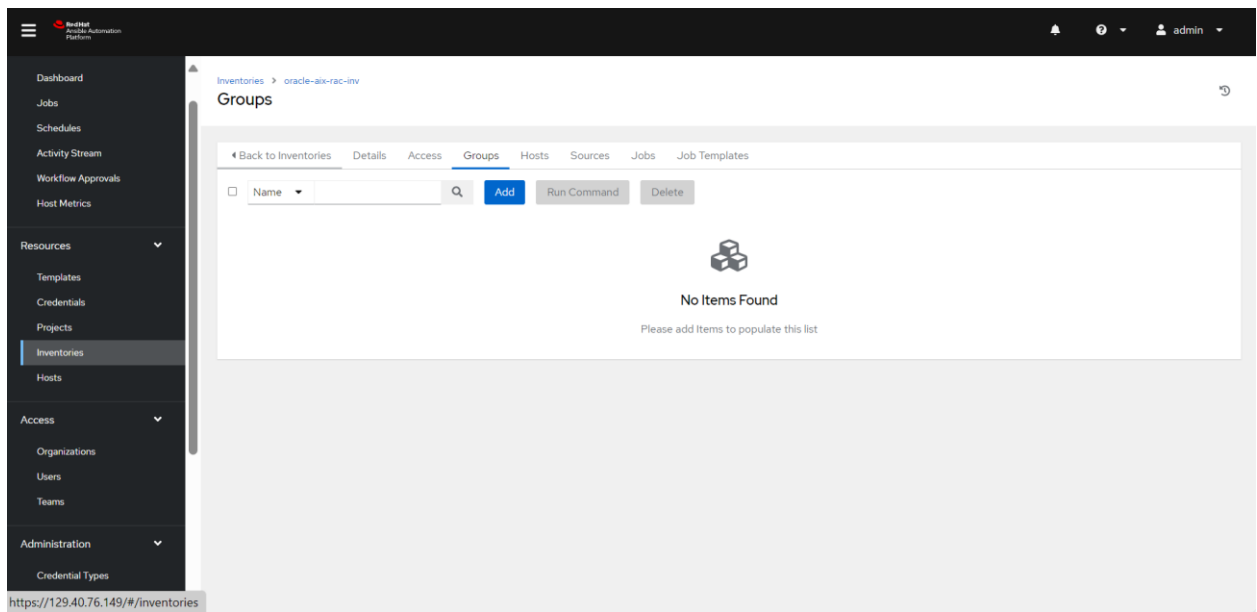
Once saved, we can see the following details to crosscheck.



To create Groups, click on the "Inventories" option under the Resources dropdown and then click on the Inventory which we have created before to this step, in our case the inventory name is "oracle_rac_aix_inv".



On the opened inventory (oracle_rac_aix_inv) page, click on the Groups tab and Click on "Add" button to create Group.



Please provide the following details:

- **Name:** orac
If you decide to use a different name instead of "orac," please update the playbook '*install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml*' file by changing '*- hosts: orac*' to '*- hosts: [new_name]*' and then update the **Name:** field to the new name.
- **Description:** [Enter a brief description of your project]

After providing the required information, click on "Save".

Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform

admin

Inventories > oracle-aii-rac-inv > Groups

Create new group

Name ^{*} orac Description Oracle RAC

Variables **YAML** JSON

1 ---

Save Cancel

Once saved, we can see the following details to crosscheck.

Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform

admin

Inventories > oracle-aii-rac-inv > Groups > orac

Group details

Back to Groups Details Related Groups Hosts

Name orac Description Oracle RAC

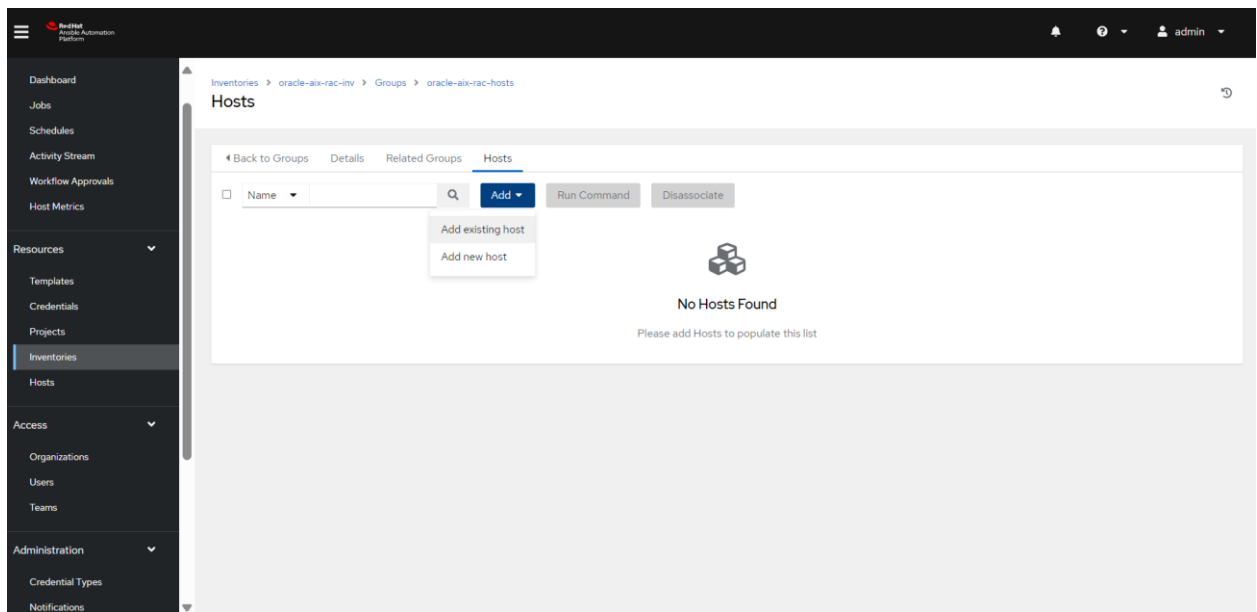
Variables **YAML** JSON

1 ---

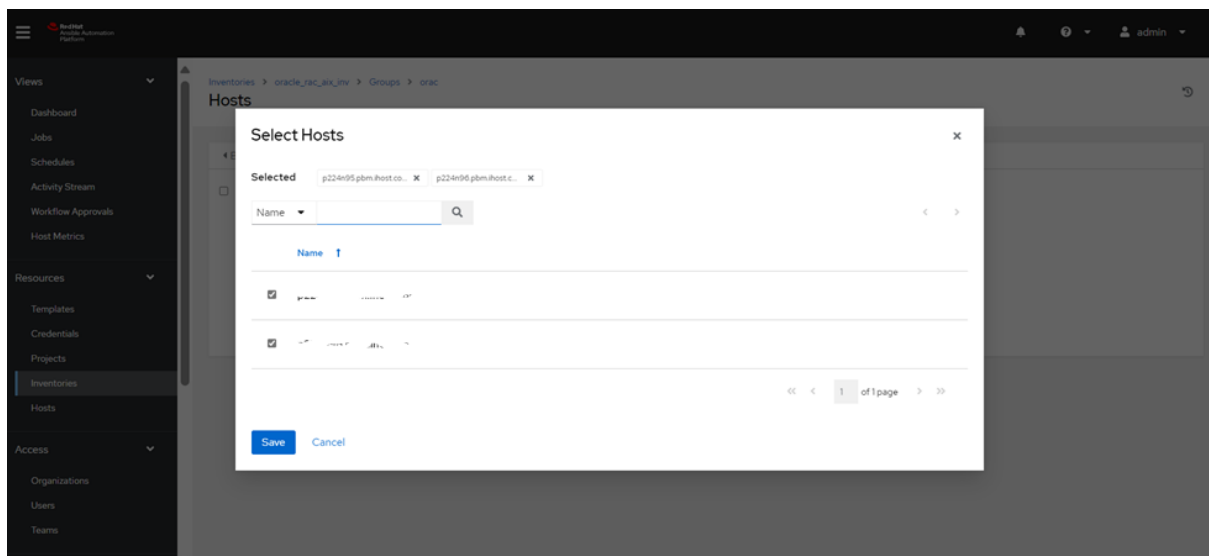
Created 6/7/2024, 12:48:58 PM by admin Last Modified 6/7/2024, 12:48:58 PM by admin

Edit Delete

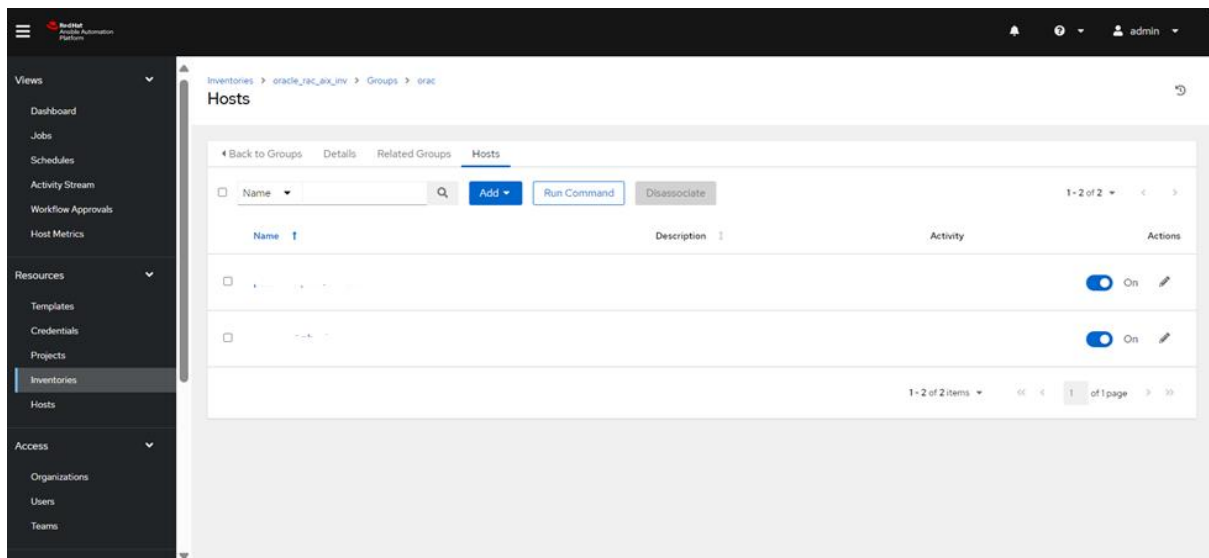
Click on the “Hosts” tab on the Group Details page and Click on “Add” → “Add existing host”



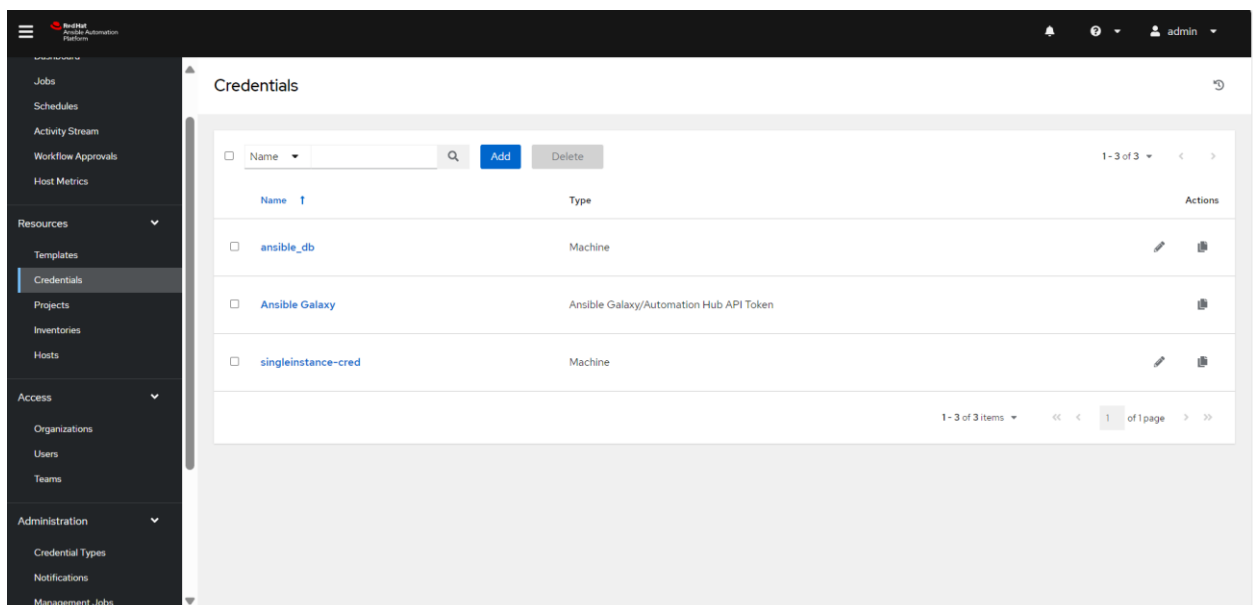
Select the hosts which have created recently and click on “Save”



Now the Hosts have been added to the Group and the Group is added to the inventories.



Now, to create Credentials, click on the "Credentials" option under the Resources dropdown and then click on the "Add" button to create Credentials



Please provide the following information:

- Name: [Enter the name of your credential]
- Description: [Enter a brief description of your credential]
- Organization: [Select the organization for your credential]
- Credential Type: Machine
- Username: [Enter the username for the machine]
- Password: [Enter the password for the machine]

After providing the required information, click on "Save".

The screenshot shows the 'Create New Credential' form in the Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform. The form is divided into several sections:

- Name:** oracle_rac_aix_cred
- Description:** oracle rac
- Organization:** (Searchable field)
- Credential Type:** Machine
- Type Details:**
 - Username:** root
 - Password:** (Masked with dots, with a 'Prompt on launch' checkbox)
 - SSH Private Key:** (Drag and drop area with 'Browse...' and 'Clear' buttons)
 - Signed SSH Certificate:** (Drag and drop area with 'Browse...' and 'Clear' buttons)

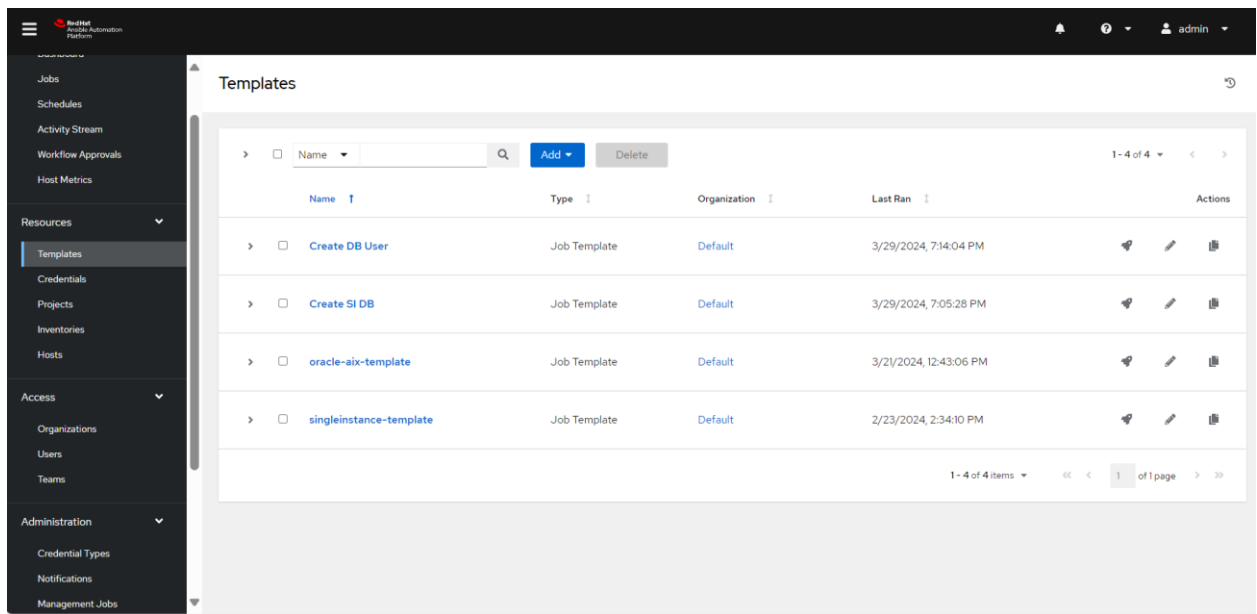
Once saved, we can see the following details to crosscheck.

The screenshot shows the 'Details' page for the credential 'oracle_rac_aix_cred'. The page includes a breadcrumb trail: 'Credentials > oracle_rac_aix_cred'. The main content area displays the following information:

- Name:** oracle_rac_aix_cred
- Description:** oracle rac
- Credential Type:** Machine
- Username:** root
- Password:** Encrypted
- Created:** 7/26/2024, 12:59:32 PM by admin
- Last Modified:** 7/26/2024, 12:59:32 PM by admin

At the bottom of the details section, there are 'Edit' and 'Delete' buttons.

Now, to create Templates, click on the "Templates" option under the Resources dropdown and then click on the "Add" button to create Templates.



Please provide the following details if you want all the roles ('bootstrap, preconfig, config, install') in the playbook '**install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml**' to be executed:

- Name: [Enter the name of your job]
- Description: [Enter a brief description of your job]
- Job Type: Run
- Inventory: [Select the inventory that was earlier created]
- Project: [Select the project that was earlier created]
 - Execution Environment: [Select the execution environment that was earlier created]
- Playbook: [Enter the name of your playbook file]
- Variables: ansible_ssh_user: root

After providing the required information, click on "Save".

Create New Job Template

Name: oracle_rac_aix_template Description: oracle rac Job Type: Run ☐ Prompt on launch

Inventory: oracle_rac_aix_inv ☐ Prompt on launch Project: oracle_rac_aix_proj Execution Environment: oracle_rac_aix_ee ☐ Prompt on launch

Playbook: install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml

Credentials: SSH: oracle_rac_aix_c... ☐ Prompt on launch

Labels: ☐ Prompt on launch

Variables: ☐ Prompt on launch

```

1 ---
2 ansible_ssh_user: root

```

[Launch](#)

After providing the required information, proceed with executing the job by clicking on the "Launch" button

Details

Back to Templates Details Access Notifications Schedules Jobs Survey

Name	oracle_rac_aix_template	Description	oracle rac	Job Type	run
Organization	Default	Inventory	oracle_rac_aix_inv	Project	oracle_rac_aix_proj
Execution Environment	oracle_rac_aix_ee	Playbook	install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml	Forks	0
Verbosity	0 (Normal)	Timeout	0	Show Changes	Off
Job Slicing	1	Created	7/26/2024, 1:03:30 PM by admin	Last Modified	7/26/2024, 1:03:30 PM by admin

Credentials: SSH: oracle_rac_aix_c...

Variables: ☐

```

1 ---
2 ansible_ssh_user: root

```

[Edit](#) [Launch](#) [Delete](#)

If you want to execute only the bootstrap role, then along with the other details you add "Job Tags"

- Name: [Enter the name of your job]
- Description: [Enter a brief description of your job]
- Job Type: Run
- Inventory: [Select the inventory that was earlier created]
- Project: [Select the project that was earlier created]
- Execution Environment: [Select the execution environment that was earlier created]

- Playbook: [Enter the name of your playbook file]
- Variables: ansible_ssh_user: root
- Job Tags: bootstrap

After providing the required information, click on "Save".

The screenshot shows the 'Create Template' form in the Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform. The left sidebar contains navigation menus for Views, Resources, Access, and Administration. The main form area includes fields for Forks (0), Limit (0), Verbosity (0 (Normal)), Job Slicing (1), Timeout (0), and Show Changes (Off). There is a search bar for Instance Groups and a dropdown for Job Tags with 'bootstrap' selected. At the bottom, there are checkboxes for various options like Privilege Escalation, Provisioning Callbacks, Enable Webhook, Concurrent Jobs, Enable Fact Storage, and Prevent Instance Group Fallback. 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom left.

The screenshot shows the 'Details' page for a template named 'oracle_rac_aix_template'. The page has tabs for Back to Templates, Details, Access, Notifications, Schedules, Jobs, and Survey. The Details tab is active, showing a table with fields like Name, Organization, Execution Environment, Verbosity, Job Slicing, Credentials, Job Tags, and Variables. The Variables field is expanded, showing a YAML snippet: '--- ansible_ssh_user: root'. At the bottom, there are 'Edit', 'Launch', and 'Delete' buttons.

If you want to execute only the **‘preconfig’** role, then along with the other details, you need to add “Job Tags”. Keep in mind that the **‘preconfig’** role depends on the **‘bootstrap’** role, as the **‘bootstrap’** role configures the necessary SSH settings required for the **‘preconfig’** role to function properly.

- Name: [Enter the name of your job]

- Description: [Enter a brief description of your job]
- Job Type: Run
- Inventory: [Select the inventory that was earlier created]
- Project: [Select the project that was earlier created]
- Execution Environment: [Select the execution environment that was earlier created]
- Playbook: [Enter the name of your playbook file]
- Variables: ansible_ssh_user: root
- Job Tags: bootstrap, preconfig

After providing the required information, click on "Save".

The screenshot shows the 'Create Job' form in the Ansible Automation Platform. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Views (Dashboard, Jobs, Schedules, Activity Stream, Workflow Approvals, Host Metrics), Resources (Templates, Credentials, Projects, Inventories, Hosts), and Access (Organizations, Users, Teams). The main form area includes fields for Forks (0), Job Slicing (1), Instance Groups (searchable), Job Tags (bootstrap, preconfig), Skip Tags, and various options like Privilege Escalation, Provisioning Callbacks, Enable Webhook, Concurrent Jobs, Enable Fact Storage, and Prevent Instance Group Fallback. At the bottom, there are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

The screenshot shows the 'Details' page for a job template named 'oracle_rac_aix_template'. The page has tabs for Back to Templates, Details (selected), Access, Notifications, Schedules, Jobs, and Survey. The details are organized into sections: Name (oracle_rac_aix_template), Organization (Default), Execution Environment (oracle_rac_aix_ee), Verboseity (0 (Normal)), Job Slicing (1), Credentials (SSH: oracle_rac_aix_c...), Job Tags (bootstrap, preconfig), Variables (YAML, JSON), and a list of variables (1. ---, 2. ansible_ssh_user: root). At the bottom, there are 'Edit', 'Launch', and 'Delete' buttons.

If you want to execute only the **'config'** role, then along with the other details, you need to add "Job Tags". Keep in mind that the **'config'** role depends on the **'bootstrap'** role, as the **'bootstrap'** role configures the necessary SSH settings required for the **'config'** role to function properly.

Note: config role have a dependency on bootstrap role

- Name: [Enter the name of your job]
- Description: [Enter a brief description of your job]
- Job Type: Run
- Inventory: [Select the inventory that was earlier created]
- Project: [Select the project that was earlier created]
- Execution Environment: [Select the execution environment that was earlier created]
- Playbook: [Enter the name of your playbook file]
- Variables: ansible_ssh_user: root
- Job Tags: bootstrap, config

After providing the required information, click on "Save".

The screenshot shows the 'Job Configuration' page in the Ansible Automation Platform. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with sections: Views (Dashboard, Jobs, Schedules, Activity Stream, Workflow Approvals, Host Metrics), Resources (Templates, Credentials, Projects, Inventories, Hosts), and Access (Organizations, Users, Teams). The 'Templates' section is currently selected. The main content area displays various configuration options for a job, each with a 'Prompt on launch' checkbox. The 'Forks' field is set to 0, 'Limit' is empty, and 'Verbosity' is set to 0 (Normal). 'Job Slicing' is set to 1, 'Timeout' is set to 0, and 'Show Changes' is turned off. The 'Instance Groups' field has a search icon. The 'Job Tags' field contains 'bootstrap' and 'config'. The 'Skip Tags' field is empty. At the bottom, there are several 'Options' checkboxes: 'Privilege Escalation', 'Provisioning Callbacks', 'Enable Webhook', 'Concurrent Jobs', 'Enable Fact Storage', and 'Prevent Instance Group Fallback'. A 'Save' button is located at the bottom left of the configuration area.

The screenshot shows the 'Details' page for a template named 'oracle_rac_aix_template'. The left sidebar contains navigation menus for Views, Resources, and Access. The main content area has tabs for Back to Templates, Details (selected), Access, Notifications, Schedules, Jobs, and Survey. The Details tab displays a form with the following fields:

Name	oracle_rac_aix_template	Description	oracle rac	Job Type	run
Organization	Default	Inventory	oracle_rac_aix_inv	Project	oracle_rac_aix_proj
Execution Environment	oracle_rac_aix_ee	Playbook	install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml	Forks	0
Verbosity	0 (Normal)	Timeout	0	Show Changes	Off
Job Slicing	1	Created	7/26/2024, 1:03:30 PM by admin	Last Modified	7/26/2024, 1:10:57 PM by admin
Credentials	SSH: oracle_rac_aix_c...				
Job Tags	bootstrap config				
Variables	<div> <div>YAML</div> <div>JSON</div> </div> <pre> 1 --- 2 ansible_ssh_user: root </pre>				

At the bottom of the form are buttons for Edit, Launch, and Delete.

If you want to execute only the **'install'** role, then along with the other details, you need to add "Job Tags". Keep in mind that the **'install'** role depends on the **'bootstrap'** role, as the **'bootstrap'** role configures the necessary SSH settings required for the **'install'** role to function properly.

- Name: [Enter the name of your job]
- Description: [Enter a brief description of your job]
- Job Type: Run
- Inventory: [Select the inventory that was earlier created]
- Project: [Select the project that was earlier created]
- Execution Environment: [Select the execution environment that was earlier created]
- Playbook: [Enter the name of your playbook file]
- Variables: ansible_ssh_user: root
- Job Tags: bootstrap, install

After providing the required information, click on "Save".

Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform

Views

- Dashboard
- Jobs
- Schedules
- Activity Stream
- Workflow Approvals
- Host Metrics

Resources

- Templates
- Credentials
- Projects
- Inventories
- Hosts

Access

- Organizations
- Users
- Teams

Forks ☐ Prompt on launch: 0

Limit ☐ Prompt on launch:

Verbosity ☐ Prompt on launch: 0 (Normal)

Job Slicing ☐ Prompt on launch: 1

Timeout ☐ Prompt on launch: 0

Show Changes ☐ Prompt on launch: Off

Instance Groups ☐ Prompt on launch:

Job Tags ☐ Prompt on launch: bootstrap install

Skip Tags ☐ Prompt on launch:

Options

- ☐ Privilege Escalation
- ☐ Provisioning Callbacks
- ☐ Enable Webhook
- ☐ Concurrent Jobs
- ☐ Enable Fact Storage
- ☐ Prevent Instance Group Fallback

Save Cancel

Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform

Templates > oracle_rac_aix_template

Details

Back to Templates Details Access Notifications Schedules Jobs Survey

Name	oracle_rac_aix_template	Description	oracle rac	Job Type	run
Organization	Default	Inventory	oracle_rac_aix_inv	Project	oracle_rac_aix_proj
Execution Environment	oracle_rac_aix_ee	Playbook	install_and_configure_Oracle_RAC.yml	Forks	0
Verbose	0 (Normal)	Timeout	0	Show Changes	Off
Job Slicing	1	Created	7/26/2024, 1:03:30 PM by admin	Last Modified	7/26/2024, 1:2:40 PM by admin
Credentials	SSH oracle_rac_aix_c				
Job Tags	bootstrap install				
Variables	YAML JSON				

```

1 ---
2 ansible_ssh_user: root

```

Edit Launch Delete

Appendix

- **Programming languages used**

Apart from YAML and Jinja2, many tasks are implemented in Korn Shell 93 and Perl.

- **Customization/enhancement requests**

The files under each role directory have been tested. Unless additional functionalities/features are desired beyond this release provides, making changes should proceed with caution. Good understanding of the task flow and dependency is important to ensure successfully outcome.

Alternatively, it's recommended to submit enhancement requests.

- **Limitations**

- Passwords in plain text are stored in vars.yml and in the scripts. Some templated scripts contain passwords are pushed out to the RAC nodes. Security measures should be taken such as limit the access to the Ansible controller and the RAC nodes prior and during the installation and change the passwords as soon as the installation is successful.
- Proxy environment is not supported.
- Grid Naming Service (GNS) virtual IP address is not supported.

- **Openssl check**

All openssl dependent packages updated after Aug 5, 2022 require openssl 1.1. The bootstrap and config roles which use yum/dnf will get fail if you are trying to install the openssl dependent packages/rpms when openssl version is < 1.1.

Openssl fileset needs to be upgraded manually, refer to below url for steps

<https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/node/6833478>

<https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/node/720655>

```
# lspp -l | grep openssl
openssl.base      1.0.2.2104 COMMITTED Open Secure Socket Layer
openssl.license   1.0.2.2104 COMMITTED Open Secure Socket License
openssl.man.en_US 1.0.2.2104 COMMITTED Open Secure Socket Layer
openssl.base      1.0.2.2104 COMMITTED Open Secure Socket Layer
```

- **Installation Methodology for 19.18+ RU version**

Installation Of GI Software Fails On AIX Platform With GI RU above 19.18 (Doc ID 3056455.1)

“GRID home install”

-- Sequence of GRID install SW -> patch -> Reinstall

Step 1: Install Grid using gridInstaller as "Set Up Software Only" option on local node

./gridSetup.sh

Step 2: Apply the latest RU patch on the installed grid home.

./opatchauto apply [patch location] -binary -oh \$ORACLE_HOME

Step 3: Install Grid using gridInstaller as "Configure Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a NewCluster"

./gridSetup.sh

“Oracle home install”

-- Sequence of Oracle install SW -> patch -> Reinstall

Step 1: Install Oracle home using runInstaller as "Set Up Software Only" then select "Single instance database installation" option

```
./runInstaller.sh
```

Step 2: Apply the latest RU patch on the installed oracle home.

```
./opatchauto apply [patch location] -binary -oh $ORACLE_HOME
```

Step 3: Detach oracle database home

```
$ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin/runInstaller -silent -detachHome  
ORACLE_HOME="$ORACLE_HOME" ORACLE_HOME_NAME="OraDB19Home1"
```

Step 4: Install Oracle using runInstaller as "Set Up Software Only" then select "Oracle Real Application Clusters database installation" option

```
./runInstaller.sh
```

- **Disk headers and PVIDs**

Disks may have AIX volume group, Oracle ASM diskgroup headers, and PVIDs left on the disks by a previous project. When creating a volume group or an ASM diskgroup, the PVIDs and/or headers cause the volume group or ASM diskgroup creation to fail. If it is certain the disks can be reused, clear the header on the disks before starting the playbook like this:

```
dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/hdiskX bs=1024k count=100
```

To determine a disk has an ASM diskgroup header, use `lquerypv -h /dev/hdiskX`

<https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/do-not-mix-oracle-asm-disks-lvm>

Example showing ASM header:

```
# lquerypv -h /dev/hdisk23  
00000000 00820101 00000000 80000000 BF477E44 |.....G~D|  
00000010 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 |.....|  
00000020 4F52434C 4449534B 00000000 00000000 |ORCLDISK.....|  
00000030 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 |.....|  
00000040 13000000 00000103 4F435256 4F54455F |.....OCRVOTE_|  
00000050 30303030 00000000 00000000 00000000 |0000.....|  
00000060 00000000 00000000 4F435256 4F544500 |.....OCRVOTE_|  
00000070 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 |.....|  
00000080 00000000 00000000 4F435256 4F54455F |.....OCRVOTE_|
```

```

00000090 30303030 00000000 00000000 00000000 |0000.....|
000000A0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 |.....|
000000B0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 |.....|
000000C0 00000000 00000000 01F95E4D 8CADC800 |.....^M....|
000000D0 01F95E4D 9DE2F000 02001000 00400000 |..^M.....@..|
000000E0 0006EE80 00001400 00000003 00000001 |.....|
000000F0 00000002 0000000A 00000000 00000000 |.....|

```

To determine if a disk has an on-disk PVID, use `lqueryvg -Ptp hdiskX`

<https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/resolving-missing-or-removed-disks-aix-lvm>

If PVID exists, the exit code is 0, otherwise it is 1.

To determine if a disk has a Volume Group Descriptor Area (VGDA), use `readvgda -t hdiskX`.

<https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/how-determine-volume-group-physical-partition-size-readvgda>

If VGDA exists, the exit code is 0, otherwise it is 1.

Alternatively, if disks can be reused for sure, the `vars.yml` config `asmdisks.diskgroups` and `config.ora_vg` has options “`clear_pvids`” and “`zero_disks`” which free the user from executing the extra commands to clear the PVIDs, AIX volume group headers, and ASM diskgroup headers.

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