**ASM Disk Group Layout Standards**

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# Databases <100GB in Size

## Layout Standards

### Production Databases

Production databases less than 100 GB in size use:

* DATA and FRA will use a **shared** disk group
* TEMP will utilize a common disk group (shared by other DBs)
* REDO logs, two copies will exist. The primary copy will reside in the DATA disk group and the secondary copy in the FRA disk group.

### Performance Databases

Performance environments should have the same disk group configurations as production environments to provide the closest possible performance characteristics as on Production.

*On Production and Performance environments 1 disk group should be created per ASM instance to hold the temporary tablespaces (TEMP) for all databases on the server(s). In replicated environments this disk group will not be replicated, rather the DR environment will have disks of the same size and naming standards allocated that will be used to hold the TEMP tablespaces while the DR is in place.*

### DR Databases

DR disk groups will be configured identically to production.

### Dev, QA and UAT Databases

Dev, QA and UAT disk groups do not need to mirror production and therefore can be consolidated into fewer disk groups if desired to better distribute i/o and consolidate empty space. By following this we will try to limit the number of Data disk groups on servers of this type to only one or two disk groups rather than 1 per database. These disk groups may be holding many databases and may therefore require more disks in them than standard disk groups typically would, but we should try to keep the number of members on these consolidated disk groups to less than 16 if at all possible. The same common method should be used for FRA disk groups, but there should be a 1 to 1 correlation of FRA disk groups to DATA disk groups on a server.

### Replication Considerations

Data consistency groups for a server should include both the DATA and the FRA (and REDO if a separate group) disk groups for a database. The TEMP disk group should not be included in this replication methodology at all.

### Disk Group and LUN Sizes, and other Recommendations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Disk Group Starting Size | Recommended Lun Size |
| Less than 128 GB | 16 GB |
| 129 GB to 256 GB | 32 GB |
| 257 GB to 512 GB | 64 GB |
| 512 GB to 2 TB | 128 GB |
| 1 TB to 4 TB | 256 GB |
| 2 TB to 8 TB | 512 GB |
| 4 TB to 16 TB | 1024 GB |

Minimum Disks Per Disk Group = 4

Maximum Disk Per Disk Group = 16

Any LUN larger than 64 GB will need to have a specific review done to ensure that the database will be growing at a significant enough rate to justify adding 128 GB at a time to the database and incurring the chargeback costs that come with such an allocation.

Once a disk group grows to more than 16 member drives and it is on drive sizes that are less than 64 GB in size a discussion needs to take place to determine whether the entire disk group should be moved to the next larger disk category by adding new larger disk sizes, migrating the data to the new drives and then removing the smaller disks.

All LUNs in a disk group must to be the same size and allocated from the same storage tier.

Additionally every server using ASM and RAC on 11gR2 or above will require a disk group for use as cluster data disks that will be 16 GB in size.

Do NOT use ASM mirroring (software mirroring), instead rely on external redundancy via the VMAX’s RAID protection.

### Storage Tier Provisioning Recommendation per ASM Group

**ASM Group** **Storage Policy to Request**

+DATA (Data, control files, redo1) Gold Policy

+TEMPDB Silver Policy

+FRA (Flashback, archive logs & Backup sets, redo2) Silver Policy

## Naming Standards

### ASM Disk Group Naming

Disk groups will be named using the following naming convention:

GEN\_<ENV>\_<DISK TYPE>

In the above the GEN will indicate that the disk group is a general disk group not tied to one specific database. With databases that are <100 GB in size we should not be creating dedicated disk groups for each database.

The <ENV> section will be populated with one of the following values to indicate what environment the disk group services. This will make DR easier as the disks and disk groups will not conflict when mounted on the DR server.

DEV

QA

UAT

PERF

PROD

The <DISKTYPE> portion of the name will be one of the following values to indicate what type of data this disk group will hold.

DATA

FRA

TEMP

CLUSTER

Most servers will have at least 2 general disk groups to hold DATA and FRA data.

These general disk groups will be named as follow:

GEN\_<ENV>\_DATA

GEN\_<ENV>\_FRA

An example of this would be :

GEN\_DEV\_DATA

GEN\_DEV\_FRA

Production servers and servers used for performance testing will have a third general disk group for holding the temporary tablespaces on the server. The disks in this disk group will not be replicated to the DR environment so additional disks will need to be allocated to the DR servers to allow for these temporary tablespaces to be recreated in the DR environment. This temporary disk group will be named as follows:

GEN\_<ENV>\_TEMP

An example of this would be :

GEN\_PERF\_TEMP

The final disk general disk group on a server would be for cluster support disks when creating a RAC database cluster. This disk group will contain one 16 GB disk and be named as follows:

GEN\_<ENV>\_CLUSTER

An example of this would be:

GEN\_QA\_CLUSTER

### ASM Disk Member Naming

All ASM disks should be placed in the following location on the servers:

/dev/oracleasm/disks

When naming the disks the following methods should be used:

**Non-Encrypted Disk Naming**

For temporary disk groups that support all databases on the server the names should follow the below patterns:

Disks used in the temp disk group to hold temporary tablespaces should be named as: GEN\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_TEMP<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for a DEV database in this group and is the 1st

one on the system would be named : GEN\_DEV\_32\_TEMP01

For disks used in the general disk groups that support multiple databases the names should follow the below patterns:

Disks used in a data disk group to hold data, index, undo tablespaces and secondary redo logs should be named as:

GEN\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_DATA<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for a UAT database in this group and is the 3rd

one on the system would be named : GEN\_UAT\_32\_DATA03

Disks used in an FRA disk group to hold primary redo logs, arclogs, etc should be named as: GEN\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_FRA<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 16 GB that is for a production database in this group and is

the 6th one on the system would be named : GEN\_PROD\_16\_FRA06

For disks used as cluster data disks on a RAC server the naming standards will be:

GEN\_<ENV>\_<SIZE>\_CLUSTER<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 16 GB that is for the cluster disk on a production server

named: GEN\_PROD\_16\_CLUSTER01

**VTE Encrypted Disk Naming**

For temporary disk groups that support all databases on the server the names should follow the below patterns:

Disks used in the temp disk group to hold temporary tablespaces should be named as: VTEGEN\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_TEMP<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for a DEV database in this group and is the 1st

one on the system would be named : VTEGEN\_DEV\_32\_TEMP01

For disks used in the general disk groups that support multiple databases the names should follow the below patterns:

Disks used in a data disk group to hold data, index, undo tablespaces and secondary redo logs should be named as:

VTEGEN\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_DATA<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for a UAT database in this group and is the 3rd

one on the system would be named : VTEGEN\_UAT\_32\_DATA03

Disks used in an FRA disk group to hold primary redo logs, arclogs, etc should be named as: VTEGEN\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_FRA<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 16 GB that is for a production database in this group and is

the 6th one on the system would be named : VTEGEN\_PROD\_16\_FRA06

For disks used as cluster data disks on a RAC server the naming standards will be:

VTEGEN\_<ENV>\_<SIZE>\_CLSTR<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 16 GB that is for the cluster disk on a production server

named: VTEGEN\_PROD\_16\_CLSTR01

**ACFS Disk Naming**

For disks used as acfs data disks on a RAC server the naming standards will be:

GEN\_<ENV>\_<SIZE>\_ACFS<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for the acfs volume supporting /var/oracle/admin on a production server would be named: GEN\_PROD\_32\_ACFS01

# Databases >100GB but <2,000GB in Size

## Layout Standards

### Production Databases

Production databases greater than 100 GB but less than 2,000 GB in size use:

* DATA and FRA will each have their own **dedicated** disk group
* TEMP will utilize a common disk group (shared by other DBs)
* REDO logs, two copies will exist. The primary copy will reside in the DATA disk group and the secondary copy in the FRA disk group.

### Performance Databases

Performance environments should have the same disk group configurations as production environments to provide the closest possible performance characteristics as on Production.

*On Production and Performance environments 1 disk group should be created per ASM instance to hold the temporary tablespaces (TEMP) for all databases on the server(s). In replicated environments this disk group will not be replicated, rather the DR environment will have disks of the same size and naming standards allocated that will be used to hold the TEMP tablespaces while the DR is in place.*

### DR Databases

DR disk groups will be configured identically to production.

### Dev, QA and UAT Databases

For databases >100 GB and <2000 GB each database should have its own dedicated disk groups even on Dev, QA and UAT. These disk groups do not need to mirror production and therefore can be made larger in order to hold both data and temporary tablespaces in the DATA disk group and not having a dedicated TEMP disk group. There should always be a 1 to 1 correlation of FRA disk groups to DATA disk groups on a server.

### Replication Considerations

Data consistency groups for a server should include both the DATA and the FRA (and REDO if a separate group) disk groups for a database. The TEMP disk group should not be included in this replication methodology at all.

### Disk Group and LUN Sizes, and other Recommendations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Disk Group Starting Size | Recommended Lun Size |
| Less than 128 GB | 16 GB |
| 129 GB to 256 GB | 32 GB |
| 257 GB to 512 GB | 64 GB |
| 512 GB to 2 TB | 128 GB |
| 1 TB to 4 TB | 256 GB |
| 2 TB to 8 TB | 512 GB |
| 4 TB to 16 TB | 1024 GB |

Minimum Disks Per Disk Group = 4

Maximum Disk Per Disk Group = 16

Any LUN larger than 64 GB will need to have a specific review done to ensure that the database will be growing at a significant enough rate to justify adding 128 GB at a time to the database and incurring the chargeback costs that come with such a allocation.

Once a disk group grows to more than 16 member drives and it is on drive sizes that are less than 64 GB in size a discussion needs to take place to determine whether the entire disk group should be moved to the next larger disk category by adding new larger disk sizes, migrating the data to the new drives and then removing the smaller disks.

All LUNs in a disk group must to be the same size and allocated from the same storage tier.

Additionally every server using ASM and RAC on 11gR2 or above will require a disk group for use as cluster data disks that will be 16 GB in size.

Do NOT use ASM mirroring (software mirroring), instead rely on external redundancy via the VMAX’s RAID protection.

### Storage Tier Provisioning Recommendation per ASM Group

**ASM Group** **Storage Policy to Request**

+DATA (Data, control files, redo1) Gold Policy

+REDO Silver Policy

\* Will stay in FC tier due to activity profile

+TEMPDB Silver Policy

+FRA (Flashback, archive logs & Backup sets, redo2) Silver Policy

## Naming Standards

### ASM Disk Group Naming

Disk groups will be named using the following naming convention:

<DBName/GEN>\_<ENV>\_<DISK TYPE>

In the above the <DBName/GEN> will indicate if the disk group belongs to a specific database or it belongs to the general disk group of that type for that server. If it is the general disk group then this value will be GEN

The <ENV> section will be populated with one of the following values to indicate what environment the disk group services. This will make DR easier as the disks and disk groups will not conflict when mounted on the DR server.

DEV

QA

UAT

PERF

PROD

The <DISKTYPE> portion of the name will be one of the following values to indicate what type of data this disk group will hold.

DATA

FRA

TEMP

CLUSTER

For databases >100 GB and <2000 GB each database will have dedicated DATA and FRA disk groups.

These disk groups will be named as follows:

<DBNAME>\_<ENV>\_DATA

<DBNAME>\_<ENV>\_FRA

An example of this would be for a production database named oltp235 we would have the following disk groups:

oltp235\_PROD\_DATA

oltp235\_PROD\_FRA

Production servers and servers used for performance testing will have a third general disk group for holding the temporary tablespaces on the server. The disks in this disk group will not be replicated to the DR environment so additional disks will need to be allocated to the DR servers to allow for these temporary tablespaces to be recreated in the DR environment. This temporary disk group will be named as follows:

GEN\_<ENV>\_TEMP

An example of this would be :

GEN\_PERF\_TEMP

The final disk general disk group on a server would be for cluster support disks when creating a RAC database cluster. This disk group will contain one 16 GB disk and be named as follows:

GEN\_<ENV>\_CLUSTER

An example of this would be:

GEN\_QA\_CLUSTER

### ASM Disk Member Naming

All ASM disks should be placed in the following location on the servers:

/dev/oracleasm/disks

When naming the disks the following methods should be used:

**Non-Encrypted Disk Naming**

For temporary disk groups that support all databases on the server the names should follow the below patterns:

Disks used in the temp disk group to hold temporary tablespaces should be named as: GEN\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_TEMP<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for a DEV database in this group and is the 1st

one on the system would be named : GEN\_DEV\_32\_TEMP01

For disks associated with disk groups for a specific database the names should follow the below patterns:

For disks used in the data disk group to hold data, index, undo tablespaces and secondary redo logs for a specific databases should be named as: <DBNAME>\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_DATA<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for the oltp999 production database, is part of

the data disk group and is the 13th one on the system would be named :

oltp999\_PROD\_32\_DATA13

For disks used in the FRA disk group to hold primary redo logs, arclogs, etc for a specific database should be named as:

<DBNAME>\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_FRA<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for the oltt888 performance database, is part of

the FRA disk group and is the 7th one on the system would be named : oltt888\_PERF\_32\_FRA07

For disks used as cluster data disks on a RAC server the naming standards will be:

GEN\_<ENV>\_<SIZE>\_CLUSTER<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 16 GB that is for the cluster disk on a production server

named: GEN\_PROD\_16\_CLUSTER01

**VTE Encrypted Disk Naming**

For temporary disk groups that support all databases on the server the names should follow the below patterns:

Disks used in the temp disk group to hold temporary tablespaces should be named as: VTEGEN\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_TEMP<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for a DEV database in this group and is the 1st

one on the system would be named : VTEGEN\_DEV\_32\_TEMP01

For disks associated with disk groups for a specific database the names should follow the below patterns:

For disks used in the data disk group to hold data, index, undo tablespaces and secondary redo logs for a specific databases should be named replacing the olt or dss portion of the database name with vte as below:

vte<Last part of DBNAME>\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_DATA<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for the oltp999 production database, is part of

the data disk group and is the 13th one on the system would be named :

vtep999\_PROD\_32\_DATA13

For disks used in the FRA disk group to hold primary redo logs, arclogs, etc for a specific database should be named replacing the olt or dss portion of the database name with vte as below:

vte<Last part of DBNAME>\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_FRA<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for the oltt888 performance database, is part of

the FRA disk group and is the 7th one on the system would be named : vtet888\_PERF\_32\_FRA07

For disks used as cluster data disks on a RAC server the naming standards will be:

VTEGEN\_<ENV>\_<SIZE>\_CLSTR<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 16 GB that is for the cluster disk on a production server

named: VTEGEN\_PROD\_16\_CLSTR01

**ACFS Disk Naming**

For disks used as acfs data disks on a RAC server the naming standards will be:

GEN\_<ENV>\_<SIZE>\_ACFS<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for the acfs volume supporting /var/oracle/admin on a production server would be named: GEN\_PROD\_32\_ACFS01

# Databases >2,000GB in Size

## Layout Standards

### Production Databases

Production databases greater than 2,000 GB in size use:

* DATA and FRA will each have their own **dedicated** disk group
* TEMP will have a dedicated disk group
* REDO logs, two copies will exist. The primary copy will reside in the DATA disk group and the secondary copy in the FRA disk group.

### Performance Databases

Performance environments should have the same disk group configurations as production environments to provide the closest possible performance characteristics as on Production.

*In replicated environments the dedicated TEMP disk group will not be replicated, rather the DR environment will have disks of the same size and naming standards allocated that will be used to hold the TEMP tablespaces while the DR is in place.*

### DR Databases

DR disk groups will be configured identically to production.

### Dev, QA and UAT Databases

For databases >2000 GB each database should have its own dedicated disk groups even on Dev, QA and UAT. These disk groups do not need to mirror production and therefore can be made larger in order to hold both data and temporary tablespaces in the DATA disk group and not having a dedicated TEMP disk group. There should always be a 1 to 1 correlation of FRA disk groups to DATA disk groups on a server.

### Replication Considerations

Data consistency groups for a server should include both the DATA and the FRA (and REDO if a separate group) disk groups for a database. The TEMP disk group should not be included in this replication methodology at all.

### Disk Group and LUN Sizes, and other Recommendations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Disk Group Starting Size | Recommended Lun Size |
| Less than 128 GB | 16 GB |
| 129 GB to 256 GB | 32 GB |
| 257 GB to 512 GB | 64 GB |
| 512 GB to 2 TB | 128 GB |
| 1 TB to 4 TB | 256 GB |
| 2 TB to 8 TB | 512 GB |
| 4 TB to 16 TB | 1024 GB |

Minimum Disks Per Disk Group = 4

Maximum Disk Per Disk Group = 16

Once a disk group grows to more than 16 member drives and it is on drive sizes that are less than 1024 GB in size a discussion needs to take place to determine whether the entire disk group should be moved to the next larger disk category by adding new larger disk sizes, migrating the data to the new drives and then removing the smaller disks.

All LUNs in a disk group must to be the same size and allocated from the same storage tier.

Additionally every server using ASM and RAC on 11gR2 or above will require a disk group for use as cluster data disks that will be 16 GB in size.

Do NOT use ASM mirroring (software mirroring), instead rely on external redundancy via the VMAX’s RAID protection.

### Storage Tier Provisioning Recommendation per ASM Group

**ASM Group** **Storage Policy to Request**

+DATA (Data, control files) Gold Policy

+REDO Silver Policy

\* Will stay in FC tier due to activity profile

+TEMPDB Silver Policy

+FRA (Flashback, archive logs & Backup sets) Silver Policy

## Naming Standards

### ASM Disk Group Naming

Disk groups will be named using the following naming convention:

<DBName/GEN>\_<ENV>\_<DISK TYPE>

In the above the <DBName/GEN> will indicate if the disk group belongs to a specific database or it belongs to the general disk group of that type for that server. If it is the general disk group then this value will be GEN

The <ENV> section will be populated with one of the following values to indicate what environment the disk group services. This will make DR easier as the disks and disk groups will not conflict when mounted on the DR server.

DEV

QA

UAT

PERF

PROD

The <DISKTYPE> portion of the name will be one of the following values to indicate what type of data this disk group will hold.

DATA

FRA

TEMP

CLUSTER

For databases >2000 GB each database will have dedicated DATA, TEMP and FRA disk groups.

These disk groups will be named as follows:

<DBNAME>\_<ENV>\_DATA

<DBNAME>\_<ENV>\_TEMP

<DBNAME>\_<ENV>\_FRA

An example of this would be for a production database named oltp235 we would have the following disk groups:

oltp235\_PROD\_DATA

oltp235\_PROD\_TEMP

oltp235\_PROD\_FRA

The final disk general disk group on a server would be for cluster support disks when creating a RAC database cluster. This disk group will contain one 16 GB disk and be named as follows:

GEN\_<ENV>\_CLUSTER

An example of this would be:

GEN\_QA\_CLUSTER

### ASM Disk Member Naming

All ASM disks should be placed in the following location on the servers:

/dev/oracleasm/disks

When naming the disks the following methods should be used:

**Non-Encrypted Disk Naming**

For disks associated with disk groups for a specific database the names should follow the below patterns:

For disks used in the data disk group to hold data, index, undo tablespaces and secondary redo logs for a specific databases should be named as: <DBNAME>\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_DATA<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for the oltp999 production database, is part of

the data disk group and is the 13th one on the system would be named :

oltp999\_PROD\_32\_DATA13

For disks used in the FRA disk group to hold primary redo logs, arclogs, etc for a specific database should be named as:

<DBNAME>\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_FRA<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for the oltt888 performance database, is part of

the FRA disk group and is the 7th one on the system would be named : oltt888\_PERF\_32\_FRA07

Disks used in the temp disk group to hold temporary tablespaces should be named as: <DBNAME>\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_TEMP<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for the oltt777 performance database, is part of

the TEMP disk group and is the 4th one on the system would be named : oltt777\_PERF\_32\_TEMP04

For disks used as cluster data disks on a RAC server the naming standards will be:

GEN\_<ENV>\_<SIZE>\_CLUSTER<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 16 GB that is for the cluster disk on a production server would be named: GEN\_PROD\_16\_CLUSTER01

**VTE Encrypted Disk Naming**

For temporary disk groups that support all databases on the server the names should follow the below patterns:

Disks used in the temp disk group to hold temporary tablespaces should be named as: VTEGEN\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_TEMP<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for a DEV database in this group and is the 1st

one on the system would be named : VTEGEN\_DEV\_32\_TEMP01

For disks associated with disk groups for a specific database the names should follow the below patterns:

For disks used in the data disk group to hold data, index, undo tablespaces and secondary redo logs for a specific databases should be named replacing the olt or dss portion of the database name with vte as below:

vte<Last part of DBNAME>\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_DATA<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for the oltp999 production database, is part of

the data disk group and is the 13th one on the system would be named :

vtep999\_PROD\_32\_DATA13

For disks used in the FRA disk group to hold primary redo logs, arclogs, etc for a specific database should be named replacing the olt or dss portion of the database name with vte as below:

vte<Last part of DBNAME>\_<ENV>\_<LUNSIZE>\_FRA<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for the oltt888 performance database, is part of

the FRA disk group and is the 7th one on the system would be named : vtet888\_PERF\_32\_FRA07

For disks used as cluster data disks on a RAC server the naming standards will be:

VTEGEN\_<ENV>\_<SIZE>\_CLSTR<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 16 GB that is for the cluster disk on a production server

named: VTEGEN\_PROD\_16\_CLSTR01

**ACFS Disk Naming**

For disks used as acfs data disks on a RAC server the naming standards will be:

GEN\_<ENV>\_<SIZE>\_ACFS<NUMBER>

i.e. an ASM disk of 32 GB that is for the acfs volume supporting /var/oracle/admin on a production server would be named: GEN\_PROD\_32\_ACFS01