**RAC STARTUP SEQUENCE**

Once the Operating system starts and finish the boot scrap process it reads /etc/init.d file via the initialisation daemon called init or init.d. The init tab file is the one it triggers oracle high availability service daemon.

1. When a node of an Oracle Clusterware cluster starts, OHASD is started by platform-specific means like init.d in Linux. OHASD is the root for bringing up Oracle Clusterware. OHASD has access to the OLR (Oracle Local Registry) stored on the local file system. OLR provides needed data to complete OHASD initialization.
2. OHASD brings up GPNPD and CSSD ( Cluster synchronization Service Daemon ). CSSD has access to the GPNP Profile stored on the local file system. This profile contains the following vital bootstrap data:  
   a. [ASM](https://orahow.com/5-steps-to-move-control-file-from-file-system-to-asm-disk/) Diskgroup Discovery String  
   b. ASM SPFILE location (Diskgroup name)  
   c. Name of the ASM Diskgroup containing the Voting Files
3. The Voting Files locations on ASM Disks are accessed by CSSD with well-known pointers in the ASM Disk headers and CSSD is able to complete initialization and start or join an existing cluster.
4. OHASD starts an ASM instance ~~and ASM can now operate with CSSD initialized and operating~~. The ASM instance uses special code to locate the contents of the ASM SPFILE, assuming it is stored in a Diskgroup.
5. With an ASM instance operating and its Diskgroups mounted, access to Clusterware’s OCR is available to CRSD.
6. OHASD starts CRSD with access to the OCR in an ASM Diskgroup.
7. Cluster ware completes initialization and brings up other services under its control.