**51. What is node eviction and in which scenarios node eviction happens?**

Ocssd.bin is responsible to ensure the disk heartbeat as well as the network heartbeat.

There’s a maximum delay in both heartbeats, the delay of network heartbeat is called MC(Miscount),

The disk heartbeat delay is called IOT (I/O Timeout). this 2 All parameters are in seconds, By default Miscount < Disk timeout.

[grid@Linux-01 ~]$ crsctl get css misscount  
CRS-4678: Successful get misscount 30 for Cluster Synchronization Services.

 [grid@Linux-01 ~]$ crsctl get css disktimeout  
CRS-4678: Successful get disktimeout 200 for Cluster Synchronization Services.

Eviction occurs when cssd detects a heartbeat problem i.e when it lost communication with other node or lost heart beat info from other node, CSS initiate node eviction.

Node eviction is used for I/o fencing the node, so the users doing I/o won’t be able to access the malfunctioned system. I.e. to avoid split brain syndrome.

In node eviction the node will be rebooted automatically and it will try to connect to the cluster.

**From 12c onwards:**

1. If the sub-clusters are of the different sizes, the functionality is same as earlier the bigger one survives and the smaller one is evicted.
2. If the sub-clusters have unequal node weights, the sub-cluster having the higher weight survives so that, in a 2-node cluster, the node with the lowest node number might be evicted if it has a lower weight.
3. If the sub-clusters have equal node weights, the sub-cluster with the lowest numbered node in it survives so that, in a 2-node cluster, the node with the lowest node number will survive.

and the best thing here is, you can use crsctl command to assign weight to instruct clusterware to consider your desires while taking eviction decision.

**53. In case of node eviction due to private interconnect in a 2 node/3 node rac , How oracle decides which node to be evicted?**

**3 NODE RAC:**

Let’s say there are  nodes are A, B , C. If  network heart beat of node  A failed.  Node B and Node C wont be able to ping to node A  , But B and C  can communicate between each other. So B and C will have 2 votes( one more self ping and other for ping to other node).

But A will have only one vote( i.e for the self ping). So A has less vote, oracle decides that A needs to evicted.

**2 NODE RAC:**

Lets say the nodes are A, B. If network heartbeat fails, then A and B wont be able to ping each other. So both A , B will have one vote each. So which node to be evicted?? Here quorm disk comes into play. This quorom disk(voting disk) also represents one vote. So both A and B will try to acquire that vote. Whoever acquire that quorom, gets 2 votes and stay in the cluster and other one gets evicted.