



Database protection

NetApp Solutions

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Protect your Oracle database in Azure cloud

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Author(s): Allen Cao, NetApp Solutions Engineering

Backup Oracle database with snapshot using AzAcSnap tool

The Azure Application-Consistent Snapshot tool (AzAcSnap) is a command-line tool that enables data protection for third-party databases by handling all the orchestration required to put them into an application-consistent state before taking a storage snapshot, after which it returns the databases to an operational state.

In the case of Oracle, you put the database in backup mode to take a snapshot and then take the database out of backup mode.

Backup data and log volumes

The backup can be set up on the database server host with simple shell script that executes the snapshot command. Then, the script can be scheduled to run from crontab.

Generally, the frequency of backup depends on the desired RTO and RPO. Frequent snapshot creation consumes more storage space. There is a trade off between the frequency of backup and space consumption.

Data volumes typically consume more storage space than log volumes. Therefore, you can take snapshots on data volumes every few hours and more frequent snapshots on log volumes every 15 to 30 minutes.

See the following examples of backup scripts and scheduling.

For data volume snapshots:

```
# /bin/sh
cd /home/azacsnap/bin
. ~/.bash_profile
azacsnap -c backup --volume data --prefix acao-ora01-data --retention 36
azacsnap -c backup --volume other --prefix acao-ora01-log --retention 250
```

For log volume snapshots:

```
# /bin/sh
cd /home/azacsnap/bin
. ~/.bash_profile
azacsnap -c backup --volume other --prefix acao-ora01-log --retention 250
```

Crontab schedule:

```
15,30,45 * * * * /home/azacsnap/snap_log.sh
0 */2 * * * /home/azacsnap/snap_data.sh
```



When setting up the backup `azacsnap.json` configuration file, add all data volumes, including the binary volume, to `dataVolume` and all log volumes to `otherVolume`. The maximum retention of snapshots is 250 copies.

Validate the snapshots

Go to the Azure portal > Azure NetApp Files/volumes to check if the snapshots have been successfully created.

The screenshot displays the Azure NetApp Files portal interface. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Volumes' selected. The main content area is divided into two panels. The top panel shows the 'Volumes' list for 'ANFAVSAcct', with 'acao-ora01-u01' selected. The bottom panel shows the 'Snapshots' for 'acao-ora01-u01'. The 'Snapshots' table lists two snapshots:

Name	Location	Created
acao-ora01-data_2022-09-09T165255-8258822	South Central US	09/09/2022, 12:53:22 PM
acao-ora01-data_2022-09-12T160536-98098392	South Central US	09/12/2022, 12:05:55 PM

The bottom panel shows the 'Snapshots' for 'acao-ora01-u03'. The 'Snapshots' table lists ten snapshots:

Name	Location	Created
acao-ora01-data_2022-09-12T160638-87547982	South Central US	09/12/2022, 12:06:31 PM
acao-ora01-log_2022-09-12T164501-79659252	South Central US	09/12/2022, 12:45:04 PM
acao-ora01-log_2022-09-12T171501-80326612	South Central US	09/12/2022, 01:15:04 PM
acao-ora01-log_2022-09-12T173001-47879192	South Central US	09/12/2022, 01:30:04 PM
acao-ora01-log_2022-09-12T174501-50106142	South Central US	09/12/2022, 01:45:04 PM
acao-ora01-log_2022-09-12T180053-50298742	South Central US	09/12/2022, 02:00:55 PM
acao-ora01-log_2022-09-12T181502-38570272	South Central US	09/12/2022, 02:15:05 PM
acao-ora01-log_2022-09-12T183002-44079952	South Central US	09/12/2022, 02:30:07 PM

Oracle restore and recovery from local backup

One of key benefits of snapshot backup is that it coexists with source database volumes, and the primary database volumes can be rolled back almost instantly.

Restore and recovery of Oracle on the primary server

The following example demonstrates how to restore and recover an Oracle database from the Azure dashboard and CLI on the same Oracle host.

1. Create a test table in the database to be restored.

```
[oracle@acao-ora01 ~]$ sqlplus / as sysdba

SQL*Plus: Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on Mon Sep 12 19:02:35 2022
Version 19.8.0.0.0

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Connected to:
Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 19.8.0.0.0

SQL> create table testsnapshot(
    id integer,
    event varchar(100),
    dt timestamp);

Table created.

SQL> insert into testsnapshot values(1,'insert a data marker to validate
snapshot restore',sysdate);

1 row created.

SQL> commit;

Commit complete.

SQL> select * from testsnapshot;

   ID
-----
EVENT
-----
DT
-----
---
```

1	insert a data marker to validate snapshot restore	12-SEP-22 07.07.35.000000 PM
---	---	------------------------------

2. Drop the table after the snapshot backups.

```

[oracle@acao-ora01 ~]$ sqlplus / as sysdba

SQL*Plus: Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on Tue Sep 13 14:20:22 2022
Version 19.8.0.0.0

Copyright (c) 1982, 2019, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Connected to:
Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 19.8.0.0.0

SQL> drop table testsnapshot;

Table dropped.

SQL> select * from testsnapshot;
select * from testsnapshot
      *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

SQL> shutdown immediate;
Database closed.
Database dismounted.
ORACLE instance shut down.
SQL> exit
Disconnected from Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition Release
19.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 19.8.0.0.0

```

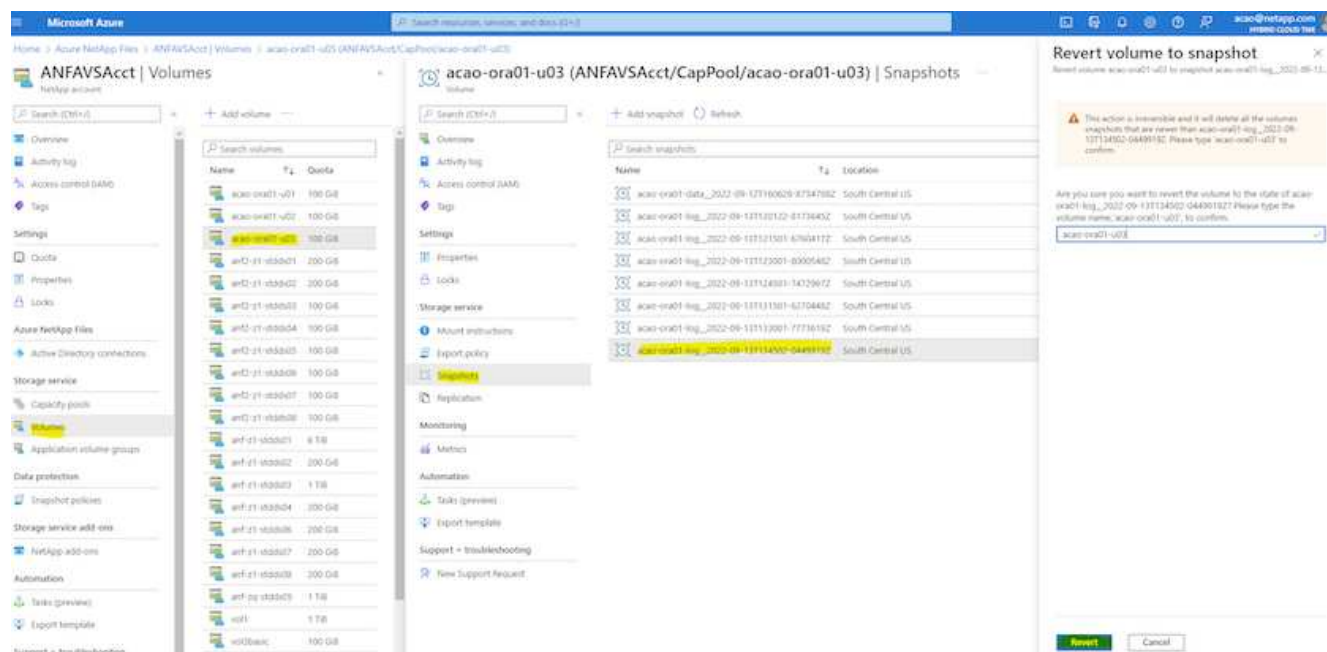
- From the Azure NetApp Files dashboard, restore the log volume to the last available snapshot. Choose **Revert volume**.

The screenshot shows the Azure NetApp Files dashboard. On the left, the 'Volumes' section is selected under the 'ANFAVSAcct' account. The main pane displays a list of volumes, including 'acao-ora01-u03'. On the right, the 'Snapshots' pane for 'acao-ora01-u03' is open, showing a list of snapshots. The snapshot 'acao-ora01-log_2022-09-13T134502-04499192' is selected. A context menu is visible over this snapshot with the option 'Revert volume' highlighted.

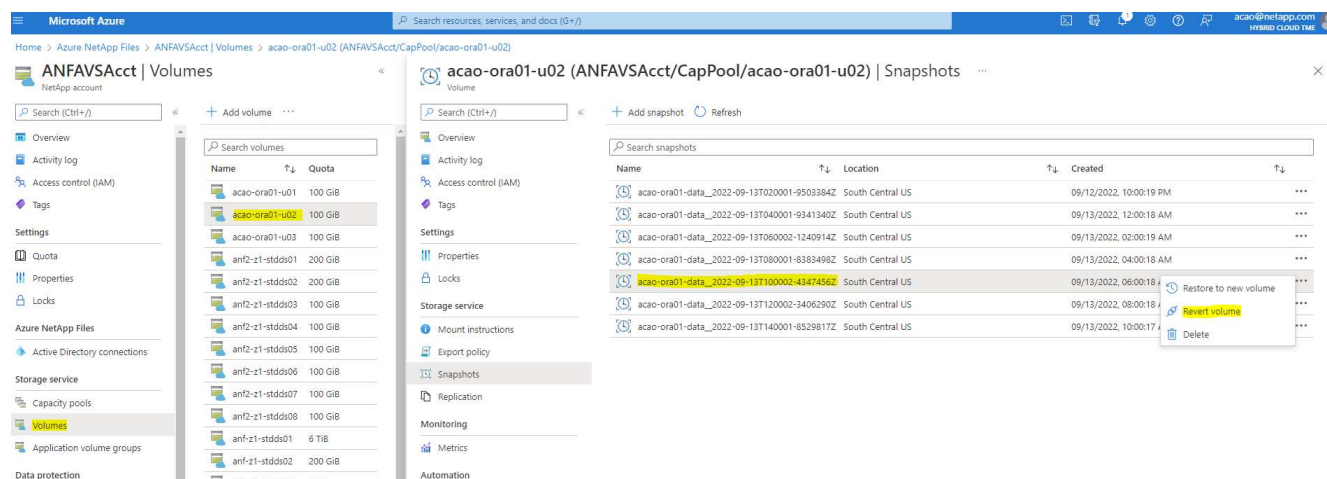
Name	Quota
acao-ora01-u01	100 GiB
acao-ora01-u02	100 GiB
acao-ora01-u03	100 GiB
anf2-z1-stdd01	200 GiB
anf2-z1-stdd02	200 GiB
anf2-z1-stdd03	100 GiB
anf2-z1-stdd04	100 GiB
anf2-z1-stdd05	100 GiB
anf2-z1-stdd06	100 GiB
anf2-z1-stdd07	100 GiB
anf2-z1-stdd08	100 GiB
anf2-z1-stdd09	6 TiB
anf2-z1-stdd10	200 GiB
anf2-z1-stdd11	1 TiB

Name	Location	Created
acao-ora01-data_2022-09-12T160628-8754798Z	South Central US	09/12/2022, 12:06:31 PM
acao-ora01-log_2022-09-13T120122-8173645Z	South Central US	09/13/2022, 08:01:25 AM
acao-ora01-log_2022-09-13T121501-6760417Z	South Central US	09/13/2022, 08:15:04 AM
acao-ora01-log_2022-09-13T123001-8000548Z	South Central US	09/13/2022, 08:30:05 AM
acao-ora01-log_2022-09-13T124501-7472967Z	South Central US	09/13/2022, 08:45:04 AM
acao-ora01-log_2022-09-13T131501-6270448Z	South Central US	09/13/2022, 09:15:04 AM
acao-ora01-log_2022-09-13T133001-7773619Z	South Central US	09/13/2022, 09:30:04 AM
acao-ora01-log_2022-09-13T134502-0449919Z	South Central US	09/13/2022, 09:45:04 AM

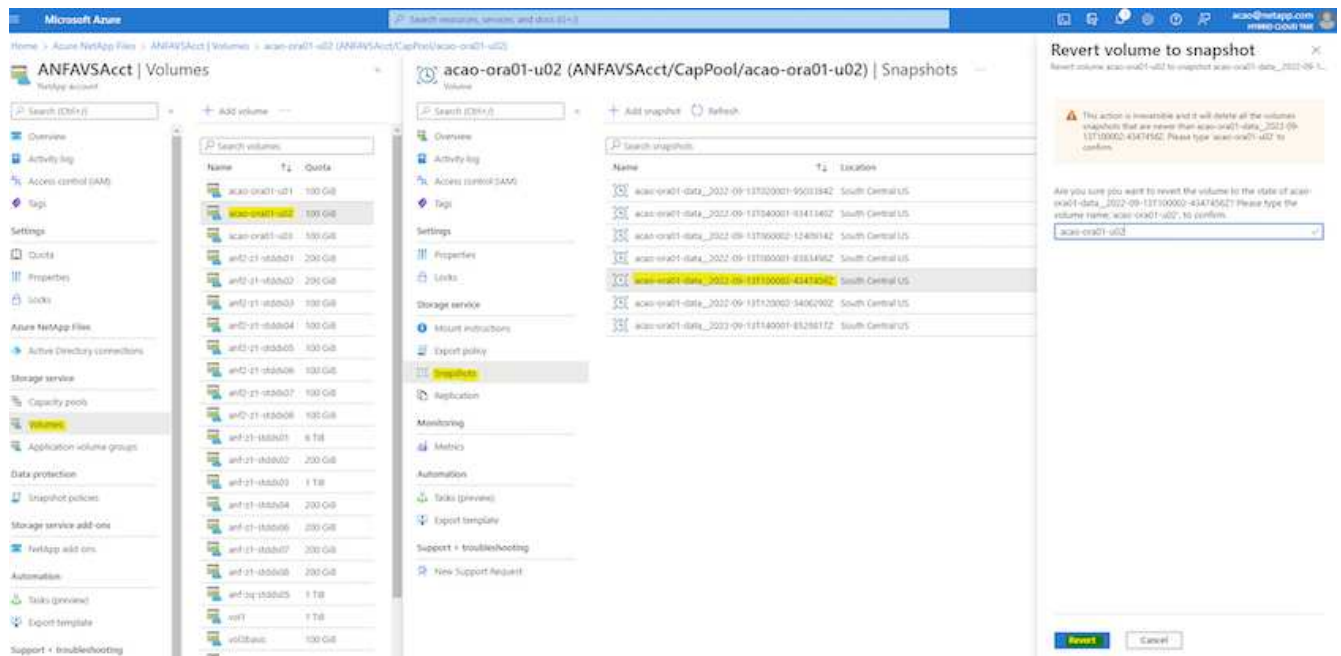
4. Confirm revert volume and click **Revert** to complete the volume reversion to the latest available backup.



5. Repeat the same steps for the data volume, and make sure that the backup contains the table to be recovered.



6. Again confirm the volume reversion, and click "Revert."



7. Resync the control files if you have multiple copies of them, and replace the old control file with the latest copy available.

```
[oracle@acao-ora01 ~]$ mv /u02/oradata/ORATST/control01.ctl
/u02/oradata/ORATST/control01.ctl.bk
[oracle@acao-ora01 ~]$ cp /u03/orareco/ORATST/control02.ctl
/u02/oradata/ORATST/control01.ctl
```

8. Log into the Oracle server VM and run database recovery with sqlplus.

```
[oracle@acao-ora01 ~]$ sqlplus / as sysdba

SQL*Plus: Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on Tue Sep 13 15:10:17 2022
Version 19.8.0.0.0

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Connected to an idle instance.

SQL> startup mount;
ORACLE instance started.

Total System Global Area 6442448984 bytes
Fixed Size 8910936 bytes
Variable Size 1090519040 bytes
Database Buffers 5335154688 bytes
Redo Buffers 7864320 bytes
Database mounted.
```



```

SQL> recover database using backup controlfile until cancel;
ORA-00279: change 3188523 generated at 09/13/2022 10:00:09 needed for
thread 1
ORA-00289: suggestion :
/u03/orareco/ORATST/archivelog/2022_09_13/o1_mf_1_43__22rnjq9q_.arc
ORA-00280: change 3188523 for thread 1 is in sequence #43

Specify log: {<RET>=suggested | filename | AUTO | CANCEL}

ORA-00279: change 3188862 generated at 09/13/2022 10:01:20 needed for
thread 1
ORA-00289: suggestion :
/u03/orareco/ORATST/archivelog/2022_09_13/o1_mf_1_44__29f2lgb5_.arc
ORA-00280: change 3188862 for thread 1 is in sequence #44
ORA-00278: log file
'/u03/orareco/ORATST/archivelog/2022_09_13/o1_mf_1_43__22rnjq9q_.arc' no
longer
needed for this recovery

Specify log: {<RET>=suggested | filename | AUTO | CANCEL}

ORA-00279: change 3193117 generated at 09/13/2022 12:00:08 needed for
thread 1
ORA-00289: suggestion :
/u03/orareco/ORATST/archivelog/2022_09_13/o1_mf_1_45__29h6qqyw_.arc
ORA-00280: change 3193117 for thread 1 is in sequence #45
ORA-00278: log file
'/u03/orareco/ORATST/archivelog/2022_09_13/o1_mf_1_44__29f2lgb5_.arc' no
longer
needed for this recovery

Specify log: {<RET>=suggested | filename | AUTO | CANCEL}

ORA-00279: change 3193440 generated at 09/13/2022 12:01:20 needed for
thread 1
ORA-00289: suggestion :
/u03/orareco/ORATST/archivelog/2022_09_13/o1_mf_1_46_%u_.arc
ORA-00280: change 3193440 for thread 1 is in sequence #46
ORA-00278: log file
'/u03/orareco/ORATST/archivelog/2022_09_13/o1_mf_1_45__29h6qqyw_.arc' no
longer
needed for this recovery

Specify log: {<RET>=suggested | filename | AUTO | CANCEL}
cancel
Media recovery cancelled.

```

```
SQL> alter database open resetlogs;
```

```
Database altered.
```

```
SQL> select * from testsnapshot;
```

```
      ID
-----
EVENT
-----
DT
-----
---
```

```
          1
insert a data marker to validate snapshot restore
12-SEP-22 07.07.35.000000 PM
```

```
SQL> select systimestamp from dual;
```

```
SYSTIMESTAMP
-----
---
```

```
13-SEP-22 03.28.52.646977 PM +00:00
```

This screen demonstrates that the dropped table has been recovered using local snapshot backups.

[Next: Database migration.](#)

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