



Hybrid Cloud Database Solutions with SnapCenter

NetApp Solutions

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Hybrid Cloud Database Solutions with SnapCenter

TR-4908: Hybrid Cloud Database Solutions with SnapCenter Overview

Alan Cao, Felix Melligan, NetApp

This solution provides NetApp field and customers with instructions and guidance for configuring, operating, and migrating databases to a hybrid cloud environment using the NetApp SnapCenter GUI-based tool and the NetApp storage service CVO in public clouds for the following use cases:

- Database dev/test operations in the hybrid cloud
- Database disaster recovery in the hybrid cloud

Today, many enterprise databases still reside in private corporate data centers for performance, security, and/or other reasons. This hybrid cloud database solution enables enterprises to operate their primary databases on site while using a public cloud for dev/test database operations as well as for disaster recovery to reduce licensing and operational costs.

Many enterprise databases, such as Oracle, SQL Server, SAP HANA, and so on, carry high licensing and operational costs. Many customers pay a one-time license fee as well as annual support costs based on the number of compute cores in their database environment, whether the cores are used for development, testing, production, or disaster recovery. Many of those environments might not be fully utilized throughout the application lifecycle.

The solutions provide an option for customers to potentially reduce their licensable cores count by moving their database environments devoted to development, testing, or disaster recovery to the cloud. By using public-cloud scale, redundancy, high availability, and a consumption-based billing model, the cost saving for licensing and operation can be substantial, while not sacrificing any application usability or availability.

Beyond potential database license-cost savings, the NetApp capacity-based CVO license model allows customers to save storage costs on a per-GB basis while empowering them with high level of database manageability that is not available from competing storage services. The following chart shows a storage cost comparison of popular storage services available in the public cloud.



This solution demonstrates that, by using the SnapCenter GUI-based software tool and NetApp SnapMirror technology, hybrid cloud database operations can be easily setup, implemented, and operated.

The following videos demonstrate SnapCenter in action:

- [Backup of an Oracle database across a Hybrid Cloud using SnapCenter](#)
- [SnapCenter- Clone DEV/TEST to AWS Cloud for an Oracle database](#)

Notably, although the illustrations throughout this document show CVO as a target storage instance in the public cloud, the solution is also fully validated for the new release of the FSx ONTAP storage engine for AWS.

To test drive the solution and use cases for yourself, a NetApp Lab-on-Demand SL10680 can be requested at following xref:[./databases/ TL_AWS_004 HCoD: AWS - NW,SnapCenter\(OnPrem\)](#).

[Next: Solutions architecture.](#)

Solution Architecture

[Previous: Introduction.](#)

The following architecture diagram illustrates a typical implementation of enterprise database operation in a hybrid cloud for dev/test and disaster recovery operations.



In normal business operations, synchronized database volumes in the cloud can be cloned and mounted to dev/test database instances for applications development or testing. In the event of a failure, the synchronized database volumes in the cloud can then be activated for disaster recovery.

[Next: Solutions requirements.](#)

SnapCenter Requirements

[Previous: Solutions architecture.](#)

This solution is designed in a hybrid cloud setting to support on-premises production databases that can burst to all of the popular public clouds for dev/test and disaster recovery operations.

This solution supports all databases that are currently supported by SnapCenter, although only Oracle and SQL Server databases are demonstrated here. This solution is validated with virtualized database workloads, although bare-metal workloads are also supported.

We assume that production database servers are hosted on-premises with DB volumes presented to DB hosts from a ONTAP storage cluster. SnapCenter software is installed on-premises for database backup and data replication to the cloud. An Ansible controller is recommended but not required for database deployment automation or OS kernel and DB configuration syncing with a standby DR instance or dev/test instances in the public cloud.

Requirements

| Environment | Requirements |
|----------------------|--|
| On-premises | Any databases and versions supported by SnapCenter SnapCenter v4.4 or higher Ansible v2.09 or higher ONTAP cluster 9.x Intercluster LIFs configured Connectivity from on-premises to a cloud VPC (VPN, interconnect, and so on) Networking ports open - ssh 22 - tcp 8145, 8146, 10000, 11104, 11105 |
| Cloud - AWS | Cloud Manager Connector Cloud Volumes ONTAP Matching DB OS EC2 instances to On-prem |
| Cloud - Azure | Cloud Manager Connector Cloud Volumes ONTAP Matching DB OS Azure Virtual Machines to On-prem |
| Cloud - GCP | Cloud Manager Connector Cloud Volumes ONTAP Matching DB OS Google Compute Engine instances to on-premises |

Next: [Prerequisites configuration](#).

Prerequisites configuration

Previous: [Solutions requirements](#).

Certain prerequisites must be configured both on-premises and in the cloud before the execution of hybrid cloud database workloads. The following section provides a high-level summary of this process, and the following links provide further information about necessary system configuration.

On premises

- SnapCenter installation and configuration
- On-premises database server storage configuration
- Licensing requirements
- Networking and security
- Automation

Public cloud

- A NetApp Cloud Central login

- Network access from a web browser to several endpoints
- A network location for a connector
- Cloud provider permissions
- Networking for individual services

Important considerations:

1. Where to deploy the Cloud Manager Connector?
2. Cloud Volume ONTAP sizing and architecture
3. Single node or high availability?

The following links provide further details:

[On Premises](#)

[Public Cloud](#)

[Next: Prerequisites on-premises.](#)

Prerequisites on-premises

[Previous: Prerequisites configuration.](#)

The following tasks must be completed on-premises to prepare the SnapCenter hybrid-cloud database workload environment.

SnapCenter installation and configuration

The NetApp SnapCenter tool is a Windows-based application that typically runs in a Windows domain environment, although workgroup deployment is also possible. It is based on a multitiered architecture that includes a centralized management server (the SnapCenter server) and a SnapCenter plug-in on the database server hosts for database workloads. Here are a few key considerations for hybrid-cloud deployment.

- **Single instance or HA deployment.** HA deployment provides redundancy in the case of a single SnapCenter instance server failure.
- **Name resolution.** DNS must be configured on the SnapCenter server to resolve all database hosts as well as on the storage SVM for forward and reverse lookup. DNS must also be configured on database servers to resolve the SnapCenter server and the storage SVM for both forward and reverse lookup.
- **Role-based access control (RBAC) configuration.** For mixed database workloads, you might want to use RBAC to segregate management responsibility for different DB platform such as an admin for Oracle database or an admin for SQL Server. Necessary permissions must be granted for the DB admin user.
- **Enable policy-based backup strategy.** To enforce backup consistency and reliability.
- **Open necessary network ports on the firewall.** For the on-premises SnapCenter server to communicate with agents installed in the cloud DB host.
- **Ports must be open to allow SnapMirror traffic between on-prem and public cloud.** The SnapCenter server relies on ONTAP SnapMirror to replicate onsite Snapshot backups to cloud CVO storage SVMs.

After careful pre-installation planning and consideration, click this [SnapCenter installation workflow](#) for details of SnapCenter installation and configuration.

On-premises database server storage configuration

Storage performance plays an important role in the overall performance of databases and applications. A well-designed storage layout can not only improve DB performance but also make it easy to manage database backup and recovery. Several factors should be considered when defining your storage layout, including the size of the database, the rate of expected data change for the database, and the frequency with which you perform backups.

Directly attaching storage LUNs to the guest VM by either NFS or iSCSI for virtualized database workloads generally provides better performance than storage allocated via VMDK. NetApp recommends the storage layout for a large SQL Server database on LUNs depicted in the following figure.



The following figure shows the NetApp recommended storage layout for small or medium SQL Server database on LUNs.



i The Log directory is dedicated to SnapCenter to perform transaction log rollup for database recovery. For an extra large database, multiple LUNs can be allocated to a volume for better performance.

For Oracle database workloads, SnapCenter supports database environments backed by ONTAP storage that are mounted to the host as either physical or virtual devices. You can host the entire database on a single or multiple storage devices based on the criticality of the environment. Typically, customers isolate data files on dedicated storage from all other files such as control files, redo files, and archive log files. This helps

administrators to quickly restore (ONTAP single-file SnapRestore) or clone a large critical database (petabyte scale) using Snapshot technology within few seconds to minutes.



For mission critical workloads that are sensitive to latency, a dedicated storage volume should be deployed to different types of Oracle files to achieve the best latency possible. For a large database, multiple LUNs (NetApp recommends up to eight) per volume should be allocated to data files.



For smaller Oracle databases, SnapCenter supports shared storage layouts in which you can host multiple databases or part of a database on the same storage volume or LUN. As an example of this layout, you can host data files for all the databases on a +DATA ASM disk group or a volume group. The remainder of the files (redo, archive log, and control files) can be hosted on another dedicated disk group or volume group (LVM). Such a deployment scenario is illustrated below.



To facilitate the relocation of Oracle databases, the Oracle binary should be installed on a separate LUN that is included in the regular backup policy. This ensures that in the case of database relocation to a new server host, the Oracle stack can be started for recovery without any potential issues due to an out-of-sync Oracle binary.

Licensing requirements

SnapCenter is licensed software from NetApp. It is generally included in an on-premises ONTAP license. However, for hybrid cloud deployment, a cloud license for SnapCenter is also required to add CVO to SnapCenter as a target data replication destination. Please review following links for SnapCenter standard capacity-based license for details:

[SnapCenter standard capacity-based licenses](#)

Networking and security

In a hybrid database operation that requires an on-premises production database that is burstable to cloud for

dev/test and disaster recovery, networking and security is important factor to consider when setting up the environment and connecting to the public cloud from an on-premises data center.

Public clouds typically use a virtual private cloud (VPC) to isolate different users within a public-cloud platform. Within an individual VPC, security is controlled using measures such as security groups that are configurable based on user needs for the lockdown of a VPC.

The connectivity from the on-premises data center to the VPC can be secured through a VPN tunnel. On the VPN gateway, security can be hardened using NAT and firewall rules that block attempts to establish network connections from hosts on the internet to hosts inside the corporate data center.

For networking and security considerations, review the relevant inbound and outbound CVO rules for your public cloud of choice:

- [Security group rules for CVO - AWS](#)
- [Security group rules for CVO - Azure](#)
- [Firewall rules for CVO - GCP](#)

Using Ansible automation to sync DB instances between on-premises and the cloud - optional

To simplify management of a hybrid-cloud database environment, NetApp highly recommends but does not require that you deploy an Ansible controller to automate some management tasks, such as keeping compute instances on-premises and in the cloud in sync. This is particular important because an out-of-sync compute instance in the cloud might render the recovered database in the cloud error prone because of missing kernel packages and other issues.

The automation capability of an Ansible controller can also be used to augment SnapCenter for certain tasks, such as breaking up the SnapMirror instance to activate the DR data copy for production.

Follow these instruction to set up your Ansible control node for RedHat or CentOS machines: [RedHat/CentOS Ansible Controller Setup](#).

Follow these instruction to set up your Ansible control node for Ubuntu or Debian machines: [Ubuntu/Debian Ansible Controller Setup](#).

Next: [Public cloud](#).

Prerequisites for the public cloud

[Previous: Prerequisites on-premises](#).

Before we install the Cloud Manager connector and Cloud Volumes ONTAP and configure SnapMirror, we must perform some preparation for our cloud environment. This page describes the work that needs to be done as well as the considerations when deploying Cloud Volumes ONTAP.

Cloud Manager and Cloud Volumes ONTAP deployment prerequisites checklist

- A NetApp Cloud Central login
- Network access from a web browser to several endpoints
- A network location for a Connector
- Cloud provider permissions
- Networking for individual services

For more information about what you need to get started, visit our [cloud documentation](#).

Considerations

1. What is a Cloud Manager connector?

In most cases, a Cloud Central account admin must deploy a connector in your cloud or on-premises network. The connector enables Cloud Manager to manage resources and processes within your public cloud environment.

For more information about Connectors, visit our [cloud documentation](#).

2. Cloud Volumes ONTAP sizing and architecture

When deploying Cloud Volumes ONTAP, you are given the choice of either a predefined package or the creation of your own configuration. Although many of these values can be changed later on nondisruptively, there are some key decisions that need to be made before deployment based on the workloads to be deployed in the cloud.

Each cloud provider has different options for deployment and almost every workload has its own unique properties. NetApp has a [CVO sizing tool](#) that can help size deployments correctly based on capacity and performance, but it has been built around some basic concepts which are worth considering:

- Capacity required
- Network capability of the cloud virtual machine
- Performance characteristics of cloud storage

The key is to plan for a configuration that not only satisfies the current capacity and performance requirements, but also looks at future growth. This is generally known as capacity headroom and performance headroom.

If you would like further information, read the documentation about planning correctly for [AWS](#), [Azure](#), and [GCP](#).

3. Single node or high availability?

In all clouds, there is the option to deploy CVO in either a single node or in a clustered high availability pair with two nodes. Depending on the use case, you might wish to deploy a single node to save costs or an HA pair to provide further availability and redundancy.

For a DR use case or spinning up temporary storage for development and testing, single nodes are common since the impact of a sudden zonal or infrastructure outage is lower. However, for any production use case, when the data is in only a single location, or when the dataset must have more redundancy and availability, high availability is recommended.

For further information about the architecture of each cloud's version of high availability, visit the documentation for [AWS](#), [Azure](#) and [GCP](#).

[Next: Getting started overview](#).

Getting started overview

[Previous: Prerequisites for the public cloud](#).

This section provides a summary of the tasks that must be completed to meet the prerequisite requirements as

outlined in previous section. The following section provide a high level tasks list for both on-premises and public cloud operations. The detailed processes and procedures can be accessed by clicking on the relevant links.

On-premises

- Setup database admin user in SnapCenter
- SnapCenter plugin installation prerequisites
- SnapCenter host plugin installation
- DB resource discovery
- Setup storage cluster peering and DB volume replication
- Add CVO database storage SVM to SnapCenter
- Setup database backup policy in SnapCenter
- Implement backup policy to protect database
- Validate backup

AWS public cloud

- Pre-flight check
- Steps to deploy Cloud Manager and Cloud Volumes ONTAP in AWS
- Deploy EC2 compute instance for database workload

Click the following links for details:

[On Premises, Public Cloud - AWS](#)

Getting started on premises

[Previous: Getting started overview.](#)

On Premises

1. Setup database admin user in SnapCenter

The NetApp SnapCenter tool uses role-based access control (RBAC) to manage user resources access and permission grants, and SnapCenter installation creates prepopulated roles. You can also create custom roles based on your needs or applications. It makes sense to have a dedicated admin user ID for each database platform supported by SnapCenter for database backup, restoration, and/or disaster recovery. You can also use a single ID to manage all databases. In our test cases and demonstration, we created a dedicated admin user for both Oracle and SQL Server, respectively.

Certain SnapCenter resources can only be provisioned with the SnapCenterAdmin role. Resources can then be assigned to other user IDs for access.

In a pre-installed and configured on-premises SnapCenter environment, the following tasks might have already been completed. If not, the following steps create a database admin user:

1. Add the admin user to Windows Active Directory.
2. Log into SnapCenter using an ID granted with the SnapCenterAdmin role.

3. Navigate to the Access tab under Settings and Users, and click Add to add a new user. The new user ID is linked to the admin user created in Windows Active Directory in step 1. . Assign the proper role to the user as needed. Assign resources to the admin user as applicable.

| | Name | Type | Roles | Domain |
|--------------------------|---------------|------|----------------------------|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | administrator | User | SnapCenterAdmin | demo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | oradba | User | App Backup and Clone Admin | demo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | sqldba | User | App Backup and Clone Admin | demo |

2. SnapCenter plugin installation prerequisites

SnapCenter performs backup, restore, clone, and other functions by using a plugin agent running on the DB hosts. It connects to the database host and database via credentials configured under the Setting and Credentials tab for plugin installation and other management functions. There are specific privilege requirements based on the target host type, such as Linux or Windows, as well as the type of database.

DB hosts credentials must be configured before SnapCenter plugin installation. Generally, you want to use an administrator user accounts on the DB host as your host connection credentials for plugin installation. You can also grant the same user ID for database access using OS-based authentication. On the other hand, you can also employ database authentication with different database user IDs for DB management access. If you decide to use OS-based authentication, the OS admin user ID must be granted DB access. For Windows domain-based SQL Server installation, a domain admin account can be used to manage all SQL Servers within the domain.

Windows host for SQL server:

1. If you are using Windows credentials for authentication, you must set up your credential before installing plugins.
2. If you are using a SQL Server instance for authentication, you must add the credentials after installing plugins.
3. If you have enabled SQL authentication while setting up the credentials, the discovered instance or database is shown with a red lock icon. If the lock icon appears, you must specify the instance or database credentials to successfully add the instance or database to a resource group.
4. You must assign the credential to a RBAC user without sysadmin access when the following conditions are met:
 - The credential is assigned to a SQL instance.
 - The SQL instance or host is assigned to an RBAC user.
 - The RBAC DB admin user must have both the resource group and backup privileges.

Unix host for Oracle:

1. You must have enabled the password-based SSH connection for the root or non-root user by editing sshd.conf and restarting the sshd service. Password-based SSH authentication on AWS instance is turned off by default.

2. Configure the sudo privileges for the non-root user to install and start the plugin process. After installing the plugin, the processes run as an effective root user.
3. Create credentials with the Linux authentication mode for the install user.
4. You must install Java 1.8.x (64-bit) on your Linux host.
5. Installation of the Oracle database plugin also installs the SnapCenter plugin for Unix.

3. SnapCenter host plugin installation



Before attempting to install SnapCenter plugins on cloud DB server instances, make sure that all configuration steps have been completed as listed in the relevant cloud section for compute instance deployment.

The following steps illustrate how a database host is added to SnapCenter while a SnapCenter plugin is installed on the host. The procedure applies to adding both on-premises hosts and cloud hosts. The following demonstration adds a Windows or a Linux host residing in AWS.

Configure SnapCenter VMware global settings

Navigate to Settings > Global Settings. Select "VMs have iSCSI direct attached disks or NFS for all the hosts" under Hypervisor Settings and click Update.

The screenshot shows the NetApp SnapCenter interface. The left sidebar has a dark blue background with white icons and text for Dashboard, Resources, Monitor, Reports, Hosts, Storage Systems, Settings, and Alerts. The 'Settings' tab is currently selected. The top navigation bar includes 'NetApp SnapCenter', 'Global Settings' (which is the active tab), 'Policies', 'Users and Access', 'Roles', 'Credential', and 'Software'. On the right side of the top bar are icons for a gear, a square, a downward arrow, a user profile labeled 'demo\administrator', 'SnapCenterAdmin', and 'Sign Out'. The main content area has a light blue header 'Global Settings'. Below it is a section titled 'Hypervisor Settings' with a small info icon. It contains a checkbox labeled 'VMs have iSCSI direct attached disks or NFS for all the hosts' which is checked, and a blue 'Update' button. There are also sections for 'Notification Server Settings', 'Configuration Settings', 'Purge Jobs Settings', 'Domain Settings', and 'CA Certificate Settings', each with a small info icon and a dropdown arrow.

Add Windows host and installation of plugin on the host

1. Log into SnapCenter with a user ID with SnapCenterAdmin privileges.
2. Click the Hosts tab from the left-hand menu, and then click Add to open the Add Host workflow.
3. Choose Windows for Host Type; the Host Name can be either a host name or an IP address. The host name must be resolved to the correct host IP address from the SnapCenter host. Choose the host credentials created in step 2. Choose Microsoft Windows and Microsoft SQL Server as the plugin packages to be installed.



4. After the plugin is installed on a Windows host, its Overall Status is shown as "Configure log directory."

| Name | Type | System | Plug-in | Version | Overall Status |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------------|--|---------|---|
| rhel2.demo.netapp.com | Linux | Stand-alone | UNIX, Oracle Database | 4.5 | Running |
| sql1.demo.netapp.com | Windows | Stand-alone | Microsoft Windows Server, Microsoft SQL Server | 4.5 | Running |
| sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | Windows | Stand-alone | Microsoft Windows Server, Microsoft SQL Server | 4.5 | Configure log directory |

5. Click the Host Name to open the SQL Server log directory configuration.

6. Click "Configure log directory" to open "Configure Plug-in for SQL Server."



7. Click Browse to discover NetApp storage so that a log directory can be set; SnapCenter uses this log directory to roll up the SQL server transaction log files. Then click Save.



For NetApp storage provisioned to a DB host to be discovered, the storage (on-prem or CVO) must be added to SnapCenter, as illustrated in step 6 for CVO as an example.

8. After the log directory is configured, the Windows host plugin Overall Status is changed to Running.

- To assign the host to the database management user ID, navigate to the Access tab under Settings and Users, click the database management user ID (in our case the sqldba that the host needs to be assigned to), and click Save to complete host resource assignment.

| <input type="checkbox"/> | Asset Name |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | rhel2.demo.netapp.com |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | sql1.demo.netapp.com |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com |

Add Unix host and installation of plugin on the host

- Log into SnapCenter with a user ID with SnapCenterAdmin privileges.
- Click the Hosts tab from left-hand menu, and click Add to open the Add Host workflow.
- Choose Linux as the Host Type. The Host Name can be either the host name or an IP address. However, the host name must be resolved to correct host IP address from SnapCenter host. Choose host credentials created in step 2. The host credentials require sudo privileges. Check Oracle Database as the plug-in to be installed, which installs both Oracle and Linux host plugins.

Add Host

Host Type: Linux

Host Name: ora-standby

Credentials: admin

Select Plug-ins to Install: SnapCenter Plug-ins Package 4.5 for Linux

- Oracle Database
- SAP HANA

[More Options](#) : Port, Install Path, Custom Plug-ins...

Submit **Cancel**

- Click More Options and select "Skip preinstall checks." You are prompted to confirm the skipping of the preinstall check. Click Yes and then Save.

More Options

Port: 8145

Installation Path: /opt/NetApp/snapcenter

Skip preinstall checks

Add all hosts in the oracle RAC

Custom Plug-ins

Choose a File

Browse **Upload**

No plug-ins found.

Save **Cancel**

- Click Submit to start the plugin installation. You are prompted to Confirm Fingerprint as shown below.

Confirm Fingerprint

Authenticity of the host cannot be determined [i](#)

| Host name | Fingerprint | Valid |
|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| ora-standby.demo.netapp.com | ssh-rsa 3072 5C:02:EF:6B:63:54:59:10:84:DF:4D:6B:AB:FB:61:67 | Valid |

Confirm and Submit **Close**

6. SnapCenter performs host validation and registration, and then the plugin is installed on the Linux host. The status is changed from Installing Plugin to Running.

| Name | Type | System | Plug-in | Version | Overall Status |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------------|--|---------|----------------|
| ora-standby.demo.netapp.com | Linux | Stand-alone | UNIX, Oracle Database | 4.5 | Running |
| rhel2.demo.netapp.com | Linux | Stand-alone | UNIX, Oracle Database | 4.5 | Running |
| sql1.demo.netapp.com | Windows | Stand-alone | Microsoft Windows Server, Microsoft SQL Server | 4.5 | Running |
| sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | Windows | Stand-alone | Microsoft Windows Server, Microsoft SQL Server | 4.5 | Running |

7. Assign the newly added host to the proper database management user ID (in our case, oradba).

| User Name | Domain | Roles |
|-----------|--------|----------------------------|
| oradba | demo | App Backup and Clone Admin |

Assign Assets

| Asset Name | Type | Asset Type |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 10.0.0.1 | DataOnTapCluster | Storage Connection |
| 192.168.0.101 | DataOnTapCluster | Storage Connection |
| admin | | Credentials |
| Linux Admin | | Credentials |
| Oracle Archive Log Backup | | Policy |
| Oracle Full Online Backup | | Policy |
| rhel2.demo.netapp.com | | hnnt |

Asset Type: Host

| Asset Name |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ora-standby.demo.netapp.com |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rhel2.demo.netapp.com |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sql1.demo.netapp.com |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sql-standby.demo.netapp.com |

Save Close

4. Database resource discovery

With successful plugin installation, the database resources on the host can be immediately discovered. Click the Resources tab in the left-hand menu. Depending on the type of database platform, a number of views are

available, such as the database, resources group, and so on. You might need to click the Refresh Resources tab if the resources on the host are not discovered and displayed.

The screenshot shows the NetApp SnapCenter interface for an Oracle Database. The left sidebar includes options like Dashboard, Resources, Monitor, Reports, Hosts, Storage Systems, Settings, and Alerts. The main area displays a table with columns: Name, Oracle Database Type, Host/Cluster, Resource Group, Policies, Last Backup, and Overall Status. One row is shown for 'cdb2' with 'Single Instance (Multitenant)' type, 'rhel2.demo.netapp.com' host, and 'Not protected' status.

When the database is initially discovered, the Overall Status is shown as "Not protected." The previous screenshot shows an Oracle database not protected yet by a backup policy.

When a backup configuration or policy is set up and a backup has been executed, the Overall Status for the database shows the backup status as "Backup succeeded" and the timestamp of the last backup. The following screenshot shows the backup status of a SQL Server user database.

The screenshot shows the NetApp SnapCenter interface for Microsoft SQL Server. The left sidebar includes options like Dashboard, Resources, Monitor, Reports, Hosts, Storage Systems, Settings, and Alerts. The main area displays a table with columns: Name, Instance, Host, Last Backup, Overall Status, and Type. Several databases are listed: master, model, msdb, tempdb, and tpcc. The tpcc database has an 'Overall Status' of 'Backup succeeded' with a timestamp of '09/14/2021 2:35:07 PM'. Most other databases show 'Not available for backup' as their status.

If database access credentials are not properly set up, a red lock button indicates that the database is not accessible. For example, if Windows credentials do not have sysadmin access to a database instance, then database credentials must be reconfigured to unlock the red lock.

The screenshot shows the NetApp SnapCenter interface for Microsoft SQL Server. The left sidebar includes options like Dashboard, Resources, Monitor, Reports, Hosts, Storage Systems, Settings, and Alerts. The main area displays a table with columns: Name, Host, Resource Groups, Policies, State, and Type. Two instances are listed: 'sql-standby' and 'sql1'. Both instances are marked as 'Running'. The 'sql-standby' instance has a red lock icon next to its name.

The screenshot shows the NetApp SnapCenter interface for Microsoft SQL Server, specifically the 'Instance - Credentials' page. The left sidebar includes options like Dashboard, Resources, Monitor, Reports, Hosts, Storage Systems, Settings, and Alerts. The main area displays a table with columns: Name, Host, Resource Groups, Policies, State, and Type. Two instances are listed: 'sql-standby' and 'sql1'. A note at the top states: 'The Microsoft SQL server or Windows credentials are necessary to unlock the selected instance. Click Refresh Resources to run a discovery with the associated Auth.' Below the table, there is a note: 'Not available for backup. DB is not on NetApp storage, auto-close is enabled or in recovery mode.'

After the appropriate credentials are configured either at the Windows level or the database level, the red lock disappears and SQL Server Type information is gathered and reviewed.

| Name | Host | Resource Groups | Policies | State | Type |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|------------------------|
| sql1 | sql1.demo.netapp.com | | | Running | Standalone (15.0.2000) |
| sql-standby | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | | | Running | Standalone (15.0.2000) |

5. Setup storage cluster peering and DB volumes replication

To protect your on-premises database data using a public cloud as the target destination, on-premises ONTAP cluster database volumes are replicated to the cloud CVO using NetApp SnapMirror technology. The replicated target volumes can then be cloned for DEV/OPS or disaster recovery. The following high-level steps enable you to set up cluster peering and DB volumes replication.

1. Configure intercluster LIFs for cluster peering on both the on-premises cluster and the CVO cluster instance. This step can be performed with ONTAP System Manager. A default CVO deployment has inter-cluster LIFs configured automatically.

On-premises cluster:

| Name | Status | Storage VM | IPSpace | Address | Current Node | Current Port | Protocols | Type |
|-----------------|--------|------------|---------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|
| onPrem-01_IC | Green | | Default | 192.168.0.113 | onPrem-01 | e0b | | Intercluster |
| onPrem-01_mgmt1 | Green | | Default | 192.168.0.111 | onPrem-01 | e0c | | Cluster/Node Mgmt |
| cluster_mgmt | Green | | Default | 192.168.0.101 | onPrem-01 | e0a | | Cluster/Node Mgmt |

Target CVO cluster:

ONTAP System Manager Overview

IPspaces

| Cluster | Broadcast Domains |
|---------|--|
| Cluster | Cluster |
| Default | Storage VMs svm_hybridcvo Broadcast Domains Default |

Broadcast Domains

| Cluster | 9000 MTU | IPSpace: Cluster hybridcvo-01 e0b hybridcvo-02 e0b |
|---------|----------|--|
| Default | 9001 MTU | IPSpace: Default hybridcvo-01 e0a hybridcvo-02 e0a |

Network Interfaces

| Name | Status | Storage VM | IPspace | Address | Current Node | Current Port | Protocols | Type | Throughput (I) |
|--------------------|--------|---------------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| hybridcvo-02_mgmt1 | ✓ | | Default | 10.221.2.104 | hybridcvo-02 | e0a | | Cluster/Node Mgmt | 0 |
| inter_1 | ✓ | | Default | 10.221.1.180 | hybridcvo-01 | e0a | | Intercluster/Cluster/Node Mgmt | 0.02 |
| inter_2 | ✓ | | Default | 10.221.2.250 | hybridcvo-02 | e0a | | Intercluster/Cluster/Node Mgmt | 0.03 |
| iscsi_1 | ✓ | svm_hybridcvo | Default | 10.221.1.5 | hybridcvo-01 | e0a | iSCSI | Data | 0 |
| iscsi_2 | ✓ | svm_hybridcvo | Default | 10.221.2.168 | hybridcvo-02 | e0a | iSCSI | Data | 0 |

- With the intercluster LIFs configured, cluster peering and volume replication can be set up by using drag-and-drop in NetApp Cloud Manager. See "[Getting Started - AWS Public Cloud](#)" for details.

Alternatively, cluster peering and DB volume replication can be performed by using ONTAP System Manager as follows:

- Log into ONTAP System Manager. Navigate to Cluster > Settings and click Peer Cluster to set up cluster peering with the CVO instance in the cloud.

ONTAP System Manager (Return to classic version)

Search actions, objects, and pages

UI Settings

- LOG LEVEL: DEBUG
- INACTIVITY TIMEOUT: 30 minutes

Intercluster Settings

Network Interfaces

- IP ADDRESS: 192.168.0.113

Cluster Peers

- PEERED CLUSTER NAME: hybridcvo
- Peer Cluster** (highlighted with a red box)
- Generate Passphrase
- Manage Cluster Peers

Storage VM Peers

- PEERED STORAGE VMS: 1

- Go to the Volumes tab. Select the database volume to be replicated and click Protect.

Volumes

Protect (highlighted)

| Name |
|----------------------------|
| onPrem_data |
| rhel2_u01 |
| rhel2_u02 |
| rhel2_u03 |
| rhel2_u0309232119421203118 |
| sql1_data |
| sql1_log |
| sql1_snapctr |
| svm_onPrem_root |

rhel2_u03 All Volumes

Overview (selected)

Snapshot Copies **Clone Hierarchy** **SnapMirror (Local or Remote)**

Capacity

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%

SNAPSHOT CAPACITY
0 Bytes Available | 2.36 GB Used | 2.36 GB Overflow

Performance

Hour Day Week

Latency
1.5 ms
1 ms

STATUS Online
STYLE FlexVol
MOUNT PATH /rhel2_u03
STORAGE VM svm_onPrem
LOCAL TIER onPrem_01_SSD_1
SNAPSHOT POLICY default
QUOTA Off
TYPE Read Write
SPACE RESERVATION

- Set the protection policy to Asynchronous. Select the destination cluster and storage SVM.

Protect Volumes

PROTECTION POLICY Asynchronous

Source

CLUSTER onPrem
STORAGE VM svm_onPrem
SELECTED VOLUMES rhel2_u03

Destination

CLUSTER hybridcvo
STORAGE VM svm_hybridcvo

Destination Settings
2 matching labels

VOLUME NAME
PREFIX vol_
SUFFIX _dest
<SourceVolumeName>

Override default storage service name

Configuration Details

Initialize relationship (checked)
Enable FabricPool

Save **Cancel**

- Validate that the volume is synced between the source and target and that the replication relationship is healthy.

The screenshot shows the 'Volumes' section of the NetApp SnapCenter interface. On the left, a list of volumes includes 'onPrem_data', 'rhel2_u01', 'rhel2_u02', and 'rhel2_u03'. 'rhel2_u03' is selected. On the right, a detailed view for 'rhel2_u03' shows tabs for 'Overview', 'Snapshot Copies', 'Clone Hierarchy', and 'SnapMirror (Local or Remote)'. The 'SnapMirror (Local or Remote)' tab is active, displaying a table with one row. The table columns are 'Source', 'Destination', 'Protection Policy', 'Relationship Health', 'Relationship Status', and 'Lag'. The data in the table is: Source - 'svm_onPrem:rhel2_u03'; Destination - 'svm_hybridcvo:rhel2_u03_d'; Protection Policy - 'MirrorAllSnapshots'; Relationship Health - 'Healthy' (green checkmark); Relationship Status - 'Mirrored' (green checkmark); Lag - '12 seconds'.

6. Add CVO database storage SVM to SnapCenter

1. Log into SnapCenter with a user ID with SnapCenterAdmin privileges.
2. Click the Storage System tab from the menu, and then click New to add a CVO storage SVM that hosts replicated target database volumes to SnapCenter. Enter the cluster management IP in the Storage System field, and enter the appropriate username and password.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Storage System' dialog box. In the 'Storage System' field, '10.0.0.1' is entered. The 'Username' field contains 'admin' and the 'Password' field contains '*****'. Under 'Event Management System (EMS) & AutoSupport Settings', there are three checkboxes: 'Send AutoSupport notification to storage system' (checked), 'Log SnapCenter Server events to syslog' (checked), and 'More Options : Platform, Protocol, Preferred IP etc..'. At the bottom are 'Submit', 'Cancel', and 'Reset' buttons.

3. Click More Options to open additional storage configuration options. In the Platform field, select Cloud Volumes ONTAP, check Secondary, and then click Save.

The screenshot shows the 'More Options' dialog box. It contains the following fields:

- Platform:** 'Cloud Volumes ONTAP' dropdown.
- Protocol:** 'HTTPS' dropdown.
- Port:** '443' input field.
- Timeout:** '60' input field followed by 'seconds'.
- Preferred IP:** An empty input field with an information icon.

 There is also a checked checkbox labeled 'Secondary' with an information icon. At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

4. Assign the storage systems to SnapCenter database management user IDs as shown in [3. SnapCenter host plugin installation](#).

The screenshot shows the ONTAP Storage section of the NetApp SnapCenter interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for Dashboard, Resources, Monitor, Reports, Hosts, Storage Systems, Settings, and Alerts. The main area has a header 'ONTAP Storage' with a dropdown 'Type' set to 'ONTAP SVMs' and a search bar 'Search by Name'. Below this is a table titled 'ONTAP Storage Connections' with columns: Name, IP, Cluster Name, User Name, Platform, and Controller License. It lists two entries: 'svm_hybridcvo' (IP 10.0.0.1, Platform CVO, Controller License crossed out) and 'svm_onPrem' (IP 192.168.0.101, Platform CVO, Controller License checked). Action buttons '+ New' and 'Delete' are at the top right.

7. Setup database backup policy in SnapCenter

The following procedures demonstrates how to create a full database or log file backup policy. The policy can then be implemented to protect databases resources. The recovery point objective (RPO) or recovery time objective (RTO) dictates the frequency of database and/or log backups.

Create a full database backup policy for Oracle

1. Log into SnapCenter as a database management user ID, click Settings, and then click Polices.

The screenshot shows the Policies page for Oracle Database in NetApp SnapCenter. The sidebar includes icons for Dashboard, Resources, Monitor, Reports, Hosts, Storage Systems, Settings, and Alerts. The main area has tabs 'Policies' and 'Credential' with 'Policies' selected. A search bar 'Search by Name' is present. Below is a table with columns: Name, Backup Type, Schedule Type, Replication, and Verification. It lists two policies: 'Oracle Archive Log Backup' (Backup Type LOG, ONLINE, Schedule Type Hourly, Replication SnapMirror) and 'Oracle Full Online Backup' (Backup Type FULL, ONLINE, Schedule Type Daily, Replication SnapMirror). Action buttons '+ New', 'Modify', 'Copy', 'Details', and 'Delete' are at the top right.

2. Click New to launch a new backup policy creation workflow or choose an existing policy for modification.

Modify Oracle Database Backup Policy x

1 Name

Provide a policy name

Policy name i

Details

2 Backup Type

3 Retention

4 Replication

5 Script

6 Verification

7 Summary

Previous Next

3. Select the backup type and schedule frequency.

Modify Oracle Database Backup Policy

1 Name

2 Backup Type

3 Retention

4 Replication

5 Script

6 Verification

7 Summary

Select Oracle database backup options

Choose backup type

Online backup

Datafiles, control files, and archive logs

Datafiles and control files

Archive logs

Offline backup i

Mount i

Shutdown

Save state of PDBs i

Choose schedule frequency

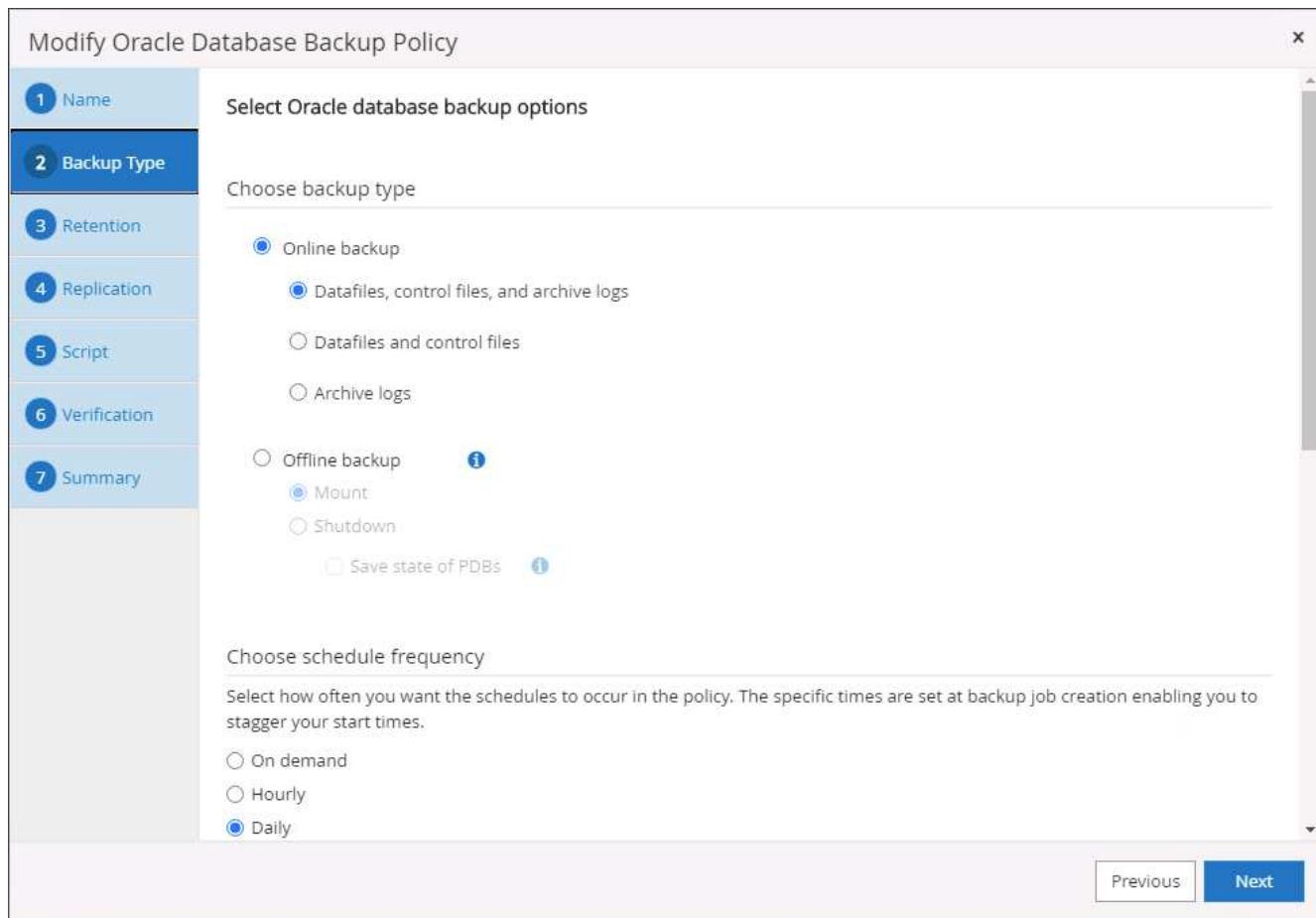
Select how often you want the schedules to occur in the policy. The specific times are set at backup job creation enabling you to stagger your start times.

On demand

Hourly

Daily

Previous Next



4. Set the backup retention setting. This defines how many full database backup copies to keep.



5. Select the secondary replication options to push local primary snapshots backups to be replicated to a secondary location in cloud.

Modify Oracle Database Backup Policy x

1 Name

2 Backup Type

3 Retention

4 Replication

5 Script

6 Verification

7 Summary

Select secondary replication options i

Update SnapMirror after creating a local Snapshot copy.

Update SnapVault after creating a local Snapshot copy.

Secondary policy label Daily i

Error retry count 3 i

Previous Next

6. Specify any optional script to run before and after a backup run.

Modify Oracle Database Backup Policy X

Specify optional scripts to run before and after performing a backup job

| | | |
|----------------|---|------|
| 1 Name | Prescript full path <input type="text" value="/var/opt/snapcenter/spl/scripts/"/> Enter Prescript path | |
| 2 Backup Type | Prescript arguments <input type="text"/> | |
| 3 Retention | Postscript full path <input type="text" value="/var/opt/snapcenter/spl/scripts/"/> Enter Postscript path | |
| 4 Replication | Postscript arguments <input type="text"/> | |
| 5 Script | Script timeout 60 | secs |
| 6 Verification | | |
| 7 Summary | | |

Previous **Next**

7. Run backup verification if desired.

Modify Oracle Database Backup Policy X

1 Name Select the options to run backup verification

2 Backup Type Run Verifications for following backup schedules

Select how often you want the schedules to occur in the policy. The specific verification times are set at backup job creation enabling you to stagger your verification start times.

Daily

3 Retention

4 Replication

5 Script

6 Verification

7 Summary

Verification script commands

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Script timeout | 60 | secs |
| Prescript full path | /var/opt/snapcenter/spl/scripts/ | Enter Prescript path |
| Prescript arguments | Choose optional arguments... | |
| Postscript full path | /var/opt/snapcenter/spl/scripts/ | Enter Postscript path |
| Postscript arguments | Choose optional arguments... | |

Previous Next

8. Summary.

Modify Oracle Database Backup Policy

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 Name | Summary |
| 2 Backup Type | Policy name: Oracle Full Online Backup |
| 3 Retention | Details: Backup all data and log files |
| 4 Replication | Backup type: Online backup |
| 5 Script | Schedule type: Daily |
| 6 Verification | RMAN catalog backup: Disabled |
| 7 Summary | Archive log pruning: None On demand data backup retention: None On demand archive log backup retention: None Hourly data backup retention: None Hourly archive log backup retention: None Daily data backup retention: Delete Snapshot copies older than : 14 days Daily archive log backup retention: Delete Snapshot copies older than : 14 days Weekly data backup retention: None Weekly archive log backup retention: None Monthly data backup retention: None Monthly archive log backup retention: None Replication: SnapMirror enabled , Secondary policy label: Daily , Error retry count: 3 |
| Previous Finish | |

Create a database log backup policy for Oracle

1. Log into SnapCenter with a database management user ID, click Settings, and then click Policies.
2. Click New to launch a new backup policy creation workflow, or choose an existing policy for modification.

New Oracle Database Backup Policy X

1 Name

Provide a policy name

Policy name i

Details

2 Backup Type

3 Retention

4 Replication

5 Script

6 Verification

7 Summary

Previous Next

The screenshot shows the 'New Oracle Database Backup Policy' wizard. The current step is '1 Name'. The 'Policy name' is set to 'Oracle Archive Log Backup' and the 'Details' are 'Backup Oracle archive logs'. The 'Next' button is highlighted in blue.

3. Select the backup type and schedule frequency.



4. Set the log retention period.

New Oracle Database Backup Policy

1 Name

2 Backup Type

3 Retention

4 Replication

5 Script

6 Verification

7 Summary

Retention settings i

Hourly retention settings

Data backup retention settings i

Total Snapshot copies to keep

Keep Snapshot copies for days

Archive Log backup retention settings

Total Snapshot copies to keep

Keep Snapshot copies for days

Previous Next

The screenshot shows the 'New Oracle Database Backup Policy' wizard, specifically Step 3: Retention. On the left, a vertical navigation bar lists steps 1 through 7. Step 3, 'Retention', is highlighted. The main area displays 'Retention settings' with two sections: 'Data backup retention settings' and 'Archive Log backup retention settings'. Under each section, there are two radio button options: 'Total Snapshot copies to keep' (set to 7) and 'Keep Snapshot copies for' (set to 7 days). At the bottom right, there are 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons.

5. Enable replication to a secondary location in the public cloud.



6. Specify any optional scripts to run before and after log backup.

New Oracle Database Backup Policy X

Specify optional scripts to run before and after performing a backup job

| | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| 1 Name | Prescript full path <input type="text" value="/var/opt/snapcenter/spl/scripts/"/> Enter Prescript path | |
| 2 Backup Type | Prescript arguments <input type="text"/> | |
| 3 Retention | Postscript full path <input type="text" value="/var/opt/snapcenter/spl/scripts/"/> Enter Postscript path | |
| 4 Replication | Postscript arguments <input type="text"/> | |
| 5 Script | Script timeout <input type="text" value="60"/> secs | |
| 6 Verification | | |
| 7 Summary | | |

Previous Next

7. Specify any backup verification scripts.

New Oracle Database Backup Policy X

1 Name Select the options to run backup verification

2 Backup Type Run Verifications for following backup schedules

3 Retention Select how often you want the schedules to occur in the policy. The specific verification times are set at backup job creation enabling you to stagger your verification start times.

4 Replication

5 Script

6 Verification Verification script commands

Script timeout 60 secs

Prescript full path /var/opt/snapcenter/spl/scripts/ Enter Prescript path

Prescript arguments Choose optional arguments...

Postscript full path /var/opt/snapcenter/spl/scripts/ Enter Postscript path

Postscript arguments Choose optional arguments...

[Previous](#) [Next](#)

8. Summary.

New Oracle Database Backup Policy

| | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 Name | Summary |
| 2 Backup Type | Policy name: Oracle Archive Log Backup Details: Backup Oracle archive logs |
| 3 Retention | Backup type: Online backup |
| 4 Replication | Schedule type: Hourly RMAN catalog backup: Disabled |
| 5 Script | Archive log pruning: None |
| 6 Verification | On demand data backup retention: None On demand archive log backup retention: None |
| 7 Summary | Hourly data backup retention: None Hourly archive log backup retention: Delete Snapshot copies older than : 7 days Daily data backup retention: None Daily archive log backup retention: None Weekly data backup retention: None Weekly archive log backup retention: None Monthly data backup retention: None Monthly archive log backup retention: None Replication: SnapMirror enabled , Secondary policy label: Hourly , Error retry count: 3 |

[Previous](#) [Finish](#)

Create a full database backup policy for SQL

1. Log into SnapCenter with a database management user ID, click Settings, and then click Policies.

The screenshot shows the NetApp SnapCenter web interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with links for Dashboard, Resources, Monitor, Reports, Hosts, Storage Systems, Settings (which is selected), and Alerts. The main content area has a header with 'Policies' and 'Credential' tabs, and a dropdown set to 'Microsoft SQL Server'. Below this is a search bar with 'Search by Name'. The main table has columns for 'Name', 'Backup Type', 'Schedule Type', 'Replication', and 'Verification'. A message at the bottom of the table says 'There is no match for your search or data is not available.' To the right of the table are buttons for 'New', 'Modify', 'Copy', 'Details', and 'Delete'.

2. Click New to launch a new backup policy creation workflow, or choose an existing policy for modification.

New SQL Server Backup Policy

1 Name

Provide a policy name

Policy name: SQL Server Full Backup i

Details: Backup all data and log files

2 Backup Type

3 Retention

4 Replication

5 Script

6 Verification

7 Summary

Previous Next



3. Define the backup option and schedule frequency. For SQL Server configured with an availability group, a preferred backup replica can be set.

New SQL Server Backup Policy X

1 Name

2 Backup Type

3 Retention

4 Replication

5 Script

6 Verification

7 Summary

Select SQL server backup options

Choose backup type

Full backup and log backup

Full backup

Log backup

Copy only backup i

Maximum databases backed up per Snapshot copy: 100 i

Availability Group Settings ▼

Schedule frequency

Select how often you want the schedules to occur in the policy. The specific times are set at backup job creation enabling you to stagger your start times.

On demand

Hourly

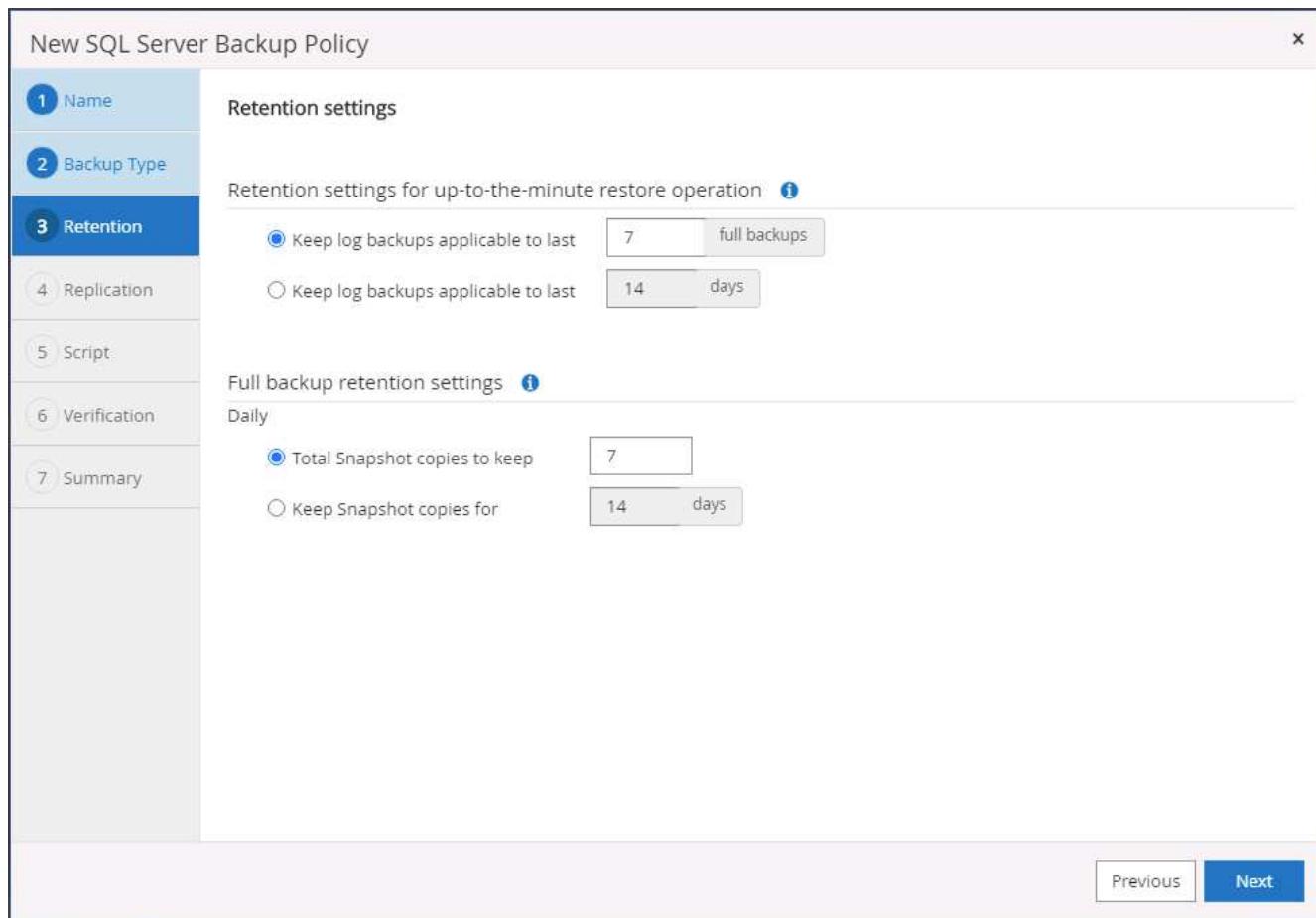
Daily

Weekly

Monthly

Previous Next

4. Set the backup retention period.



5. Enable backup copy replication to a secondary location in cloud.



6. Specify any optional scripts to run before or after a backup job.

New SQL Server Backup Policy X

1 Name Specify optional scripts to run before performing a backup job

2 Backup Type Prescript full path

3 Retention Prescript arguments Choose optional arguments...

4 Replication Specify optional scripts to run after performing a backup job

5 Script Postscript full path
Postscript arguments Choose optional arguments...

6 Verification Script timeout 60 secs

7 Summary

Previous Next

7. Specify the options to run backup verification.

New SQL Server Backup Policy

1 Name

2 Backup Type

3 Retention

4 Replication

5 Script

6 Verification

7 Summary

Select the options to run backup verification

Run verifications for the following backup schedules

Select how often you want the schedules to occur in the policy. The specific verification times are set at backup job creation enabling you to stagger your verification start times.

Daily

Database consistency checks options

Limit the integrity structure to physical structure of the database (PHYSICAL_ONLY)

Suppress all information message (NO_INFOMSGS)

Display all reported error messages per object (ALL_ERRORMSGGS)

Do not check non-clustered indexes (NOINDEX)

Limit the checks and obtain the locks instead of using an internal database Snapshot copy (TABLOCK)

Log backup

Verify log backup. i

Verification script settings

Script timeout secs

Previous Next

8. Summary.

New SQL Server Backup Policy X

| | |
|--|---|
| 1 Name | Summary |
| 2 Backup Type | Policy name: SQL Server Full Backup |
| 3 Retention | Details: Backup all data and log files |
| 4 Replication | Backup type: Full backup and log backup |
| 5 Script | Availability group settings: Backup only on preferred backup replica |
| 6 Verification | Schedule Type: Daily UTM retention: Total backup copies to retain : 7 Daily Full backup retention: Total backup copies to retain : 7 Replication: SnapMirror enabled , Secondary policy label: Daily , Error retry count: 3 |
| 7 Summary | Backup prescript settings: undefined Prescript arguments: Backup postscript settings: undefined Postscript arguments: Verification for backup schedule type: none Verification prescript settings: undefined Prescript arguments: Verification postscript settings: undefined Postscript arguments: |
| Previous Finish | |

Create a database log backup policy for SQL.

1. Log into SnapCenter with a database management user ID, click Settings > Policies, and then New to launch a new policy creation workflow.

New SQL Server Backup Policy

1 Name

Provide a policy name

Policy name: SQL Server Log Backup

Details: Backup SQL server log

2 Backup Type

3 Retention

4 Replication

5 Script

6 Verification

7 Summary

Previous Next

The screenshot shows the 'New SQL Server Backup Policy' wizard. The 'Name' tab is active. The 'Policy name' field is set to 'SQL Server Log Backup'. The 'Details' field contains the text 'Backup SQL server log'. The sidebar on the left lists other tabs: 'Backup Type', 'Retention', 'Replication', 'Script', 'Verification', and 'Summary'. At the bottom right are 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons.

- Define the log backup option and schedule frequency. For SQL Server configured with a availability group, a preferred backup replica can be set.

New SQL Server Backup Policy X

1 Name

2 Backup Type

3 Retention

4 Replication

5 Script

6 Verification

7 Summary

Select SQL server backup options

Choose backup type

Full backup and log backup
 Full backup
 Log backup
 Copy only backup i

Maximum databases backed up per Snapshot copy: 100 i

Availability Group Settings ▼

Schedule frequency

Select how often you want the schedules to occur in the policy. The specific times are set at backup job creation enabling you to stagger your start times.

On demand
 Hourly
 Daily
 Weekly
 Monthly

Previous Next

3. SQL server data backup policy defines the log backup retention; accept the defaults here.

New SQL Server Backup Policy X

1 Name

2 Backup Type

3 Retention

4 Replication

5 Script

6 Verification

7 Summary

Log backup retention settings

Up-to-the-minute (UTM) retention settings retains log backups created as part of full backup and full and log backup operations. UTM retention settings also decides for how many full backups the log backups are to be retained. For example, if UTM retention settings is configured to retain log backups of the last 5 full backups, then the log backups of the last 5 full backups are retained and the rest are deleted.

Previous Next

4. Enable log backup replication to secondary in the cloud.



5. Specify any optional scripts to run before or after a backup job.

New SQL Server Backup Policy X

1 Name

Specify optional scripts to run before performing a backup job

Prescript full path

Prescript arguments Choose optional arguments...

2 Backup Type

3 Retention

4 Replication

5 Script

Specify optional scripts to run after performing a backup job

Postscript full path

Postscript arguments Choose optional arguments...

Script timeout 60 secs

6 Verification

7 Summary

Previous Next

6. Summary.

New SQL Server Backup Policy

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Name | Summary |
| 2 Backup Type | Policy name: SQL Server Log Backup |
| 3 Retention | Details: Backup SQL server log |
| 4 Replication | Backup type: Log transaction backup |
| 5 Script | Availability group settings: Backup only on preferred backup replica |
| 6 Verification | Schedule Type: Hourly Replication: SnapMirror enabled, Secondary policy label: Hourly, Error retry count: 3 |
| 7 Summary | Backup prescript settings: undefined Prescript arguments: Backup postscript settings: undefined Postscript arguments: Verification for backup schedule type: none Verification prescript settings: undefined Prescript arguments: Verification postscript settings: undefined Postscript arguments: |
| <input type="button" value="Previous"/> <input type="button" value="Finish"/> | |

8. Implement backup policy to protect database

SnapCenter uses a resource group to backup a database in a logical grouping of database resources, such as multiple databases hosted on a server, a database sharing the same storage volumes, multiple databases supporting a business application, and so on. Protecting a single database creates a resource group of its own. The following procedures demonstrate how to implement a backup policy created in section 7 to protect Oracle and SQL Server databases.

Create a resource group for full backup of Oracle

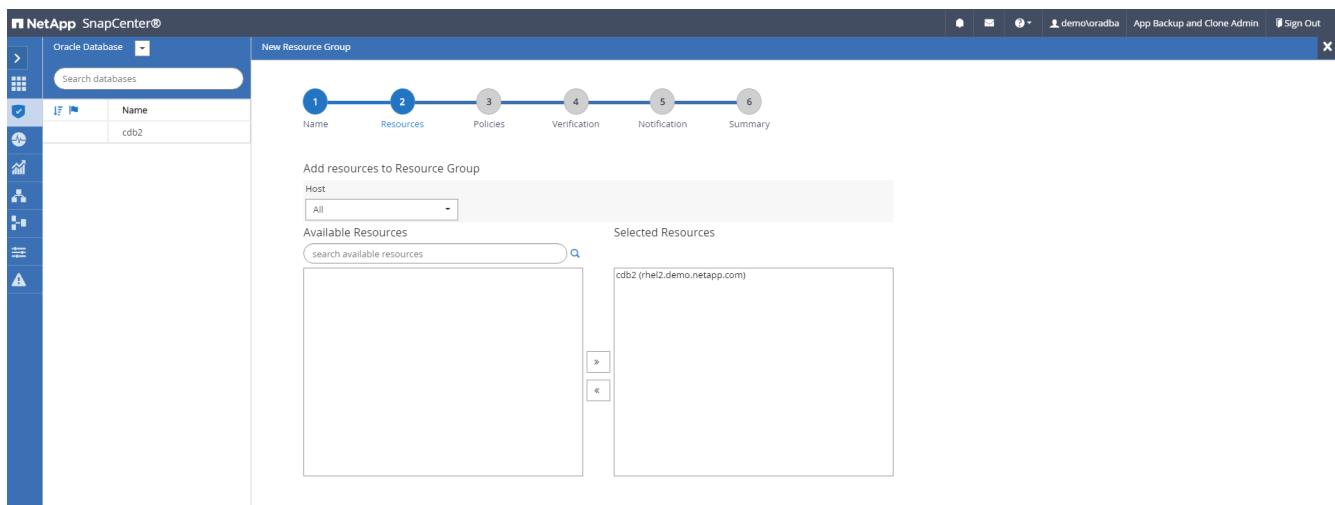
1. Log into SnapCenter with a database management user ID, and navigate to the Resources tab. In the View drop-down list, choose either Database or Resource Group to launch the resource group creation workflow.

The screenshot shows the NetApp SnapCenter interface. The left sidebar has navigation links: Dashboard, Resources (selected), Monitor, Reports, Hosts, Storage Systems, Settings, and Alerts. The main area has a top bar with 'Oracle Database' dropdown, 'View: Database', 'Search databases', and user info. Below is a table with columns: Name, Oracle Database Type, Host/Cluster, Resource Group, Policies, Last Backup, and Overall Status. One row is shown: cdb2, Single Instance (Multitenant), rhel2.demo.netapp.com, Not protected. Buttons at the bottom right are 'Refresh Resources' and 'New Resource Group'.

2. Provide a name and tags for the resource group. You can define a naming format for the Snapshot copy and bypass the redundant archive log destination if configured.



3. Add database resources to the resource group.



4. Select a full backup policy created in section 7 from the drop-down list.



5. Click the (+) sign to configure the desired backup schedule.



6. Click Load Locators to load the source and destination volume.



7. Configure the SMTP server for email notification if desired.



8. Summary.



Create a resource group for log backup of Oracle

1. Log into SnapCenter with a database management user ID, and navigate to the Resources tab. In the View drop-down list, choose either Database or Resource Group to launch the resource group creation workflow.



2. Provide a name and tags for the resource group. You can define a naming format for the Snapshot copy and bypass the redundant archive log destination if configured.



3. Add database resources to the resource group.



4. Select a log backup policy created in section 7 from the drop-down list.



5. Click on the (+) sign to configure the desired backup schedule.

Add schedules for policy Oracle Archive Log Backup x

Hourly

Start date

Expires on

Repeat every hours mins

i The schedules are triggered in the SnapCenter Server time zone. X

Cancel OK

6. If backup verification is configured, it displays here.

NetApp SnapCenter®

Oracle Database

New Resource Group

Name

Search resource groups

1 Name 2 Resources 3 Policies 4 Verification 5 Notification 6 Summary

Configure verification schedules

Policy Schedule Type Applied Schedules Configure Schedules

There is no match for your search or data is not available.

Total 0

Previous Next

7. Configure an SMTP server for email notification if desired.



8. Summary.



Create a resource group for full backup of SQL Server

1. Log into SnapCenter with a database management user ID, and navigate to the Resources tab. In the View drop-down list, choose either a Database or Resource Group to launch the resource group creation workflow. Provide a name and tags for the resource group. You can define a naming format for the Snapshot copy.



2. Select the database resources to be backed up.



3. Select a full SQL backup policy created in section 7.



- Add exact timing for backups as well as the frequency.



- Choose the verification server for the backup on secondary if backup verification is to be performed. Click Load Locator to populate the secondary storage location.



- Configure the SMTP server for email notification if desired.



7. Summary.



Create a resource group for log backup of SQL Server

1. Log into SnapCenter with a database management user ID, and navigate to the Resources tab. In the View drop-down list, choose either a Database or Resource Group to launch the resource group creation workflow. Provide the name and tags for the resource group. You can define a naming format for the Snapshot copy.



2. Select the database resources to be backed up.



3. Select a SQL log backup policy created in section 7.



4. Add exact timing for the backup as well as the frequency.

The screenshot shows the 'New Resource Group' wizard in NetApp SnapCenter. The current step is 'Policies'. A table lists a single policy: 'SQL Server Log Backup' with an applied schedule of 'Hourly: Repeat every 1 hours'. There is also an option to 'Configure Schedules'. The navigation bar at the top includes tabs for Name, Resources, Policies, Verification, Notification, and Summary. On the left, there's a sidebar with various icons and a search bar.

5. Choose the verification server for the backup on secondary if backup verification is to be performed. Click the Load Locator to populate the secondary storage location.

The screenshot shows the 'Verification' step of the 'New Resource Group' wizard. It allows selecting verification servers and configuring verification schedules. The 'Source Volume' and 'Destination Volume' fields are filled with specific volume names. The 'Configure verification schedules' section shows a message: 'There is no match for your search or data is not available.' Navigation tabs include Policy, Schedule Type, Applied Schedules, and Configure Schedules.

6. Configure the SMTP server for email notification if desired.

7. Summary.

9. Validate backup

After database backup resource groups are created to protect database resources, the backup jobs runs according to the predefined schedule. Check the job execution status under the Monitor tab.

| ID | Status | Name | Start date | End date | Owner |
|-----|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 532 | ✓ | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Log Backup' | 09/14/2021 8:35:01 PM | 09/14/2021 8:37:10 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 528 | ✓ | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Log Backup' | 09/14/2021 7:35:01 PM | 09/14/2021 7:37:09 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 524 | ✓ | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Log Backup' | 09/14/2021 6:35:01 PM | 09/14/2021 6:37:08 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 521 | ✓ | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Full Backup' | 09/14/2021 6:25:01 PM | 09/14/2021 6:27:14 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 517 | ✓ | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Log Backup' | 09/14/2021 5:35:01 PM | 09/14/2021 5:37:09 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 513 | ✓ | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Log Backup' | 09/14/2021 4:35:01 PM | 09/14/2021 4:37:08 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 509 | ✓ | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Log Backup' | 09/14/2021 3:35:01 PM | 09/14/2021 3:37:10 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 503 | ✓ | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Log Backup' | 09/14/2021 2:35:01 PM | 09/14/2021 2:37:09 PM | demo\sqldba |

Go to the Resources tab, click the database name to view details of database backup, and toggle between Local copies and mirror copies to verify that Snapshot backups are replicated to a secondary location in the public cloud.

The screenshot shows the NetApp SnapCenter interface for managing Oracle Database backups. On the left, a sidebar lists databases: cdb2 (selected), cdb2dev, cdb2dr, cdb2dr2, and cdb2test. The main area shows a 'Manage Copies' section with two categories: 'Local copies' (197 Backups, 0 Clones) and 'Mirror copies' (197 Backups, 3 Clones). Below this is a 'Primary Backup(s)' table listing five backup entries with columns for Backup Name, Count, Type, End Date, Verified, Mounted, RMAN Cataloged, and SCN.

| Backup Name | Count | Type | End Date | Verified | Mounted | RMAN Cataloged | SCN |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| rhel2_cdb2_09-23-2021_14.35.03.3242_1 | 1 | Log | 09/23/2021 2:35:45 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 6872761 |
| rhel2_cdb2_09-23-2021_14.35.03.3242_0 | 1 | Data | 09/23/2021 2:35:30 PM | Unverified | False | Not Cataloged | 6872715 |
| rhel2_cdb2_09-22-2021_14.35.02.0014_1 | 1 | Log | 09/22/2021 2:35:24 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 6737479 |
| rhel2_cdb2_09-22-2021_14.35.02.0014_0 | 1 | Data | 09/22/2021 2:35:14 PM | Unverified | False | Not Cataloged | 6737395 |
| rhel2_cdb2_09-21-2021_14.35.02.1884_1 | 1 | Log | 09/21/2021 2:35:35 PM | Not | False | Not Cataloged | 6598735 |

At this point, database backup copies in the cloud are ready to clone to run dev/test processes or for disaster recovery in the event of a primary failure.

Next: Getting Started with AWS public cloud.

Getting Started with AWS public cloud

Previous: Getting started on-premises.

AWS public cloud



To make things easier to follow, we have created this document based on a deployment in AWS. However, the process is very similar for Azure and GCP.

1. Pre-flight check

Before deployment, make sure that the infrastructure is in place to allow for the deployment in the next stage. This includes the following:

- AWS account
- VPC in your region of choice
- Subnet with access to the public internet
- Permissions to add IAM roles into your AWS account
- A secret key and access key for your AWS user

2. Steps to deploy Cloud Manager and Cloud Volumes ONTAP in AWS



There are many methods for deploying Cloud Manager and Cloud Volumes ONTAP; this method is the simplest but requires the most permissions. If this method is not appropriate for your AWS environment, please consult the [NetApp Cloud Documentation](#).

Deploy the Cloud Manager connector

1. Navigate to [NetApp Cloud Central](#) and log in or sign up.



[Continue to Cloud Manager](#)

Log In to NetApp Cloud Central

Don't have an account yet? [Sign Up](#)

[Forgot your password?](#)

2. After you log in, you should be taken to the Canvas.



3. Click "Add Working Environment" and choose Cloud Volumes ONTAP in AWS. Here, you also choose whether you want to deploy a single node system or a high availability pair. I have chosen to deploy a high availability pair.



4. If no connector has been created, a pop-up appears asking you to create a connector.



5. Click Lets Start, and then choose AWS.



6. Enter your secret key and access key. Make sure that your user has the correct permissions outlined on the [NetApp policies page](#).



7. Give the connector a name and either use a predefined role as described on the [NetApp policies page](#) or ask Cloud Manager to create the role for you.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Connector' interface in Cloud Manager. The 'Details' step is active, indicated by a blue circle with the number 3. The 'Connector Instance Name' field contains 'awscloudmanager'. Under 'Connector Role', the 'Create Role' radio button is selected. The 'Role Name' field contains 'Cloud-Manager-Operator-IBNt24'. At the bottom are 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons.

8. Give the networking information needed to deploy the connector. Verify that outbound internet access is enabled by:
- Giving the connector a public IP address
 - Giving the connector a proxy to work through
 - Giving the connector a route to the public internet through an Internet Gateway

The screenshot shows the 'Network' step of the 'Add Connector' process. The 'Network' tab is active, indicated by a blue circle with the number 4. The 'Connectivity' section includes fields for 'VPC' (vpc-083fcbd79f75dfb6e - 10.221.0.0/16), 'Subnet' (10.221.4.0/24 | publicSN_us-east-1a_rt1600...), and 'Key Pair' (rt1600680). The 'Proxy Configuration (Optional)' section includes a 'HTTP Proxy' field with placeholder text 'Example: http://172.16.254.1:8080'. Below these are 'Define Credentials for this Proxy' and 'Upload a root certificate' dropdowns. The 'Public IP' section has a 'Enable' dropdown. At the bottom are 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons.

9. Provide communication with the connector via SSH, HTTP, and HTTPS by either providing a security group or creating a new security group. I have enabled access to the connector from my IP address only.



10. Review the information on the summary page and click Add to deploy the connector.



11. The connector now deploys using a cloud formation stack. You can monitor its progress from Cloud Manager or through AWS.



12. When the deployment is complete, a success page appears.



Deploy Cloud Volumes ONTAP

1. Select AWS and the type of deployment based on your requirements.



2. If no subscription has been assigned and you wish to purchase with PAYGO, choose Edit Credentials.

Create a New Working Environment

Details and Credentials

↑ Previous Step Instance Profile Credential Name Account ID No subscription is associated Marketplace Subscription Edit Credentials

Details

Working Environment Name (Cluster Name)
Up to 40 characters

Add Tags Optional Field | Up to four tags

Credentials

User Name
admin

Password

Confirm Password

Continue

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3. Choose Add Subscription.

Create a New Working Environment

Details and Credentials

↑ Previous Step Instance Profile Credential Name Account ID: 322944748816 Workspace Connector Edit Credentials

Associate Subscription to Credentials ⓘ

Credentials

Instance Profile | Account ID: 322944748816

Marketplace Subscription
No subscription is associated with this credential

+ Add Subscription

Apply Cancel

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4. Choose the type of contract that you wish to subscribe to. I chose Pay-as-you-go.

Create a New Working Environment

Edit Credentials & Add Subscription

Select a subscription option and click Continue. The AWS Marketplace enables you to view pricing details and then subscribe.

Pay-Per-TiB - Annual Contract
Pay for Cloud Volumes ONTAP with an annual, upfront payment.

Pay-as-you-go
Pay for Cloud Volumes ONTAP at an hourly rate.

The next steps:

- 1 AWS Marketplace
Subscribe and then click Set Up Your Account to configure your account.
- 2 Cloud Manager
Save your subscription and associate the Marketplace subscription with your AWS credentials.

Continue Cancel

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5. You are redirected to AWS; choose Continue to Subscribe.

The screenshot shows the AWS Marketplace interface for the NetApp Cloud Manager product. The product title is 'Cloud Manager - Deploy & Manage NetApp Cloud Data Services'. It is sold by 'NetApp, Inc.'. The 'Continue to Subscribe' button is visible on the right side of the page.

6. Subscribe and you are redirected back to NetApp Cloud Central. If you have already subscribed and don't get redirected, choose the "Click here" link.

The screenshot shows the AWS Marketplace confirmation page after a subscription. It displays a message about being subscribed to multiple offers and provides details about the current offer. It also includes a section for users having issues with the sign-up process and a summary of the private offer subscription.

7. You are redirected to Cloud Central where you must name your subscription and assign it to your Cloud Central account.



- When successful, a check mark page appears. Navigate back to your Cloud Manager tab.



- The subscription now appears in Cloud Central. Click Apply to continue.



- Enter the working environment details such as:

- Cluster name

- b. Cluster password
- c. AWS tags (Optional)

The screenshot shows the 'Create a New Working Environment' interface in Cloud Manager. At the top, there are tabs for Canvas, Replication, Backup & Restore, K8s, Data Sense, File Cache, Compute, Sync, and All Services (+8). The 'Details and Credentials' tab is selected. On the left, there's a 'Previous Step' button and an 'Instance Profile' section with fields for '322944748816' and 'demo.netapp.com-cloud-vol...'. On the right, there's a 'Workspace' dropdown set to 'Workspace-1', a 'Connector' dropdown set to 'awscloudman...', and a 'Edit Credentials' button. Below these, the 'Details' section contains a 'Working Environment Name (Cluster Name)' field with 'hybridawscvo'. The 'Credentials' section includes 'User Name' ('admin'), 'Password' ('*****'), and 'Confirm Password' ('*****'). A 'Continue' button is at the bottom.

11. Choose which additional services you would like to deploy. To discover more about these services, visit the [NetApp Cloud Homepage](#).

The screenshot shows the 'Services' configuration step in Cloud Manager. It lists three services: 'Data Sense & Compliance', 'Backup to Cloud', and 'Monitoring', each with a toggle switch. All three switches are turned on. A 'Continue' button is at the bottom.

12. Choose whether to deploy in multiple availability zones (requires three subnets, each in a different AZ), or a single availability zone. I chose multiple AZs.

The screenshot shows the Cloud Manager interface with the title "Create a New Working Environment" and "HA Deployment Models". It compares "Multiple Availability Zones" and "Single Availability Zone".

- Multiple Availability Zones:**
 - Provides maximum protection against AZ failures.
 - Enables selection of 3 availability zones.
 - An HA node serves data if its partner goes offline.
- Single Availability Zone:**
 - Protects against failures within a single AZ.
 - Single availability zone. HA nodes are in a placement group, spread across distinct underlying hardware.
 - An HA node serves data if its partner goes offline.

Both sections have "Extended Info" links at the bottom.

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13. Choose the region, VPC, and security group for the cluster to be deployed into. In this section, you also assign the availability zones per node (and mediator) as well as the subnets that they occupy.

The screenshot shows the Cloud Manager interface with the title "Create a New Working Environment" and "Region & VPC".

Configuration fields include:

- AWS Region: US East | N. Virginia
- VPC: vpc-083fcbd79f75dfb6e - 10.221.0.0/16
- Security group: Use a generated security group
- Node 1:
 - Availability Zone: us-east-1a
 - Subnet: 10.221.1.0/24
- Node 2:
 - Availability Zone: us-east-1b
 - Subnet: 10.221.2.0/24
- Mediator:
 - Availability Zone: us-east-1c
 - Subnet: 10.221.3.0/24

A "Continue" button is at the bottom.

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14. Choose the connection methods for the nodes as well as the mediator.

The screenshot shows the Cloud Manager interface with the title "Create a New Working Environment" and "Connectivity & SSH Authentication".

Configuration fields include:

- Nodes:
 - SSH Authentication Method: Password
- Mediator:
 - Security Group: Use a generated security group
 - Key Pair Name: rt1600680
 - Internet Connection Method: Public IP address

A "Continue" button is at the bottom.

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The mediator requires communication with the AWS APIs. A public IP address is not required so long as the APIs are reachable after the mediator EC2 instance has been deployed.

1. Floating IP addresses are used to allow access to the various IP addresses that Cloud Volumes ONTAP uses, including cluster management and data serving IPs. These must be addresses that are not already routable within your network and are added to route tables in your AWS environment. These are required to enable consistent IP addresses for an HA pair during failover. More information about floating IP addresses can be found in the [NetApp Cloud Documentation](#).

The screenshot shows the 'Cloud Manager' interface with the 'Floating IPs' step selected. It includes fields for entering floating IP addresses for cluster management, NFS/CIFS data, SVM management, and an optional floating IP address. A note explains that floating IPs can migrate between HA nodes if failures occur, and it's recommended to set up an AWS transit gateway. A 'Continue' button is at the bottom.

2. Select which route tables the floating IP addresses are added to. These route tables are used by clients to communicate with Cloud Volumes ONTAP.

The screenshot shows the 'Cloud Manager' interface with the 'Route Tables' step selected. It lists two route tables: 'private_rt_rt1600680' and 'public_rt_rt1600680'. Both are checked. A note states that selecting route tables enables client access to the HA pair. An 'Additional Information' link is available. A 'Continue' button is at the bottom.

3. Choose whether to enable AWS managed encryption or AWS KMS to encrypt the ONTAP root, boot, and data disks.

Cloud Manager

Account: rt1600680 | Workspace: Workspace-1 | Connector: awscloudman...

Canvas | Replication | Backup & Restore | K8s | Data Sense | File Cache | Compute | Sync | All Services (+8) | [Create a New Working Environment](#) | [Data Encryption](#) | [X](#)

↑ Previous Step | AWS Managed Encryption

AWS is responsible for data encryption and decryption operations. Key management is handled by AWS key management services.

Default Master Key: aws/ebs

[Continue](#)

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4. Choose your licensing model. If you don't know which to choose, contact your NetApp representative.

Cloud Manager

Account: rt1600680 | Workspace: Workspace-1 | Connector: awscloudman...

Canvas | Replication | Backup & Restore | K8s | Data Sense | File Cache | Compute | Sync | All Services (+8) | [Create a New Working Environment](#) | [Cloud Volumes ONTAP Charging Methods & NSS Account](#) | [X](#)

↑ Previous Step | Cloud Volumes ONTAP Charging Methods

Learn more about our charging methods

Pay-As-You-Go by the hour

Bring your own license

Freemium (Up to 500GB)

NetApp Support Site Account (Optional)

Learn more about NetApp Support Site (NSS) accounts

To register this Cloud Volumes ONTAP to support, you should add NetApp Support Site Account.

Don't have a NetApp Support Site account? Select go to finish deploying this system. After it's created, use the Support Registration option to create an NSS account.

[Add Netapp Support Site Account](#)

[Continue](#)

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5. Select which configuration best suits your use case. This is related to the sizing considerations covered in the prerequisites page.

Cloud Manager

Account: rt1600680 | Workspace: Workspace-1 | Connector: awscloudman...

Canvas | Replication | Backup & Restore | K8s | Data Sense | File Cache | Compute | Sync | All Services (+8) | [Create a New Working Environment](#) | [Preconfigured Packages](#) | [X](#)

↑ Previous Step | Select a preconfigured Cloud Volumes ONTAP system that best matches your needs, or create your own configuration. Preconfigured settings can be modified at a later time. | [Change Configuration](#)

 POC and small workloads
Up to 2TB of storage

 Database and application data production workloads
Up to 10TB of storage

 Cost effective DR
Up to 10TB of storage

 Highest performance production workloads
Up to 368TB of storage

[Continue](#)

Cloud Manager 3.9.9 Build: 0 Aug 18, 2021 04:13:35 am UTC

6. Optionally, create a volume. This is not required, because the next steps use SnapMirror, which creates the volumes for us.

Create a New Working Environment

Create Volume

↑ Previous Step

Details & Protection

Protocol

NFS

CIFS

iSCSI

Volume Name:

Size (GB): Volume size

Snapshot Policy:

default

Default Policy

Access Control:

Custom export policy

10.221.0.0/16

Advanced options

Continue Skip

Cloud Manager 3.9.9 Build: 0 Aug 18, 2021 04:13:35 am UTC

7. Review the selections made and tick the boxes to verify that you understand that Cloud Manager deploys resources into your AWS environment. When ready, click Go.

Create a New Working Environment

Review & Approve

↑ Previous Step **hybridawscvo**

AWS | us-east-1 | HA

Show API request

I understand that in order to activate support, I must first register Cloud Volumes ONTAP with NetApp. [More information >](#)

I understand that Cloud Manager will allocate the appropriate AWS resources to comply with my above requirements. [More information >](#)

Overview Networking Storage

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Storage System: | Cloud Volumes ONTAP HA | HA Deployment Model: | Multiple Availability Zones |
| License Type: | Cloud Volumes ONTAP Standard | Encryption: | AWS Managed |
| Capacity Limit: | 10TB | Customer Master Key: | aws/ebs |

Go

Cloud Manager 3.9.9 Build: 0 Aug 18, 2021 04:13:35 am UTC

8. Cloud Volumes ONTAP now starts its deployment process. Cloud Manager uses AWS APIs and cloud formation stacks to deploy Cloud Volumes ONTAP. It then configures the system to your specifications, giving you a ready-to-go system that can be instantly utilized. The timing for this process varies depending on the selections made.

The screenshot shows the Cloud Manager Canvas interface. At the top, there are tabs for Canvas, Replication, Backup & Restore, K8s, Data Sense, File Cache, Compute, Sync, and All Services (+8). The Canvas tab is selected. In the center, there's a diagram illustrating a hybrid environment setup. It shows two clouds: one labeled "hybridawsenvo Cloud Volumes ONTAP" with "HA" and "Initializing" status, and another labeled "Amazon S3" with "1 Buckets" and "1 Region". Below the diagram are "Add Working Environment" and "Working environments" sections. The "Working environments" section lists "1 Cloud Volumes ONTAP (High-Availability)" and "0 B Allocated Capacity" under a cloud icon, and "1 Amazon S3" with "0 Buckets" under a bucket icon. A zoom-in and zoom-out button is at the bottom right.

9. You can monitor the progress by navigating to the Timeline.

The screenshot shows the Cloud Manager main dashboard. At the top, there are tabs for Canvas, Replication, Backup & Restore, K8s, Data Sense, File Cache, Compute, Sync, and All Services (+8). The Canvas tab is selected. Below the tabs, there are sections for Resources and Services. The Resources section includes links to Canvas, Digital Wallet, and Timeline. The Services section includes links to Replication, Backup & Restore, K8s, Data Sense, Compliance, Tiering, Monitoring, File Cache, Compute, Sync, SnapCenter, and Active IQ. A link to the Timeline is also present at the bottom left.

10. The Timeline acts as an audit of all actions performed in Cloud Manager. You can view all of the API calls that are made by Cloud Manager during setup to both AWS as well as the ONTAP cluster. This can also be effectively used to troubleshoot any issues that you face.

The screenshot shows the Cloud Manager interface with the 'Timeline' tab selected. At the top, there are filters for Time, Service, Action, Agent, Resource, User, and Status, with 'Agent (1)' currently selected. The timeline table lists three events:

| Time | Action | Service | Agent | Resource | User | Status |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| Aug 18 2021, 9:42:32 pm | Check Connectivity | Cloud Manager | awscloudman... | hybridawscvo | Full Name | Success |
| Aug 18 2021, 9:42:00 pm | Create Aws Ha Working Environment | Cloud Manager | awscloudma... | hybridawscvo | Full Name | Pending |
| Aug 18 2021, 10:09:39 pm | Describe Operation Status | | | | | Success |
| Aug 19 2021, 10:00:20 pm | Describe Operation Status | | | | | Success |

- After deployment is complete, the CVO cluster appears on the Canvas, which the current capacity. The ONTAP cluster in its current state is fully configured to allow a true, out-of-the-box experience.

The screenshot shows the Cloud Manager interface with the 'Canvas' tab selected. On the left, there's a 'Working environments' section with two clouds: one labeled 'Cloud Volumes ONTAP (High-Availability)' with '1 GiB Allocated Capacity' and another labeled 'Amazon S3' with '2 Buckets' and '1 Region'. On the right, there's a 'Working environments' panel with two entries:

- 1 Cloud Volumes ONTAP (High-Availability)
1 GiB Allocated Capacity
- 1 Amazon S3
0 Buckets

Configure SnapMirror from on-premises to cloud

Now that you have a source ONTAP system and a destination ONTAP system deployed, you can replicate volumes containing database data into the cloud.

For a guide on compatible ONTAP versions for SnapMirror, see the [SnapMirror Compatibility Matrix](#).

- Click the source ONTAP system (on-premises) and either drag and drop it to the destination, select Replication > Enable, or select Replication > Menu > Replicate.



Select Enable.



Or Options.

The screenshot shows the configuration of the 'onPrem' cluster. At the top, there is a circular icon with two servers, followed by the text 'onPrem' and a green square indicating 'On'. To the right are three blue circular icons with symbols for information, more options, and delete. Below this, the word 'DETAILS' is in bold. Under 'DETAILS', the text 'On-PremisesONTAP' is shown. In the 'SERVICES' section, there is another circular icon with a cloud and server, followed by the text 'Replication' and a green square indicating 'On'. To the right, it says '1 Replication Target' with a blue circular icon containing three dots. A vertical scroll bar is visible on the right side of the interface.

Replicate.

This screenshot is similar to the first one but includes a dropdown menu for the 'Replication' service. The 'Replication' section shows '1 Replication Target'. A blue arrow points down to a dropdown menu containing two items: 'View Replications' and 'Replicate'. The 'Replicate' item is highlighted with a blue border. The rest of the interface elements are identical to the first screenshot.

2. If you did not drag and drop, choose the destination cluster to replicate to.



3. Choose the volume that you'd like to replicate. We replicated the data and all log volumes.

| Source Volume Selection | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| rhel2_u03 INFO Storage VM Name: svm_onPrem Tiering Policy: None Volume Type: RW CAPACITY 100 GB Allocated 7.29 GB Disk Used | rhel2_u03 INFO Storage VM Name: svm_onPrem Tiering Policy: None Volume Type: RW CAPACITY 100 GB Allocated 35.83 MB Disk Used | sql1_data INFO Storage VM Name: svm_onPrem Tiering Policy: None Volume Type: RW CAPACITY 53.37 GB Allocated 45.09 GB Disk Used | |
| sql1_log INFO Storage VM Name: svm_onPrem Tiering Policy: None Volume Type: RW CAPACITY 21.35 GB Allocated 18.16 GB Disk Used | sql1_snapctr INFO Storage VM Name: svm_onPrem Tiering Policy: None Volume Type: RW CAPACITY 24.87 GB Allocated 21.23 GB Disk Used | | |

Cloud Manager 3.9.10 Build: 2 Sep 12, 2021 06:47:41 am UTC

4. Choose the destination disk type and tiering policy. For disaster recovery, we recommend an SSD as the disk type and to maintain data tiering. Data tiering tiers the mirrored data into low-cost object storage and saves you money on local disks. When you break the relationship or clone the volume, the data uses the fast, local storage.

[↑ Previous Step](#)

Destination Disk Type



S3 TIERING

[What are storage tiers?](#) Enabled DisabledNote: If you enable S3 tiering, thin provisioning must be enabled on volumes created in this aggregate.[Continue](#)

Cloud Manager 3.9.10 Build:2 Sep 12, 2021 06:47:41 am UTC

5. Select the destination volume name: we chose [source_volume_name]_dr.

Destination Volume Name

Destination Volume Name

sql1_data_dr

Destination Aggregate

Automatically select the best aggregate ▾

6. Select the maximum transfer rate for the replication. This enables you to save bandwidth if you have a low bandwidth connection to the cloud such as a VPN.

Max Transfer Rate

You should limit the transfer rate. An unlimited rate might negatively impact the performance of other applications and it might impact your Internet performance.

Limited to:

100

MB/s

Unlimited (recommended for DR only machines)

7. Define the replication policy. We chose a Mirror, which takes the most recent dataset and replicates that into the destination volume. You could also choose a different policy based on your requirements.

Replication Policy

Default Policies

Additional Policies

Mirror

Typically used for disaster recovery

[More info](#)

Mirror and Backup (1 month retention)

Configures disaster recovery and long-term retention of backups on the same destination volume

[More info](#)

8. Choose the schedule for triggering replication. NetApp recommends setting a "daily" schedule of for the data volume and an "hourly" schedule for the log volumes, although this can be changed based on requirements.



9. Review the information entered, click Go to trigger the cluster peer and SVM peer (if this is your first time replicating between the two clusters), and then implement and initialize the SnapMirror relationship.



10. Continue this process for data volumes and log volumes.

11. To check all of your relationships, navigate to the Replication tab inside Cloud Manager. Here you can manage your relationships and check on their status.

| Health Status | Source Volume | Target Volume | Total Transfer Time | Status | Mirror State | Last Successful Transfer |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------------|--|
| ✓ | rhel2_u01 onPrem | rhel2_u01_dr hybridcvo | 43 minutes 43 seconds | idle | snapmirrored | Sep 30, 2021, 12:12:50 AM 19.73 MiB |
| ✓ | rhel2_u02 onPrem | rhel2_u02_dr hybridcvo | 1 hour 37 minutes 59 seconds | idle | snapmirrored | Sep 30, 2021, 2:37:08 PM 239.78 MiB |
| ✓ | rhel2_u03 onPrem | rhel2_u03_dr hybridcvo | 16 hours 1 minute 9 seconds | idle | snapmirrored | Sep 30, 2021, 4:07:14 PM 225.37 KiB |
| ✓ | sql1_data onPrem | sql1_data_dr hybridcvo | 1 hour 6 minutes 50 seconds | idle | snapmirrored | Sep 30, 2021, 12:12:28 AM 24.56 KiB |
| ✓ | rhel2_u04 onPrem | rhel2_u04_dr hybridcvo | 1 hour 1 minute 40 seconds | idle | snapmirrored | Sep 30, 2021, 12:12:30 AM 24.56 KiB |
| ✓ | rhel2_u05 onPrem | rhel2_u05_dr hybridcvo | 1 hour 1 minute 40 seconds | idle | snapmirrored | Sep 30, 2021, 12:12:30 AM 24.56 KiB |
| ✓ | rhel2_u06 onPrem | rhel2_u06_dr hybridcvo | 1 hour 1 minute 40 seconds | idle | snapmirrored | Sep 30, 2021, 12:12:30 AM 24.56 KiB |

12. After all the volumes have been replicated, you are in a steady state and ready to move on to the disaster recovery and dev/test workflows.

3. Deploy EC2 compute instance for database workload

AWS has preconfigured EC2 compute instances for various workloads. The choice of instance type determines the number of CPU cores, memory capacity, storage type and capacity, and network performance. For the use cases, with the exception of the OS partition, the main storage to run database workload is allocated from CVO or the FSx ONTAP storage engine. Therefore, the main factors to consider are the choice of CPU cores, memory, and network performance level. Typical AWS EC2 instance types can be found here: [EC2 Instance Type](#).

Sizing the compute instance

1. Select the right instance type based on the required workload. Factors to consider include the number of business transactions to be supported, the number of concurrent users, data set sizing, and so on.
2. EC2 instance deployment can be launched through the EC2 Dashboard. The exact deployment procedures are beyond the scope of this solution. See [Amazon EC2](#) for details.

Linux instance configuration for Oracle workload

This section contain additional configuration steps after an EC2 Linux instance is deployed.

1. Add an Oracle standby instance to the DNS server for name resolution within the SnapCenter management domain.
2. Add a Linux management user ID as the SnapCenter OS credentials with sudo permissions without a password. Enable the ID with SSH password authentication on the EC2 instance. (By default, SSH password authentication and passwordless sudo is turned off on EC2 instances.)
3. Configure Oracle installation to match with on-premises Oracle installation such as OS patches, Oracle versions and patches, and so on.
4. NetApp Ansible DB automation roles can be leveraged to configure EC2 instances for database dev/test and disaster recovery use cases. The automation code can be download from the NetApp public GitHub site: [Oracle 19c Automated Deployment](#). The goal is to install and configure a database software stack on an EC2 instance to match on-premises OS and database configurations.

Windows instance configuration for SQL Server workload

This section lists additional configuration steps after an EC2 Windows instance is initially deployed.

1. Retrieve the Windows administrator password to log in to an instance via RDP.
2. Disable the Windows firewall, join the host to Windows SnapCenter domain, and add the instance to the DNS server for name resolution.
3. Provision a SnapCenter log volume to store SQL Server log files.
4. Configure iSCSI on the Windows host to mount the volume and format the disk drive.
5. Again, many of the previous tasks can be automated with the NetApp automation solution for SQL Server. Check the NetApp automation public GitHub site for newly published roles and solutions: [NetApp Automation](#).

Next: [Workflow for dev/test bursting to cloud](#).

Workflow for dev/test bursting to cloud

Previous: [Getting Started with AWS public cloud](#).

The agility of the public cloud, the time to value, and the cost savings are all meaningful value propositions for enterprises adopting the public cloud for database application development and testing effort. There is no better tool than SnapCenter to make this a reality. SnapCenter can not only protect your production database on-premises, but can also quickly clone a copy for application development or code testing in the public cloud while consuming very little extra storage. Following are details of the step-by-step processes for using this tool.

Clone an Oracle Database for dev/test from a replicated snapshot backup

1. Log into SnapCenter with a database management user ID for Oracle. Navigate to the Resources tab, which shows the Oracle databases being protected by SnapCenter.

The screenshot shows the 'Resources' tab in the NetApp SnapCenter interface. The main pane displays a table with one row for the database 'cdb2'. The columns include Name, Oracle Database Type, Host/Cluster, Resource Group, Policies, Last Backup, and Overall Status. The database 'cdb2' is listed as a 'Single Instance (Multitenant)' type, running on 'rhel2.demo.netapp.com' with resource groups 'rhel2_cdb2' and 'rhel2_cdb2_log'. Policies listed are 'Oracle Archive Log Backup' and 'Oracle Full Online Backup'. The last backup was at '09/17/2021 3:00:09 PM' and the overall status is 'Backup succeeded'.

2. Click the intended on-premises database name for the backup topology and the detailed view. If a secondary replicated location is enabled, it shows linked mirror backups.

The screenshot shows the 'cdb2 Topology' view in the NetApp SnapCenter interface. It displays a summary card for 'cdb2' with metrics: 184 Backups, 0 Clones, 184 Backups, 0 Clones, and a Summary Card showing 368 Backups, 16 Data Backups, 352 Log Backups, and 0 Clones. Below this, the 'Primary Backup(s)' section lists several backup entries with columns for Backup Name, Count, Type, End Date, Verified, Mounted, RMAN Cataloged, and SCN. The table shows various log and data backups taken on different dates and times.

| Backup Name | Count | Type | End Date | Verified | Mounted | RMAN Cataloged | SCN |
|---|-------|------|------------------------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_15.00.01.1317_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 3:00:10 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5980203 |
| rhel2_cdb2_09-17-2021_14.35.01.4997_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 2:35:21 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5980629 |
| rhel2_cdb2_09-17-2021_14.35.01.4997_0 | 1 | Data | 09/17/2021 2:35:12 PM | Unverified | False | Not Cataloged | 5980588 |
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_14.00.01.1042_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 2:00:10 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5978388 |
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_13.00.01.7389_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 1:00:11 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5975135 |
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_12.00.01.1142_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 12:00:10 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5971773 |
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_11.00.01.0895_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 11:00:10 AM | Not ... | False | Not Cataloged | 5968474 |

3. Toggled to the mirrored backups view by clicking mirrored backups. The secondary mirror backup(s) is then displayed.

NetApp SnapCenter®

Oracle Database ▾

Search databases

cdb2 Topology

Manage Copies

Local copies

Mirror copies

Summary Card

368 Backups

16 Data Backups

352 Log Backups

0 Clones

Backup Name

| | Count | Type | IF | End Date | Verified | Mounted | RMAN Cataloged | SCN |
|---|-------|------|----|------------------------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_15.00.01.1317_1 | 1 | Log | | 09/17/2021 3:00:10 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5980203 |
| rhel2_cdb2_09-17-2021_14.35.01.4997_1 | 1 | Log | | 09/17/2021 2:35:21 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5980629 |
| rhel2_cdb2_09-17-2021_14.35.01.4997_0 | 1 | Data | | 09/17/2021 2:35:12 PM | Unverified | False | Not Cataloged | 5980588 |
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_14.00.01.1042_1 | 1 | Log | | 09/17/2021 2:00:10 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5978388 |
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_13.00.01.7389_1 | 1 | Log | | 09/17/2021 1:00:11 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5975135 |
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_12.00.01.1142_1 | 1 | Log | | 09/17/2021 12:00:10 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5971773 |
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_11.00.01.0895_1 | 1 | Log | | 09/17/2021 11:00:10 AM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5968474 |

Total 1

- Choose a mirrored secondary database backup copy to be cloned and determine a recovery point either by time and system change number or by SCN. Generally, the recovery point should be trailing the full database backup time or SCN to be cloned. After a recovery point is decided, the required log file backup must be mounted for recovery. The log file backup should be mounted to target DB server where the clone database is to be hosted.

Mount backups

Choose the host to mount the backup : ora-standby.demo.netapp.com

Mount path : /var/opt/snapcenter/sco/backup_mount/rhel2_cdb2_09-17-2021_14.35.01.4997_1/cdb2

Secondary storage location : Snap Vault / Snap Mirror

| Source Volume | Destination Volume |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| svm_onPrem:rhel2_u03 | svm_hybridcvo:rhel2_u03_dr |

Mount Cancel

| Backup Name | Count | Type | End Date | Verified | Mounted | RMAN Cataloged | SCN |
|---|-------|------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_16.00.01.2156_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 4:00:10 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5985272 |
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_15.00.01.1317_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 3:00:10 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5982003 |
| rhel2_cdb2_09-17-2021_14.35.01.4997_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 2:35:21 PM | Not Applicable | True | Not Cataloged | 5980629 |
| rhel2_cdb2_09-17-2021_14.35.01.4997_0 | 1 | Data | 09/17/2021 2:35:12 PM | Unverified | False | Not Cataloged | 5980588 |
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_14.00.01.1042_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 2:00:10 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5978388 |



If log pruning is enabled and the recovery point is extended beyond the last log pruning, multiple archive log backups might need to be mounted.

5. Highlight the full database backup copy to be cloned, and then click the clone button to start the DB clone Workflow.

| Backup Name | Count | Type | End Date | Verified | Mounted | RMAN Cataloged | SCN |
|---|-------|------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_16.00.01.2156_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 4:00:10 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5985272 |
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_15.00.01.1317_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 3:00:10 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5982003 |
| rhel2_cdb2_09-17-2021_14.35.01.4997_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 2:35:21 PM | Not Applicable | True | Not Cataloged | 5980629 |
| rhel2_cdb2_09-17-2021_14.35.01.4997_0 | 1 | Data | 09/17/2021 2:35:12 PM | Unverified | False | Not Cataloged | 5980588 |
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_14.00.01.1042_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 2:00:10 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5978388 |

6. Choose a proper clone DB SID for a complete container database or CDB clone.

Clone from cdb2

1 Name

Complete Database Clone

Clone SID: cdb2test

Exclude PDBs: Type to find PDBs

PDB Clone

Secondary storage location : Snap Vault / Snap Mirror

Data

| Source Volume | Destination Volume |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| svm_onPrem:rhel2_u02 | svm_hybridcvo:rhel2_u02_dr |

Logs

| Source Volume | Destination Volume |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| svm_onPrem:rhel2_u03 | svm_hybridcvo:rhel2_u03_dr |

[Previous](#) [Next](#)

7. Select the target clone host in the cloud, and datafile, control file, and redo log directories are created by the clone workflow.

Clone from cdb2

1 Name

Select the host to create a clone

Clone host

2 Locations

3 Credentials

4 PreOps

5 PostOps

6 Notification

7 Summary

Datafile locations

/u02_cdb2test

Control files

/u02_cdb2test/cdb2test/control/control01.ctl

/u02_cdb2test/cdb2test/control/control02.ctl

Redo logs

| Group | Size | Unit | Number of files |
|--|------|------|-----------------|
| RedoGroup 1 | 200 | MB | 1 |
| /u02_cdb2test/cdb2test/redolog redo03.log <input type="button" value="X"/> <input type="button" value="+"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/> | | | |
| RedoGroup 2 | 200 | MB | 1 |

- The None credential name is used for OS-based authentication, which renders the database port irrelevant. Fill in the proper Oracle Home, Oracle OS User, and Oracle OS Group as configured in the target clone DB server.

Clone from cdb2

1 Name

2 Locations

3 Credentials

4 PreOps

5 PostOps

6 Notification

7 Summary

Database Credentials for the clone

Credential name for sys user + ?

Database port

Oracle Home Settings ?

Oracle Home

Oracle OS User

Oracle OS Group

Previous Next

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Clone wizard interface. The left sidebar lists steps 1 through 7. Step 3, 'Credentials', is currently selected and highlighted in blue. The main panel shows 'Database Credentials for the clone' with a dropdown for 'Credential name for sys user' set to 'None' and a port number of '1521'. Below that, 'Oracle Home Settings' are configured with the Oracle Home path set to '/u01/app/oracle/product/19800/cdb2', and the Oracle OS User and Group both set to 'oracle'. At the bottom right are 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons.

9. Specify the scripts to run before clone operation. More importantly, the database instance parameter can be adjusted or defined here.

Clone from cdb2

Specify scripts to run before clone operation

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Prescript full path | /var/opt/snapcenter/spl/scripts/ | Enter Prescript path |
| Arguments | | |
| Script timeout | 60 | secs |

Database Parameter settings

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------|---|
| processes | 320 | X |
| remote_login_passwordfile | EXCLUSIVE | X |
| sga_target | 4311744512 | X |
| undo_tablespace | UNDOTBS1 | X |

Buttons:

- Previous
- Next

- Specify the recovery point either by the date and time or SCN. Until Cancel recovers the database up to the available archive logs. Specify the external archive log location from the target host where the archive log volume is mounted. If target server Oracle owner is different from the on-premises production server, verify that the archive log directory is readable by the target server Oracle owner.



```
oracle@ora-standby:/tmp
[oracle@ora-standby tmp]$ ls /var/opt/snapcenter/sco/backup_mount/rhel2_cdb2_09-17-2021_14.35.01.4997_1/cdb2/1/orareco/CDB2/archivelog/
2021_08_26 2021_08_28 2021_08_30 2021_09_01 2021_09_03 2021_09_05 2021_09_07 2021_09_09 2021_09_11 2021_09_13 2021_09_15 2021_09_17
2021_08_27 2021_08_29 2021_08_31 2021_09_02 2021_09_04 2021_09_06 2021_09_08 2021_09_10 2021_09_12 2021_09_14 2021_09_16
[oracle@ora-standby tmp]$
```

11. Configure the SMTP server for email notification if desired.

Clone from cdb2

Provide email settings i

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Email preference | Never |
| From | From email |
| To | Email to |
| Subject | Notification |

Attach job report

⚠ If you want to send notifications for Clone jobs, an SMTP server must be configured. Continue to the Summary page to save your information, and then go to Settings>Global Settings>Notification Server Settings to configure the SMTP server.

[Previous](#) [Next](#)

1. Name
2. Locations
3. Credentials
4. PreOps
5. PostOps
6. Notification
7. Summary

12. Clone summary.

Clone from cdb2

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1 Name | Summary |
| 2 Locations | Clone from backup rhel2_cdb2_09-17-2021_14.35.01.4997_0 |
| 3 Credentials | Clone SID cdb2test |
| 4 PreOps | Clone server ora-standby.demo.netapp.com |
| 5 PostOps | Exclude PDBs none |
| 6 Notification | Oracle home /u01/app/oracle/product/19800/cdb2 |
| 7 Summary | Oracle OS user oracle Oracle OS group oinstall Datafile mountpaths /u02_cdb2test Control files /u02_cdb2test/cdb2test/control/control01.ctl /u02_cdb2test/cdb2test/control/control02.ctl Redo groups RedoGroup =1 TotalSize =200 Path =/u02_cdb2test/cdb2test/redolog/redo03.log RedoGroup =2 TotalSize =200 Path =/u02_cdb2test/cdb2test/redolog/redo02.log RedoGroup =3 TotalSize =200 Path =/u02_cdb2test/cdb2test/redolog/redo01.log Recovery scope Until SCN 5980629 Prescript full path none Prescript arguments Postscript full path none Postscript arguments |

[Previous](#) [Finish](#)

13. You should validate after cloning to make sure that the cloned database is operational. Some additional tasks, such as starting up the listener or turning off the DB log archive mode, can be performed on the dev/test database.

```
oracle@ora-standby:/tmp
[oracle@ora-standby tmp]$ export ORACLE_SID=cdb2test
[oracle@ora-standby tmp]$ export ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/19800/cdb2
[oracle@ora-standby tmp]$ export PATH=$PATH:$ORACLE_HOME/bin
[oracle@ora-standby tmp]$ sqlplus / as sysdba

SQL*Plus: Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on Fri Sep 17 17:49:29 2021
Version 19.3.0.0.0

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

Connected to:
Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 19.3.0.0.0

SQL> select name, log_mode from v$database;
NAME      LOG_MODE
-----
CDB2TEST  ARCHIVELOG

SQL> select instance_name, host_name from v$instance;
INSTANCE_NAME
-----
HOST NAME
-----
cdb2test
ora-standby.demo.netapp.com

SQL> show pdbs
CON_ID CON_NAME          OPEN MODE  RESTRICTED
----- -----
  2 PDB$SEED             READ ONLY NO
  3 CDB2_PDB1             READ WRITE NO
  4 CDB2_PDB2             READ WRITE NO
  5 CDB2_PDB3             READ WRITE NO

SQL>
```

Clone a SQL database for dev/test from a replicated Snapshot backup

1. Log into SnapCenter with a database management user ID for SQL Server. Navigate to the Resources tab, which shows the SQL Server user databases being protected by SnapCenter and a target standby SQL instance in the public cloud.

| Name | Instance | Host | Last Backup | Overall Status | Type |
|--------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| master | sql1 | sql1.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database |
| model | sql1 | sql1.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database |
| msdb | sql1 | sql1.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database |
| tempdb | sql1 | sql1.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database |
| tpcc | sql1 | sql1.demo.netapp.com | 09/16/2021 7:35:05 PM | Backup succeeded | User database |
| master | sql-standby | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database |
| model | sql-standby | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database |
| msdb | sql-standby | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database |
| tempdb | sql-standby | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database |

2. Click on the intended on-premises SQL Server user database name for the backups topology and detailed view. If a secondary replicated location is enabled, it shows linked mirror backups.

| Primary Backup(s) | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Backup Name | Count | Type | End Date | Verified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-16-2021_18.25.01.4024 | 1 | Full backup | 09/16/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-15-2021_18.25.01.4604 | 1 | Full backup | 09/15/2021 6:25:06 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-14-2021_18.25.01.5233 | 1 | Full backup | 09/14/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-13-2021_18.25.01.4500 | 1 | Full backup | 09/13/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-12-2021_18.25.01.4016 | 1 | Full backup | 09/12/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-11-2021_18.25.01.3753 | 1 | Full backup | 09/11/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-10-2021_18.36.25.5430 | 1 | Full backup | 09/10/2021 6:36:29 PM | Unverified |

3. Toggle to the Mirrored Backups view by clicking Mirrored Backups. Secondary Mirror Backup(s) are then displayed. Because SnapCenter backs up the SQL Server transaction log to a dedicated drive for recovery, only full database backups are displayed here.

| Secondary Mirror Backup(s) | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Backup Name | Count | Type | End Date | Verified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-16-2021_18.25.01.4024 | 1 | Full backup | 09/16/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-15-2021_18.25.01.4604 | 1 | Full backup | 09/15/2021 6:25:06 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-14-2021_18.25.01.5233 | 1 | Full backup | 09/14/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-13-2021_18.25.01.4500 | 1 | Full backup | 09/13/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-12-2021_18.25.01.4016 | 1 | Full backup | 09/12/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-11-2021_18.25.01.3753 | 1 | Full backup | 09/11/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-10-2021_18.36.25.5430 | 1 | Full backup | 09/10/2021 6:36:29 PM | Unverified |

4. Choose a backup copy, and then click the Clone button to launch the Clone from Backup workflow.

| Backup Name | Count | Type | End Date | Verified |
|---|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| sql1_tpcc_09-19-2021_18.25.01.4134 | 1 | Full backup | 09/19/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-18-2021_18.25.01.3963 | 1 | Full backup | 09/18/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-17-2021_18.25.01.4218 | 1 | Full backup | 09/17/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-16-2021_18.25.01.4024 | 1 | Full backup | 09/16/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-15-2021_18.25.01.4604 | 1 | Full backup | 09/15/2021 6:25:06 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-14-2021_18.25.01.5233 | 1 | Full backup | 09/14/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-13-2021_18.25.01.4500 | 1 | Full backup | 09/13/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |

Clone from backup

1 Clone Options

Clone settings

Clone server: Choose

Clone instance: Nothing selected

Clone name: tpcc

Choose mount option

Auto assign mount point

Auto assign volume mount point under path: full file path

Secondary storage location : Snap Vault / Snap Mirror

| Source Volume | Destination Volume |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| svm_onPrem:sql1_data | svm_hybridcvo:sql1_data_dr |
| svm_onPrem:sql1_log | svm_hybridcvo:sql1_log_dr |

Next

5. Select a cloud server as the target clone server, clone instance name, and clone database name. Choose either an auto-assign mount point or a user-defined mount point path.

Clone from backup x

1 Clone Options

Clone settings

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Clone server | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | i |
| Clone instance | sql-standby | i |
| Clone name | tpcc_clone | |

Choose mount option

Auto assign mount point i

Auto assign volume mount point under path full file path i

Secondary storage location : Snap Vault / Snap Mirror

| Source Volume | Destination Volume |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| svm_onPrem:sql1_data | svm_hybridcvo:sql1_data_dr |
| svm_onPrem:sql1_log | svm_hybridcvo:sql1_log_dr |

Previous Next

6. Determine a recovery point either by a log backup time or by a specific date and time.



7. Specify optional scripts to run before and after the cloning operation.

Clone from backup

X

1 Clone Options

2 Logs

3 Script

4 Notification

5 Summary

Specify optional scripts to run before and after performing a clone from backup job

Prescript full path

Prescript arguments Choose optional arguments...

Postscript full path

Postscript arguments Choose optional arguments...

Script timeout 60 secs

Previous Next

This screenshot shows the 'Clone from backup' configuration interface. The 'Script' tab is active, allowing users to specify optional scripts for before and after the clone operation. Fields include Prescript and Postscript full paths, their respective argument inputs, and a script timeout set to 60 seconds.

8. Configure an SMTP server if email notification is desired.

Clone from backup X

1 Clone Options

2 Logs

3 Script

4 Notification

5 Summary

Provide email settings i

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Email preference | Never |
| From | From email |
| To | Email to |
| Subject | Notification |

Attach Job Report

⚠ If you want to send notifications for Clone jobs, an SMTP server must be configured. Continue to the Summary page to save your information, and then go to Settings>Global Settings>Notification Server Settings to configure the SMTP server. X

Previous Next

9. Clone Summary.

Clone from backup

1 Clone Options

2 Logs

3 Script

4 Notification

5 Summary

| Summary | |
|----------------------|--|
| Clone server | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com |
| Clone instance | sql-standby |
| Clone name | tpcc_dev |
| Mount option | Auto assign volume mount point under custom path |
| Prescript full path | None |
| Prescript arguments | |
| Postscript full path | None |
| Postscript arguments | |
| Send email | No |

Previous **Finish**

- Monitor the job status and validate that the intended user database has been attached to a target SQL instance in the cloud clone server.

| Jobs - Filter | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| ID | Status | Name | Start date | End date | Owner |
| 766 | ✓ | Clone from backup 'sql1_tpcc_09-16-2021_18.25.01.4024' | 09/16/2021 8:05:25 PM | 09/16/2021 8:06:17 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 763 | ✓ | Discover resources for all hosts | 09/16/2021 7:56:49 PM | 09/16/2021 7:56:54 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 761 | ✓ | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Log Backup' | 09/16/2021 7:59:00 PM | 09/16/2021 7:59:08 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 760 | ⚠ | Discover resources for all hosts | 09/16/2021 7:19:05 PM | 09/16/2021 7:19:09 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 759 | ⚠ | Discover resources for all hosts | 09/16/2021 7:18:43 PM | 09/16/2021 7:18:48 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 756 | ⚠ | Discover resources for all hosts | 09/16/2021 6:59:51 PM | 09/16/2021 6:59:56 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 753 | ✓ | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Log Backup' | 09/16/2021 6:35:00 PM | 09/16/2021 6:37:07 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 750 | ✓ | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc' with policy 'SQL Server Full Backup' | 09/16/2021 6:25:01 PM | 09/16/2021 6:27:14 PM | demo\sqldba |
| 749 | ✓ | Discover resources for host 'sql-standby.demo.netapp.com' | 09/16/2021 6:19:00 PM | 09/16/2021 6:19:05 PM | Demo\administrator |
| 745 | ✓ | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Log Backup' | 09/16/2021 5:35:00 PM | 09/16/2021 5:37:08 PM | demo\sqldba |

Post-clone configuration

- An Oracle production database on-premises is usually running in log archive mode. This mode is not necessary for a development or test database. To turn off log archive mode, log into the Oracle DB as sysdba, execute a log mode change command, and start the database for access.
- Configure an Oracle listener, or register the newly cloned DB with an existing listener for user access.
- For SQL Server, change the log mode from Full to Easy so that the SQL Server dev/test log file can be readily shrunk when it is filling up the log volume.

Refresh clone database

1. Drop cloned databases and clean up the cloud DB server environment. Then follow the previous procedures to clone a new DB with fresh data. It only takes few minutes to clone a new database.
2. Shutdown the clone database, run a clone refresh command by using the CLI. See the following SnapCenter documentation for details: [Refresh a clone](#).

Where to go for help?

If you need help with this solution and use cases, join the [NetApp Solution Automation community support Slack channel](#) and look for the solution-automation channel to post your questions or inquires.

Next: [Disaster recovery workflow](#).

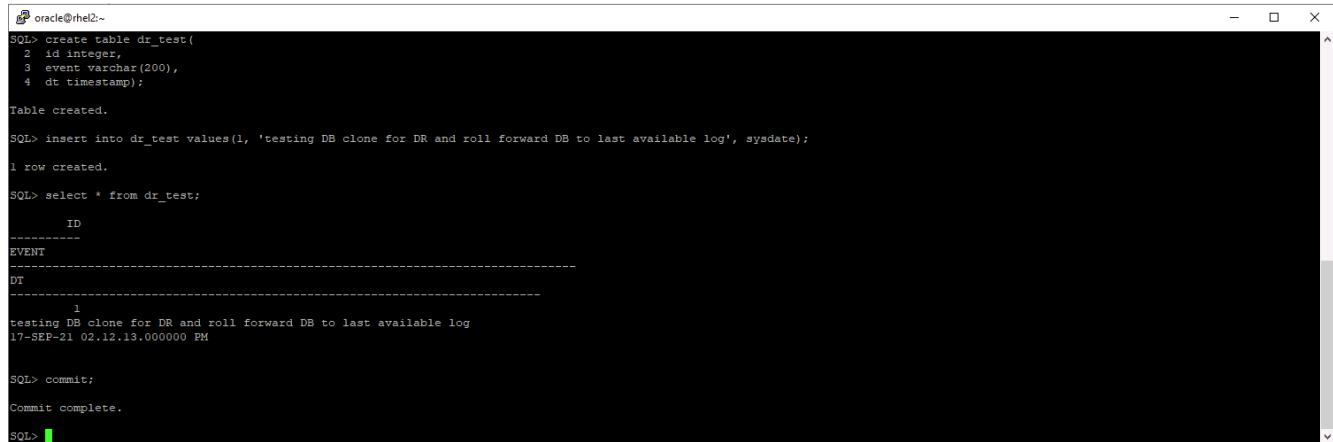
Disaster recovery workflow

Previous: [Workflow for dev/test bursting to cloud](#).

Enterprises have embraced the public cloud as a viable resource and destination for disaster recovery. SnapCenter makes this process as seamless as possible. This disaster recovery workflow is very similar to the clone workflow, but database recovery runs through the last available log that was replicated to cloud to recover all the business transactions possible. However, there are additional pre-configuration and post-configuration steps specific to disaster recovery.

Clone an on-premises Oracle production DB to cloud for DR

1. To validate that the clone recovery runs through last available log, we created a small test table and inserted a row. The test data would be recovered after a full recovery to last available log.



```
oracle@rhel2:~$ SQL> create table dr_test(
  2  id integer,
  3  event varchar(200),
  4  dt timestamp);
Table created.

SQL> insert into dr_test values(1, 'testing DB clone for DR and roll forward DB to last available log', sysdate);
1 row created.

SQL> select * from dr_test;
      ID
      EVENT
      DT
      -----
      1
testing DB clone for DR and roll forward DB to last available log
17-SEP-21 02.12.18.000000 PM

SQL> commit;
Commit complete.

SQL>
```

2. Log into SnapCenter as a database management user ID for Oracle. Navigate to the Resources tab, which shows the Oracle databases being protected by SnapCenter.

The screenshot shows the NetApp SnapCenter interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for Dashboard, Resources (selected), Monitor, Reports, Hosts, Storage Systems, Settings, and Alerts. The main area has a dropdown menu set to 'Oracle Database'. Below it, a search bar says 'Resource Group' and a search field contains 'rhe12_cdb2_log'. A table lists resources: 'rhe12_cdb2' (1 resource, orafullbkup tag, Oracle Full Online Backup policy, last backup 09/17/2021 2:38:16 PM, completed) and 'rhe12_cdb2_log' (1 resource, oralogbkup tag, Oracle Archive Log Backup policy, last backup 09/17/2021 6:02:13 PM, completed). A 'New Resource Group' button is in the top right.

3. Select the Oracle log resource group and click Backup Now to manually run an Oracle log backup to flush the latest transaction to the destination in the cloud. In a real DR scenario, the last transaction recoverable depends on the database log volume replication frequency to the cloud, which in turn depends on the RTO or RPO policy of the company.

This screenshot shows the 'rhe12_cdb2_log' resource group details. The sidebar and top navigation are identical to the previous screenshot. The main table now shows the details for 'rhe12_cdb2_log': Name (rhe12_cdb2), Resource Name (cdb2), Type (Oracle Database), and Host (rhe12.demo.netapp.com). Action buttons for Modify Resource Group, Back up Now, Maintenance, and Delete are at the top right.

A modal dialog box titled 'Backup' is displayed. It asks 'Create a backup for the selected resource group'. The 'Resource Group' field contains 'rhe12_cdb2_log'. The 'Policy' field is a dropdown set to 'Oracle Archive Log Backup', with an information icon next to it. At the bottom are 'Cancel' and 'Backup' buttons.



Asynchronous SnapMirror loses data that has not made it to the cloud destination in the database log backup interval in a disaster recovery scenario. To minimize data loss, more frequent log backup can be scheduled. However there is a limit to the log backup frequency that is technically achievable.

4. Select the last log backup on the Secondary Mirror Backup(s), and mount the log backup.

The screenshot shows the NetApp SnapCenter interface for Oracle Database management. On the left, a sidebar lists databases: cdb2, cdb2dev, and cdb2test. The main pane displays 'cdb2 Topology' with a summary of 185 Backups, 0 Clones, and 2 Mirrors. Below this, the 'Secondary Mirror Backup(s)' section shows three log backups:

| Backup Name | Count | Type | End Date | Verified | Mounted | RMAN Cataloged | SCN |
|---|-------|------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_18.20.04.1177_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 6:20:13 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5994710 |
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_18.00.01.2424_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 6:00:09 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5992079 |
| rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_17.00.01.1566_1 | 1 | Log | 09/17/2021 5:00:20 PM | Not Applicable | False | Not Cataloged | 5988842 |

The dialog box is titled 'Mount backups'. It asks 'Choose the host to mount the backup' (set to 'ora-standby.demo.netapp.com') and specifies the 'Mount path' as '/var/opt/snapcenter/sco/backup_mount/rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_18.20.04.1177_1/cdb2'. Below this, it shows the 'Secondary storage location : Snap Vault / Snap Mirror' with 'Source Volume' set to 'svm_onPrem:rhel2_u03' and 'Destination Volume' set to 'svm_hybridcvo:rhel2_u03_dr'. At the bottom are 'Mount' and 'Cancel' buttons.

5. Select the last full database backup and click Clone to initiate the clone workflow.

The screenshot shows the NetApp SnapCenter interface for managing Oracle databases. The top navigation bar includes links for Database Settings, Protect, and Refresh. The main area displays the 'cdb2 Topology' for the 'cdb2' database. It shows 'Manage Copies' with 'Local copies' (185 Backups, 0 Clones) and 'Mirror copies' (185 Backups, 2 Clones). A 'Summary Card' provides a quick overview of backup statistics: 370 Backups, 16 Data Backups, 354 Log Backups, and 2 Clones. Below this, a table lists 'Secondary Mirror Backup(s)' with columns for Backup Name, Count, Type, End Date, Verified, Mounted, RMAN Cataloged, and SCN. The table contains six entries, all of which are Log type backups.

6. Select a unique clone DB ID on the host.

The screenshot shows the 'Clone from cdb2' wizard in progress. The current step is '1 Name'. The 'Complete Database Clone' option is selected. The 'Clone SID' field is populated with 'cdb2dr'. The sidebar on the left lists the following steps:

- 1 Name
- 2 Locations
- 3 Credentials
- 4 PreOps
- 5 PostOps
- 6 Notification
- 7 Summary

Secondary storage location : Snap Vault / Snap Mirror

Data

| Source Volume | Destination Volume |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| svm_onPrem:rhel2_u02 | svm_hybridcvo:rhel2_u02_dr |

Logs

| Source Volume | Destination Volume |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| svm_onPrem:rhel2_u03 | svm_hybridcvo:rhel2_u03_dr |

Buttons at the bottom:

- Previous
- Next

7. Provision a log volume and mount it to the target DR server for the Oracle flash recovery area and online logs.

The screenshot shows the ONTAP System Manager interface. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with sections like DASHBOARD, STORAGE (Overview, Applications, Volumes), LUNs, Shares, Qtrees, Quotas, Storage VMs, Tiers, NETWORK, EVENTS & JOBS, PROTECTION, and HOSTS. The main area is titled 'Volumes' and lists several volumes: ora_standby_u01, rhel2_u01_dr, rhel2_u02_dr, rhel2_u02_dr09172116081193_60, rhel2_u02_dr09172117035348_63, rhel2_u03_dr, and rhel2_u03_dr09172118245747_75. A modal window titled 'Add Volume' is open, prompting for a 'NAME' (set to 'ora_standby_u03') and 'CAPACITY' (set to '20 GB'). There are 'More Options' and 'Save' buttons.

```

[ec2-user@ora-standby:tmp]$ sudo mkdir /u03_cdb2dr
[ec2-user@ora-standby tmp]$ chown oracle:oinstall /u03_cdb2dr
chown: changing ownership of '/u03_cdb2dr': Operation not permitted
[ec2-user@ora-standby tmp]$ sudo chown oracle:oinstall /u03_cdb2dr
[ec2-user@ora-standby tmp]$ sudo mount -t nfs 10.221.1.6:/ora_standby_u03 /u03_cdb2dr
[ec2-user@ora-standby tmp]$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/tmpfs       7.6G  0    7.6G  0% /dev
tmpfs           7.6G  0    7.6G  0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           7.6G  17M  7.6G  1% /run
tmpfs           7.6G  0    7.6G  0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/nvme0nlp2   10G  9.0G  1.1G  90% /
10.221.1.6:/ora_standby_u01   31G  13G  18G  42% /u01
tmpfs           1.6G  0    1.6G  0% /run/user/1000
10.221.1.6:/Sc28182452-3fa8-448c-9e4a-c5a9e465f353 100G  3.1G  97G  4% /u02_cdb2dev
tmpfs           1.6G  0    1.6G  0% /run/user/54321
10.221.1.6:/Sc39c05df8-4b00-4b3a-853c-9d6d338e5df7 100G  3.7G  97G  4% /u02_cdb2test
10.221.1.6:/Scff88ea5c-3273-475e-ad97-472b2a8dccee 100G  3.8G  97G  4% /var/opt/snapcenter/sco/backup_mount/rhel2_cdb2_log_09-17-2021_18.20.04.1177_1/cdb2/1
10.221.1.6:/ora_standby_u03   21G  320K  20G  1% /u03_cdb2dr
[ec2-user@ora-standby tmp]$

```



The Oracle clone procedure does not create a log volume, which needs to be provisioned on the DR server before cloning.

8. Select the target clone host and location to place the data files, control files, and redo logs.

Clone from cdb2

1 Name

Select the host to create a clone

Clone host ora-standby.demo.netapp.com

2 Locations

Datafile locations /u02_cdb2dr

Control files /u02_cdb2dr/cdb2dr/control/control01.ctl
/u03_cdb2dr/cdb2dr/control/control02.ctl

Redo logs

| Group | Size | Unit | Number of files |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|-----------------|
| RedoGroup 1 | 200 | MB | 1 |
| /u03_cdb2dr/cdb2dr/redolog redo03.log | | | |
| RedoGroup 2 | 200 | MB | 1 |

Previous Next

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Clone wizard in progress, specifically Step 2: Locations. The left sidebar lists steps 1 through 7. The main area is titled "Select the host to create a clone" and shows the "Clone host" as "ora-standby.demo.netapp.com". Under "Datafile locations", the path "/u02_cdb2dr" is listed. Under "Control files", two paths are listed: "/u02_cdb2dr/cdb2dr/control/control01.ctl" and "/u03_cdb2dr/cdb2dr/control/control02.ctl". Under "Redo logs", there are two groups: "RedoGroup 1" (size 200 MB, 1 file) and "RedoGroup 2" (size 200 MB, 1 file). The redo log entry for "RedoGroup 2" is highlighted with a red box. At the bottom right are "Previous" and "Next" buttons.

9. Select the credentials for the clone. Fill in the details of the Oracle home configuration on the target server.

Clone from cdb2

1 Name

2 Locations

3 Credentials

4 PreOps

5 PostOps

6 Notification

7 Summary

Database Credentials for the clone

Credential name for sys user + ?

Database port

Oracle Home Settings ?

Oracle Home

Oracle OS User

Oracle OS Group

Previous Next

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Clone wizard interface. The left sidebar lists steps 1 through 7. Step 3, 'Credentials', is currently selected and highlighted in blue. The main panel shows 'Database Credentials for the clone' with a dropdown for 'Credential name for sys user' set to 'None'. Below it, the 'Database port' is set to '1521'. Under 'Oracle Home Settings', the 'Oracle Home' path is '/u01/app/oracle/product/19800/cdb2', and the 'Oracle OS User' and 'Oracle OS Group' are both 'oracle'. At the bottom right are 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons.

10. Specify the scripts to run before cloning. Database parameters can be adjusted if needed.

Clone from cdb2

Specify scripts to run before clone operation ⓘ

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Prescript full path | /var/opt/snapcenter/spl/scripts/ | Enter Prescript path |
| Arguments | | |
| Script timeout | 60 | secs |

Database Parameter settings

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| audit_file_dest | /u01/app/oracle/admin/cdb2dr/adump | X |
| audit_trail | DB | X |
| open_cursors | 300 | X |
| pga_aggregate_target | 1432354816 | X |

Buttons:

- Previous
- Next

- Select Until Cancel as the recovery option so that the recovery runs through all available archive logs to recoup the last transaction replicated to the secondary cloud location.



12. Configure the SMTP server for email notification if needed.

Clone from cdb2

Provide email settings i

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Email preference | Never |
| From | From email |
| To | Email to |
| Subject | Notification |

Attach job report

⚠ If you want to send notifications for Clone jobs, an SMTP server must be configured. Continue to the Summary page to save your information, and then go to Settings>Global Settings>Notification Server Settings to configure the SMTP server.

[Previous](#) [Next](#)

1. Name
2. Locations
3. Credentials
4. PreOps
5. PostOps
6. Notification
7. Summary

13. DR clone summary.

Clone from cdb2

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1 Name | Summary |
| 2 Locations | Clone from backup rhel2_cdb2_09-17-2021_14.35.01.4997_0 |
| 3 Credentials | Clone SID cdb2dr |
| 4 PreOps | Clone server ora-standby.demo.netapp.com |
| 5 PostOps | Exclude PDBs none |
| 6 Notification | Oracle home /u01/app/oracle/product/19800/cdb2 |
| 7 Summary | Oracle OS user oracle |
| | Oracle OS group oinstall |
| | Datafile mountpaths /u02_cdb2dr |
| | Control files /u02_cdb2dr/cdb2dr/control/control01.ctl /u03_cdb2dr/cdb2dr/control/control02.ctl |
| | Redo groups RedoGroup =1 TotalSize =200 Path =/u03_cdb2dr/cdb2dr/redolog/redo03.log RedoGroup =2 TotalSize =200 Path =/u03_cdb2dr/cdb2dr/redolog/redo02.log RedoGroup =3 TotalSize =200 Path =/u03_cdb2dr/cdb2dr/redolog/redo01.log |
| | Recovery scope Until Cancel |
| | Prescript full path none |
| | Prescript arguments |
| | Postscript full path none |
| | Postscript arguments |

[Previous](#) [Finish](#)

14. Cloned DBs are registered with SnapCenter immediately after clone completion and are then available for backup protection.

| NetApp SnapCenter | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Oracle Database | | | | | |
| | | View | Database | Search databases | | | |
| | Resources | | | Name | Oracle Database Type | Host/Cluster | Resource Group |
| | Monitor | | | cdb2 | Single Instance (Multitenant) | rhel2.demo.netapp.com | rhel2_cdb2 rhel2_cdb2_log |
| | Reports | | | cdb2dev | Single Instance (Multitenant) | ora-standby.demo.netapp.com | |
| | Hosts | | | cdb2dr | Single Instance (Multitenant) | ora-standby.demo.netapp.com | |
| | Storage Systems | | | cdb2test | Single Instance (Multitenant) | ora-standby.demo.netapp.com | |
| | Settings | | | | Policies | Last Backup | Overall Status |
| | Alerts | | | | Oracle Archive Log Backup Oracle Full Online Backup | 09/17/2021 7:00:10 PM | Backup succeeded |
| | | | | | | | Not protected |
| | | | | | | | Not protected |
| | | | | | | | Not protected |

Post DR clone validation and configuration for Oracle

1. Validate the last test transaction that has been flushed, replicated, and recovered at the DR location in the cloud.

```

oracle@ora-standby:/u01/app/oracle/product/19000/cdb2/dbs
Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 19.3.0.0.0

SQL> set lin 200
SQL> select instance_name, host_name from v$instance;

INSTANCE_NAME      HOST_NAME
cdb2dr            ora-standby.demo.netapp.com

SQL> alter pluggable database cdb2_pdb1 open;
Pluggable database altered.

SQL> alter session set container=cdb2_pdb1;
Session altered.

SQL> select * from pdbadmin.dr_test;

ID
EVENT
DT
1
testing DB clone for DR and roll forward DB to last available log
17-SEP-21 02.12.13.000000 PM

SQL>

```

2. Configure the flash recovery area.

```

oracle@ora-standby:/u01/app/oracle/product/19000/cdb2/dbs
[oracle@ora-standby dbs]$ sqlplus / as sysdba

SQL*Plus: Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on Fri Sep 17 22:07:11 2021
Version 19.3.0.0.0

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

Connected to:
Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 19.3.0.0.0

SQL> show parameter db_recovery_file_dest

NAME          TYPE        VALUE
-----
db_recovery_file_dest    string
db_recovery_file_dest_size  big integer 17208M
SQL> alter system set db_recovery_file_dest='/u03_cdb2dr/cdb2dr' scope=both;

System altered.

SQL> show parameter db_recovery_file_dest

NAME          TYPE        VALUE
-----
db_recovery_file_dest    string    /u03_cdb2dr/cdb2dr
db_recovery_file_dest_size  big integer 17208M
SQL>

```

3. Configure the Oracle listener for user access.

4. Split the cloned volume off of the replicated source volume.

5. Reverse replication from the cloud to on-premises and rebuild the failed on-premises database server.



Clone split may incur temporary storage space utilization that is much higher than normal operation. However, after the on-premises DB server is rebuilt, extra space can be released.

Clone an on-premises SQL production DB to cloud for DR

- Similarly, to validate that the SQL clone recovery ran through last available log, we created a small test table and inserted a row. The test data would be recovered after a full recovery to the last available log.

```

Administrator: Command Prompt - sqlcmd - SQLCMD
C:\Users\administrator.DEMO>sqlcmd
1> select host_name()
2> go

-----
SQL1

(1 rows affected)
1> use tpcc
2> go
Changed database context to 'tpcc'.
1> insert into snap_sync values ('test snap mirror DR for SQL', getdate())
2> go

(1 rows affected)
1> select * from snap_sync
2> go
event                                dt
test snap mirror DR for SQL          2021-09-20 14:23:04.533
(1 rows affected)
1> -

```

- Log into SnapCenter with a database management user ID for SQL Server. Navigate to the Resources tab, which shows the SQL Server protection resources group.

The screenshot shows the NetApp SnapCenter interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Microsoft SQL Server, Modify Resource Group, Back up Now, Clone Lifecycle, Maintenance, Edit/View Details, and Delete. The main area displays a table of resources:

| Name | Resource Name | Type | Host |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|
| sql1_tpcc | tpcc (sql1) | SQL Database | sql1.demo.netapp.com |
| sql1_tpcc_log | | | |

- Manually run a log backup to flush the last transaction to be replicated to secondary storage in the public cloud.

The screenshot shows the 'Backup' dialog box. It has two main sections: 'Resource Group' and 'Policy'. The 'Resource Group' dropdown is set to 'sql1_tpcc_log'. The 'Policy' dropdown is set to 'SQL Server Log Backup'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Backup' buttons, with 'Backup' being the active button.

- Select the last full SQL Server backup for the clone.

| Backup Name | Count | Type | End Date | Verified |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
| sql1_tpcc_09-19-2021_18.25.01.4134 | 1 | Full backup | 09/19/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-18-2021_18.25.01.3963 | 1 | Full backup | 09/18/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |
| sql1_tpcc_09-17-2021_18.25.01.4218 | 1 | Full backup | 09/17/2021 6:25:05 PM | Unverified |

5. Set the clone setting such as the Clone Server, Clone Instance, Clone Name, and mount option. The secondary storage location where cloning is performed is auto-populated.

Clone from backup

1 Clone Options

Clone settings

Clone server: sql-standby.demo.netapp.com

Clone instance: sql-standby

Clone name: tpcc_dr

Choose mount option

Auto assign mount point

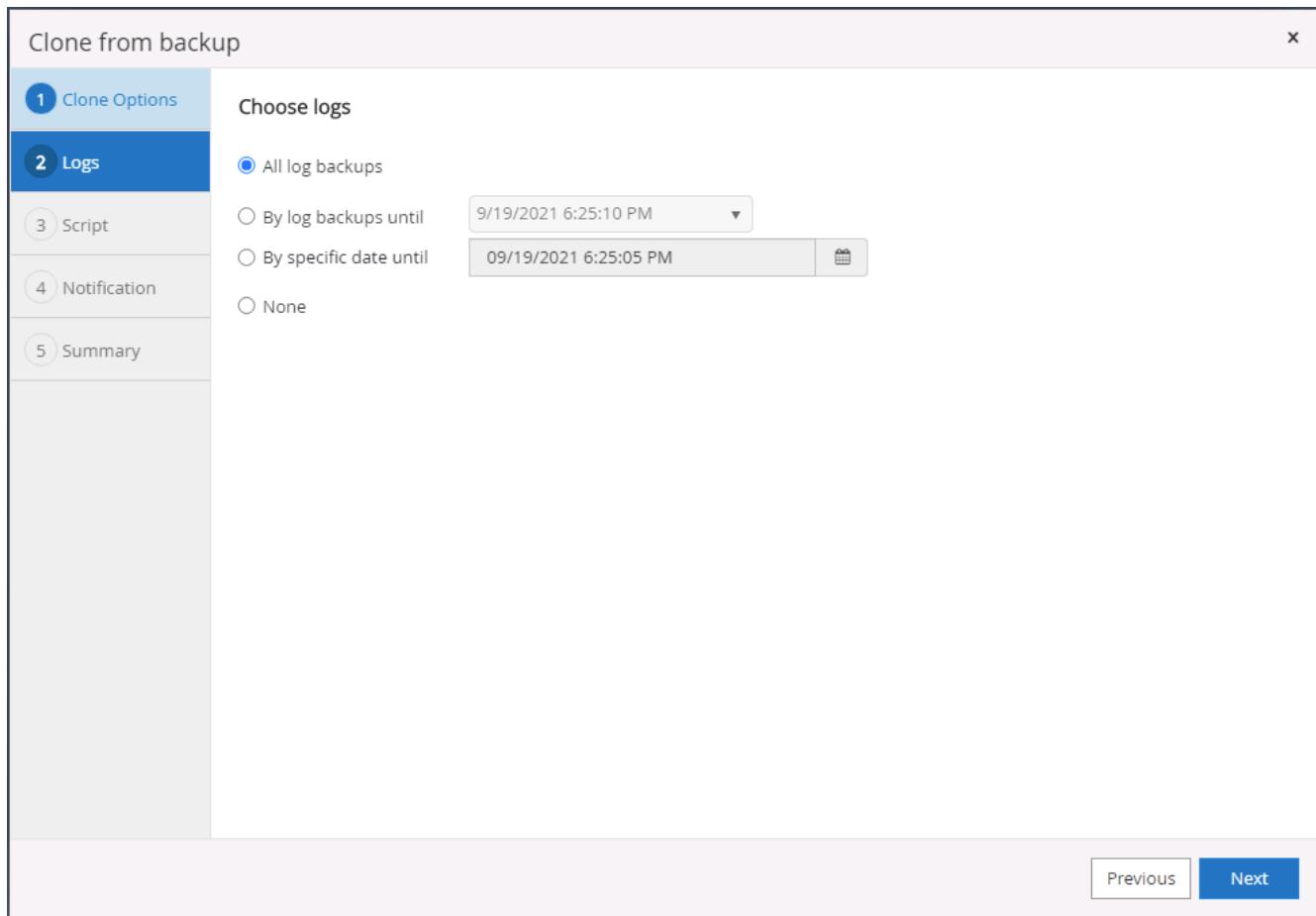
Auto assign volume mount point under path full file path

Secondary storage location : Snap Vault / Snap Mirror

| Source Volume | Destination Volume |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| svm_onPrem:sql1_data | svm_hybridcvo:sql1_data_dr |
| svm_onPrem:sql1_log | svm_hybridcvo:sql1_log_dr |

Next

6. Select all log backups to be applied.



7. Specify any optional scripts to run before or after cloning.

Clone from backup x

1 Clone Options

2 Logs

3 Script

4 Notification

5 Summary

Specify optional scripts to run before and after performing a clone from backup job

Prescript full path

Prescript arguments Choose optional arguments...

Postscript full path

Postscript arguments Choose optional arguments...

Script timeout 60 secs

Previous Next

8. Specify an SMTP server if email notification is desired.

Clone from backup

1 Clone Options

2 Logs

3 Script

4 Notification

5 Summary

Provide email settings i

Email preference: Never

From: From email

To: Email to

Subject: Notification

Attach Job Report

⚠ If you want to send notifications for Clone jobs, an SMTP server must be configured. Continue to the Summary page to save your information, and then go to Settings>Global Settings>Notification Server Settings to configure the SMTP server.

Previous

Next

The screenshot shows the 'Clone from backup' wizard with the 'Notification' tab selected. The interface includes a sidebar with tabs for 'Clone Options', 'Logs', 'Script', 'Notification' (selected), and 'Summary'. The main area is titled 'Provide email settings' with an information icon. It contains fields for 'Email preference' (set to 'Never'), 'From' (set to 'From email'), 'To' (set to 'Email to'), and 'Subject' (set to 'Notification'). There is also a checkbox for 'Attach Job Report'. A note at the bottom of the screen states: '⚠ If you want to send notifications for Clone jobs, an SMTP server must be configured. Continue to the Summary page to save your information, and then go to Settings>Global Settings>Notification Server Settings to configure the SMTP server.' Navigation buttons 'Previous' and 'Next' are located at the bottom right.

9. DR clone summary. Cloned databases are immediately registered with SnapCenter and available for backup protection.

Clone from backup

1 Clone Options

2 Logs

3 Script

4 Notification

5 Summary

| Summary | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Clone server | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com |
| Clone instance | sql-standby |
| Clone name | tpcc_dr |
| Mount option | Auto Mount |
| Prescript full path | None |
| Prescript arguments | |
| Postscript full path | None |
| Postscript arguments | |
| Send email | No |

Previous **Finish**

NetApp SnapCenter®

Microsoft SQL Server

| Dashboard | | View | Database | search by name | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Resources | | Name | Instance | Host | Last Backup | Overall Status | Type | | | | | |
| | master | | sql1 | sql1 | sql1.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database | | | | | |
| | model | | sql1 | sql1 | sql1.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database | | | | | |
| | msdb | | sql1 | sql1 | sql1.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database | | | | | |
| | tempdb | | sql1 | sql1 | sql1.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database | | | | | |
| | tpcc | | sql1 | sql1 | sql1.demo.netapp.com | 09/22/2021 5:35:08 PM | Backup failed, Schedules on hold | User database | | | | | |
| | master | | sql-standby | sql-standby | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database | | | | | |
| | model | | sql-standby | sql-standby | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database | | | | | |
| | msdb | | sql-standby | sql-standby | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database | | | | | |
| | tempdb | | sql-standby | sql-standby | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | | Not available for backup | System database | | | | | |
| | tpcc_clone | | sql-standby | sql-standby | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | | Not protected | User database | | | | | |
| | tpcc_clev | | sql-standby | sql-standby | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | | Not protected | User database | | | | | |
| | tpcc_dr | | sql-standby | sql-standby | sql-standby.demo.netapp.com | | Not protected | User database | | | | | |

Post DR clone validation and configuration for SQL

1. Monitor clone job status.

NetApp SnapCenter®

Jobs

| Jobs - Filter | | ID | Status | Name | Start date | End date | Owner |
|---------------|--|------|--------|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | | 1052 | | Clone from backup 'sql1_tpcc_09-19-2021_18.25.01.4134' | 09/20/2021 2:36:17 PM | 09/20/2021 2:37:06 PM | demo\sqldba |
| | | 1047 | | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Log Backup' | 09/20/2021 2:35:01 PM | 09/20/2021 2:37:08 PM | demo\sqldba |
| | | 1045 | | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Log Backup' | 09/20/2021 2:28:17 PM | 09/20/2021 2:30:25 PM | demo\sqldba |
| | | 1044 | | Clone from backup 'sql1_tpcc_09-17-2021_18.25.01.4218' | 09/20/2021 1:39:24 PM | 09/20/2021 1:40:09 PM | demo\sqldba |
| | | 1042 | | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Log Backup' | 09/20/2021 1:38:01 PM | 09/20/2021 1:37:08 PM | demo\sqldba |
| | | 1040 | | Backup of Resource Group 'sql1_tpcc_log' with policy 'SQL Server Log Backup' | 09/20/2021 12:35:01 PM | 09/20/2021 12:37:08 PM | demo\sqldba |

2. Validate that last transaction has been replicated and recovered with all log file clones and recovery.



```
C:\Users\administrator.DEMO>sqlcmd
1> select host_name()
2> go
-----
SQL STANDBY
(1 rows affected)
1> use tpcc_dr
2> go
Changed database context to 'tpcc_dr'.
1> select * from snap_sync
2> go
event                                dt
test snap mirror DR for SQL          2021-09-20 14:23:04.533
(1 rows affected)
1> select getdate()
2> go
-----
2021-09-20 14:39:19.937
(1 rows affected)
1> -
```

3. Configure a new SnapCenter log directory on the DR server for SQL Server log backup.
4. Split the cloned volume off of the replicated source volume.
5. Reverse replication from the cloud to on-premises and rebuild the failed on-premises database server.

Where to go for help?

If you need help with this solution and use cases, please join the [NetApp Solution Automation community support Slack channel](#) and look for the solution-automation channel to post your questions or inquiries.

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