

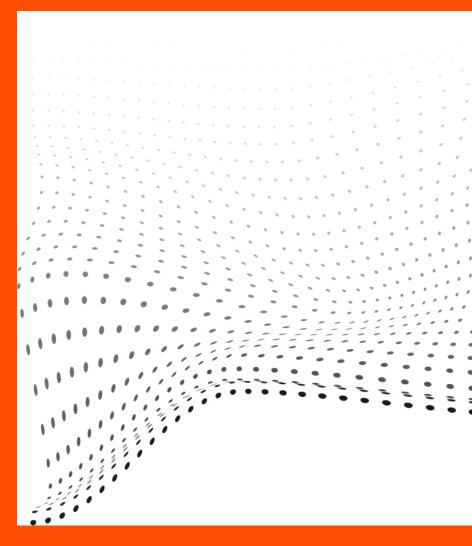
# Zero to Hero in 16 Hours: HADR on SQL Server





#### **Module 1: Intro to HADR**

Why do we need HADR?



#### Goals



- The need for High Availability
- High Availability and Disaster Recovery concepts
- Overview of Technologies for achieving HA/DR on SQL SERVER
- Infrastructure basics

# The need for High Availability



Recovering a Database – the hard and easy ways











# The need for High Availability





## System functioning fine...





| 09:00 | 10:00 | 11:00 | 12:00 | 13:00 | 14:00 | 15:00 | • |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| 09.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 13.00 |   |

#### Server crash...







| 09:00 | 10:00 | 11:00 | 12:00 | 13:00 | 14:00 | 15:00 |  |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|

## System restablished...

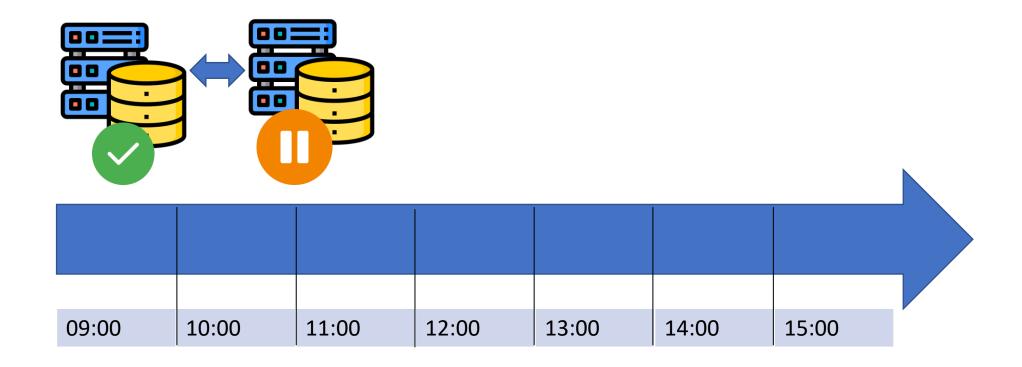




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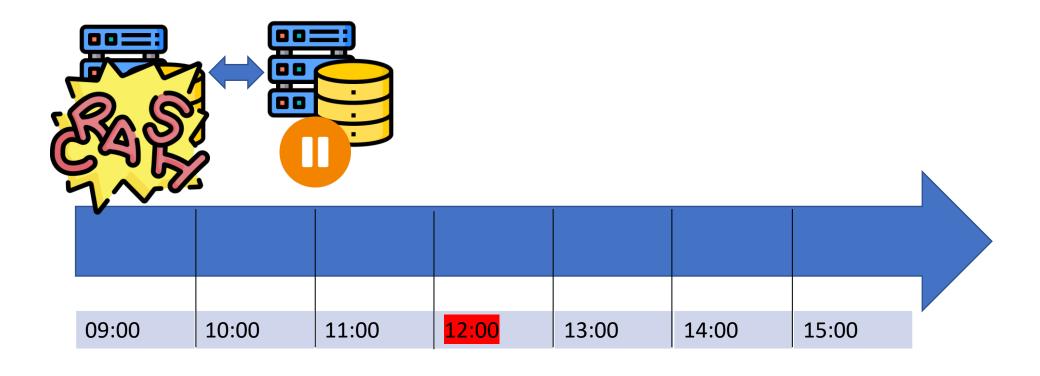
## System functioning fine...





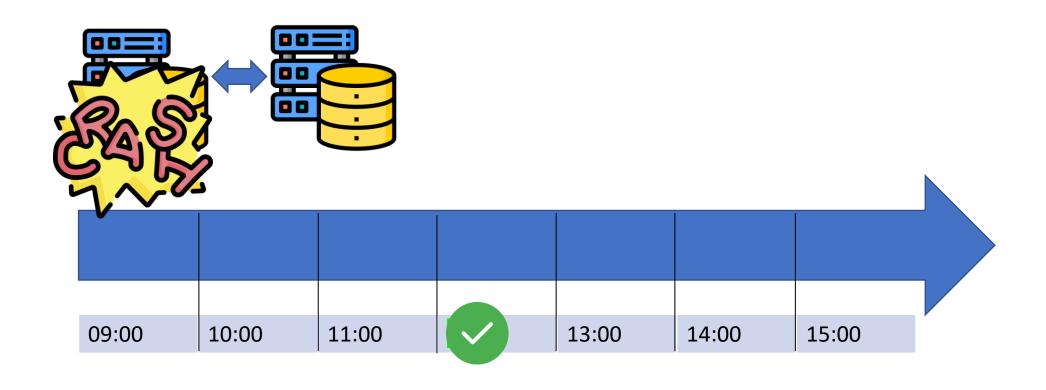
#### Server crash...





## Standby take over...





# System functioning fine...





| 09:00 | 10:00 | 11:00 | 12:01 | 13:00 | 14:00 | 15:00 |  |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|

#### **Downtime and Data Loss**



#### **Brainstorm**



## HADR concepts



**Calculating Availability** 

So, what is HA?

High availability is about putting a set of technologies into place **before** a failure occurs in order to prevent the failure from affecting the availability of data.

#### High Availability and Disaster Recovery concepts



What is Disaster Recovery?

DR = HA?



#### How to be aware of your needs?



- Recovery Time Objective RTO
- Recovery Point Objective RPO
- How about performance after failover?

### The (in)famous SLA table



| Uptime SLA | /year indisp. | /month indisp. |  |  |
|------------|---------------|----------------|--|--|
| 99,9%      | 8,76 hours    | 43,8 mins      |  |  |
| 99,99%     | 52,6 mins     | 4,38 mins      |  |  |
| 99,999%    | 5,26 mins     | 0,43 mins      |  |  |

• What other factor increases as we add 9s?

### Come up with a plan, seriously!



- How much time can business wait for the database to be available?
- How much data can we lose?
- Sketch your needed environment
- Name everything
- Be redundant whenever you can
- Write a step-by-step guide on how to proceed in the case of a Disaster Recovery scenario

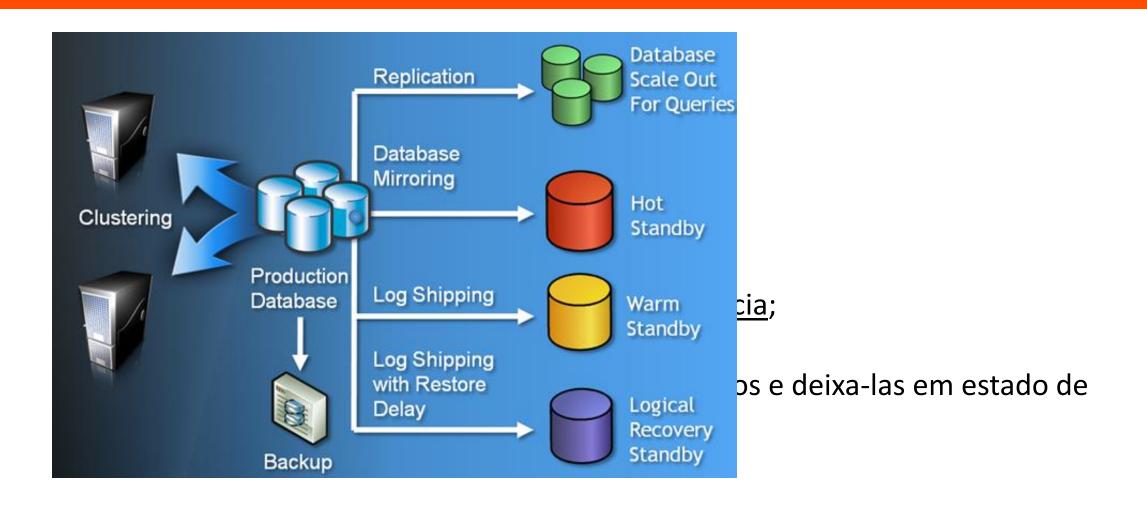
#### Enter Always On – SQL SERVER



- Unified and simplified;
- Easy to deploy and manage;
- Extensible to the cloud;
- Reuse existing investment;
- Cost-effective (no idle hardware);

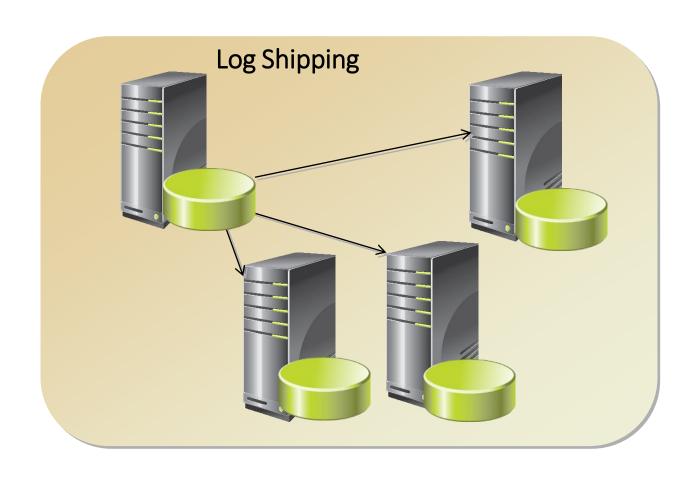
## Achieving HADR on SQL SERVER





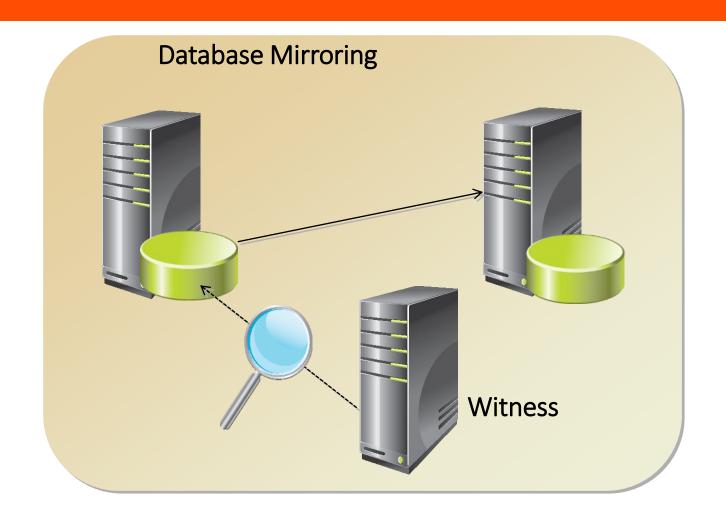
# Log Shipping





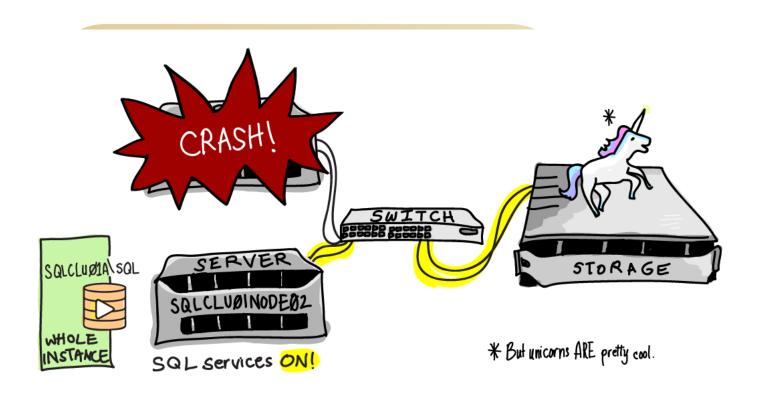
# Database Mirroring (deprecated)





## Always On Failover Cluster Instance (FCI)



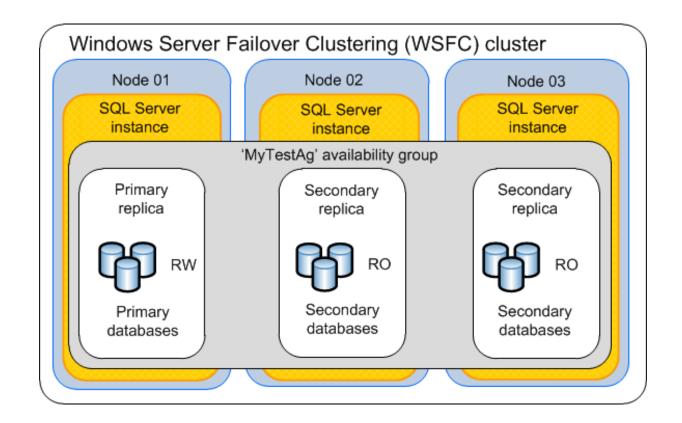


https://www.brentozar.com/archive/2012/02/introduction-sql-server-clusters/

### Always On Availability Groups -







#### AG common usage

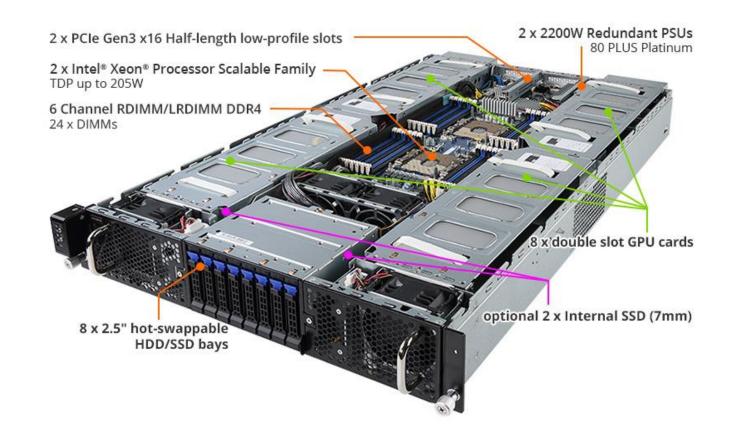




#### Infrastructure basics - Server

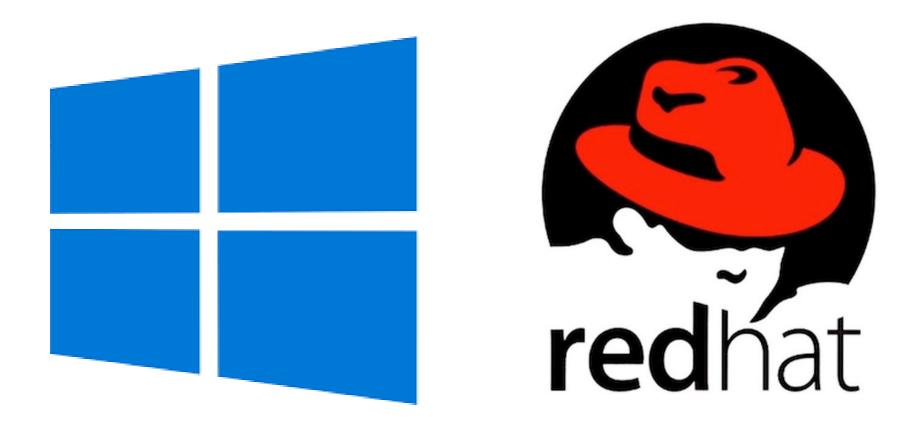






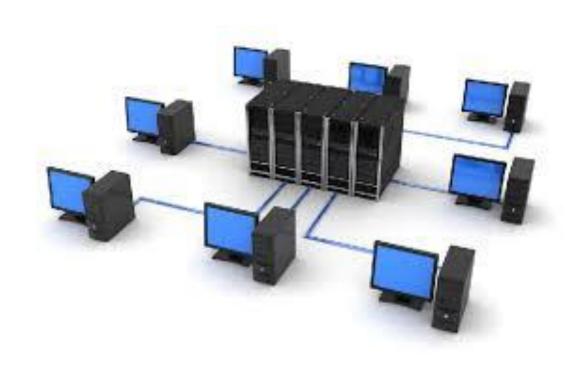
#### Infrastructure basics - Operating System

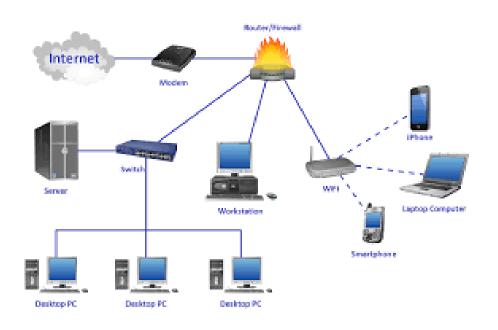




#### Infrastructure basics – Network



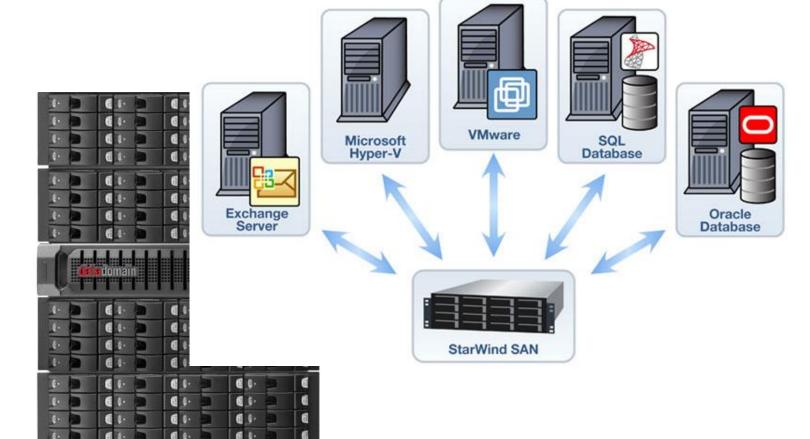




# Infrastructure basics – Storage

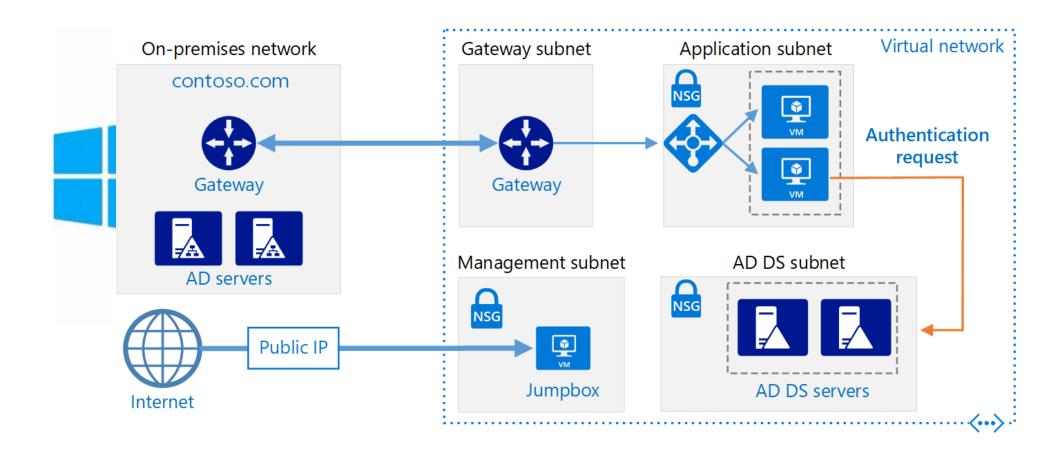






#### Infrastructure basics – Active Directory

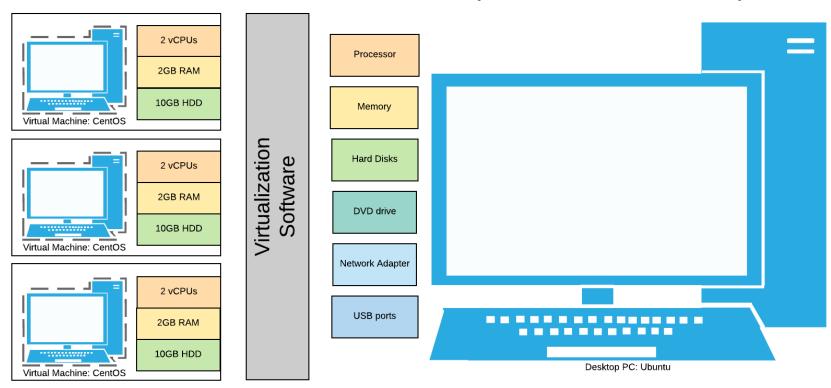




#### Infrastructure basics – Virtualization

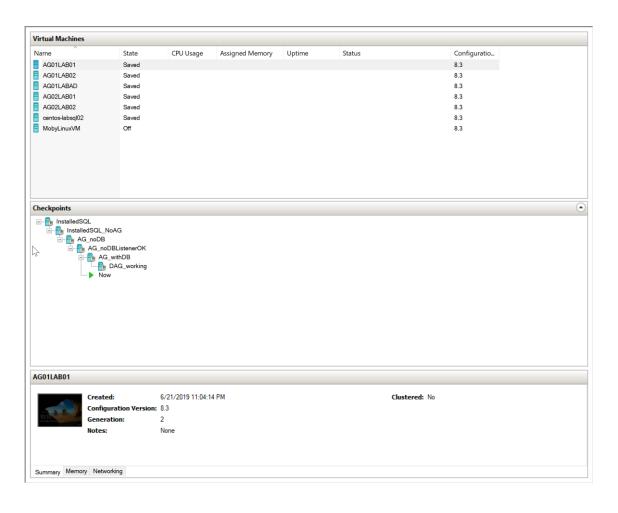


#### Hardware Virtualization: a Desktop Virtualization Example



## Virtualization on Hyper-V





Fim do módulo



