

🌸 65. 서비스 생성하는 방법

서비스: 같은 작업을 하는 session들의 집합

서비스를 생성하는 이유

=> 쿠팡의 경우로 예를 들면 배송 업무는 1번 노드로만 접속될 수 있게 하고 주문 업무는 2번 노드로만 접속될 수 있게 하려면 서비스로 생성해야 한다. 서비스를 생성하지 않고 기본 서비스를 이용하게 되면 랜덤으로 1번 또는 2번 노드로 접속하게 된다.

실습

1. 1번 노드와 2번노드의 현재 db에 있는 서비스가 무엇인지 확인한다.

(1,2 번 노드)

show parameter service_name

=> 1번 노드와 2번 노드에 서비스가 동일하다 그래서 sqldeveloper를 이용해서 RAC에 접속하게 되면 1번 또는 2번 노드 둘 다 접속될 수 있는 것이다.

```
racdb1(SYS) > show parameter service_name
NAME                                TYPE
-----
VALUE
-----
service_names                       string
racdb
```

```
racdb2(SYS) > show parameter service_name
NAME                                TYPE
-----
VALUE
-----
service_names                       string
racdb
```

2. 1번 노드에 order(주문팀) 서비스를 생성한다.

srvctl add service -d racdb -s order -r racdb1 -a racdb2

=> srvctl add service -d racdb(db 이름) -s order(서비스 이름)
-r racdb1(최초로 서비스를 띄울 인스턴스) -a racdb2 (failover 시킬 백업 인스턴스)

3. 주문(order) 서비스를 시작시키고 상태를 확인한다.

srvctl start service -d racdb -s order

srvctl status service -d racdb -s order

```
[oracle@racdb1 ~]$ srvctl add service -d racdb -s order -r racdb1 -a racdb2
[oracle@racdb1 ~]$ srvctl start service -d racdb -s order
[oracle@racdb1 ~]$ srvctl status service -d racdb -s order
order 서비스가 racdb1 인스턴스에서 실행 중임
```

4. order 서비스가 racdb1 인스턴스에서 실행중인지 확인한다.

(sql 1)

show parameter service_name

```
racdb1(SYS) > show parameter service_name
NAME                                TYPE
-----
VALUE
-----
service_names                       string
order
```

5. 양쪽 노드에서 리스너의 상태를 확인해서 주문 서비스가 어떻게 인식되는지 확인해본다.

(1,2번 노드)

lsnrctl status

```

(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=10.0.2.112)(PORT=1521)))
Services Summary...
Service "+ASM" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "+ASM1", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
Service "order" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "racdb1", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
Service "racdb" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "racdb1", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
Service "racdbXDB" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "racdb1", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
The command completed successfully
[oracle@racdb1 ~]$

```

```

(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=10.0.2.112)(PORT=1521)))
Services Summary...
Service "+ASM" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "+ASM2", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
Service "racdb" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "racdb2", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
Service "racdbXDB" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "racdb2", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
The command completed successfully
[oracle@racdb2 ~]$

```

6. 1번 노드의 tnsnames.ora에 아래의 정보를 넣으시오.

```
cd $ORACLE_HOME/network/admin
```

```
vi tnsnames.ora
```

```

-----
order_taf=
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (address_list=
      (load_balance=on)
      (failover=on)
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.56.111)(PORT = 1521))
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.56.112)(PORT = 1521)) )
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVICE_NAME = order)
      (failover_mode=(type=select)(method=basic) )
    )
  )
-----

```

7. order 서비스를 이용하는 scott 세션을 생성한다.

(1번 노드)

```
sqlplus scott/tiger@order_taf
```

```

[oracle@racdb1 ~]$ sqlplus scott/tiger@order_taf
SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.4.0 Production on Wed Apr 3 14:08:03 2024
Copyright (c) 1982, 2013, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.4.0 - 64bit Production
With the Partitioning, Real Application Clusters, Automatic Storage Management, OLAP,
Data Mining and Real Application Testing options

order_taf(SCOTT) >

```

문제 1. 배송(transfer) 서비스를 생성하는데 2번 노드에 뜰 수 있게 생성하시오.

(2번 노드)

```
srvctl add service -d racdb -s transfer -r racdb2 -a racdb1
```

```
srvctl start service -d racdb -s transfer
```

```
srvctl status service -d racdb -s transfer
```

```

[oracle@racdb2 ~]$ srvctl add service -d racdb -s transfer -r racdb2 -a racdb1
[oracle@racdb2 ~]$ srvctl start service -d racdb -s transfer
[oracle@racdb2 ~]$ srvctl status service -d racdb -s transfer
transfer 서비스가 racdb2 인스턴스에서 실행 중임

```

```
lsnrctl status
```

```

Services Summary...
Service "+ASM" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "+ASM2", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
Service "racdb" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "racdb2", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
Service "racdbXDB" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "racdb2", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
Service "transfer" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "racdb2", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
The command completed successfully

```

2. transfer 서비스를 사용한 scott 세션을 만들기 위해 1번 노드에 tnsnames.ora에 tns 정보를 구현하시오.

(1번 노드)

```
cd $ORACLE_HOME/network/admin
```

```
vi tnsnames.ora
```

```

-----
transfer_taf=
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (address_list=
      (load_balance=on)
      (failover=on)
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.56.111)(PORT = 1521))
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.56.112)(PORT = 1521)) )
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVICE_NAME = transfer)
      (failover_mode=(type=select)(method=basic) )
    )
  )
-----

```

```
sqlplus scott/tiger@transfer_taf
```

```

[oracle@racdb1 admin]$ sqlplus scott/tiger@transfer_taf
SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.4.0 Production on Wed Apr 3 14:19:15 2024
Copyright (c) 1982, 2013, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.4.0 - 64bit Production
With the Partitioning, Real Application Clusters, Automatic Storage Management, OLAP,
Data Mining and Real Application Testing options
transfer_taf(SCOTT) > @i

```

```
select instance_name from v$instance;
```

```

transfer_taf(SCOTT) > select instance_name from v$instance;

INSTANCE_NAME
-----
racdb2

```

문제 3. 위의 order_taf tns 정보와 transfer_taf tns 정보를 윈도우의 tnsnames.ora에 넣고 sqldeveloper로 접속해보시오.

```

order_taf=
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (address_list=
      (load_balance=on)
      (failover=on)

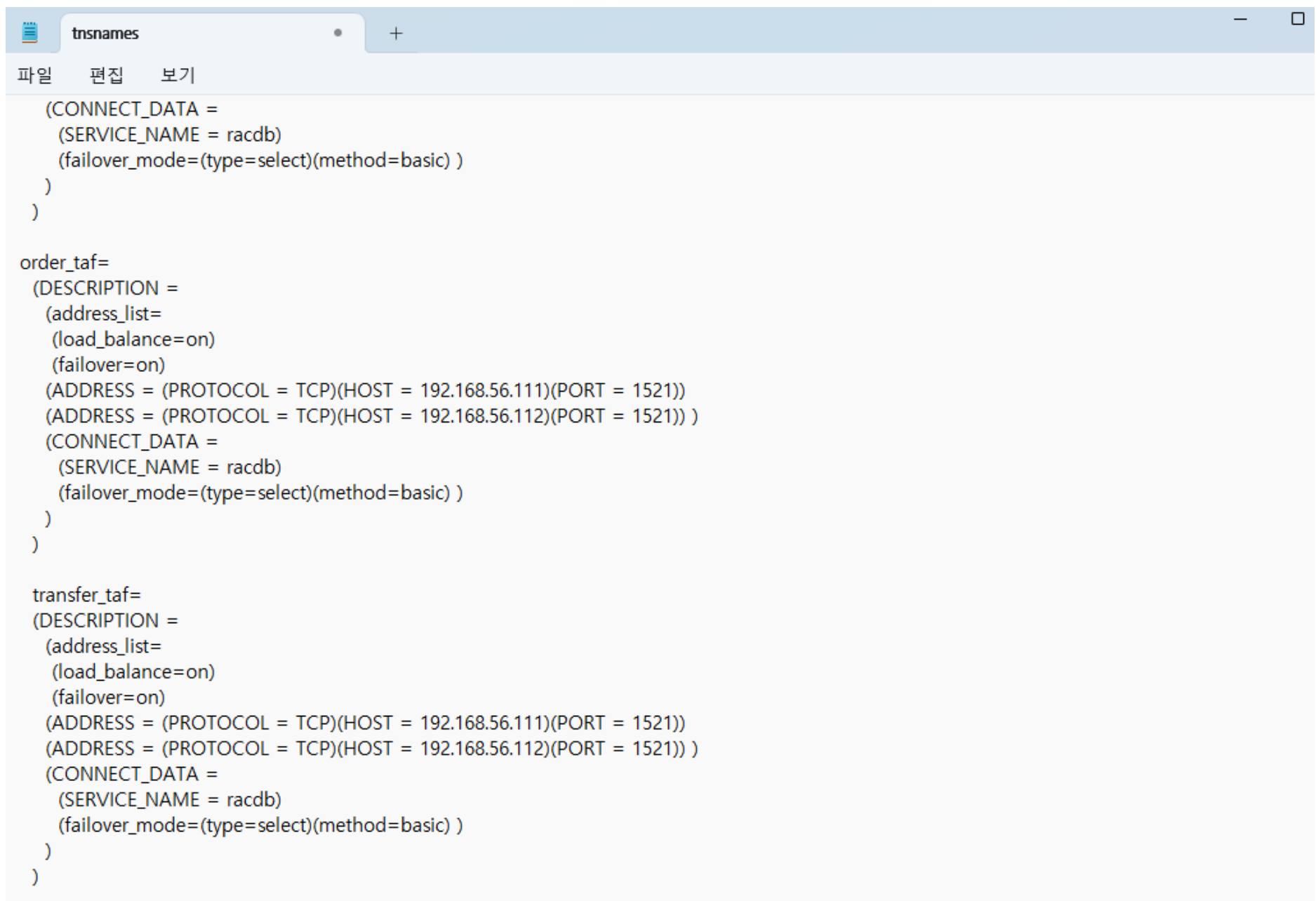
```

```

    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.56.111)(PORT = 1521))
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.56.112)(PORT = 1521)) )
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVICE_NAME = racdb)
      (failover_mode=(type=select)(method=basic) )
    )
  )

transfer_taf=
(DESCRIPTION =
  (address_list=
    (load_balance=on)
    (failover=on)
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.56.111)(PORT = 1521))
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.56.112)(PORT = 1521)) )
  (CONNECT_DATA =
    (SERVICE_NAME = racdb)
    (failover_mode=(type=select)(method=basic) )
  )
)

```



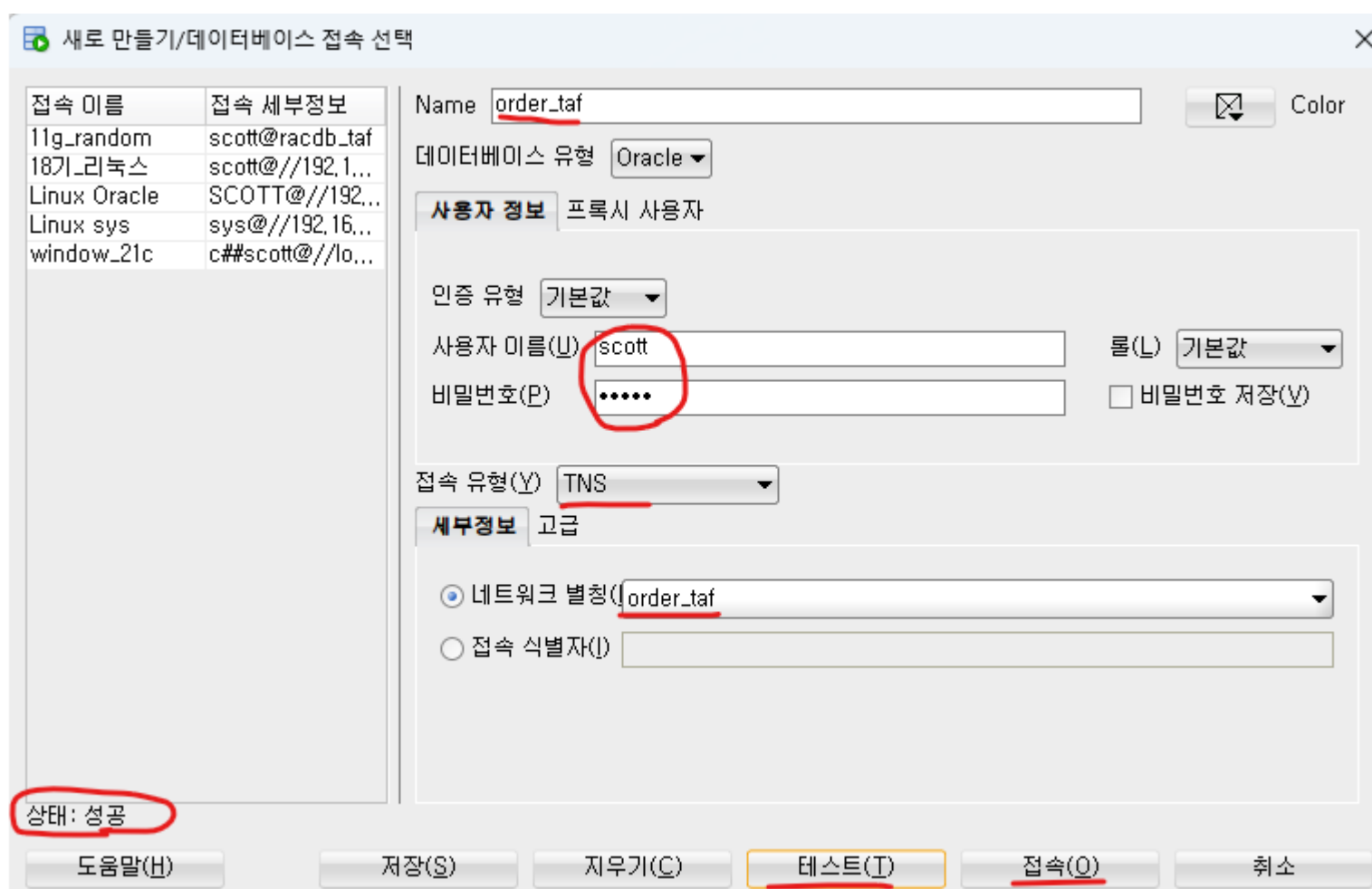
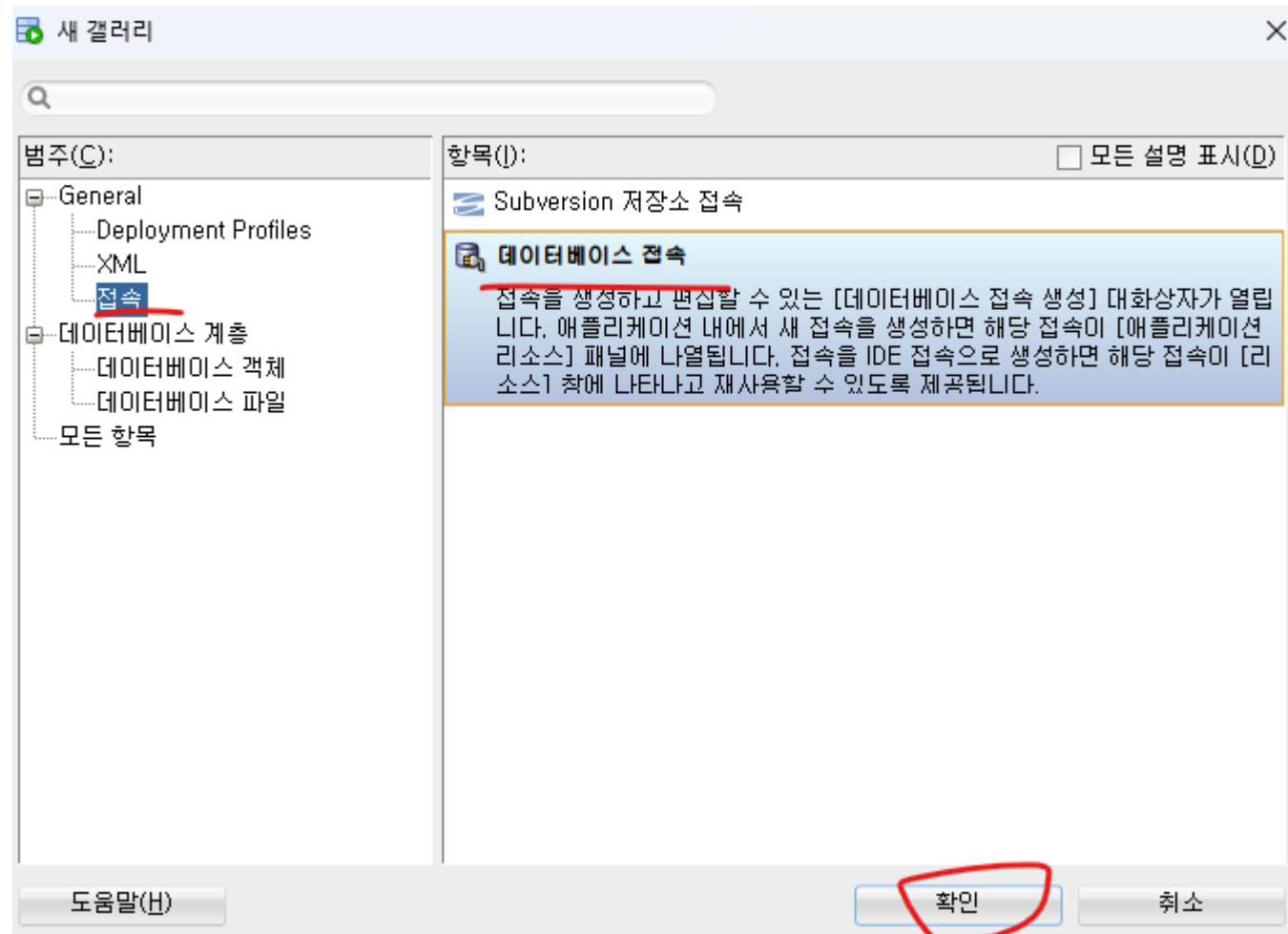
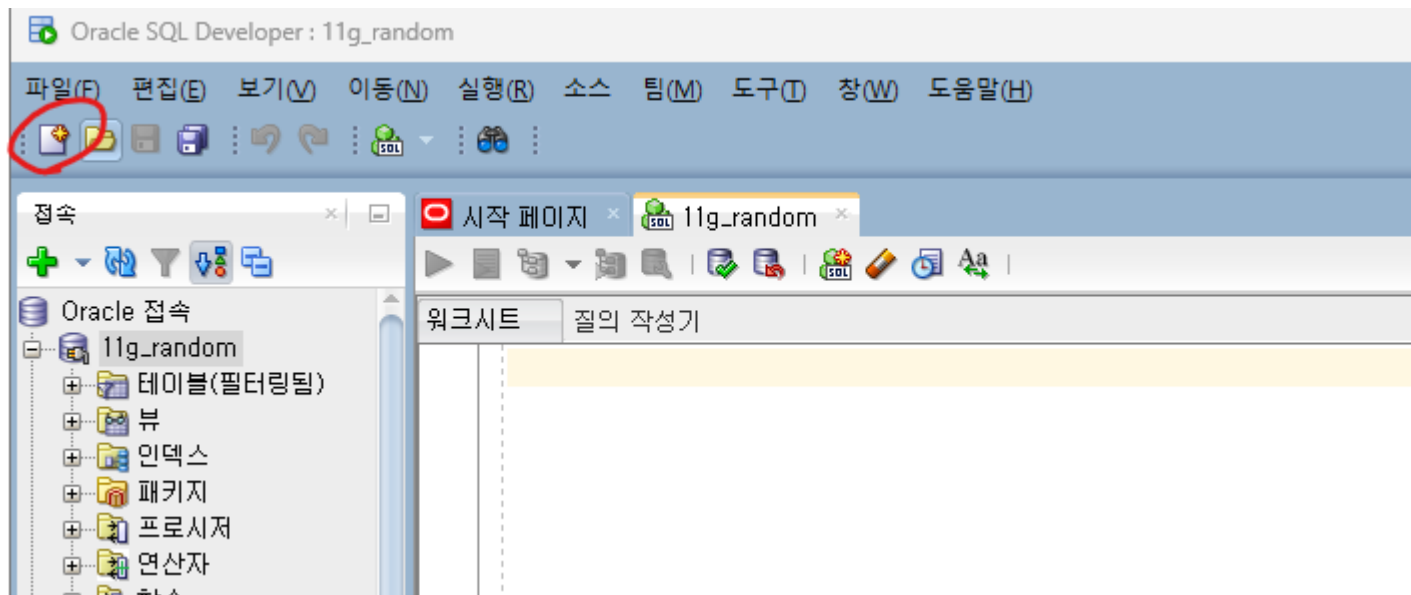
```

(CONNECT_DATA =
  (SERVICE_NAME = racdb)
  (failover_mode=(type=select)(method=basic) )
)
)

order_taf=
(DESCRIPTION =
  (address_list=
    (load_balance=on)
    (failover=on)
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.56.111)(PORT = 1521))
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.56.112)(PORT = 1521)) )
  (CONNECT_DATA =
    (SERVICE_NAME = racdb)
    (failover_mode=(type=select)(method=basic) )
  )
)
)

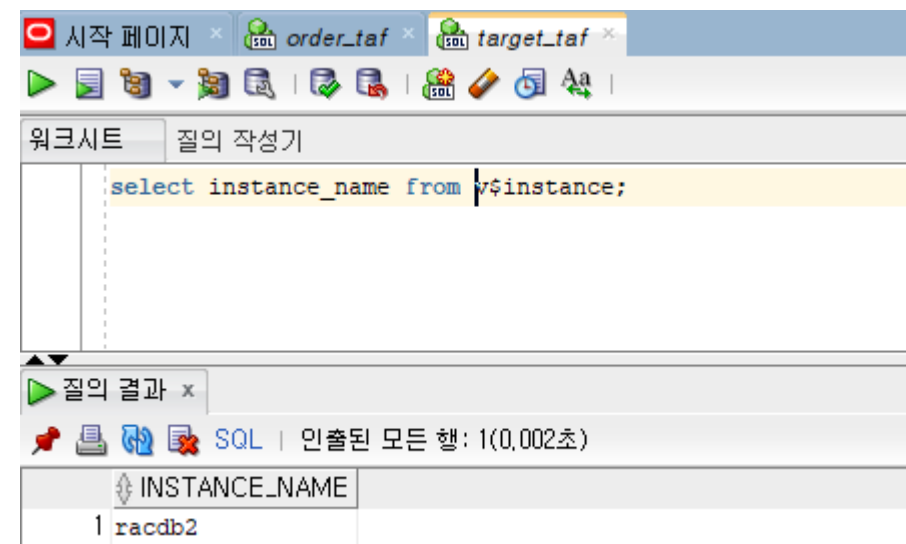
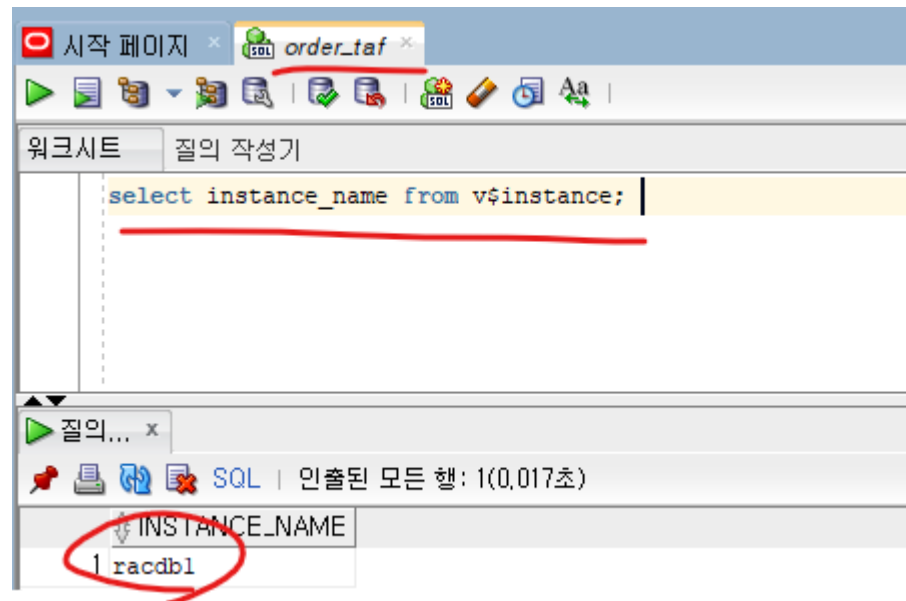
transfer_taf=
(DESCRIPTION =
  (address_list=
    (load_balance=on)
    (failover=on)
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.56.111)(PORT = 1521))
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.56.112)(PORT = 1521)) )
  (CONNECT_DATA =
    (SERVICE_NAME = racdb)
    (failover_mode=(type=select)(method=basic) )
  )
)
)

```



```
select instance_name from v$instance;
```

=> target_taf도 접속하기



★★★ 문제 4. transfer_taf 서비스를 이용한 scott 세션으로 접속해 놓은 상태에서 모바텀에서 2번 노드에 sys 유저로 접속해서 2번 인스턴스를 shutdown abort로 내리면 transfer_taf 서비스가 1번으로 failover 되는지 확인하시오.

(sql 2)
shutdown abort

(sql 1)
show parameter service

```
racdb1(SYS) > show parameter service

NAME                                TYPE
-----
VALUE
-----
service_names                       string
order, transfer
```

다시 2번 노드를 startup 해준다.

(sql 2)
startup

show parameter service_name

=> transfer 서비스가 1번 노드로 failover 되었기 때문에 2번 노드에는 뜨지 않는다.

```
racdb2(SYS) > show parameter service
```

NAME	TYPE
-----	-----
VALUE	

service_names	string
racdb	

=> 1번 노드에서 2번 노드로 transfer 서비스를 relocate 시켜줘야 넘어간다.

```
srvctl relocate service -d racdb -s transfer -i racdb1 -t racdb2
```

```
srvctl status service -d racdb -s transfer
```

```
Data Mining and Real Application Testing options
[oracle@racdb2 ~]$ srvctl relocate service -d racdb -s transfer -i racdb1 -t racdb2
[oracle@racdb2 ~]$ srvctl status service -d racdb -s transfer
transfer 서비스가 racdb2 인스턴스에서 실행 중임
```