Db2 Cluster Management
High Availability using Pacemaker

Extended Lab Exercise Guide

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1 Introduction

The combination of Pacemaker and HADR enables high availability and disaster recovery for DB2 databases. It is currently supported for Db2 HADR clusters on Linux for on-prem deployments. Starting with Db2 version 11.5.6 the Pacemaker software is packaged with Db2 and installed by default as part of the Db2 installation. Pacemaker is planned to become the future cluster solution for all types of Db2 deployments including pureScale, DPF, and containerized Db2 deployments in the cloud. One important difference to TSA is the usage of a quorum device that is supposed to run a separate server.

HADR on its own provides mainly Disaster Recovery, by maintaining one or more synchronised copies of a DB2 database. If the primary DB2 server fails, there is a database copy (a standby database) that can be used instead of the primary database. The failover process (switching from a primary to standby database) must be initiated *manually* by a database administrator.

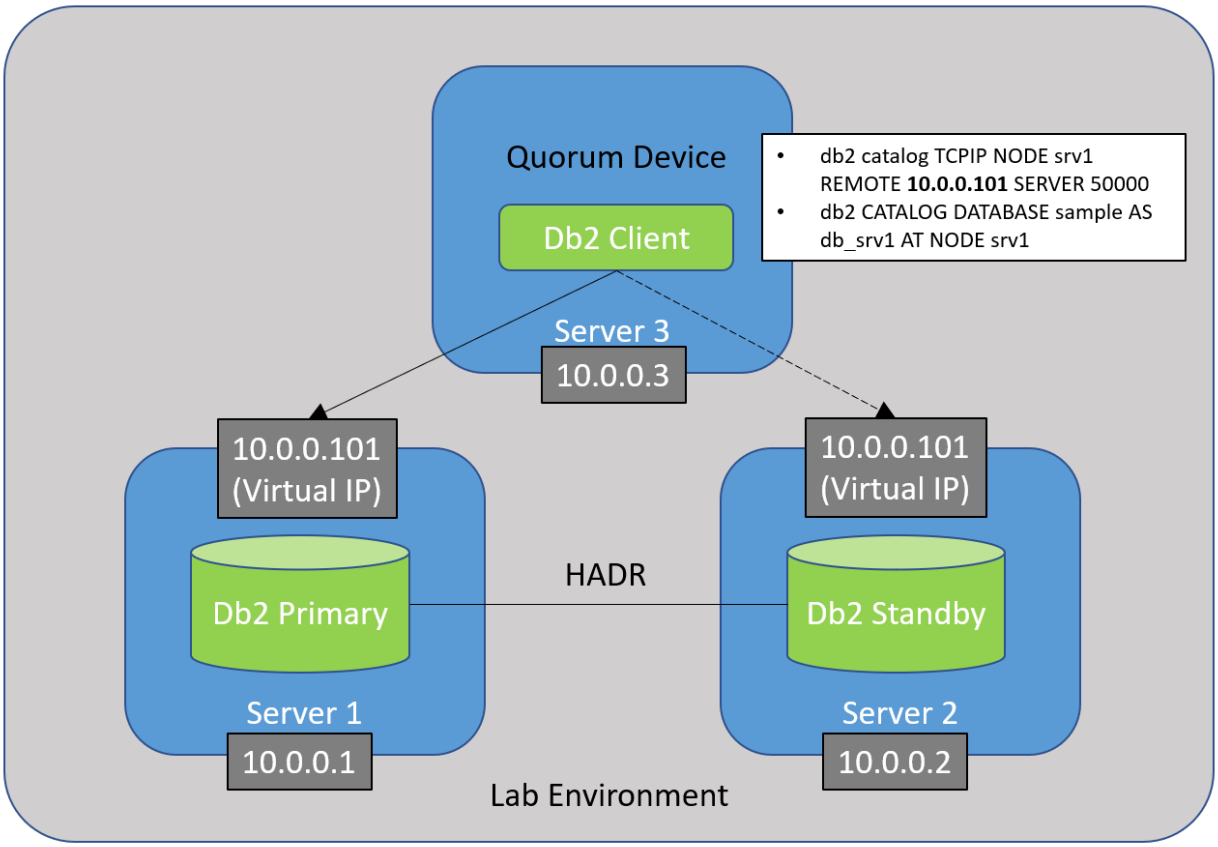
Pacemaker *automates the failover process* and helps to minimize the database downtime. It actively monitors the health of the databases and their host servers and in case of a failure automatically performs the switch to the standby server.

1.1 High Level Architecture

This tutorial takes you through the steps of configuring a Db2 HADR cluster with Pacemaker.

The lab environment consists of three servers:

- server1 hosts the Db2 HADR primary database
- server2 hosts the Db2 HADR standby database
- server3 hosts the Pacemaker quorum device, a Db2 client, and some scripts to simulate an application that generates some database workload.



To save you some time, we have already installed the Db2 software and a Db2 instance on all three servers. We also completed some other prerequisit steps (see details further down). The hands-on lab consists of the following parts:

1. You start by configuring the HADR cluster (using predefined scripts). This requires a Db2 backup on server1, to restore the backup on server2, configure the Db2 HADR parameters on both servers, and finally to start both databases in their respective roles (standby and primary).
2. Next, you will perform a planned take-over.
3. Then you will setup the Pacemaker cluster configuration.
4. In the final section, you will simulate an outage and monitor how the system peforms an automatic failover.

Note:
The virtual IP (10.0.0.101) for the Pacemaker cluster will be created during the Pacemaker cluster configuration (by the `db2cm` command).

1.2 User IDs, Passwords, Directory Structure, Tools

User IDs:

- root / 4711think_root
- db2inst1 / 4711think_db2inst1

Note:
Before entering the password, make sure that the correct keyboard is set in the upper right corner.

To switch between the servers the following aliases are configured on all three servers.
For user *db2inst1*:

```
alias s1='ssh -X db2inst1@server1'
alias s2='ssh -X db2inst1@server2'
alias s3='ssh -X db2inst1@server3'
```

For user *root*:

```
alias s1='ssh -X root@server1'
alias s2='ssh -X root@server2'
alias s3='ssh -X root@server3'
```

The tar ball with the Db2 installation files was extracted to the following directory:
`/root/Downloads/universal`

Installation directory of the Db2 software:
`/opt/ibm/db2/V11.5`

Location of the Db2 diagnostic file:
`/home/db2inst1/sqllib/db2dump/DIAG0000/db2diag.log`

The following lab directory will be created during the preparational steps (see below):
`/home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker`

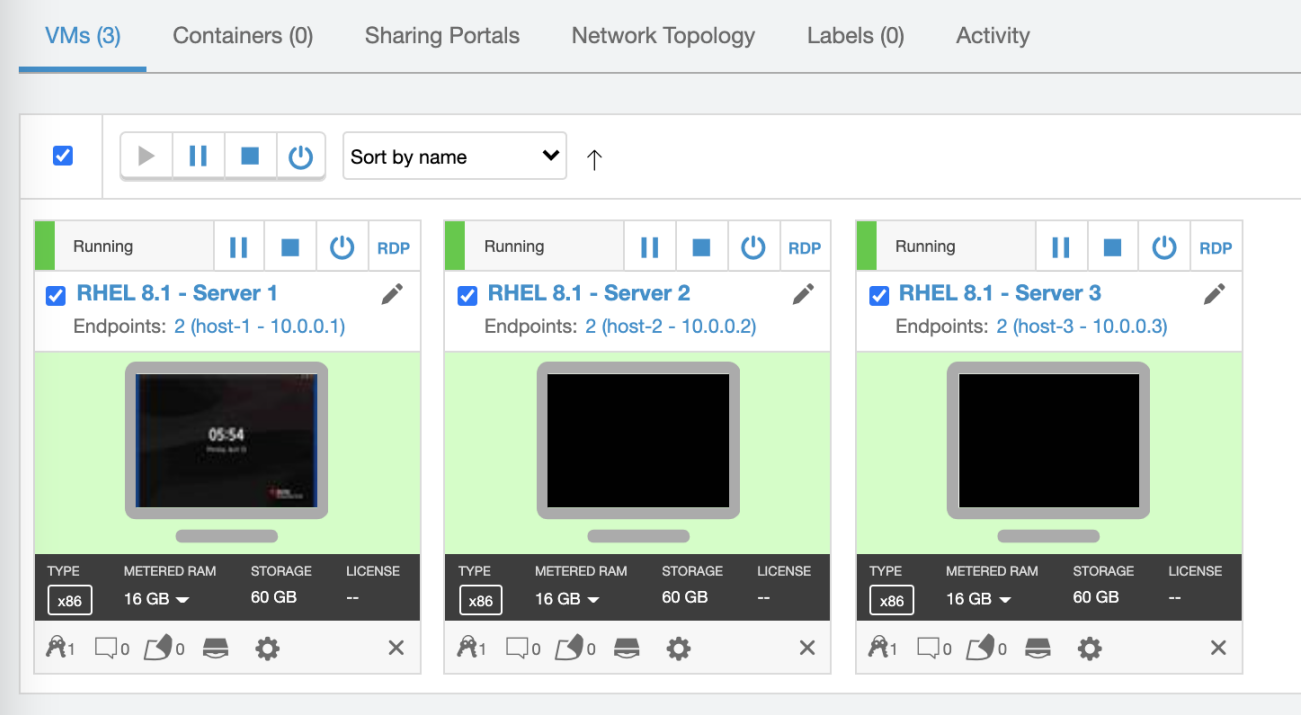
Directory containing the Db2 cluster manager (db2cm):
`/home/db2inst1/sqllib/bin`

The following tools are available on the servers:

- nmon: Monitor CPU, memory, network and disk as well as processes.
- db2pd: Monitor and troubleshoot db2 databases.
- db2top: Db2 interactive snapshot monitor to monitor dynamic SQL statements, sessions, HADR and much more.

2 Getting Started

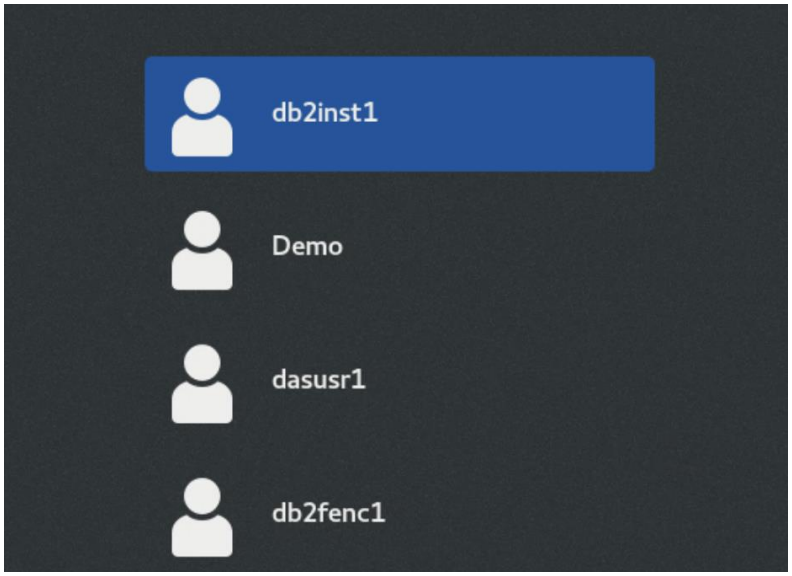
To access the servers described in the previous chapter open the cloud environment with the URL provided in the invitation. You will see three virtual machines.



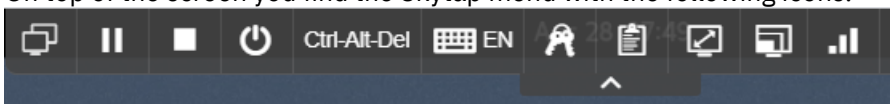
The green background indicates that a virtual machine is running. If the background is grey then start the virtual machine with the “play” symbol.

Access **server3** by clicking on the very left symbol “*RHEL 8.1 – Server3*” and login as user *db2inst1*. The password is **4711think_db2inst1**.

Note:
Before entering the password, make sure that the correct keyboard is set in the upper right corner.



On top of the screen you find the Skytap menu with the following icons:

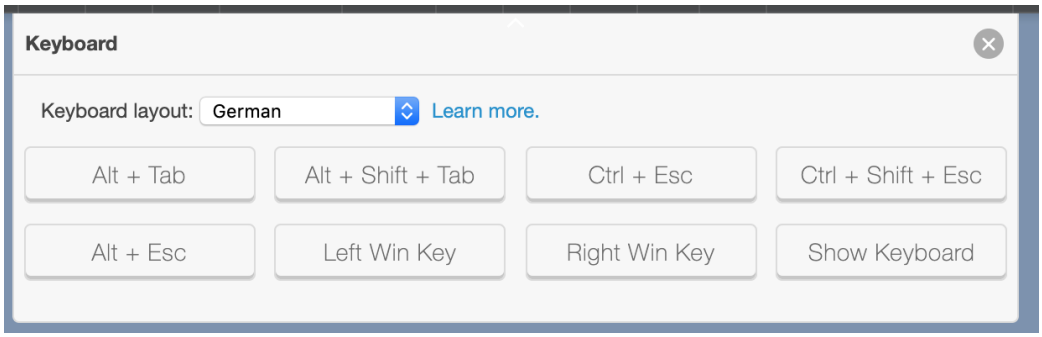


Now let's customize the screen and keyboard.

Click the following icon to expand the desktop:

This expands the screen of the virtual machine to the size of your browser window.
Next, click the keyboard icon:

You get this pop-up window:



At "Keyboard layout" select the type of your keyboard and close this window.

If you are using a keyboard layout other than English-US, then you have to set the keyboard used at the OS level as well. For this click the “en” icon in the upper right corner of your screen:

You can use the following icon in the Skytap toolbar to copy text between your local machine and the Skytap virtual machines.In the Red Hat Linux desktop open a terminal as follows:

- Click **Activities** on the top left of the desktop
- Click the **Terminal** icon

In the terminal window you can use auto text completion for files and directory names by typing the first part of a name and then pressing the tabulator key. For example, type in the following string in the window (do not press the enter key):

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ cd sql
```

Now, press the tabulator key to use auto completion. The directory name will be automatically completed as follows:

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ cd sqllib/
```

In the statement description in this document you can alway see the user you have to use and the server on which you have to perfom the statement.

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$
```

2.1 Get the Latest Lab Description and Scripts

Open a new terminal window and switch to **server1**.

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ s1
```

In this terminal window change to the home directory of the db2 instance owner:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ cd
```

Get the latest copy of this directory by typing the command below.

Note:
Please make sure that no special characters or spaces occur when copying the URL.

Check if directory Lab_HADR_Pacemaker already exists and rename it:

```
[db2inst1@server1 Lab]$ mv Lab_HADR_Pacemaker Lab_HADR_Pacemaker.old
[db2inst1@server1 Lab]$ git clone https://github.com/stefanhummel/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker
Cloning into 'Lab_HADR_Pacemaker'...

[db2inst1@server1 Lab]$
```

Make the scripts executable:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ cd Lab_HADR_Pacemaker
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ chmod +x *.sh
```

Repeat the above steps on **server2** and **server3**.

All the scripts you need in the lab sections are now located in the following directory on each server:
/home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker

2.2 Register server3

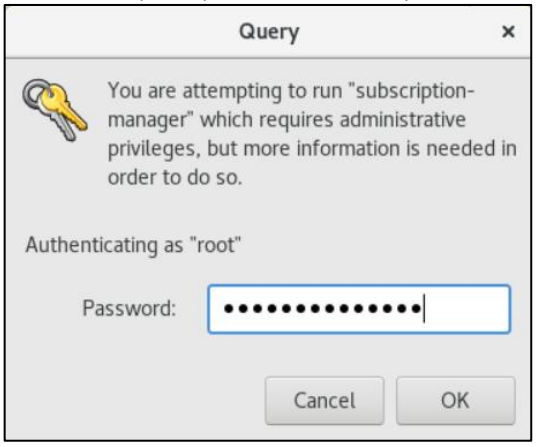
Perform the following tasks to update the subscription for the installation on server3. This step is not required for server1 and server2. To do this, there are scripts provided in the directory /home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker.

```
[db2inst1@server3 ]$ cat 00_clean_subscription.sh
```

Execute the script:

```
[db2inst1@server3 Lab_HADR_Pacemaker]$ ./00_clean_subscription.sh
```

You will be prompted for the root password multiple times:



After this, you will be prompted for the password to register the system. Use the password, provided by the lab instructor.

```
clean subscriptions
This system is currently not registered.
Registering to: subscription.rhsm.redhat.com:443/subscription
Password:
```

3 Lab Exercises

The following list provides an overview of the prerequisites that are in place on each server. Before you start with the labs, please take a quick review of the already completed prerequisite steps below:

- The Db2 v11.5.7 was installed.
- The following user IDs (and corresponding group IDs) were created manually after the Db2 installation: db2inst1, db2fenc1, dasusr1
- A Db2 instance was already created (`/opt/ibm/db2/V11.5/instance/db2icrt -a SERVER -u db2fenc1 db2inst1`)
- The /etc/hosts file is setup as follows:

```
[db2inst1@server1 scripts]$ cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1   localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
::1         localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6

# DB2 Server
10.0.0.1    server1.compute.internal                    server1
10.0.0.2    server2.compute.internal                    server2
10.0.0.3    server3.compute.internal                    server3
```

- All hosts have TCP/IP connectivity between their Ethernet network interfaces
- Both root and instance user ID can use ssh between the hosts, using both long and short host names.
- The Db2 fault monitor was disabled (`db2fmcu -d`)

3.1 HADR Setup

Perform the following tasks to create the *sample* database and to configure an HADR cluster for the database. To do all this steps there are scripts provided in the directory /home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker. Always have a look at the script before running it, e.g.

```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ cat 01_create_db.sh
```

server1:
Change to the script directory:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ su - db2inst1
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ cd /home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker
```

Run the following script to create the sample database:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ ./01_create_db.sh
```

Run the following script to enable log archiving to directory /home/db2inst1/sample_arch1/ and to setup the HADR parameters of the sample database:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ ./02_setup_hadr_primary.sh
```

Run the following script to perform a database backup to directory /home/db2inst1/sample_backup:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ ./03_create_copy_backup.sh
```

server2:
Change to the script directory:

```
[db2inst1@server2 ]$ su - db2inst1
[db2inst1@server2 ]$ cd /home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker
```

Run the following script to restore the backup of the *sample* database on server2:

```
[db2inst1@server2 ]$ ./04_restore_db.sh
```

Run the following script to configure the HADR parameters for the restored *sample* database (HADR standby database):

```
[db2inst1@server2 ]$ ./05_setup_hadr_standby.sh
```

Run the following script to start the *sample* database on server2 as HADR standby database:

```
[db2inst1@server2 ]$ ./06_start_hadr_standby.sh
```

server1:
Change to the script directory:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ su - db2inst1
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ cd /home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker
```

Run the following script to start the *sample* database on server1 as HADR primary database:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ ./07_start_hadr_primary.sh
```

Run the following script to verify that HADR is running and that both servers are in PEER state:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ ./08_check_hadr.sh

Database Member 0 -- Database SAMPLE -- Active -- Up 3 days 21:50:48 -- Date 2022-04-20-
04.06.42.048173

                           HADR_ROLE = PRIMARY
                         REPLAY_TYPE = PHYSICAL
                       HADR_SYNCMODE = NEARSYNC
                          STANDBY_ID = 1
                       LOG_STREAM_ID = 0
                          HADR_STATE = PEER
                          HADR_FLAGS = TCP_PROTOCOL
                  PRIMARY_MEMBER_HOST = server1
                     PRIMARY_INSTANCE = db2inst1
                       PRIMARY_MEMBER = 0
                  STANDBY_MEMBER_HOST = server2
                     STANDBY_INSTANCE = db2inst1
                       STANDBY_MEMBER = 0
                  HADR_CONNECT_STATUS = CONNECTED
                                        ...
```

server1:

Run the following commands to connect to the *sample* database and to retrieve the table names:

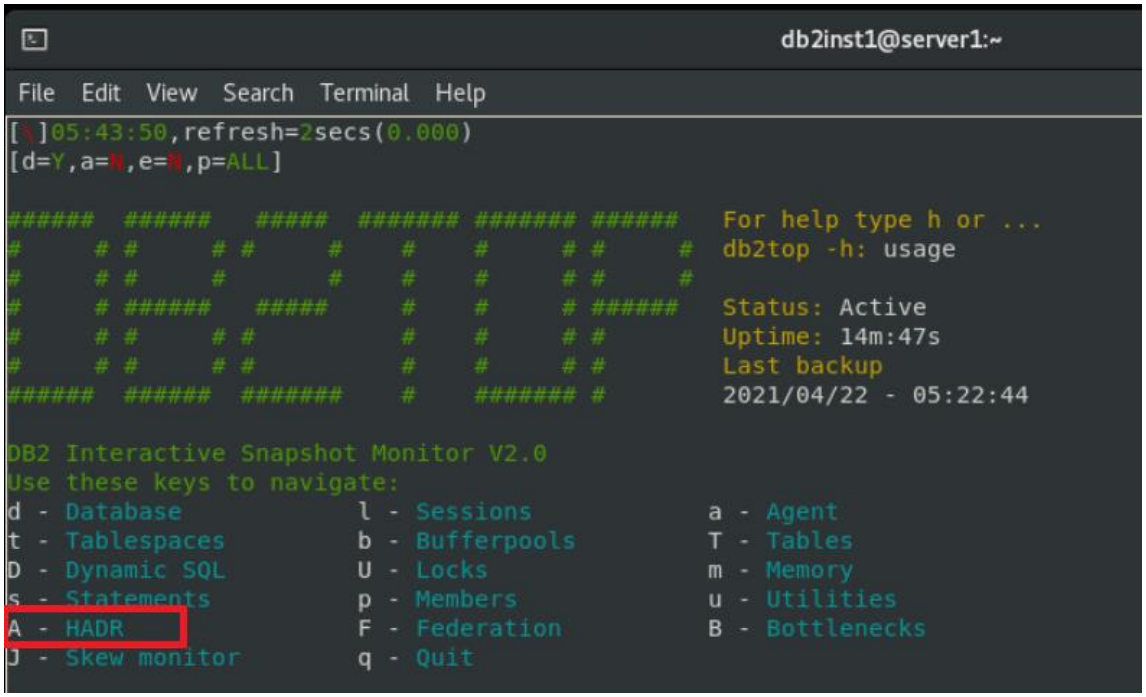
```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ db2 connect to sample
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ db2 list tables
```

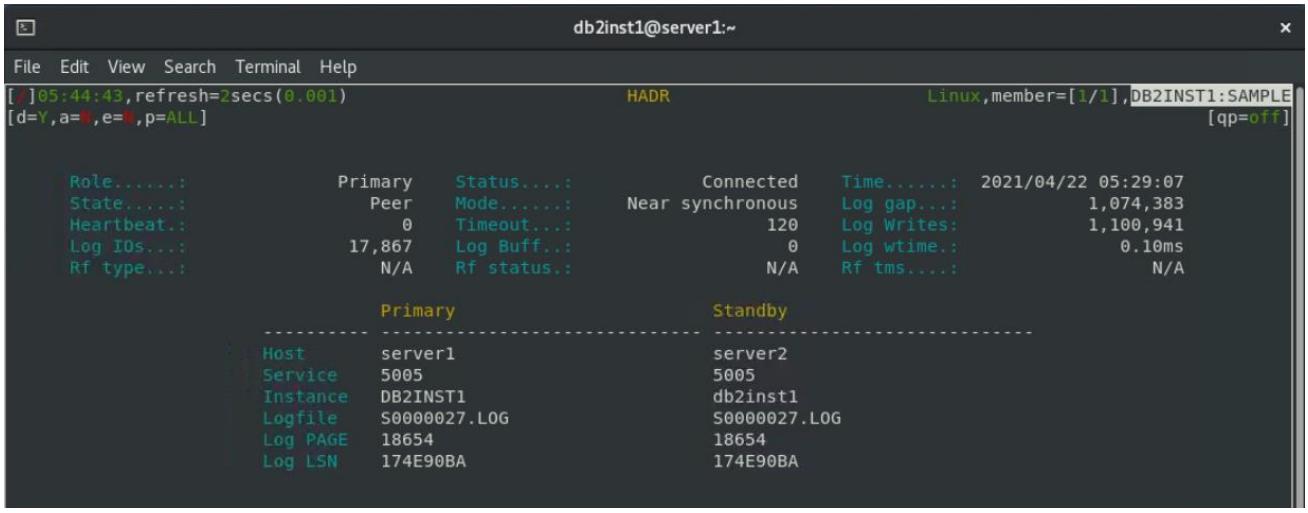
Simulate a database workload by executing the following script:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ cd /home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ ./09_workload.sh
```

Open another terminal window and use db2top to monitor the database HADR:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ db2top -d sample
```





Alternatively, you can use dsmtop to monitor the database:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ dsmtop -d sample -j 4 -u db2inst1 -p 4711think_db2inst1 -r 25010
```

Navigate to: View => Other => HADR

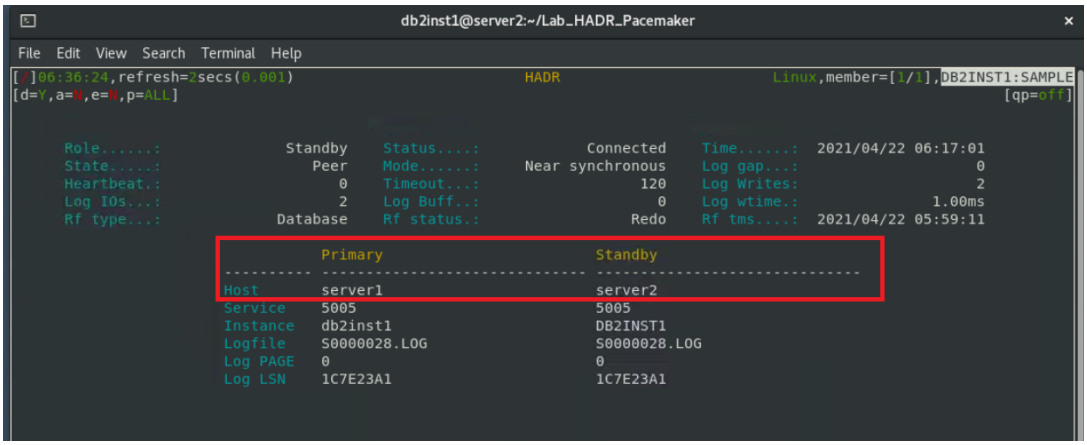
3.2 Planned take-over

Check current STANDBY_MEMBER_HOST by running the following command on **server1**.

```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ db2pd -hadr -db sample
```

Open another terminal window, run db2top and type **A** to show the HADR monitoring view:

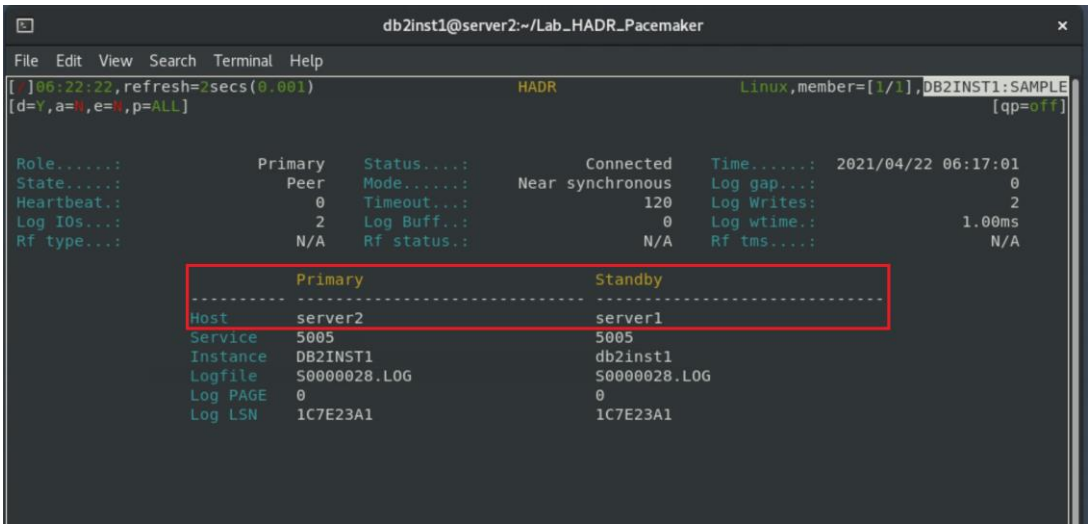
```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ db2top -d sample
```



Perform takeover on the current **STANDBY_MEMBER_HOST** and check in db2top how the standby and primary roles are changing:

```
[db2inst1@server2 ]$ db2 takeover hadr on database sample
```

Check in db2top that the HADR roles were switched successfully:



Finally, perform another take over on **server1** to make sure server1 becomes the HADR primary again and verify the new roles in db2top:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ]$ db2 takeover hadr on database sample
```

Check the workload simulation script. It will fail as yet, no automatic client reroute or Pacemaker cluster with virtual IP is enabled.

3.3 Pacemaker Cluster Setup

The following steps are required to **run only once** on any one of the hosts **server1** or **server2** by root. There is no need to run them in both hosts. Choose one of the hosts to perform all actions on the same host.

For the network device name use the name of the network adapter which is configured on your corresponding server (ens33 in our environment)
The domain name (aka cluster) is hadom in our environment. You can only ever have one domain per server.

A prerequisite for pacemaker is a disabled Db2 fault monitor. Check whether the db2fmd process is running and disable it permanently if necessary on both, **server1** and **server2**:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ ps -ef |grep -i db2fmd
```

To disable the Db2 fault monitor use:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2fmcu -d
```

Check again whether the db2fmd process is disabled.

Root permissions are required for all cluster configurations. Switch to root for this:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ su - root
Password:
```

Pacemaker reacts to events regarding the cluster with its resource management. A resource is a service made highly available by a cluster. Every resource has a resource agent. A resource agent is an external program (see scripts in `/usr/lib/ocf/resource.d/heartbeat/`) that abstracts the service it provides and present a consistent view to the cluster.

For our HADR environment we have to define these resources:

- Public network resources
- Instance resource
- Database resource
- Virtual IP address (VIP) resources

Create the Pacemaker cluster and the public network resources on server1 only.:

```
[root@server1 ~]$ db2cm -create -cluster -domain hadom -host server1 -publicEthernet ens33
-host server2 -publicEthernet ens33
Created db2_server1_ens33 resource.
Created db2_server2_ens33 resource.
Cluster created successfully.
```

Create the instance resource model for both, **server1** and **server2**:

```
[root@server1 ~]$ db2cm -create -instance db2inst1 -host server1
Created db2_server1_db2inst1_0 resource.
Instance resource for db2inst1 on server1 created successfully.
```

```
[root@server1 ~]$ db2cm -create -instance db2inst1 -host server2
Created db2_server2_db2inst1_0 resource.
```

```
Instance resource for db2inst1 on server2 created successfully.
```

Verify the cluster by using the *crm* statement and the *status* option:

```
[root@server1 ~]$ crm status
```

Please note: At least one database in the cluster needs to be active to start the db2inst resources. If no database is active, activate the database or connect to a database.

Now create the HADR database resources. Be sure that the appropriate database is installed and HADR is up and running.

```
[root@server1 ~]$ db2cm -create -db SAMPLE -instance db2inst1
Database resource for SAMPLE created successfully.
```

Create the virtual IP address (VIP) resources for the newly created database:

```
[root@server1 ~]$ db2cm -create -primaryVIP 10.0.0.101 -db SAMPLE -instance db2inst1
Primary VIP resource created successfully.
```

The virtual IP address is only available on one server of the cluster at any time. Check on both, **server1** and **server2** the network configuration. Which server has the VIP?

```
[root@server1 ~]$ ip addr show
```

```
[root@server2 ~]$ ip addr show
```

Check again the cluster configuration to become familiar with the resource types and the configuration.

Verify the cluster using `crm status` and db2cm. Before doing so, check if the workload script is still running. If not, restart the workload.

```
[root@server1 ~]$ crm status
[root@server1 ~]$ db2cm -list
```

Verify that the associated constraints for the VIP have been created by running the crm config show command

```
[root@server1 ~]$ crm config show |grep -I VIP
```

Check the scores for each resource with the `crm_simulate` command.

```
[root@server1 ~]$ crm_simulate -sL
```

3.4 Install and configure a QDevice quorum

The QDevice quorum requires a third host accessible via a TCP/IP network by the other hosts in the cluster (server3 in our lab example). However, the third host itself does not need to be configured as a part of the cluster. There is no need to have the Db2 or Pacemaker software installed. The only requirement is to install a corosync-qnetd RPM on it.

On **server1** and **server2**, ensure the **corosync-qdevice** package is installed with the following command:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ rpm -qa | grep corosync-qdevice
```

If it is not installed, install it using the following command on both, **server1** and **server2**:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ su - root
[root@server1 ~]$ dnf -y install
/root/Downloads/universal/db2/linuxamd64/pcmk/Linux/rhel/x86_64/corosync-qdevice*
```

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ su - root
[root@server2 ~]$ dnf -y install
/root/Downloads/universal/db2/linuxamd64/pcmk/Linux/rhel/x86_64/corosync-qdevice*
```

On **server3**, install the Corosync QNet software with the following commands:

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ su - root
[root@server3 ~]$ dnf install -y
/root/Downloads/universal/db2/linuxamd64/pcmk/Linux/rhel/x86_64/corosync-qnetd*
```

As root user, run the following **db2cm** command to setup the QDevice from one of the cluster nodes (server1 or server2). In our example, we execute it from **server1**:

```
[root@server1 ~]$ db2cm -create -qdevice server3
```

Run the following corosync command on the **server1** and **server2** to verify that the quorum was setup correctly:

```
[root@server1 ~]# corosync-qdevice-tool -s
Qdevice information
-------------------
Model:              Net
Node ID:            1
Configured node list:
    0  Node ID = 1
    1  Node ID = 2
Membership node list:      1, 2

Qdevice-net information
----------------------
Cluster name:       hadom
QNetd host:         server3:5403
Algorithm:          LMS
Tie-breaker:        Node with lowest node ID
State:              Connected
```

Run the following corosync command on the QDevice host (**server3**) to verify that the quorum device is running correctly:

```
[root@server3 ~]# corosync-qnetd-tool -l
```

Verify that both hosts and the cluster resources are online. As a root user run the following command:

```
[root@server1 ~]# db2cm -list
...
Qdevice information
-------------------
Model:              Net
Node ID:            2
Configured node list:
    0  Node ID = 1
    1  Node ID = 2
Membership node list:      1, 2

Qdevice-net information
----------------------
Cluster name:       hadom
QNetd host:         server3:5403
Algorithm:          LMS
Tie-breaker:        Node with lowest node ID
State:              Connected
```

3.5 Play with the Db2 cluster manager utility

There are a few commands that an administrator should know to maintain the cluster. You always use the utility *db2cm* which you will find by default in the directory /opt/ibm/db2/V11.5/bin/. The utility can be run from any cluster server.

First, let's examine the cluster configuration. Display the configuration and status information with

```
[root@server1 ~]$ db2cm -list
```

> Question 1:
> Look at the output. Which resource types are being used?
>
> (Answer in Chapter 4)

Next backup the cluster configuration to a file with the use of the `–export` option. The generated file is in text format.

```
[root@server1 ~]$ db2cm -export ./db2cm_backup.conf
```

> Question 2:
> Inspect the file (e.g. with *cat ./db2cm_backup.conf*). Find out when the physical hostnames are used and when the virtual IP address.
>
> (Answer in Chapter 4)

Just in case you want to restore the cluster configuration from a previously saved configuration, use the utility with the *–import* option

```
[root@server1 ~]$ db2cm -import ./db2cm_backup.conf
```

For some maintenance work it is necessary to disable the cluster automation. To do this, execute the following two statements and check the status of the cluster.
Disable automation for all Pacemaker resources of all Db2 instances in the Pacemaker domain

```
[root@server1 ~]$ db2cm -disable -all
```

> Question 3:
> Have a closer look at the cluster status. Which status information have now changed?
>
> (Answer in Chapter 4)

> Question 4:
> Why is the state of each cluster resource still online?
>
> (Answer in Chapter 4)

Enable automation for all Pacemaker resources of all Db2 instances in the Pacemaker domain

```
[root@server1 ~]$ db2cm -enable -all
```

Check the cluster status once more to be sure that all resources are managed again.

Other useful commands are:

- `crm status`
  Prints the current status of the cluster
- `watch crm status`
  Prints the current status of the cluster and refreshes every 2 seconds
- `crm_mon`
  Same output as crm status, but continuously updates as the cluster is running.
- `crm config show`
  Prints out cluster's configuration including resources, constraints, and more.
- `crm resource refresh`
  Resets resources failure counts. You may be asked by db2 support to run this command.

3.6 Planned Db2 HADR takeover with Pacemaker

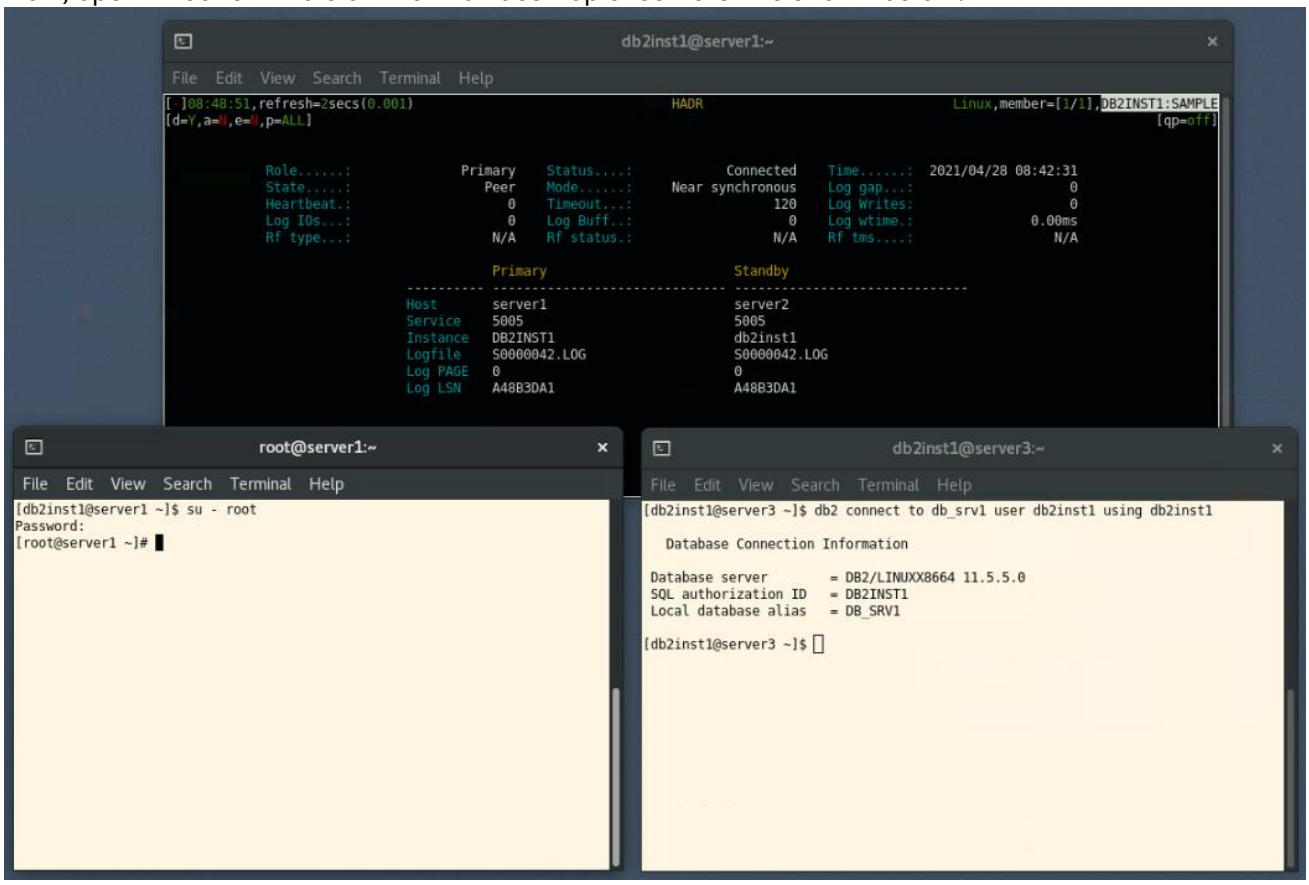
Before performing a takeover of the database we prepare server3 to be a application server for the Db2 client. Therefore catalog on **server3** the cluster using the virtual IP address first.

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ db2 catalog TCPIP NODE SAMND REMOTE 10.0.0.101 SERVER 25010
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ db2 CATALOG DATABASE sample AT NODE SAMND
```

Check the cataloging of SAMPLE with:

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ db2 list database directory
```

Now, open three terminals on the linux desktop of server3 like shown below:



You will use the terminals to monitor the status of HADR and Pacemaker:

You will use the terminals to monitor the status of HADR and Pacemaker:

1. Run *dsmtop* in the first terminal (on top of the linux desktop) to monitor HADR.

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ dsmtop -d sample -u db2inst1 -p 4711think_db2inst1 -j 4 -r 25010
-n 10.0.0.101 -x
```

In dsmtop, change to the HADR view: View (V) → other (o) → HADR (A) .

2. In the second terminal, switch to the standby server (this should be **server2** if you followed the previous steps) and check the status of pacemaker:

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ s1
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ su - root
[root@server2 ~]$ db2cm -list
[root@server2 ~]$ crm_mon
```

3. In the third terminal, run a sample database workload by executing the following script:

```
[db2inst1@server3 ]$ cd /home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker
[db2inst1@server3 ]$ ./09_workload.sh
```

4. Stop *db2top* in the first terminal (on top of the linux desktop) *by pressing 'q'.*

Usually when performing a planned takeover, all applications should be disconnected from the database. Therefore, stop the workload script with one or more ctrl-c.

```
Cleanup tables....
Workload running at Iteration  1 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  2 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
^C
```

Now, takeover the database on the standby server. In terminal 1, check which of the servers currently is the HADR primary server. In the following take over command we assume that server2 is the standby server. Execute the takeover as db2 instance user in the terminal where db2top was running.

```
[[root@server1 ~]$ su – db2inst1
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ s2
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ db2 takeover hadr on database sample
```

Have a look at the HADR status (run `db2top` or `db2pd -d sample -hadr` as user *db2inst1*) and at the cluster status (as user *root* run `crm status` , `db2cm -list` and finally `crm_mon`).

Start the workload script on server3 again.

```
[db2inst1@server3 ]$ cd /home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker
[db2inst1@server3 ]$ ./09_workload.sh
```

Does it work?

You may repeat the HADR takeover several times to see the cluster reacting on the takeover.

In the next chapter, we assume that the **primary host** is **server1**. Change the roles again if necessary:

```
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ s1
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2 takeover hadr on database sample
```

3.7 Optional: Planned Db2 downtime with Pacemaker

Use the same terminals as in the previous lab to perform the actions and monitor the status. You may want to open one or multiple other terminals for your convenience as well.

1. Db2 standby database deactivation

In terminal 1 or 2, check which of the servers currently is the HADR primary server. We assume that the **primary host** is **server1** the standby host is **server2.** After confirming this, deactivate the standby database.

```
[[root@server1 ~]$ su - db2inst1
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ s2
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ db2 deactivate db sample
```

Have a look at the HADR status (run `db2top` or `db2pd -d sample -hadr` as user *db2inst1*) and at the cluster status (as user *root* run `crm status` , `db2cm -list` and finally `crm_mon`).

Activate the standby database again.

```
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ db2 activate db sample
```

Have a look at the HADR status (run `db2top` or `db2pd -d sample -hadr` as user *db2inst1*) and at the cluster status (as user *root* run `crm status` , `db2cm -list` and finally `crm_mon`).

2. Db2 standby Instance stop

In terminal 1 or 2, check which of the servers currently is the HADR primary server. We assume that the **primary host** is **server1** the standby host is **server2.** After confirming this, deactivate the standby database.

```
[[root@server1 ~]$ su - db2inst1
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ s2
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ db2stop force
```

Have a look at the HADR status (run `db2top` or `db2pd -d sample -hadr` as user *db2inst1*) and at the cluster status (as user *root* run `crm status` , `db2cm -list` and finally `crm_mon`).

Activate the standby database again.

```
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ db2start
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ db2 activate db sample
```

Have a look at the HADR status (run `db2top` or `db2pd -d sample -hadr` as user *db2inst1*) and at the cluster status (as user *root* run `crm status` , `db2cm -list` and finally `crm_mon`).

3. Db2 primary database deactivation

In terminal 1 or 2, check which of the servers currently is the HADR primary server. We assume that the **primary host** is **server1** the standby host is **server2.** After confirming this, deactivate the primary database.

```
[[root@server1 ~]$ su - db2inst1
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2 deactivate db sample
```

Have a look at the HADR status (run `db2top` or `db2pd -d sample -hadr` as user *db2inst1*) and at the cluster status (as user *root* run `crm status` , `db2cm -list` and finally `crm_mon`).

Activate the primary database again.

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2 activate db sample
```

Have a look at the HADR status (run `db2top` or `db2pd -d sample -hadr` as user *db2inst1*) and at the cluster status (as user *root* run `crm status` , `db2cm -list` and finally `crm_mon`).

4. Db2 primary Instance stop

In terminal 1 or 2, check which of the servers currently is the HADR primary server. We assume that the **primary host** is **server1** the standby host is **server2.** After confirming this, deactivate the standby database.

```
[[root@server1 ~]$ su - db2inst1
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2stop force
```

Have a look at the HADR status (run `db2top` or `db2pd -d sample -hadr` as user *db2inst1*) and at the cluster status (as user *root* run `crm status` , `db2cm -list` and finally `crm_mon`).

Activate the standby database again.

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2start
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2 activate db sample
```

Have a look at the HADR status (run `db2top` or `db2pd -d sample -hadr` as user *db2inst1*) and at the cluster status (as user *root* run `crm status` , `db2cm -list` and finally `crm_mon`).

In the next chapter, we assume that the **primary host** is **server1**. Change the roles again if necessary:

```
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ s1
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2 takeover hadr on database sample
```

3.8 Primary Server Power Down Simulation and Unplanned Failover

The primary purpose of Pacemaker is protection against unplanned failures of hardware or software. In this section, we simulate a server failure and demonstrate, how Pacemaker ensures that applications continue to run without interruption.

First, we make sure that Db2 does not start automatically upon a server restart. Verify, that an automatic start of the Db2 instance is disabled by running the following command on both, **server1** and **server2**:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2set DB2AUTOSTART -i db2inst1

DBI1303W  Variable not set.
```

Now, open three new terminals on the linux desktop of **server3**:

Note:
Be sure that you are using three new terminal windows that have no connection to server1 open in the background.

You will use the terminals to monitor the status of HADR and Pacemaker:

2. Run *dsmtop* in the first terminal (on top of the linux desktop) to monitor HADR.

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ dsmtop -d sample -u db2inst1 -p 4711think_db2inst1 -j 4 -r 25010
-n 10.0.0.101 -x
```

In dsmtop, change to the HADR view: View (V) → other (o) → HADR (A) .

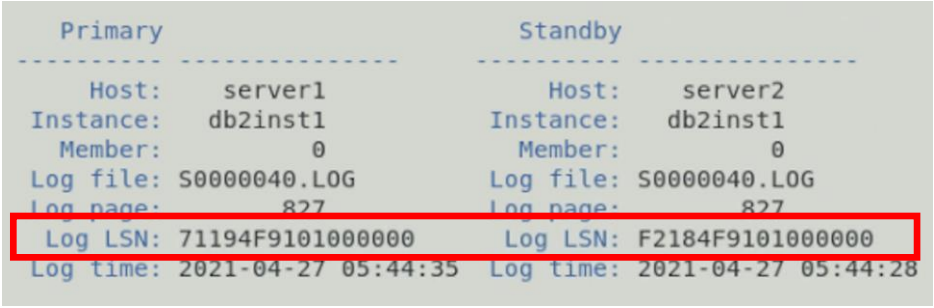
3. In the second terminal, switch to the standby server (this should be **server2** if you followed the previous steps) and check the status of pacemaker. (as user *root* run `crm status` , `db2cm -list` and finally `crm_mon`).

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ s2
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ su - root
[root@server2 ~]$ db2cm -list
[root@server2 ~]$ crm_mon
```

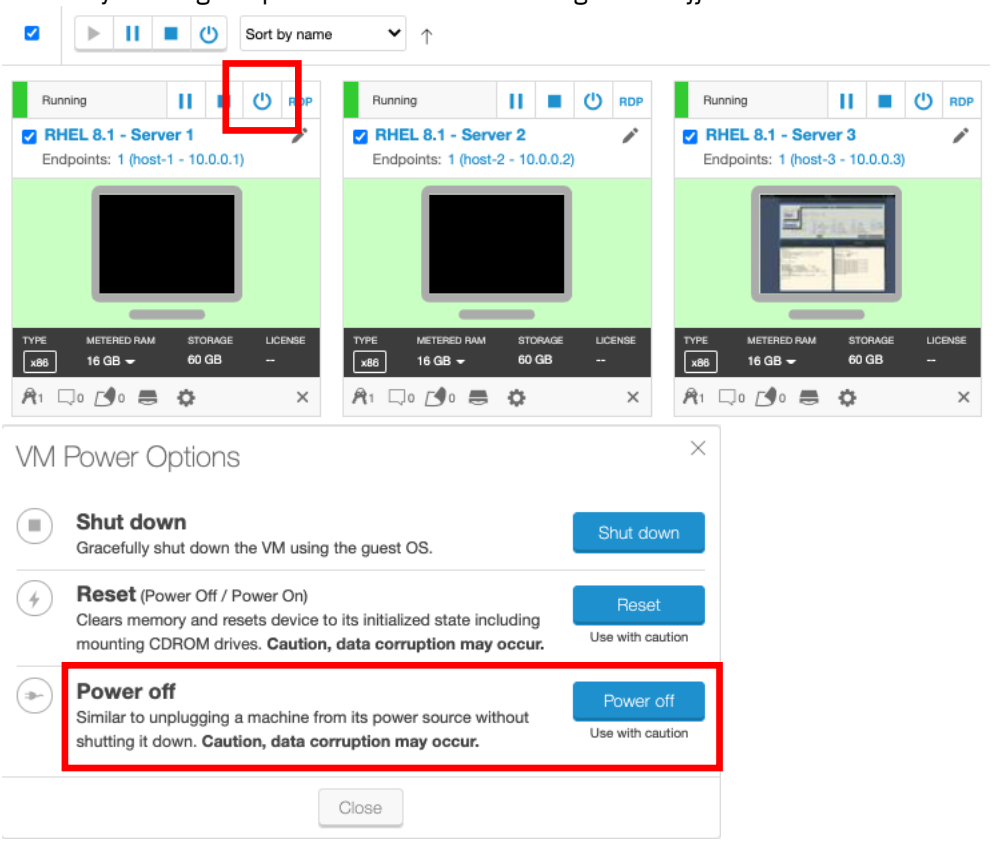
3. In the third terminal, run a sample database workload by executing the following script:

```
[db2inst1@server3 ]$ cd /home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker
[db2inst1@server3 ]$ ./09_workload.sh
```

In dsmtop, you can see increasing log sequence numbers (Log LSN) or short gaps. :



Now, let us simulate an power outage of the primary server. In dsmtop, check which of the servers currently is the HADR primary server. Then switch to the skytap dashboard in your browser and power off the primary server by clicking the power button and selecting *Power off*



Alternatively, you can use echo o > /proc/sysrq-trigger to immediately shut down the system. If doing so, ensure, you are logged in into **server1!**

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ su - root
[root@server1 ~]$ echo o > /proc/sysrq-trigger
```

Switch back to the browser tab with your three terminal windows. Have a look at the HADR status in terminal 1 and at the cluster status in terminal 2 (`crm status`, `db2cm -list` and `crm_mon`).
Please Note: You may need to restart `dsmtop` as it does not automatically reconnect (db2top does).

```
[root@server2 ~]# crm status
Cluster Summary:
  * Stack: corosync
  * Current DC: server2 (version 2.0.4-1.db2pcmk.el8-2deceaa3ae) - partition with quorum
  * Last updated: Tue Apr 27 06:04:38 2022
  * Last change:  Tue Apr 27 06:02:31 2022 by root via crm_attribute on server2
  * 2 nodes configured
  * 7 resource instances configured

Node List:
  * Online: [ server2 ]
  * OFFLINE: [ server1 ]

Full List of Resources:
  * db2_server1_ens33      (ocf::heartbeat:db2ethmon):        Stopped
```

```
  * db2_server2_ens33      (ocf::heartbeat:db2ethmon):       Started server2
  * db2_server1_db2inst1_0 (ocf::heartbeat:db2inst):   Stopped
  * db2_server2_db2inst1_0 (ocf::heartbeat:db2inst):   Started server2
  * Clone Set: db2_db2inst1_db2inst1_SAMPLE-clone [db2_db2inst1_db2inst1_SAMPLE]
(promotable):
    * Masters: [ server2 ]
  * db2_db2inst1_db2inst1_SAMPLE-primary-VIP   (ocf::heartbeat:IPaddr2):   Started server2
```

```
[root@server2 ~]# db2cm -list
      Cluster Status

Domain information:
Domain name                 = hadom
Pacemaker version           = 2.0.4-1.db2pcmk.el8
Corosync version            = 3.0.4
Current domain leader       = server2
Number of nodes             = 2
Number of resources         = 7

Node information:
Name name           State
----------------    --------
server2             Online
server1             Offline

Resource Information:

Resource Name               = db2_db2inst1_db2inst1_SAMPLE
  Resource Type                   = HADR
    DB Name                       = SAMPLE
    Managed                       = true
    HADR Primary Instance         = db2inst1
    HADR Primary Node             = server2
    HADR Primary State            = Online
    HADR Standby Instance         =
    HADR Standby Node             =
    HADR Standby State            = Offline

Resource Name               = db2_db2inst1_db2inst1_SAMPLE-primary-VIP
  State                           = Online
  Managed                         = true
  Resource Type                   = IP
    Node                          = server2
    Ip Address                    = 10.0.0.101

Resource Name               = db2_server1_db2inst1_0
  State                           = Offline
  Managed                         = true
  Resource Type                   = Instance
    Node                          = server1
    Instance Name                 = db2inst1

Resource Name               = db2_server1_ens33
  State                           = Offline
  Managed                         = true
  Resource Type                   = Network Interface
    Node                          = server1
    Interface Name                = ens33
```

```
Resource Name             = db2_server2_db2inst1_0
  State                        = Online
  Managed                      = true
  Resource Type                = Instance
    Node                       = server2
    Instance Name              = db2inst1


Resource Name             = db2_server2_ens33
  State                        = Online
  Managed                      = true
  Resource Type                = Network Interface
    Node                       = server2
    Interface Name             = ens33

Fencing Information:
  Not configured
Quorum Information:
  Qdevice

Qdevice information
-------------------
Model:              Net
Node ID:            2
Configured node list:
    0  Node ID = 1
    1  Node ID = 2
Membership node list:      2

Qdevice-net information
----------------------
Cluster name:       hadom
QNetd host:         server3:5403
Algorithm:          LMS
Tie-breaker:        Node with lowest node ID
State:              Connected
```

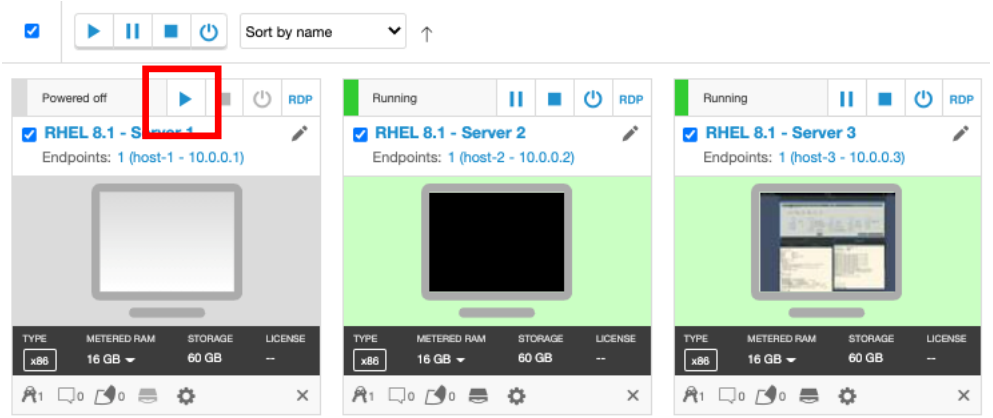
In terminal 1, you see that server1 and server2 switched the roles and the standby server is not online any more (no Log LSN is shown). The HADR status is *Disconnected*. In terminal 2, you see that one database server is offline and the cluster resources for this server are offline as well.

In terminal 3, monitor the application. The application continues to execute and depending on timing, you may see an communication or db2 clp error:

```
Workload running at Iteration  24 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  25 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  26 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  27 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
SQL30108N  A connection failed in an automatic client reroute environment. The
transaction was rolled back. Host name or IP address: "10.0.0.101". Service
name or port number: "25010". Reason code: "1". Connection failure code: "1".
Underlying error: "110".  SQLSTATE=08506
Workload running at Iteration  28 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  29 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
DB21034E  The command was processed as an SQL statement because it was not a
valid Command Line Processor command.  During SQL processing it returned:
SQL1024N  A database connection does not exist.  SQLSTATE=08003
```

The application connects *automatically* to the database and simulates the reconnect capabilities of ODBC, CLI, Java and other Clients. If you want, you can now take a break and have a coffee, because the application continues to run. You don't need to worry about the server failures anymore ☺.

Now, it is time to restart the failed server and monitor the status in terminal 1 and terminal 2 again.



The server is online again after about 60 seconds. Check the status in terminal 1 and 2. You notice, that the application continues to run without further interruption.

Please Note: The Pacemaker takeover may take some time due to the slow lab environment. Be patient and give it a chance.

In the next lab, we assume that the **primary host** is **server1**. Change the roles again if necessary:

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ s1
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2 takeover hadr on database sample
```

3.9 Optional: Primary Server Panic Simulation and Unplanned Failover

The primary purpose of Pacemaker is protection against unplanned failures of hardware or software. In this section, we simulate a server failure and demonstrate, how Pacemaker ensures that applications continue to run without interruption.

Now, open three new terminals on the linux desktop of **server3** or use the exiting terminals from the previous lab:

Note:
Be sure that you are using three new terminal windows that have no connection to server1 open in the background.

You will use the terminals to monitor the status of HADR and Pacemaker:

4. Run *dsmtop* in the first terminal (on top of the linux desktop) to monitor HADR.

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ dsmtop -d sample -u db2inst1 -p 4711think_db2inst1 -j 4 -r 25010
-n 10.0.0.101 -x
```

In dsmtop, change to the HADR view: View (V) → other (o) → HADR (A) .

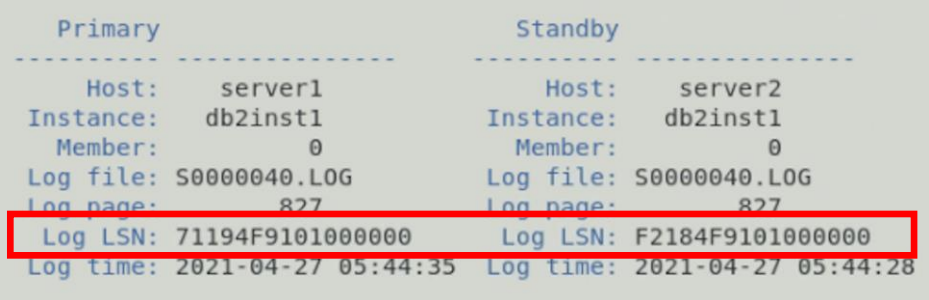
5. In the second terminal, switch to the standby server (this should be **server2** if you followed the previous steps) and check the status of pacemaker. (as user *root* run `crm status` , `db2cm -list` and finally `crm_mon`).

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ s2
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ su - root
[root@server2 ~]$ db2cm -list
[root@server2 ~]$ crm_mon
```

6. In the third terminal, run a sample database workload by executing the following script:

```
[db2inst1@server3 ]$ cd /home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker
[db2inst1@server3 ]$ ./09_workload.sh
```

In dsmtop, you can see increasing log sequence numbers (Log LSN) or short gaps. :



Now, let us simulate an intermediate outage of the primary server. We will perform a system crash by a NULL pointer dereference.

In dsmtop, check which of the servers currently is the HADR primary server. Stop `dsmtop` (ESC q) after you checked the Information.

Log on to the server hat hosts the primary database – this should be **server1.**
Doing so, ensure, you are logged in into the server, running the primary database.

Use echo c > /proc/sysrq-trigger to immediately bring the system down and restart it afterwards.

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ su - root
[root@server1 ~]$ echo c > /proc/sysrq-trigger
```

Please Note: Be sure you are logged into the Browser GUI of server1!

Switch back to the browser tab with your three terminal windows. Have a look at the HADR status in and at the cluster status in terminal 2 (`crm status`, `db2cm -list` and `crm_mon`).

In terminal 1, start dsmtop again and you see that server1 and server2 switched the roles and the standby server is not online any more (no Log LSN is shown). The HADR status is *Disconnected*. In terminal 2, you see that one database server is offline and the cluster resources for this server are offline as well.

In terminal 3, monitor the application. The application continues to execute and depending on timing, you may see and communication error once:

```
Workload running at Iteration  24 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  25 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  26 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  27 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
SQL30108N  A connection failed in an automatic client reroute environment. The
transaction was rolled back. Host name or IP address: "10.0.0.101". Service
name or port number: "25010". Reason code: "1". Connection failure code: "1".
Underlying error: "110".  SQLSTATE=08506
Workload running at Iteration  28 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  29 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
```

The application connects *automatically* to the database and simulates the reconnect capabilities of ODBC, CLI, Java and other Clients. If you want, you can now take a break and have a coffee, because the application continues to run. You don't need to worry about the server failures anymore ☺.

Please Note: The Pacemaker takeover may take some time due to the slow lab environment. Be patient and give it a chance.

In the next lab, we assume that the **primary host** is **server1**. Change the roles again if necessary:

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ s1
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2 takeover hadr on database sample
```

3.10 Optional: Primary Server Network Outage

The primary purpose of Pacemaker is protection against unplanned failures of hardware or software. In this section, we simulate a server failure and demonstrate, how Pacemaker ensures that applications continue to run without interruption.

Now, open three new terminals on the linux desktop of **server3** or use the exiting terminals from the previous lab:

Note:
Be sure that you are using three new terminal windows that have no connection to server1 open in the background.

You will use the terminals to monitor the status of HADR and Pacemaker:

6. Run *dsmtop* in the first terminal (on top of the linux desktop) to monitor HADR.

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ dsmtop -d sample -u db2inst1 -p 4711think_db2inst1 -j 4 -r 25010
-n 10.0.0.101 -x
```

In dsmtop, change to the HADR view: View (V) → other (o) → HADR (A) .

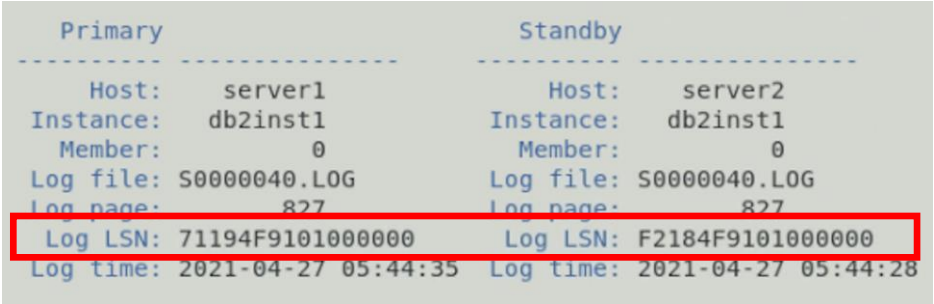
7. In the second terminal, switch to the standby server (this should be **server2** if you followed the previous steps) and check the status of pacemaker. (as user *root* run `crm status` , `db2cm -list` and finally `crm_mon`).

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ s2
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ su - root
[root@server2 ~]$ db2cm -list
[root@server2 ~]$ crm_mon
```

9. In the third terminal, run a sample database workload by executing the following script:

```
[db2inst1@server3 ]$ cd /home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker
[db2inst1@server3 ]$ ./09_workload.sh
```

In dsmtop, you can see increasing log sequence numbers (Log LSN) or short gaps. :



Now, let us simulate an intermediate outage of the primary server. We will perform a system crash by a NULL pointer dereference.

In dsmtop, check which of the servers currently is the HADR primary server. Stop `dsmtop` (ESC q) after you checked the Information.

Log on to the server hat hosts the primary database – this should be **server1.**
Doing so, ensure, you are logged in into the server, running the primary database.

Use ifdown ens33 to diables all networktraffic on server1.

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ su - root
[root@server1 ~]$ ifdown ens33
```

Please Note: Be sure you are logged into the Browser GUI of server1!

Switch back to the browser tab with your three terminal windows. Have a look at the HADR status in and at the cluster status in terminal 2 (`crm status`, `db2cm -list` and `crm_mon`).

In terminal 1, start dsmtop again and you see that server1 and server2 switched the roles and the standby server is not online any more (no Log LSN is shown). The HADR status is *Disconnected*. In terminal 2, you see that one database server is offline and the cluster resources for this server are offline as well.

In terminal 3, monitor the application. The application continues to execute and depending on timing, you may see and communication error once:

```
Workload running at Iteration  24 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  25 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  26 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  27 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
SQL30108N  A connection failed in an automatic client reroute environment. The
transaction was rolled back. Host name or IP address: "10.0.0.101". Service
name or port number: "25010". Reason code: "1". Connection failure code: "1".
Underlying error: "110".  SQLSTATE=08506
Workload running at Iteration  28 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  29 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
```

The application connects *automatically* to the database and simulates the reconnect capabilities of ODBC, CLI, Java and other Clients. If you want, you can now take a break and have a coffee, because the application continues to run. You don't need to worry about the server failures anymore ☺.

Please Note: The Pacemaker takeover may take some time due to the slow lab environment. Be patient and give it a chance.

In the next lab, we assume that the **primary host** is **server1**. Change the roles again if necessary:

```
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ s1
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2 takeover hadr on database sample
```

3.11 Optional: Primary Db2 Instance Software Failure

The primary purpose of Pacemaker is protection against unplanned failures of hardware or software. In this section, we simulate a server failure and demonstrate, how Pacemaker ensures that applications continue to run without interruption.

Now, open three new terminals on the linux desktop of **server3** or use the exiting terminals from the previous lab:

Note:
Be sure that you are using three new terminal windows that have no connection to server1 open in the background.

You will use the terminals to monitor the status of HADR and Pacemaker:

8. Run *dsmtop* in the first terminal (on top of the linux desktop) to monitor HADR.

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ dsmtop -d sample -u db2inst1 -p 4711think_db2inst1 -j 4 -r 25010
-n 10.0.0.101 -x
```

In dsmtop, change to the HADR view: View (V) → other (o) → HADR (A) .

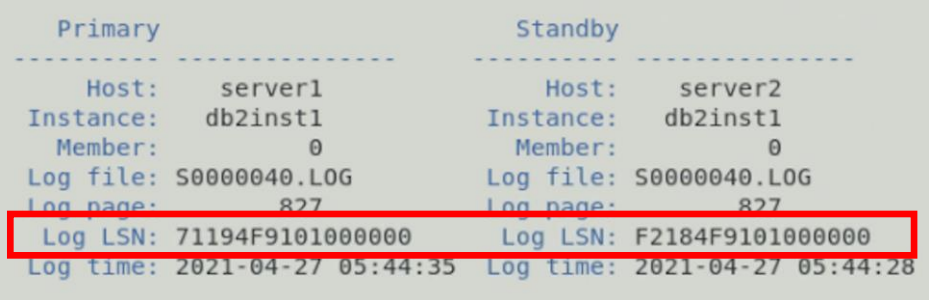
9. In the second terminal, switch to the standby server (this should be **server2** if you followed the previous steps) and check the status of pacemaker. (as user *root* run `crm status` , `db2cm -list` and finally `crm_mon`).

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ s2
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ su - root
[root@server2 ~]$ db2cm -list
[root@server2 ~]$ crm_mon
```

12. In the third terminal, run a sample database workload by executing the following script:

```
[db2inst1@server3 ]$ cd /home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker
[db2inst1@server3 ]$ ./09_workload.sh
```

In dsmtop, you can see increasing log sequence numbers (Log LSN) or short gaps. :



Now, let us simulate an intermediate outage of the primary server. We will perform a system crash by a NULL pointer dereference.

In dsmtop, check which of the servers currently is the HADR primary server. Stop `dsmtop` (ESC q) after you checked the Information.

Log on to the server hat hosts the primary database – this should be **server1.**
Doing so, ensure, you are logged in into the server, running the primary database.

Kill the db2sysc process.

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ su - root
[root@server1 ~]$ ps -ef |grep db2sysc
db2inst1  265584  265582  8 10:39 ?        00:00:05 db2sysc 0
db2inst1  266984  263786  0 10:40 pts/3    00:00:00 grep --color=auto db2sysc
[root@server1 ~]$ kill -9 <Process ID> In this example 265584
```

Please Note: Be sure you are logged into the Browser GUI of server1!

Switch back to the browser tab with your three terminal windows. Have a look at the HADR status in and at the cluster status in terminal 2 (`crm status`, `db2cm -list` and `crm_mon`).

In terminal 1, start dsmtop again and you see that server1 and server2 switched the roles and the standby server is not online any more (no Log LSN is shown). The HADR status is *Disconnected*. In terminal 2, you see that one database server is offline and the cluster resources for this server are offline as well.

In terminal 3, monitor the application. The application continues to execute and depending on timing, you may see and communication error once:

```
Workload running at Iteration  24 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  25 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  26 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  27 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
SQL30108N  A connection failed in an automatic client reroute environment. The
transaction was rolled back. Host name or IP address: "10.0.0.101". Service
name or port number: "25010". Reason code: "1". Connection failure code: "1".
Underlying error: "110".  SQLSTATE=08506
Workload running at Iteration  28 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
Workload running at Iteration  29 of 100 - Break with ctrl-c
```

The application connects *automatically* to the database and simulates the reconnect capabilities of ODBC, CLI, Java and other Clients. If you want, you can now take a break and have a coffee, because the application continues to run. You don't need to worry about the server failures anymore ☺.

Please Note: The Pacemaker takeover may take some time due to the slow lab environment. Be patient and give it a chance.

In the next lab, we assume that the **primary host** is **server1**. Change the roles again if necessary:

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ s1
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2 takeover hadr on database sample
```

3.12 Optional: Pacemaker Diagnostic Primer

This lab introduces in the the first steps of diagnostic errors and capturing diagnostic data.
On server one, create a new directory `db2dump` as user `root`.

First, let's examine the db2cm command.

```
root@server2]# mkdir db2dump
root@server2]# cd db2dump
root@server2 db2dump]# db2cm -dump
cp: cannot stat '/var/lib/pacemaker/blackbox/*': No such file or directory
cp: cannot stat '/var/lib/pacemaker/cores/*': No such file or directory
WARNING: This command 'get-property' is deprecated, please use 'get_property'
WARNING: This command 'get-property' is deprecated, please use 'get_property'
WARNING: This command 'get-property' is deprecated, please use 'get_property'
…
```

You can ignore the warning messages. This is a know issue and fixed with the next Db2 FixPack. The db2cm command has created a file “db2cm.zip”. Unpack this file and check which data was collected.

```
root@server2 db2dump]# unzip db2cm.zip
```

As a second step, find the Corosync and Pacemaker log files:

```
root@server2]# vi /var/log/pacemaker/pacemaker.log
root@server2]# vi /var/log/cluster/corosync.log
```

Finally, check the db2cm log files:

```
[root@server2 ~]# ls -ltr /tmp/db2cm.run.log.*
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root   461 Oct 14 10:59 /tmp/db2cm.run.log.2022-10-14_10-58-22
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 15758 Oct 14 11:09 /tmp/db2cm.run.log.2022-10-14_11-09-00
[root@server2 ~]# vi /tmp/db2cm.run.log.2022-10-14_11-09-00 – or any other db2cm log file
```

3.13 Configure Db2 Automatic Client Reroute

In this lab we are configuring automatic client reroute (ACR) to transfer client application requests from a failed database server to a standby database server. ACR does not use the *hadr_remote_host* and *hadr_remote_svc* database configuration parameters. Use the UPDATE ALTERNATE SERVER FOR DATABASE command on both, **server1** and **server2** to enable automatic client reroute.

Prior doing so, we uncatalog the database and instance on **server3** first.

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ db2 UNCATALOG DATABASE SAMPLE AT NODE SAMND
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ db2 UNCATALOG NODE SAMND
```

Check the setup with:

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ db2 list database directory
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ db2 list node directory
```

Enable Db2 ACR on **server2** and **server2**:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2 update alternate server for database sample using hostname
10.0.0.101  port 25010
```

```
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ db2 update alternate server for database sample using hostname
10.0.0.101  port 25010
```

Delete the Primary VIP on **server1** or **server2**:

```
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ db2cm -delete -primaryVIP -db sample -instance db2inst1
```

Catalog the sample database and node again on **server3**:

```
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ db2 catalog TCPIP NODE SAMND REMOTE 10.0.0.1 SERVER 25010
[db2inst1@server3 ~]$ db2 CATALOG DATABASE sample AT NODE SAMND
```

Please Note: The difference in the CATALOG TCPIP NODE command is that the node directory now points to the IP Address of Server1 (10.0.0.1) and NOT to the virtual IP Address (1.0.0.101)!

The client reroute is now done by Db2 and not on Network/Pacemaker Layer via the virtual IP Address.

You now may repeat one or more of the previous labs that addresses planned or unplanned outages with Db2 ACR enabled.

The way a database is activated after an outage depends on its previous HADR role:

- STANDBY: If the database had the STANDBY role assigned, it will simply be reactivated by Pacemaker (db2 activate db <database name>)
- PRIMARY: If the database had the PRIMARY role assigned before the outage, Pacemaker has issued an HADR takeover command when the database outage was detected. In this case the database needs to be reintegrated as STANDBY. To accomplish the reintegration, Pacemaker first forces off all connected applications from the database. Once all applications are forced off, Pacemaker reactivates the database with the standby role (db2 start hadr on db <database name> as standby).

3.14 Multiple Database Configuration with Pacemaker

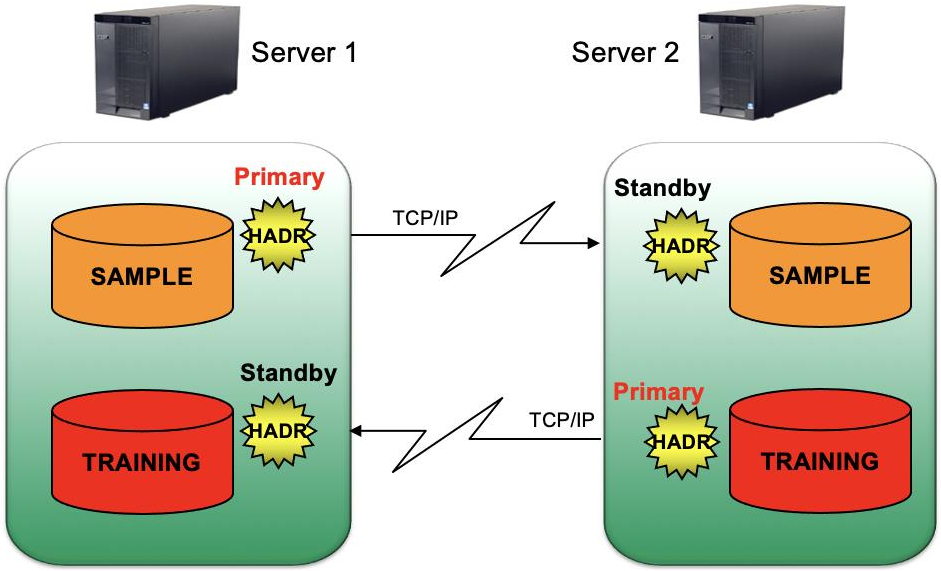
With the statement

```
db2cm  -create -cluster -domain hadom -host server1 -publicEthernet ens33
       -host server2 -publicEthernet ens33
```

you created a cluster with the domain name *hadom*.

> Question 5:
> How many domains can you define in a logical environment?
> Why?
>
> (Answer in Chapter 4)

Now let us configure a more advanced database environment. Assuming we have 2 data centers and two databases which we want to keep high available with HADR.



Create a second database on our servers. In the lab directory */home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker* there is already a script *11_create_db_TRAINING .sh* which creates a primary database on server2 and a standby database on server1 including parameter settings for HADR. Run the scripts as user db2inst1 on **server2**:

```
[db2inst1@server2 ]$ cd /home/db2inst1/Lab_HADR_Pacemaker
[db2inst1@server2 ]$ ./11_create_db_TRAINING.sh
```

> Question 6:
> which statements are necessary to expand the cluster configuration for the database TRAINING.
>
> (Answer in Chapter 4)

If you get the message regarding "... target host is pingable", then run this statements as root on server1 and server2 and repeat your command after that.

```
[root@server1 ~]# iptables -A INPUT -p icmp --icmp-type echo-request -j REJECT
```

```
[root@server2 ~]# iptables -A INPUT -p icmp --icmp-type echo-request -j REJECT
```

Check your new definition with crm status. The cluster status should looks like this:

```
[root@server2 ~]# crm status
Cluster Summary:
  * Stack: corosync
  * Current DC: server2 (version 2.0.4-1.db2pcmk.el8-2deceaa3ae) - partition with quorum
  * Last updated: Thu Apr 29 16:54:40 2022
  * Last change:  Thu Apr 29 16:38:53 2022 by db2inst1 via crm_resource on server1
  * 2 nodes configured
  * 10 resource instances configured

Node List:
  * Online: [ server1 server2 ]

Full List of Resources:
  * db2_server1_ens33      (ocf::heartbeat:db2ethmon):       Started server1
  * db2_server2_ens33      (ocf::heartbeat:db2ethmon):       Started server2
  * db2_server1_db2inst1_0 (ocf::heartbeat:db2inst):   Started server1
  * db2_server2_db2inst1_0 (ocf::heartbeat:db2inst):   Started server2
  * Clone Set: db2_db2inst1_db2inst1_SAMPLE-clone [db2_db2inst1_db2inst1_SAMPLE]
(promotable):
    * Masters: [ server1 ]
    * Slaves: [ server2 ]
  * db2_db2inst1_db2inst1_SAMPLE-primary-VIP   (ocf::heartbeat:IPaddr2):   Started server1
  * Clone Set: db2_db2inst1_db2inst1_TRAINING-clone [db2_db2inst1_db2inst1_TRAINING]
(promotable):
    * Masters: [ server1 ]
    * Slaves: [ server2 ]
  * db2_db2inst1_db2inst1_TRAINING-primary-VIP (ocf::heartbeat:IPaddr2):   Started server1
```

4 Answers

Question 1:
Which resource types are being used?

Answer:

- HADR
  (db2_db2inst1_db2inst1_SAMPLE)
- IP
  (db2_db2inst1_db2inst1_SAMPLE-primary-VIP)
- Instance
  (db2_server1_db2inst1_0, db2_server2_db2inst1_0)
- Network Interface
  (db2_server1_ens33, db2_server2_ens33)

Question 2:
Find out when the physical hostnames are used and when the virtual IP address.

Answer:
The physical hostname or the physical IP address is used by the HADR process. The virtual IP address should be used by the applications.

Question 3:
Have a closer look to the cluster status. Which status parameters have now changed?

Answer:
The status information *Managed* changed its value from true to false. all Pacemaker resources are disabled for automation.

Question 4:
Why is the state of each cluster resource still online?

Answer:
The resource is still configured and the resource agent still available. But the cluster is not allowed to start the resource agent since the *managed* flag is false.

Question 5:
How many domains can you define in a logical environment? Why?

Answer:
You can only ever have one domain (aka cluster) per environment. Within the domain you can define one or more instance resources and database resources.

Question 6:
Which statements are necessary to expand our cluster configuration for the database xy.

Answer:
The resources for the instance is there already. You only have to define a new resource for the database and a new resource for a virtual IP address (VIP).
Run this commands as user root on **server1** or **server2**:

```
[root@server2 ~]$ db2cm -create -db TRAINING -instance db2inst1
[root@server2 ~]$ db2cm -create -primaryVIP 10.0.0.102 -db TRAINING -instance db2inst1
```

Last, you have to define the alternate server address for your database as on both, server1 and server2:

```
[db2inst1@server1 ~]$ db2 update alternate server for database TRAINING using hostname
10.0.0.102  port 25010
[db2inst1@server2 ~]$ db2 update alternate server for database TRAINING using hostname
10.0.0.102  port 25010
```

5 Appendix

5.1 Preparational Steps not covered in the Lab

Here are the relevant documentation for setting up Pacemaker:

- Prerequisites for an integrated solution using Pacemaker
  https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/db2/11.5?topic=pacemaker-prerequisites-integrated-solution-using

- Installing the Pacemaker cluster software stack
  https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/db2/11.5?topic=utility-installing-pacemaker-cluster-software-stack

- Configuring a clustered environment using the Db2 cluster manager (db2cm) utility
  https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/db2/11.5?topic=pacemaker-configuring-clustered-environment-using-db2cm-utility
  This document outlines the db2cm commands to set up the cluster resources.

5.2 Installing the Pacemaker cluster software (up to Db2 version 11.5.5)

> Note:
> In this environment the pacemaker software is already installed. You can skip this chapter. An installation of the pacemaker packages is only necessary for installations up to Db2 11.5.5.

For the installation of the pacemaker software, you can download the appropriate package here:
https://www.ibm.com/resources/mrs/assets/DownloadList?source=mrs-db2pcmk .
You have to install pacemaker on all cluster server (**server1** and **server2**), but not on the quorum server.

5.2.1

Pre-setup checklist

For the pacemaker installation there are some prerequitites, which are done already in the lab environment:

- Instance user ID and group ID are setup
- `/etc/hosts` are setup with both hosts using long and short host names.
- Both hosts have TCP/IP connectivity between their Ethernet network interfaces
- Both root and instance user ID (db2inst1) can use ssh between the two hosts, using both long and short host names.
- The Pacemaker cluster software has been downloaded to both hosts.

5.2.2

Installation

As root on server1, extract the tar file in the `/tmp` folder.

```
[root@server1 ]$ cd /tmp
[root@server1 ]$ tar -zxf Db2_v11.5.5.0_Pacemaker_20201118_RHEL8.1_x86_64.tar.gz
```

As we are using RHEL 8.1, install the epel-release, followed by the RPMs in the untarred Pacemaker directory:

```
[root@server1 ]$ cd /tmp/Db2_v11.5.5.0_Pacemaker_20201118_RHEL8.1_x86_64
[root@server1 ]$ cd RPMS
```

```
[root@server1 ]$ dnf -y install https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-8.noarch.rpm
[root@server1 ]$ dnf -y install */*.rpm
```

Verify that the following packages are installed

- *pacemaker*
  Pacemaker ist he cluster management
- *corosync*
  Corosync is the underlying messaging layer for the pacemaker clusters
- *crmsh*
  crm is the pacemaker command line interface for configuration and management

Use the command:

```
[root@server1 ]$ rpm -q <packagename>
```

Copy the db2cm utility from the cluster software directory into the instance sqllib/adm directory:

```
[root@server1 ]$ cp /tmp/Db2_v11.5.5.0_Pacemaker_20201118_RHEL8.1_x86_64/Db2/db2cm /home/db2inst1/sqllib/adm/.
[root@server1 ]$ chmod 755 /home/db2inst1/sqllib/adm/db2cm
```

Now the Pacemaker cluster utility db2cm is available. You should be able to use it from any directory since the path of db2cm is added in the $PATH parameter already. Check it with:

```
[root@server1 ]$ db2cm -help
```

Note:
Also repeat the above steps of this chapter 1.1 on the second host server2.

Finally, copy the resource agent scripts (**db2hadr**, **db2inst**, **db2ethmon**)
from /tmp/.../Db2agents into /usr/lib/ocf/resource.d/heartbeat/

```
[root@server1 ]$ db2cm -copy_resources /tmp/Db2_v11.5.5.0_Pacemaker_20201118_RHEL8.1_x86_64/Db2agents -host server1
[root@server1 ]$ db2cm -copy_resources /tmp/Db2_v11.5.5.0_Pacemaker_20201118_RHEL8.1_x86_64/Db2agents -host server2
```