Inovação com dados em nuvem

Resiliência de negócio?
Use a replicação inter-regiões Oracle Cloud

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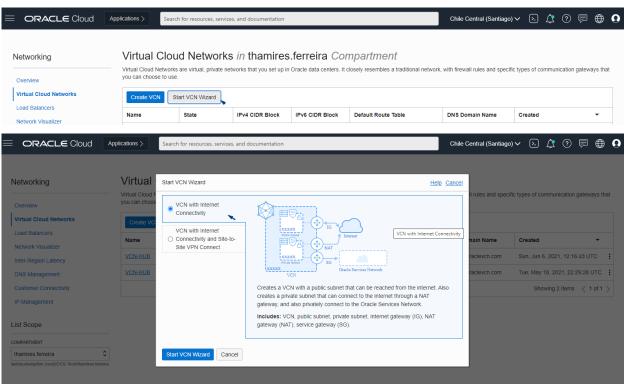
08.06.2021

Sumário
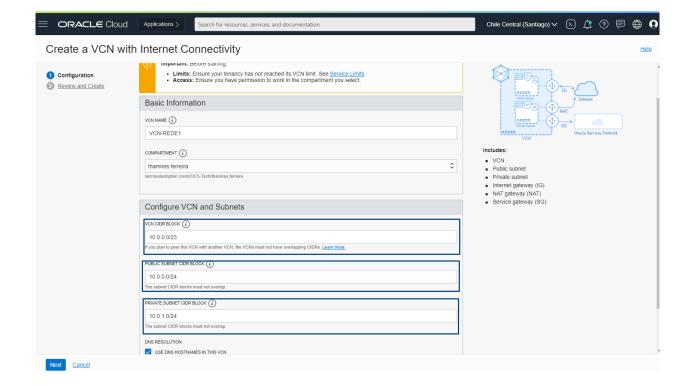
CONFIGURAÇÕES DE REDE E CONECTIVIDADE

O primeiro passo é estabelecer a conectividade e garantir que as redes não tenham sobreposição (overlap).

As subnets serão os CIDR marcados na coluna "Join" como /24 e as VCNs /23

Subnet address	Netmask	Range of addresses	Useable IPs	Hosts	Divide	Join
10.0.0.0/24	255.255.255.0	10.0.0.0 - 10.0.0.255	10.0.0.1 - 10.0.0.254	254	Divide	/24 /23
10.0.1.0/24	255.255.255.0	10.0.1.0 - 10.0.1.255	10.0.1.1 - 10.0.1.254	254	Divide	/24
10.0.2.0/24	255.255.255.0	10.0.2.0 - 10.0.2.255	10.0.2.1 - 10.0.2.254	254	Divide	/24 /23
10.0.3.0/24	255.255.255.0	10.0.3.0 - 10.0.3.255	10.0.3.1 - 10.0.3.254	254	Divide	/24
10.0.4.0/24	255.255.255.0	10.0.4.0 - 10.0.4.255	10.0.4.1 - 10.0.4.254	254	Divide	/24 /23
10.0.5.0/24	255.255.255.0	10.0.5.0 - 10.0.5.255	10.0.5.1 - 10.0.5.254	254	Divide	/24
10.0.6.0/24	255.255.255.0	10.0.6.0 - 10.0.6.255	10.0.6.1 - 10.0.6.254	254	Divide	/24 /23
10.0.7.0/24	255.255.255.0	10.0.7.0 - 10.0.7.255	10.0.7.1 - 10.0.7.254	254	Divide	/24

A OCI conta com um assisstente que já estabelece redes públicas e privadas com rotas security lists e gateways padrão:
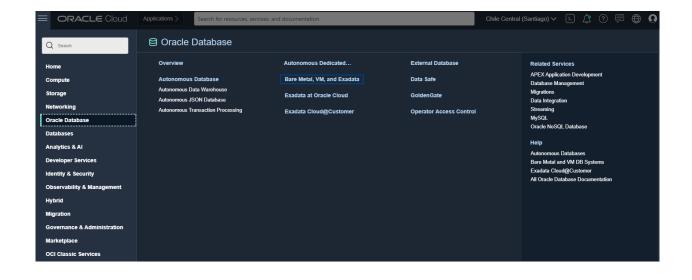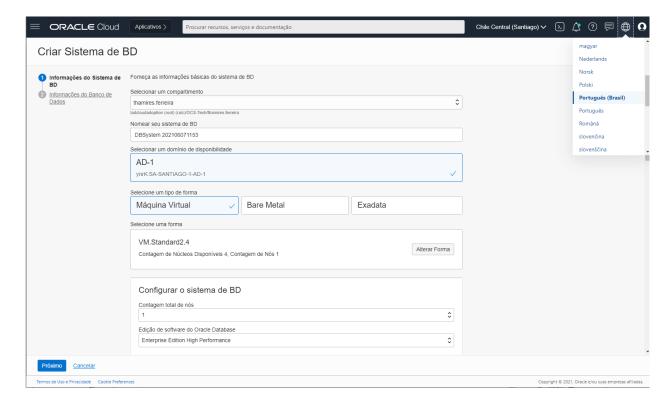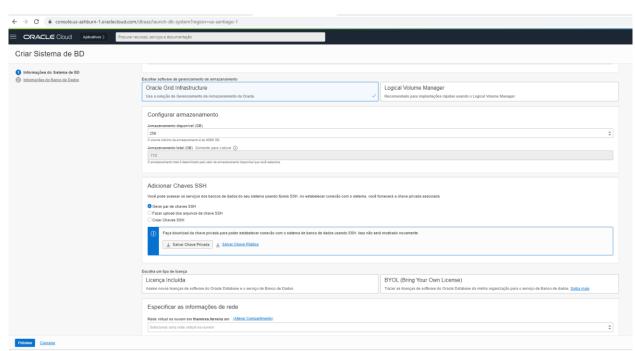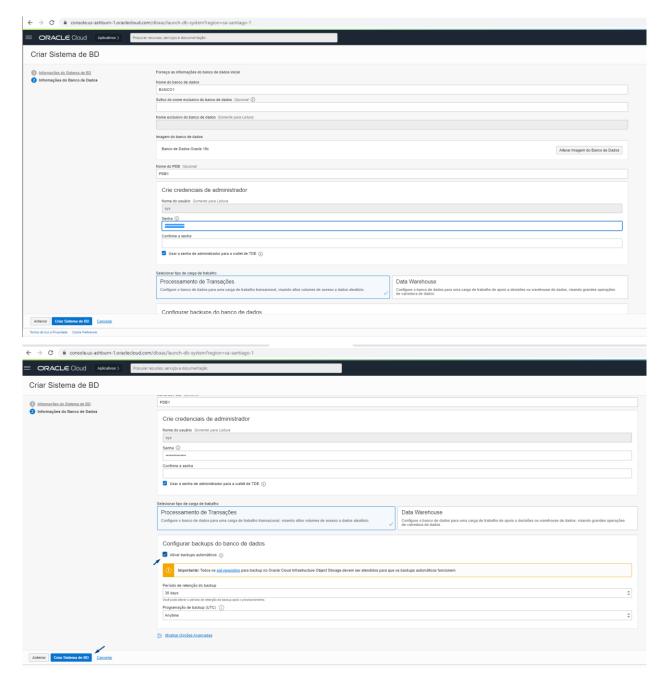
CRIAÇÃO DOS BANCOS DE DADOS

Para essa demonstração já deixaremos ativados os backups automáticos, assim o banco já será criado em archivelog mode.

O procedimento de criação precisa ser feito nas duas ou mais regiões de interesse.

Screenshot 1

magyar
Nederlands
Norsk
Polski
Português (Brasil)
Português
Română
slovenčina
slovenščina

Criar Sistema de BD

1 Informações do Sistema de BD
2 Informações do Banco de Dados

Forneça as informações básicas do sistema de BD

Selecionar um compartimento

thamires.ferreira

ladcloudadoption (root) (raiz)/OCS-Tech/thamires.ferreira

Nomear seu sistema de BD

DBSystem 202106071153

Selecionar um domínio de disponibilidade

AD-1
ynrK:SA-SANTIAGO-1-AD-1   ✓

Selecione um tipo de forma

| Máquina Virtual ✓ | Bare Metal | Exadata |

Selecione uma forma

VM.Standard2.4
Contagem de Núcleos Disponíveis 4, Contagem de Nós 1   [Alterar Forma]

Configurar o sistema de BD

Contagem total de nós

1

Edição de software do Oracle Database

Enterprise Edition High Performance

[Próximo] Cancelar

Screenshot 2

console.us-ashburn-1.oraclecloud.com/dbaas/launch-db-system?region=sa-santiago-1

Criar Sistema de BD

1 Informações do Sistema de BD
2 Informações do Banco de Dados

Escolher software de gerenciamento de armazenamento

| Oracle Grid Infrastructure | Logical Volume Manager |
| Usa a solução de Gerenciamento de Armazenamento da Oracle. ✓ | Recomendado para implantações rápidas usando o Logical Volume Manager. |

Configurar armazenamento

Armazenamento disponível (GB)

256
O volume máximo de armazenamento é de 40960 GB.

Armazenamento total (GB) *Somente para Leitura* ⓘ

712
O armazenamento total é determinado pelo valor de armazenamento disponível que você seleciona.

Adicionar Chaves SSH

Você pode acessar os serviços dos bancos de dados do seu sistema usando túneis SSH. Ao estabelecer conexão com o sistema, você fornecerá a chave privada associada.

◉ Gerar par de chaves SSH
○ Fazer upload dos arquivos de chave SSH
○ Colar Chaves SSH

ⓘ Faça download da chave privada para poder estabelecer conexão com o sistema de banco de dados usando SSH. Isso não será mostrado novamente.
⬇ Salvar Chave Privada   ⬇ Salvar Chave Pública

Escolha um tipo de licença

| Licença Incluída | BYOL (Bring Your Own License) |
| Assine novas licenças de software do Oracle Database e o serviço de Banco de Dados. | Trazer as licenças de software do Oracle Database da minha organização para o serviço de Banco de dados. Saiba mais |

Especificar as informações de rede

Rede virtual na nuvem em **thamires.ferreira** em *(Alterar Compartimento)*

Selecionar uma rede virtual na nuvem

[Próximo] Cancelar

CONFIGURAÇÃO DATA GUARD

Note que esse passo a passo foi elaborado para ambientes de laborátorio. Para ambientes produtivos verificações adicionais e cuidados extras seão necessários respeitando a particularidade de cada ambiente.

VERIFICAÇÕES E CONFIGURAÇÕES DE INICIAIS

1. Verifique se o ambiente de origem e destino estão no modo ARCHIVELOG

```
SQL> SELECT log_mode FROM v$database;

LOG_MODE
------------
ARCHIVELOG
```

Caso o ambiente esteja no modo NOARCHIVELOG, execute o comando abaixo:

```
SQL> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE;
SQL> STARTUP MOUNT;
SQL> ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG;
```

```
SQL> ALTER  DATABASE OPEN;
```

2. Verifique o parâmetro FORCE LOGGING

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE FORCE LOGGING;
```

3. Crie os logs de redo standby nos bancos de dados de origem e de destino, mas antes disso verifique:

- A localização do caminho dos logs de redo
- O tamanho dos redo logs para criar os redo logs standby com o mesmo tamanho deles.

```
DESTINO

SQL> select GROUP#,MEMBER from v$logfile;

    GROUP# TYPE    MEMBER
---------- ------- -------------------------------------------------
         3 ONLINE  +RECO/TARGET_IAD1XR/ONLINELOG/group_3.259.1065461691

         2 ONLINE  +RECO/TARGET_IAD1XR/ONLINELOG/group_2.258.1065461691

         1 ONLINE  +RECO/TARGET_IAD1XR/ONLINELOG/group_1.257.1065461689


SQL> select GROUP#,THREAD#,SEQUENCE#,bytes/1024/1024, MEMBERS,STATUS from gv$log;

    GROUP#    THREAD#  SEQUENCE# BYTES/1024/1024    MEMBERS STATUS
---------- ---------- ---------- --------------- ---------- ----------------
         1          1          7            1024          1 INACTIVE
         2          1          8            1024          1 CURRENT
         3          1          6            1024          1 INACTIVE
SQL> ALTER DATABASE ADD STANDBY LOGFILE ('+RECO') SIZE 1024M;
SQL> ALTER DATABASE ADD STANDBY LOGFILE ('+RECO') SIZE 1024M;
SQL> ALTER DATABASE ADD STANDBY LOGFILE ('+RECO') SIZE 1024M;


SQL> col member format a50
SQL> select GROUP#,TYPE,MEMBER from v$logfile;

    GROUP# TYPE    MEMBER
---------- ------- -------------------------------------------------
         3 ONLINE  +RECO/TARGET_IAD1XR/ONLINELOG/group_3.259.1065461691

         2 ONLINE  +RECO/TARGET_IAD1XR/ONLINELOG/group_2.258.1065461691

         1 ONLINE  +RECO/TARGET_IAD1XR/ONLINELOG/group_1.257.1065461689

         4 STANDBY +RECO/DBMEETUP_IAD2N5/ONLINELOG/group_4.272.1067533271

         5 STANDBY +RECO/DBMEETUP_IAD2N5/ONLINELOG/group_5.273.1067533281

         6 STANDBY +RECO/DBMEETUP_IAD2N5/ONLINELOG/group_6.274.1067533295

[grid@dbmeet ~]$ asmcmd
ASMCMD> ls
DATA/
RECO/
ASMCMD> cd RECO/
ASMCMD> ls
```

```
DBMEETUP_IAD2N5/
ASMCMD> cd DBMEETUP_IAD2N5/
ASMCMD> ls
ONLINELOG/
ASMCMD> cd ONLINELOG/
ASMCMD> ls
group_1.257.1064323355
group_2.258.1064323355
group_3.259.1064323355
group_4.272.1067533271
group_5.273.1067533281
group_6.274.1067533295




SOURCE

SQL> col member format a50
SQL> select GROUP#,MEMBER from v$logfile;

    GROUP#   MEMBER
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
        3    +RECO/TARGET_IAD1XR/ONLINELOG/group_3.259.1065461691

        2    +RECO/TARGET_IAD1XR/ONLINELOG/group_2.258.1065461691

        1    +RECO/TARGET_IAD1XR/ONLINELOG/group_1.257.1065461689


SQL> select GROUP#,THREAD#,SEQUENCE#,bytes/1024/1024, MEMBERS,STATUS from gv$log;

    GROUP#     THREAD#   SEQUENCE# BYTES/1024/1024    MEMBERS STATUS
---------- ---------- ---------- --------------- ---------- ----------------
        1          1          7            1024          1 INACTIVE
        2          1          8            1024          1 CURRENT
        3          1          6            1024          1 INACTIVE
SQL> ALTER DATABASE ADD STANDBY LOGFILE ('+RECO') SIZE 1024M;
SQL> ALTER DATABASE ADD STANDBY LOGFILE ('+RECO') SIZE 1024M;
SQL> ALTER DATABASE ADD STANDBY LOGFILE ('+RECO') SIZE 1024M;

[grid@zdmtarget ~]$ asmcmd
ASMCMD> ls
DATA/
RECO/
ASMCMD> cd RECO/
ASMCMD> ls
TARGET_IAD1XR/
ASMCMD> cd TARGET_IAD1XR/
ASMCMD> ls
ONLINELOG/
ASMCMD> cd ONLINELOG/
ASMCMD> ls
group_1.257.1065461689
group_2.258.1065461691
group_3.259.1065461691
group_4.270.1067532997
group_5.271.1067533099
group_6.272.1067533113
```

4. Verifique os parâmetros DB_NAME e DB_UNIQUE_NAME no banco de dados de origem.

```
SQL> show parameter db_name

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

```
db_name                              string      TARGET


SQL> show parameter db_unique_name

NAME                                 TYPE        VALUE
------------------------------------ ----------- -------------------------------
db_unique_name                       string      TARGET_iad1xr
```

O DB_NAME no banco de dados de destino terá o nome como banco de dados de origem.
Mas, o DB_UNIQUE_NAME deve ser diferente.

2. Verifique o parâmetro STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT.

```
SQL> show parameter STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT

NAME                                 TYPE        VALUE
------------------------------------ ----------- -------------------------------
standby_file_management              string      MANUAL

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT=AUTO;

System altered.

SQL> show parameter STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT

NAME                                 TYPE        VALUE
------------------------------------ ----------- -------------------------------
standby_file_management              string      AUTO
```

AMBIENTE DE ORIGEM

3. Verifique o IP do ambiente de **origem**

```
[oracle@zdmtarget admin]$ ip a sh


2: ens3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 9000 qdisc mq state UP group default
qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:00:17:00:6c:ba brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.0.2/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global dynamic ens3
```

Listener.ora file – **origem**

Obs .: lembre-se de trocar o PORT, deve ser diferente de 1521.

```
[oracle@zdmtarget admin]$ cat listener.ora

LISTENER_PRY =
  (DESCRIPTION_LIST =
    (DESCRIPTION =
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 10.0.0.2)(PORT = 1549))
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = IPC)(KEY = EXTPROC1521))
    )
  )

SID_LIST_LISTENER =
  (SID_LIST =
    (SID_DESC =
```

```
        (GLOBAL_DBNAME = TARGET)
        (ORACLE_HOME = /u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1)
        (SID_NAME = TARGET)
    )
  )

ADR_BASE_LISTENER = /u01/app/oracle
```

tnsnames.ora file – **origem**

```
[oracle@zdmtarget admin]$ cat tnsnames.ora
# tnsnames.ora Network Configuration File:
/u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1/network/admin/tnsnames.ora
# Generated by Oracle configuration tools.

LISTENER_TARGET =
  (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 129.213.93.115)(PORT = 1521))

TARGET_PRIMARY =
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 129.213.93.115)(PORT = 1521))
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SID = TARGET)
    )
  )

DBMEETUP_STANDBY =
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 150.136.125.55)(PORT = 1521))
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SID = DBMEETUP)
    )
  )
```

Start the listener

```
[oracle@zdmtarget admin]$ lsnrctl start LISTENER_PRY


[oracle@zdmtarget admin]$ ps -ef | grep lsn
oracle   10607 79101  0 17:06 pts/0    00:00:00 grep --color=auto lsn
grid     55480     1  0 Feb25 ?        00:17:11 /u01/app/19.0.0.0/grid/bin/tnslsnr
ASMNET1LSNR_ASM -no_crs_notify -inherit
grid     55493     1  0 Feb25 ?        00:01:33 /u01/app/19.0.0.0/grid/bin/tnslsnr
LISTENER -no_crs_notify -inherit
oracle   98330     1  0 16:51 ?        00:00:00
/u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1/bin/tnslsnr LISTENER_PRY -inherit
```

AMBIENTE DE DESTINO

4. Verifique o IP do ambiente de **destino**

```
[oracle@dbmeet admin]$ ip a sh

2: ens3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 9000 qdisc mq state UP group default
qlen 1000
    link/ether 02:00:17:0b:37:4f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.0.100/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global dynamic ens3
```

Listener.ora file – destino

Obs.: lembre-se de trocar o PORT, deve ser diferente de 1521.

```
[oracle@dbmeet admin]$ cat listener.ora

LISTENER_STNDY =
  (DESCRIPTION_LIST =
    (DESCRIPTION =
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 10.0.0.100)(PORT = 1549))
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = IPC)(KEY = EXTPROC1521))
    )
  )

SID_LIST_LISTENER =
  (SID_LIST =
    (SID_DESC =
      (GLOBAL_DBNAME = DBMEETUP_iad2n5)
      (ORACLE_HOME = /u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1)
      (SID_NAME = TARGET)
    )
  )

ADR_BASE_LISTENER = /u01/app/oracle
```

tnsnames.ora - **destino**

```
[oracle@dbmeet admin]$ cat tnsnames.ora
# tnsnames.ora Network Configuration File:
/u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1/network/admin/tnsnames.ora
# Generated by Oracle configuration tools.

LISTENER_DBMEETUP =
  (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = dbmeet)(PORT = 1521))

TARGET_PRIMARY =
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = zdmtarget)(PORT = 1521))
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SID = TARGET)
    )
  )

DBMEETUP_STANDBY =
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = dbmeet)(PORT = 1521))
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SID = DBMEETUP)
    )
  )
```

Start the listener.

```
[oracle@dbmeet admin]$ lsnrctl start LISTENER_STNDY

[oracle@dbmeet admin]$ ps -ef | grep lsn
grid      56411     1  0 Feb12 ?        00:02:05 /u01/app/19.0.0.0/grid/bin/tnslsnr
LISTENER -no_crs_notify -inherit
grid      56428     1  0 Feb12 ?        00:24:29 /u01/app/19.0.0.0/grid/bin/tnslsnr
ASMNET1LSNR_ASM -no_crs_notify -inherit
oracle    64943     1  0 17:02 ?        00:00:00
/u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1/bin/tnslsnr LISTENER_STNDY -inherit
oracle    68004 75751  0 17:06 pts/0    00:00:00 grep --color=auto lsn
```

5. Tnsping from ORIGEM to STANDBY

```
ORIGEM

[oracle@zdmtarget admin]$ tnsping DBMEETUP_STANDBY

TNS Ping Utility for Linux: Version 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on 25-MAR-2021 17:41:59

Copyright (c) 1997, 2020, Oracle.  All rights reserved.

Used parameter files:
/u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1/network/admin/sqlnet.ora

Used TNSNAMES adapter to resolve the alias
Attempting  to  contact  (DESCRIPTION = (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL =  TCP)(HOST =
150.136.125.55)(PORT = 1521)) (CONNECT_DATA = (SERVER = DEDICATED) (SID = DBMEETUP)))
OK (10 msec)
```

```
TARGET

[oracle@dbmeet admin]$ cat tnsnames.ora
# tnsnames.ora Network Configuration File:
/u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1/network/admin/tnsnames.ora
# Generated by Oracle configuration tools.

LISTENER_DBMEETUP =
  (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = dbmeet)(PORT = 1521))

TARGET_PRIMARY =
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = zdmtarget)(PORT = 1521))
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SID = TARGET)
    )
  )

DBMEETUP_STANDBY =
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = dbmeet)(PORT = 1521))
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SID = DBMEETUP)
    )
  )
[oracle@dbmeet admin]$ tnsping DBMEETUP_STANDBY

TNS Ping Utility for Linux: Version 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on 25-MAR-2021 17:42:36

Copyright (c) 1997, 2020, Oracle.  All rights reserved.

Used parameter files:
/u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1/network/admin/sqlnet.ora


Used TNSNAMES adapter to resolve the alias
Attempting to contact (DESCRIPTION = (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = dbmeet)(PORT
= 1521)) (CONNECT_DATA = (SERVER = DEDICATED) (SID = DBMEETUP)))
OK (0 msec)
```

6. Altere o `log_archive_config`

```
SQL> show parameter log_archive_config

NAME                                 TYPE        VALUE
------------------------------------ ----------- -------------------------------
log_archive_config                   string

SQL> alter system set
log_archive_config='DG_CONFIG=(TARGET_PRIMARY,DBMEETUP_STANDBY)' scope=both;

SQL> show parameter log_archive_config

NAME                                 TYPE        VALUE
------------------------------------ ----------- -------------------------------
log_archive_config                   string      DG_CONFIG=(TARGET_iad1xr,DBMEE
                                                 TUP_iad2n5)
```

7. Tente fazer uma conexão entre os ambientes da seguinte maneira:

ORIGEM

```
Teste origem para destino

[oracle@zdmtarget admin]$ sqlplus sys/M2C_2020_Brasil@ DBMEETUP_STANDBY as sysdba

SQL> exit
```

STANDBY

```
Teste destino para origem

[oracle@dbmeet admin]$ sqlplus sys/M2C_2020_Brasil@ TARGET_PRIMARY as sysdba

SQL> exit
```

ORIGEM

8. DGMGRL

- Access the DGMGRL
- Create a new configuration
- Add the standby database

```
[oracle@zdmtarget admin]$ dgmgrl /

DGMGRL> create configuration dg_config as primary database is TARGET_iad1xr connect
identifier is TARGET_PRIMARY;

Configuration "dg_config" created with primary database "target_iad1xr"

DGMGRL> ADD DATABASE DBMEETUP_iad2n5 AS CONNECT IDENTIFIER IS DBMEETUP_STANDBY
MAINTAINED AS PHYSICAL;

Database "dbmeetup_iad2n5" added

DGMGRL> show configuration;
```

```
Configuration - dg_config

  Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
  Members:
  target_iad1xr   - Primary database
  dbmeetup_iad2n5 - Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover:  Disabled

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS    (status updated 34 seconds ago)
```

9. Switchover

To make the switchover, connect as **sys** user

```
[oracle@zdmtarget admin]$ dgmgrl
DGMGRL for Linux: Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on Fri Mar 26 17:30:38 2021
Version 19.9.0.0.0

Copyright (c) 1982, 2019, Oracle and/or its affiliates.  All rights reserved.

Welcome to DGMGRL, type "help" for information.
DGMGRL> connect sys/M2C_2020_Brasil@TARGET_PRIMARY   <=== service_name
(tnsnames.ora)
Connected to "TARGET_iad1xr"
Connected as SYSDBA.

DGMGRL> SWITCHOVER TO DBMEETUP_iad2n5;
Performing switchover NOW, please wait...
Operation requires a connection to database "dbmeetup_iad2n5"
Connecting ...
Connected to "DBMEETUP_iad2n5"
Connected as SYSDBA.
New primary database "dbmeetup_iad2n5" is opening...
Oracle Clusterware is restarting database "target_iad1xr" ...
Connected to "TARGET_iad1xr"
Connected to "TARGET_iad1xr"
Switchover succeeded, new primary is "dbmeetup_iad2n5"

DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration - dg_config

  Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
  Members:
  dbmeetup_iad2n5 - Primary database
  target_iad1xr   - Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover:  Disabled

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS    (status updated 97 seconds ago)
```

DESTINO

10. Check the target environment after the switchover.

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration - dg_config

  Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
  Members:
  dbmeetup_iad2n5 - Primary database
  target_iad1xr   - Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover:  Disabled

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS   (status updated 47 seconds ago)
```

Origem

11. Reinstate

```
DGMGRL> reinstate database target_iad1xr;
Reinstating database "target_iad1xr", please wait...
Error: ORA-16815: member does not need to be reinstated

[oracle@zdmtarget ~]$ sqlplus / as sysdba
SQL> alter database open;
SQL> select open_mode from v$database;

OPEN_MODE
--------------------
READ WRITE

[oracle@zdmtarget ~]$ dgmgrl /
DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration - dg_config

  Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
  Members:
  target_iad1xr   - Primary database
    dbmeetup_iad2n5 - Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover:  Disabled

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS   (status updated 50 seconds ago)
```

Fast-Start Failover

Origem

11. Enable Fast-Start Failover

```
DGMGRL> edit configuration set property FastStartFailoverLagLimit = 30;
```

Standby

```
[oracle@dbmeet ~]$ dgmgrl /
DGMGRL> connect sys
Password: M2C_2020_Brasil
DGMGRL> start observer

Observer 'dbmeet' started
[W000 2021-03-29T14:30:45.911+00:00] Observer trace level is set to USER
[W000 2021-03-29T14:30:45.911+00:00] Try to connect to the primary.
[W000 2021-03-29T14:30:45.911+00:00] Try to connect to the primary target_primary.
[W000 2021-03-29T14:30:45.928+00:00] The standby dbmeetup_iad2n5 is ready to be a FSFO
target
[W000 2021-03-29T14:30:47.928+00:00] Connection to the primary restored!
[W000 2021-03-29T14:30:49.936+00:00] Disconnecting from database target_primary.

DGMGRL> show configuration;
Configuration - dg_config

  Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
  Members:
  target_iad1xr   - Primary database
    dbmeetup_iad2n5 - (*) Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: Enabled in Potential Data Loss Mode

Configuration Status:
SUCCESS    (status updated 48 seconds ago)

If necessary, you can stop the observer:
DGMGRL> stop observer;
```

Origem

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration - dg_config

  Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
  Members:
  target_iad1xr   - Primary database
    dbmeetup_iad2n5 - (*) Physical standby database
```

```
Fast-Start Failover: Enabled in Potential Data Loss Mode


Configuration Status:
SUCCESS   (status updated 38 seconds ago)
```

REFERÊNCIAS PARA SOLUÇÃO DE POSSÍVEIS PROBLEMAS

- Add Standby Database To Data Guard Configuration Returns ORA-01033 (Doc ID 2133681.1)
- 12c: Data Guard Physical Standby - Managing password files in a RAC Physical Standby (Doc ID 1984091.1)
- Step by Step How to Recreate Dataguard Broker Configuration (Doc ID 808783.1)
- DGMGRL Start Observer Fails with DGM-16979 (Doc ID 2698956.1)
- Step by Step Guide on How to Reinstate Failed Primary Database into Physical Standby (Doc ID 738642.1)