

# Experience the GRID Today

with Oracle<sup>9i</sup> RAC



Shig Hiura  
Pre-Sales Engineer  
[Shig\\_Hiura@etagon.com](mailto:Shig_Hiura@etagon.com)

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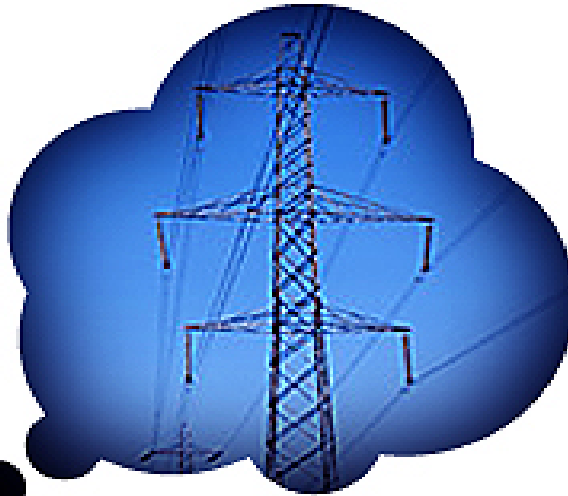


# Agenda

- Introduction
  - What is the Grid
  - The Database Grid
- Oracle9i RAC Technology
- 10g vs. 9iR2 Comparison
- Benefits of RAC on Linux
- Summary



*The best thing  
about the Grid  
is that it is  
unstoppable.* ...



The Economist, June 21, 2001

# Key IT Imperatives

- Highest Quality of Service
  - Maximum Availability
  - Maximum Scalability
- Most Efficient Management
  - Do much more ...
- Lowest Cost
  - ... with much less



# Grid Vision

- Computing as a utility
  - A network of clients and service providers
- Client-side: Simplicity
  - Request computation or information and receive it
- Server-side: Sophistication
  - Availability, reliability, security
  - Capacity on demand, load balancing
- Virtualization
  - Storage
  - Networks
  - Computing Resources



# Benefits of the Grid

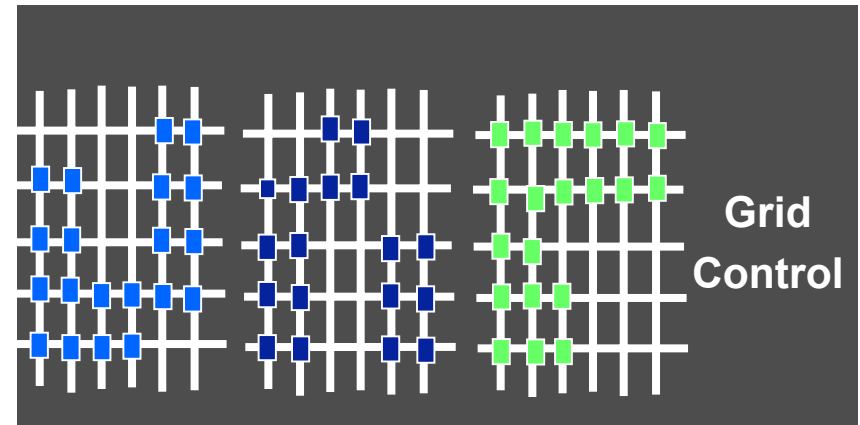
- Better information faster
  - Perform more work with fewer resources
  - Spread work across resources
  - Access to resources on demand
- Faster response to changing business priorities
  - Instantly and dynamically realign IT resources as business needs change
- Reduced IT costs
  - Improve utilization of existing resources
  - Utilize less expensive commodity platforms

# Reducing IT Costs

## Large Dedicated Server



## Oracle Grid Computing



- Expensive components
- High incremental costs
- Configured for peak
- Single point of failure
- Enterprise service at high cost

- Low cost modular components
- Low incremental costs
- Capacity on demand
- Fault tolerant
- Enterprise service at low cost



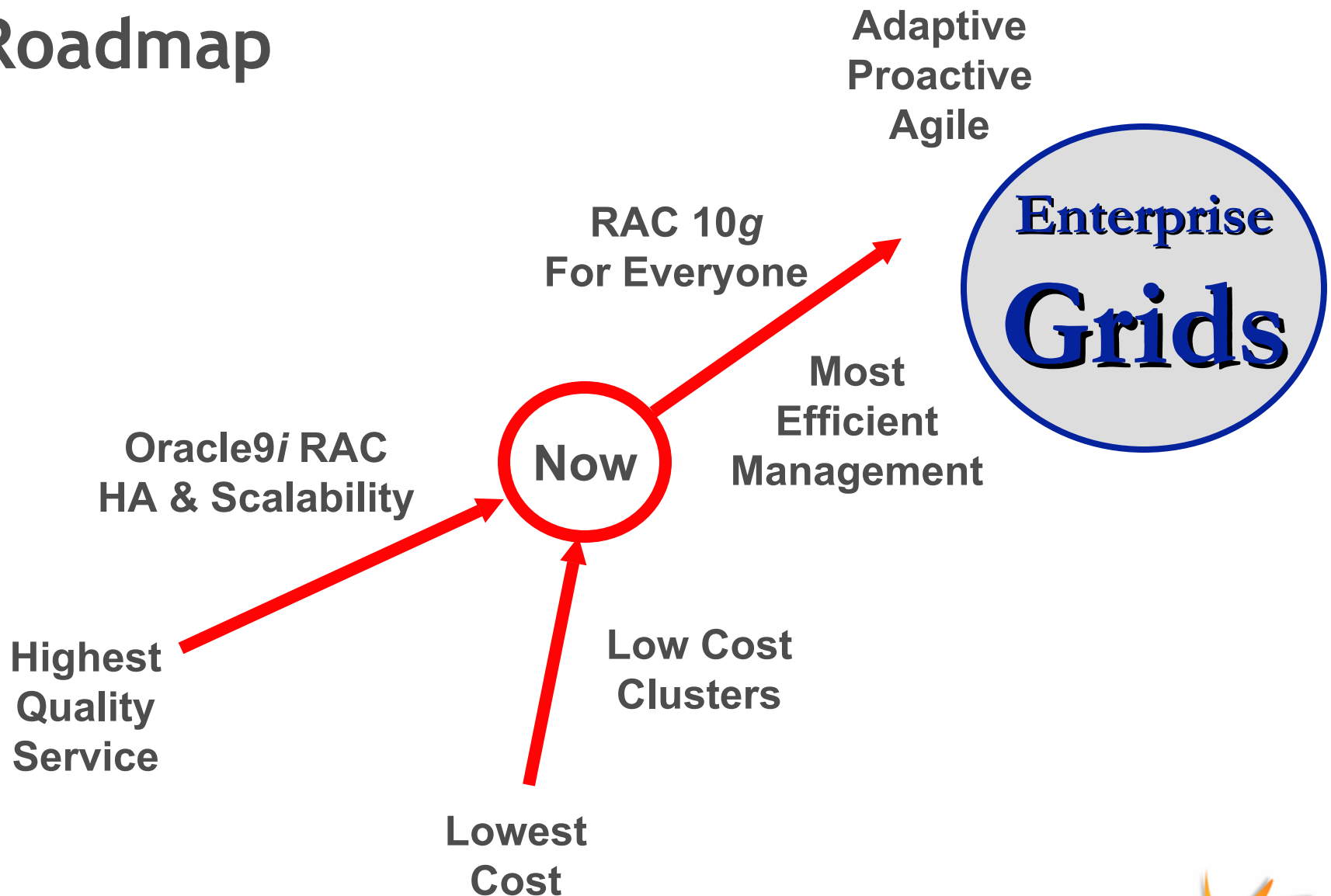
# Technology Trends

- Blades: Every vendor offering them
  - Huge cost advantages
  - Software vendors have to enable usage
  - IBM BladeCenter, HP Proliant BL-Series, etc.
- Linux: Fastest growing OS
  - Commodity OS
  - Ready for blades today
  - Linux and blades naturally complement each other
- NAS, SAN, and Infiniband provide storage access from any blade





# Roadmap



# Grid Computing Eliminates Islands of Computation

## IT Problem

Separate servers

High h/w & s/w costs

Configured for peak

Single point of failure

Rigid

Difficult to manage



## Grid Solution

Shared servers

Low cost components

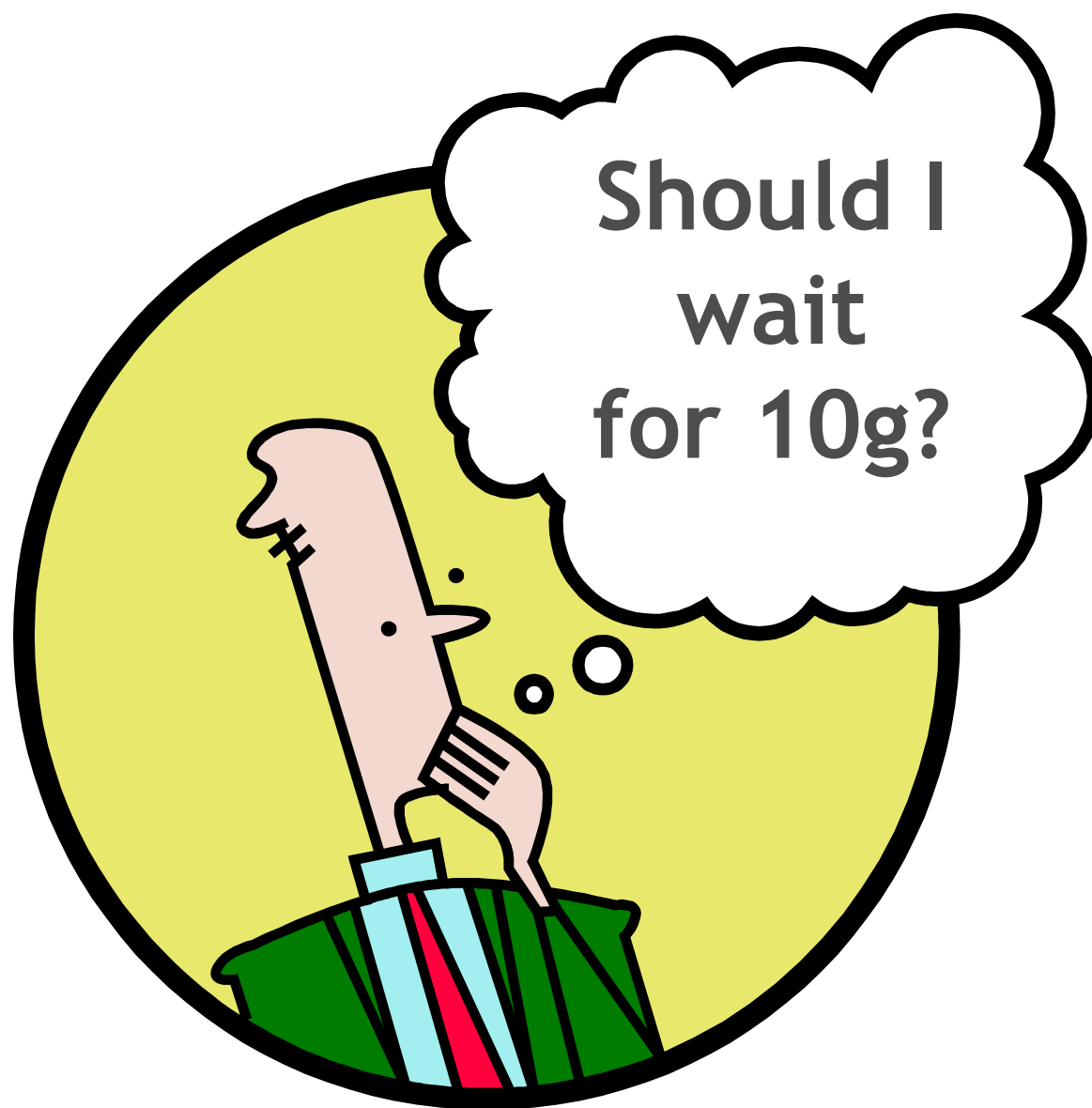
Capacity on demand

Fault tolerant

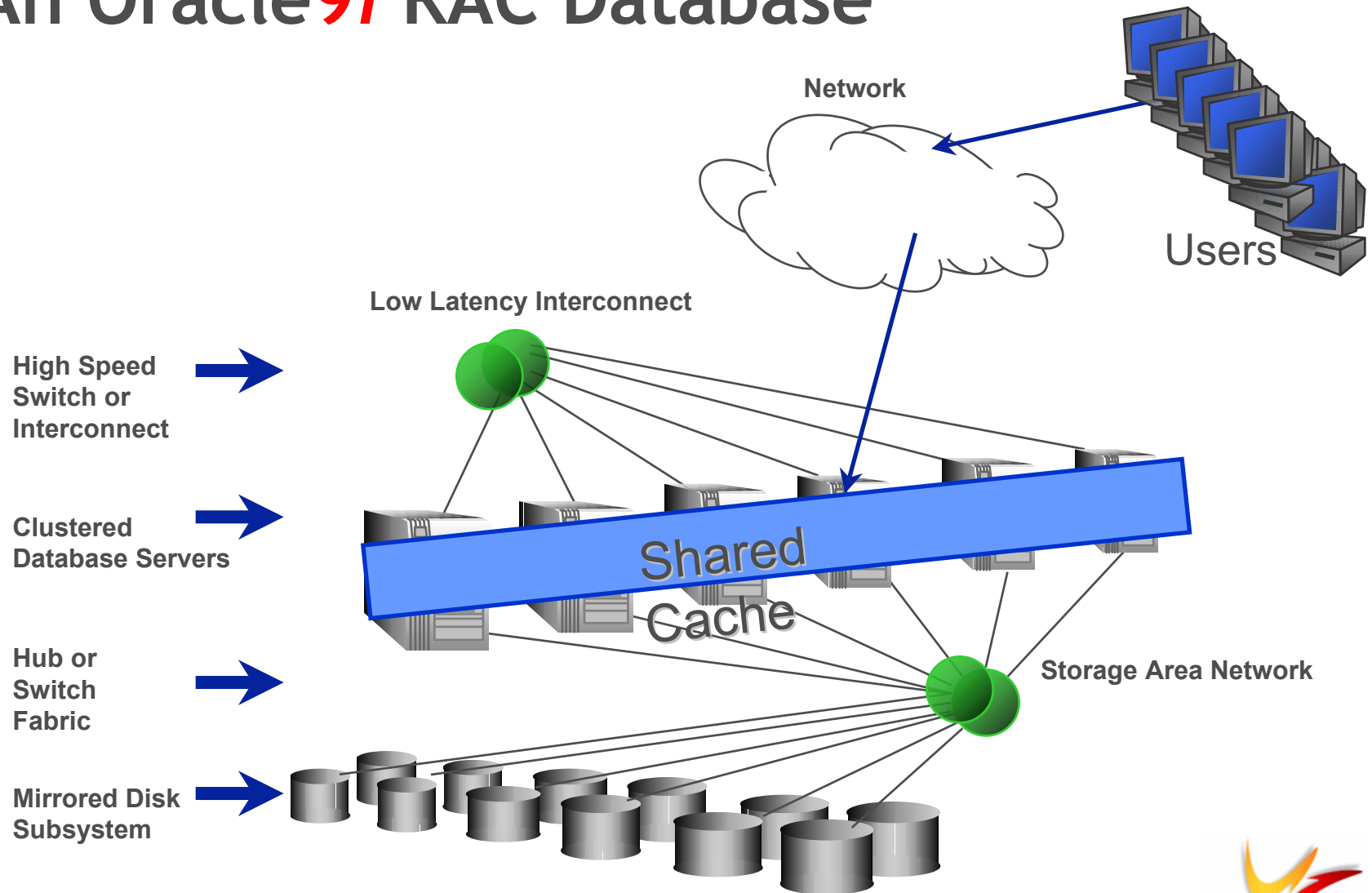
Flexible

Unified management

Coordinated use of many small servers  
acting as one large computer.

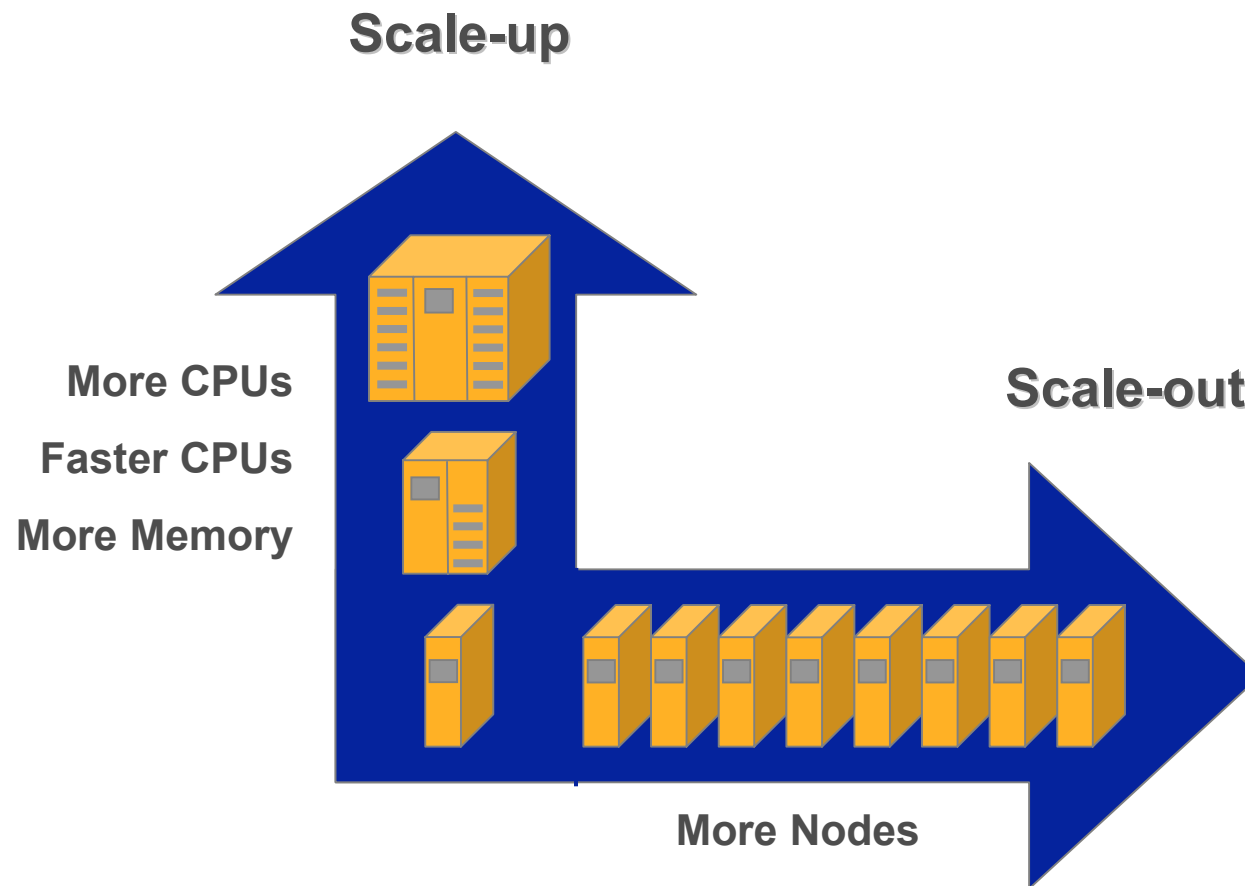


# An Oracle<sup>9i</sup> RAC Database



# Why Clustering?

## Scalability Alternatives



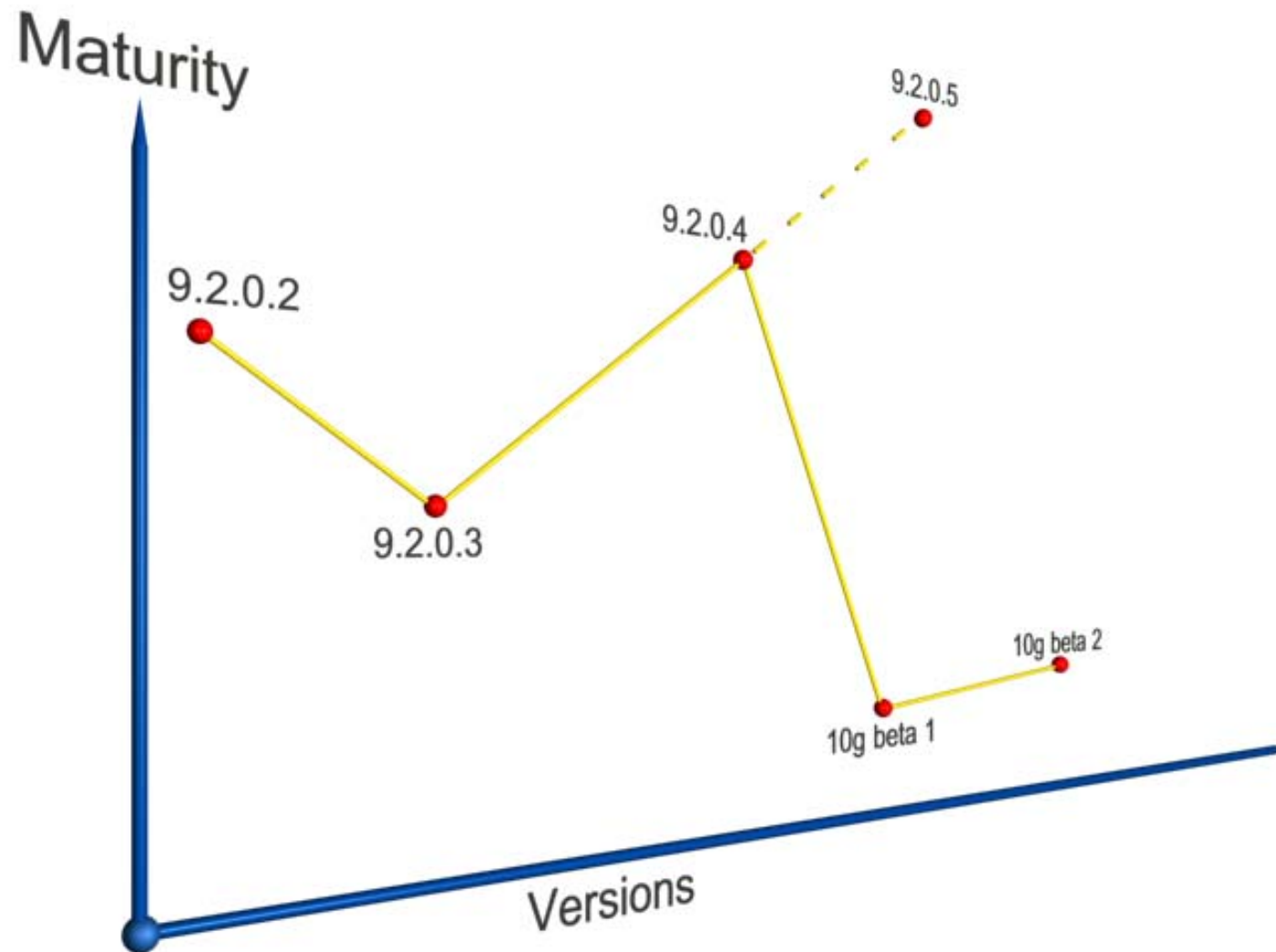
# Clusters Reduce Costs

## Hardware Cost Comparison

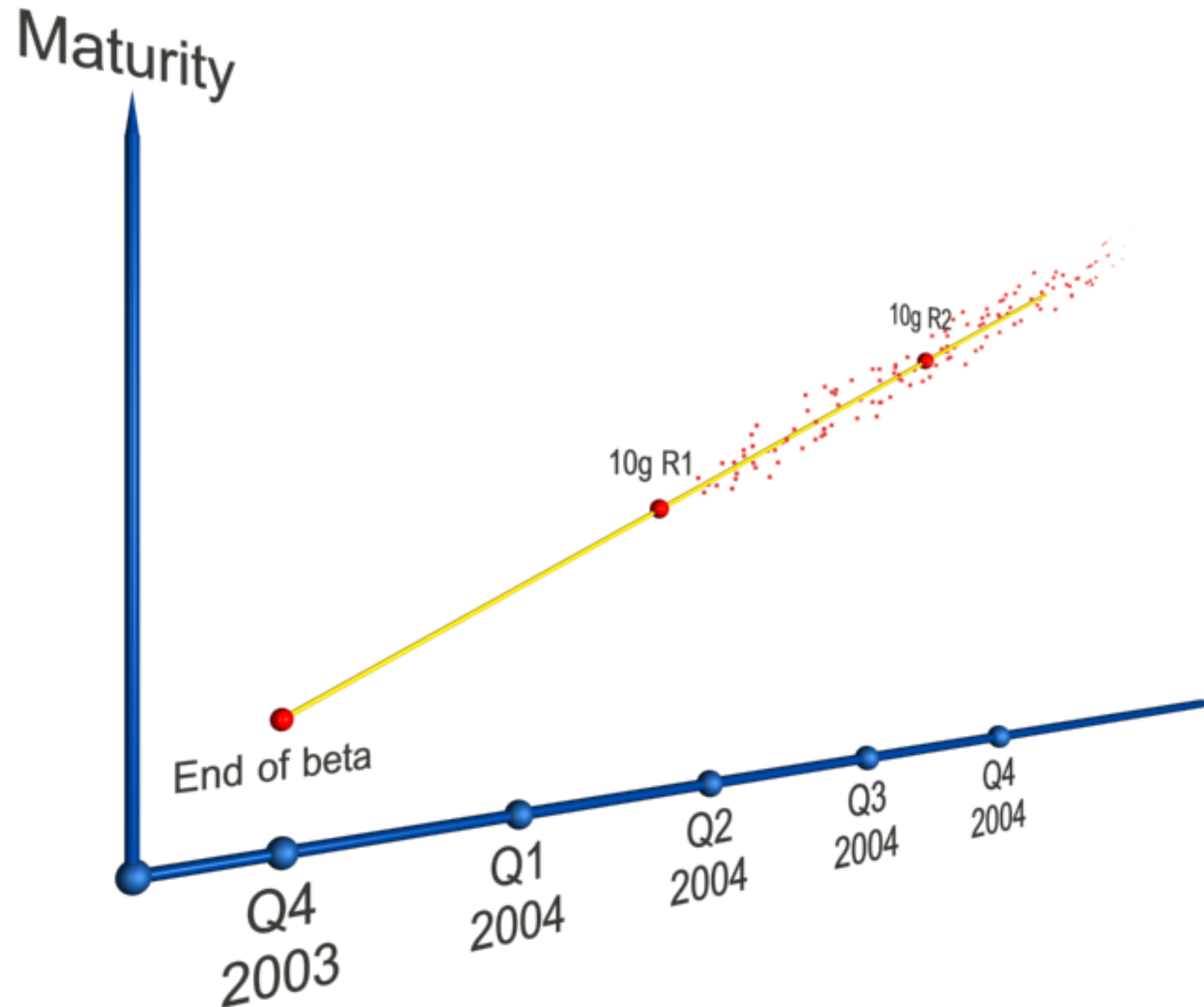
<i>SMP</i>	{	<b>1 x Sun E15K (16 CPUs @ 1.05GHz, 64Gb)</b>	<b>\$1,474,930</b>	{	<i>Solaris</i>
<i>Clustered</i>		<b>4 x Sun V480 (4 CPUs @ 900MHz, 16Gb)</b>	<b>\$187,980</b>		
<i>SMP</i>	{	<b>1 x IBM p690 (16 CPUs @1.3GHz, 32Gb)</b>	<b>\$1,006,154</b>	{	<i>AIX</i>
<i>Clustered</i>		<b>4 x IBM p650 (4 CPUs @ 1.2 GHz, 8Gb)</b>	<b>\$215,980</b>		
<i>Clustered</i>	{	<b>4 x HP DL580 (4 CPUs @1.4GHz, 16Gb)</b>	<b>\$86,000</b>	}	<i>Linux</i>

\*Source OEM Website - Mid Range SMP vs Clustered hardware

# Oracle*9i* RAC Distributions



# Oracle<sup>9i</sup> RAC Distributions



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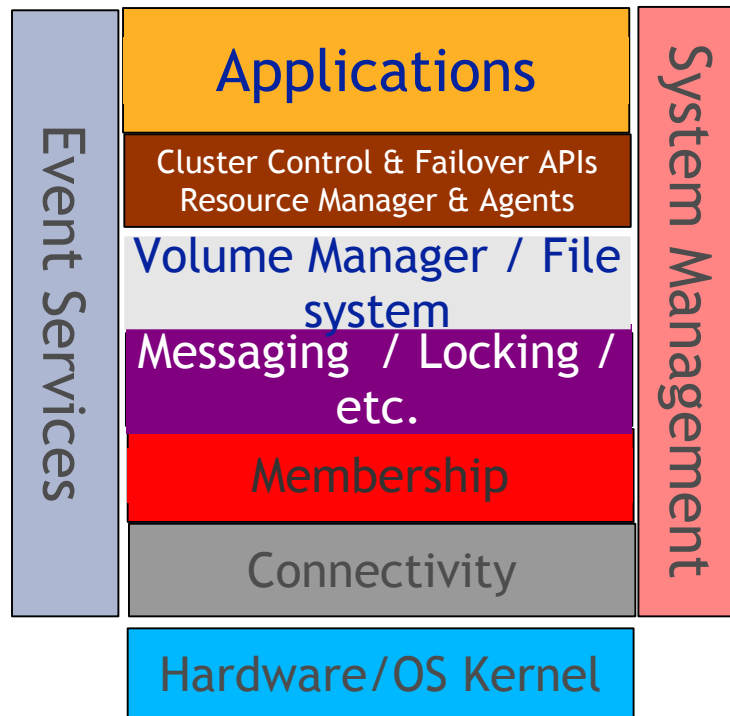
# Oracle<sup>9i</sup> RAC HA

Failover Operation	RAC	'Cold'
Reconfigure Group Membership	15 sec	0 sec
Reconfigure Distributed Locks	5 sec	0 sec
→ Failover Disk Volumes	0 sec	Up to 20 min
→ Restart Oracle	0 sec	Up to 5 min
Recover Oracle	20 sec	20 sec
→ Warm Buffer Cache	0 sec	5 + min
Total Failover Time	< 60 sec*	> 30 min

\* Oracle RAC 10g failover time < 8 sec



# Oracle<sup>9i</sup> Cluster Stack vs. Oracle 10<sup>g</sup>

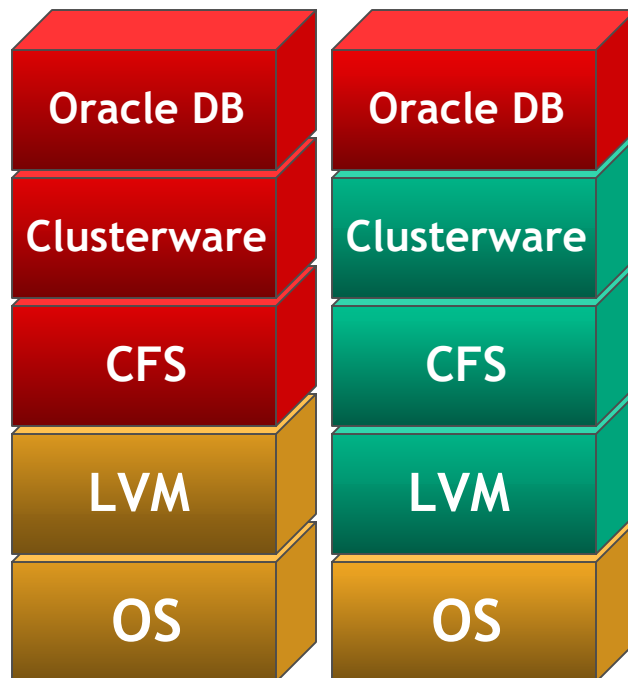


# 10g moving to an Integrated clusterware

## 9i RAC

Linux

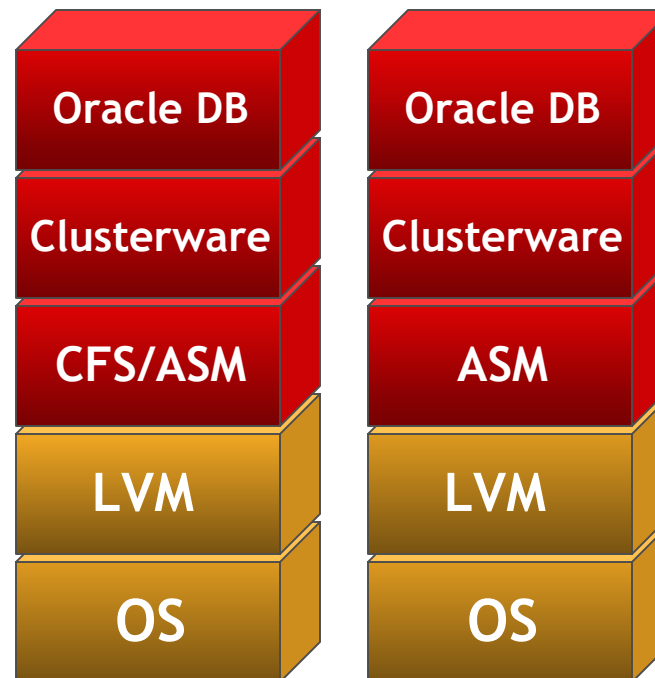
Solaris



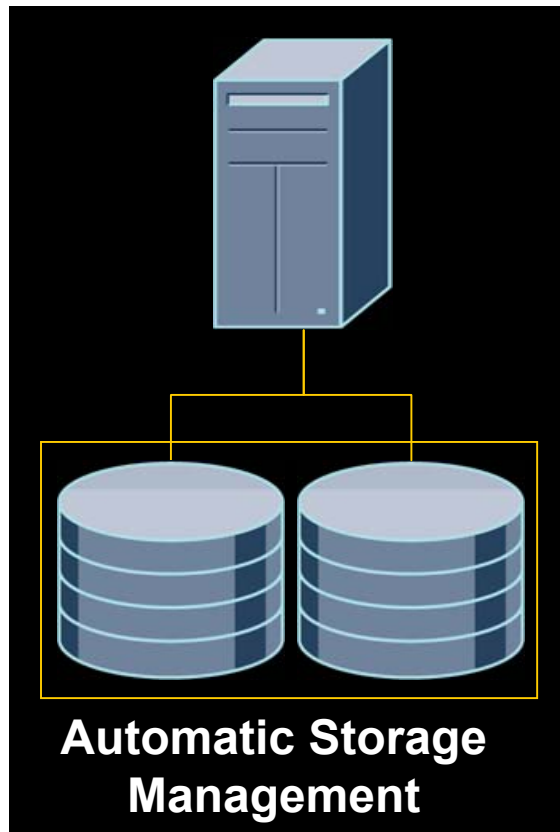
## 10g RAC

Linux

Solaris



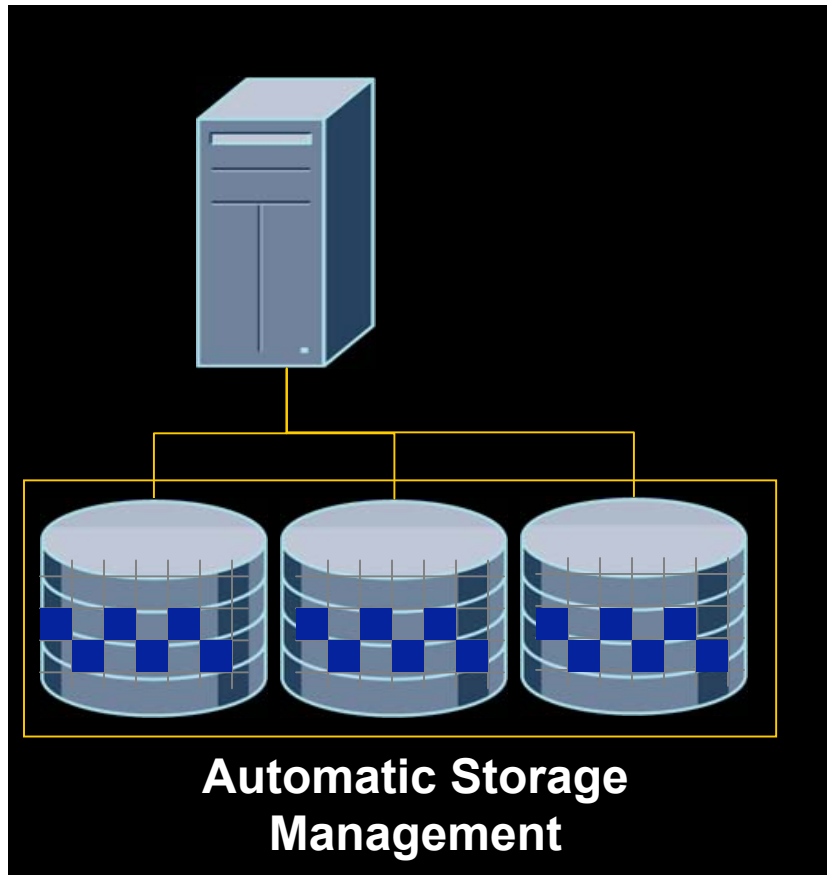
# Automatic Storage Management (ASM)



- Eliminates need for conventional file system and volume manager
- Capacity on demand
  - Add/drop disks online
- Automatic I/O load balancing
  - Stripes data across disks to balance load
  - Best I/O throughput
- Automatic mirroring
- Virtualizes the storage resources

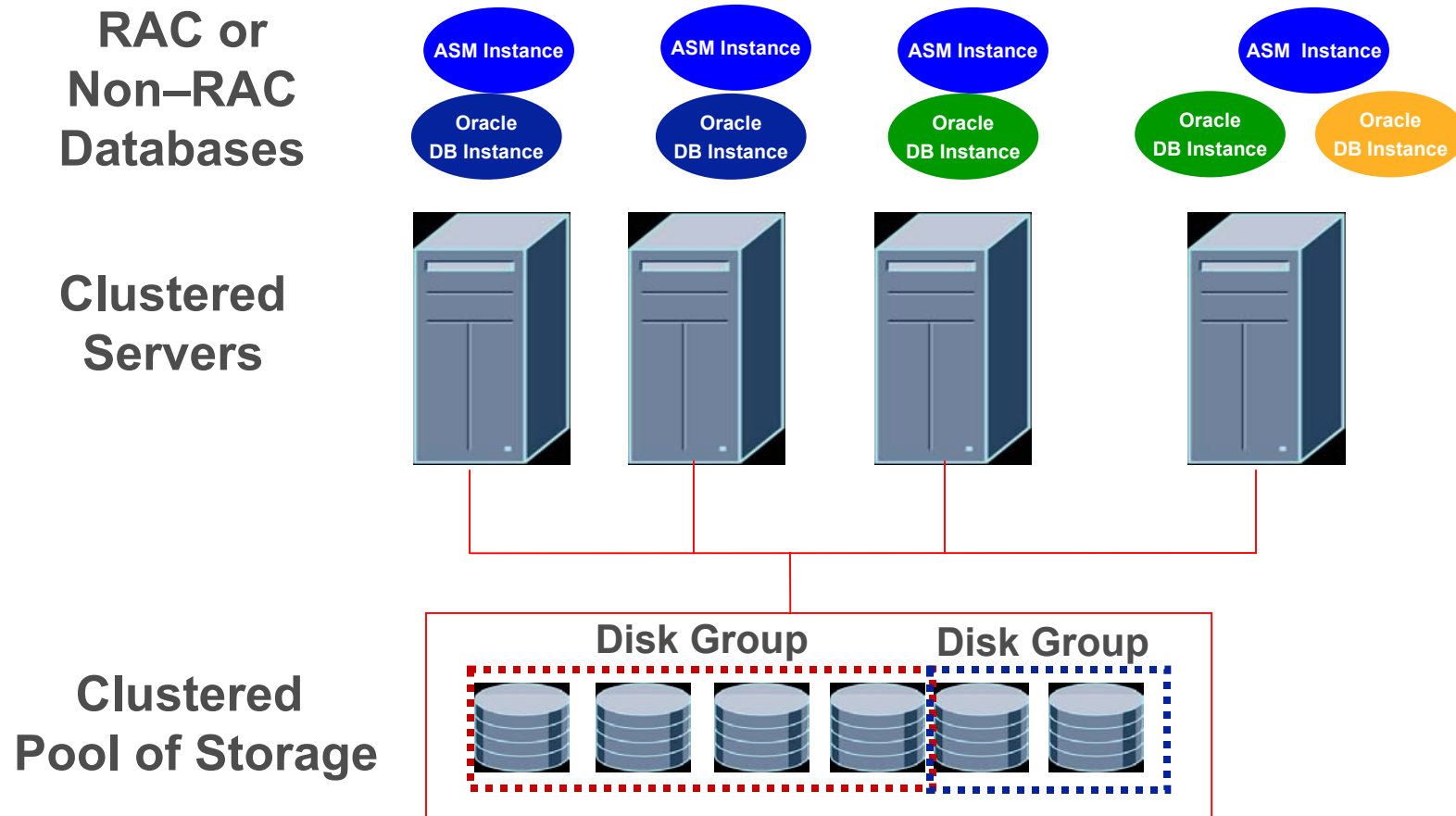


# ASM - How it Works



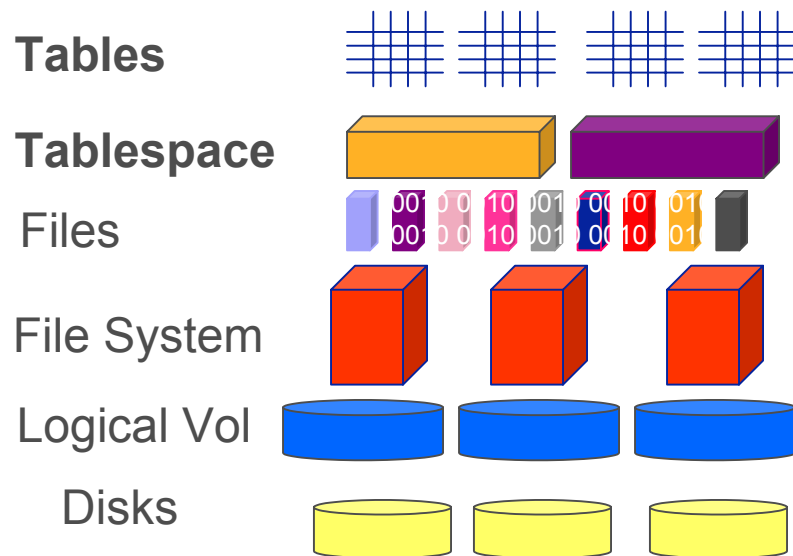
- No volumes: just a pool of storage.
- Partitions total disk space into uniform 1 megabyte extents.
- Online add/remove of disk with automatic load balancing.

# ASM Architecture

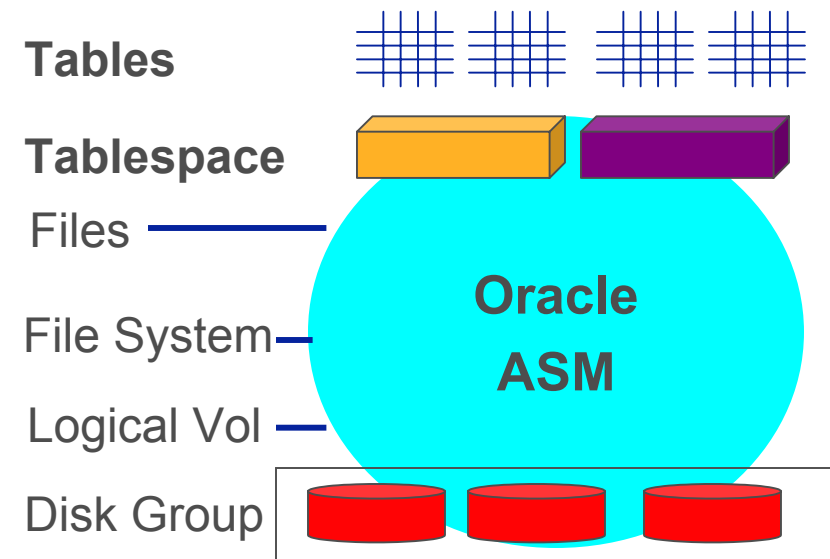


# The Operational Stack

## TODAY



## ASM



# RAC 10<sup>g</sup> and ASM Synergy

- Simplified Cluster Environment
- Easier Management
- Higher Availability
- Smoother Growth
- Adaptable Resources





# Automatic Service Provisioning

- Hands-free allocation and re-allocation of servers to workloads (services) based on rules
  - Automated routing of service requests to appropriate server with lowest load
  - On server failure, automated re-allocation of surviving servers to services



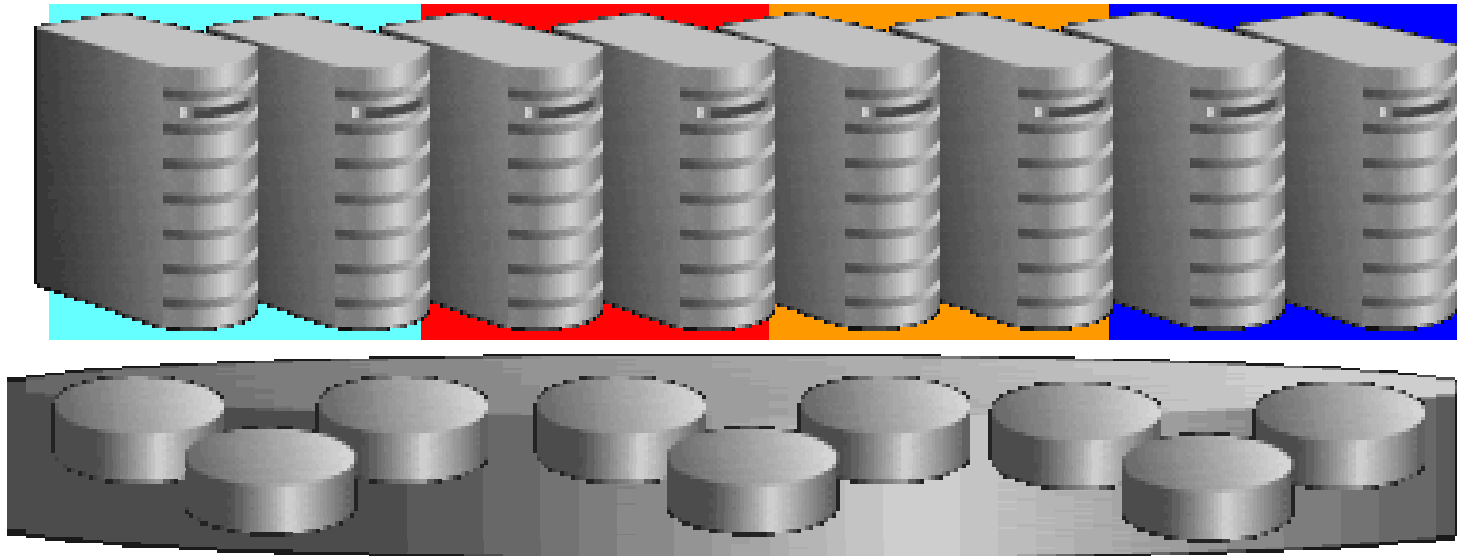
# Automatic Service Provisioning

Order Entry

Supply Chain

HR

Financials



Normal Server Allocation

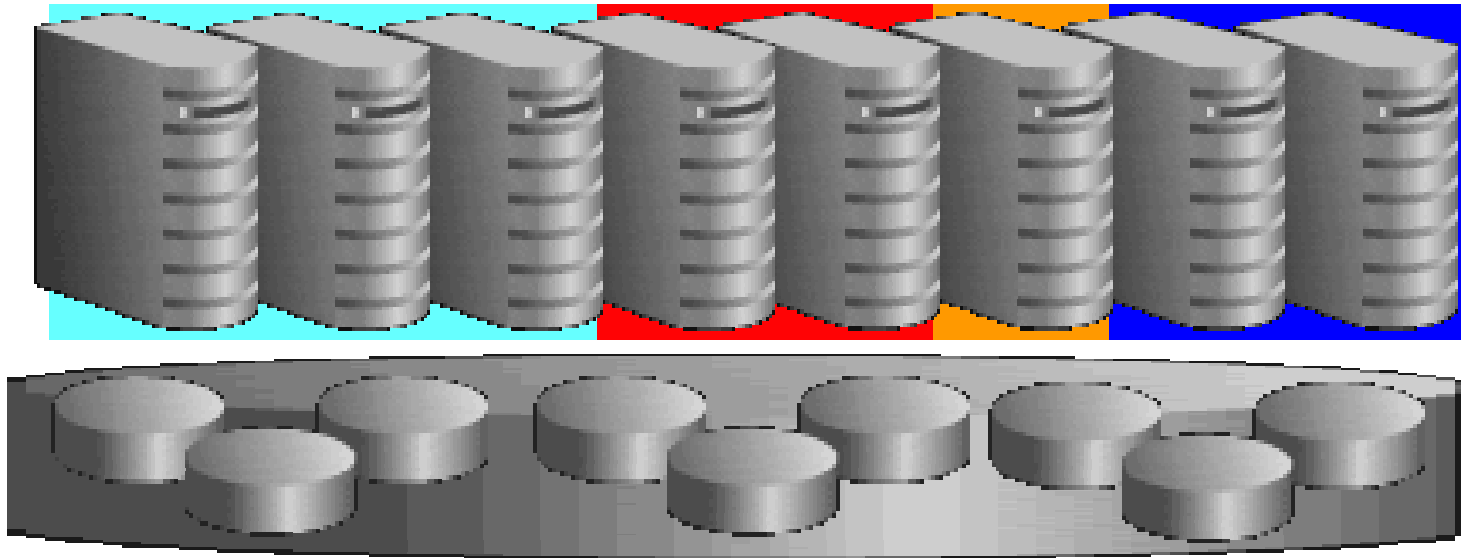
# Automatic Service Provisioning

Order Entry

Supply Chain

HR

Financials



End of Quarter

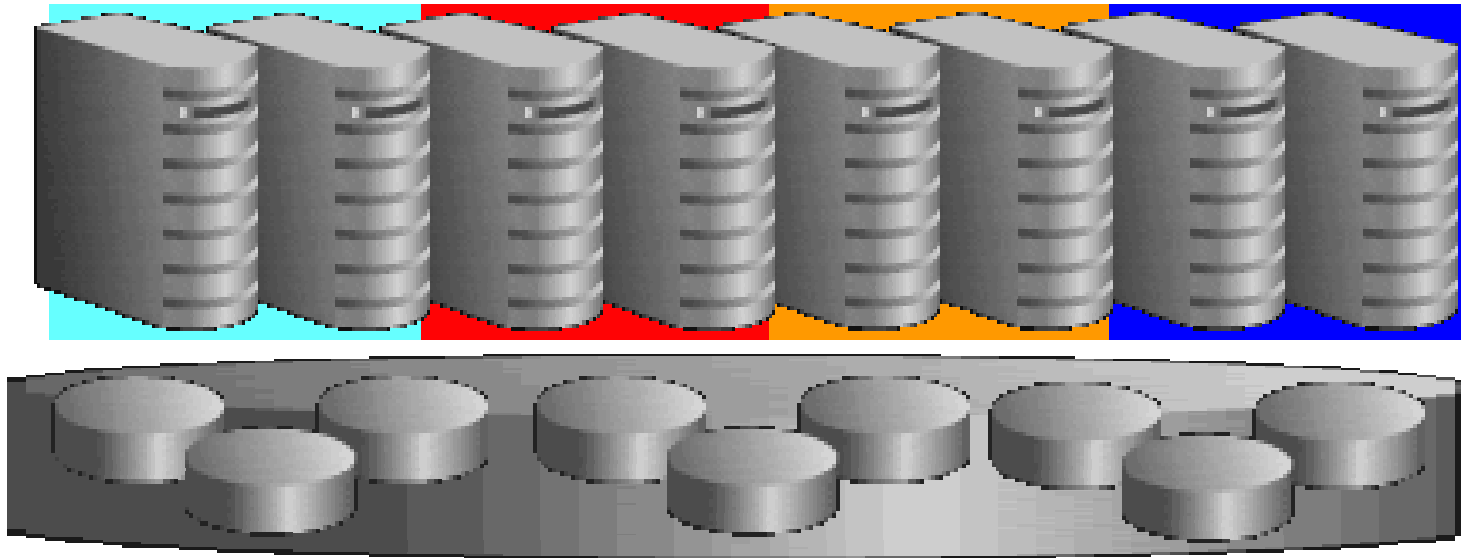
# Automatic Service Provisioning

Order Entry

Supply Chain

HR

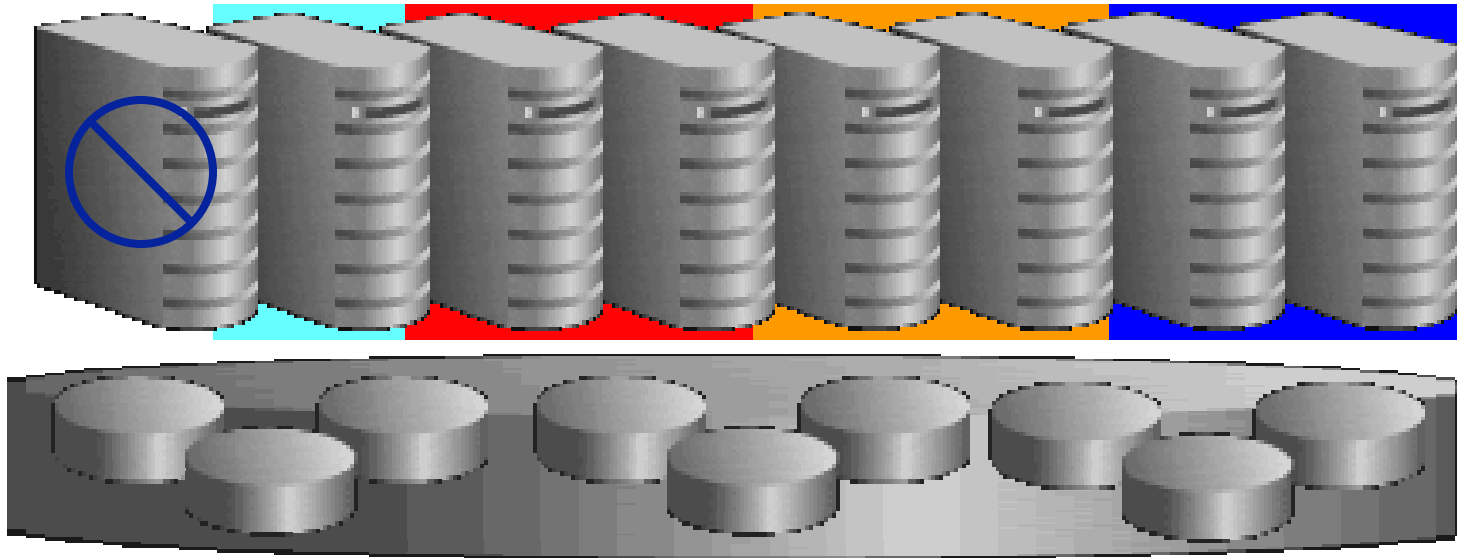
Financials



Normal Server Allocation

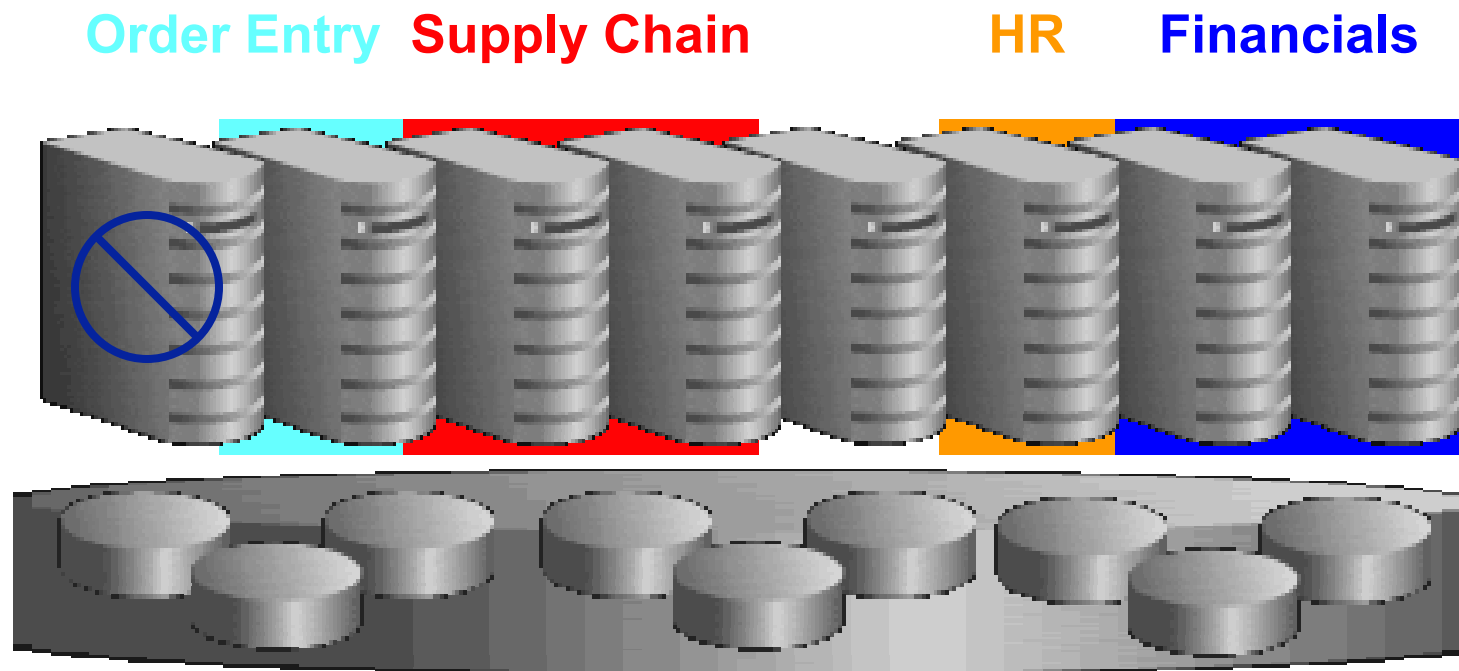
# Automatic Service Provisioning

Order Entry   Supply Chain   HR   Financials



Server Fails

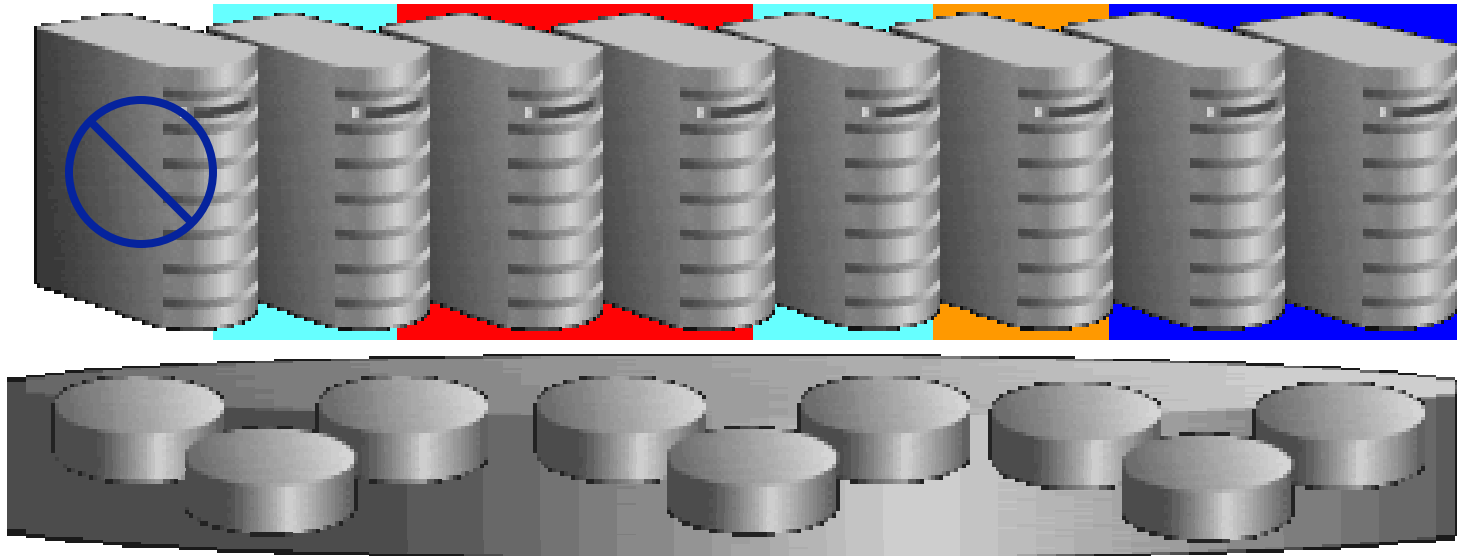
# Automatic Service Provisioning



Reallocate HR server to Order Entry

# Automatic Service Provisioning

Order Entry   Supply Chain   HR   Financials



Order Entry on Two Servers

# RAC 10g - Services

- Policy based behavior
  - Performance
  - Availability
- Uses Automatic Workload Repository Statistics
- Created and managed with existing tools
  - OEM
  - DBCA
  - SRVCTL

ORACLE  
Enterprise Manager

[Setup](#) [Preferences](#) [Help](#) [Logout](#)

Database

Cluster Database: e2rac > Database Services

### Database Services

Existing services for the current database are enumerated below. Select a service to perform an enable, disable, start, stop or relocate operation.

Select Service Name	Running Instances	Preferred Instances	Available Instances	TAF Policy
<input checked="" type="radio"/> sv2	e2rac	e2rac2	e2rac	NONE
<input type="radio"/> sv3	e2rac	e2rac, e2rac2		NONE
<input type="radio"/> sv4	e2rac	e2rac	e2rac2	BASIC

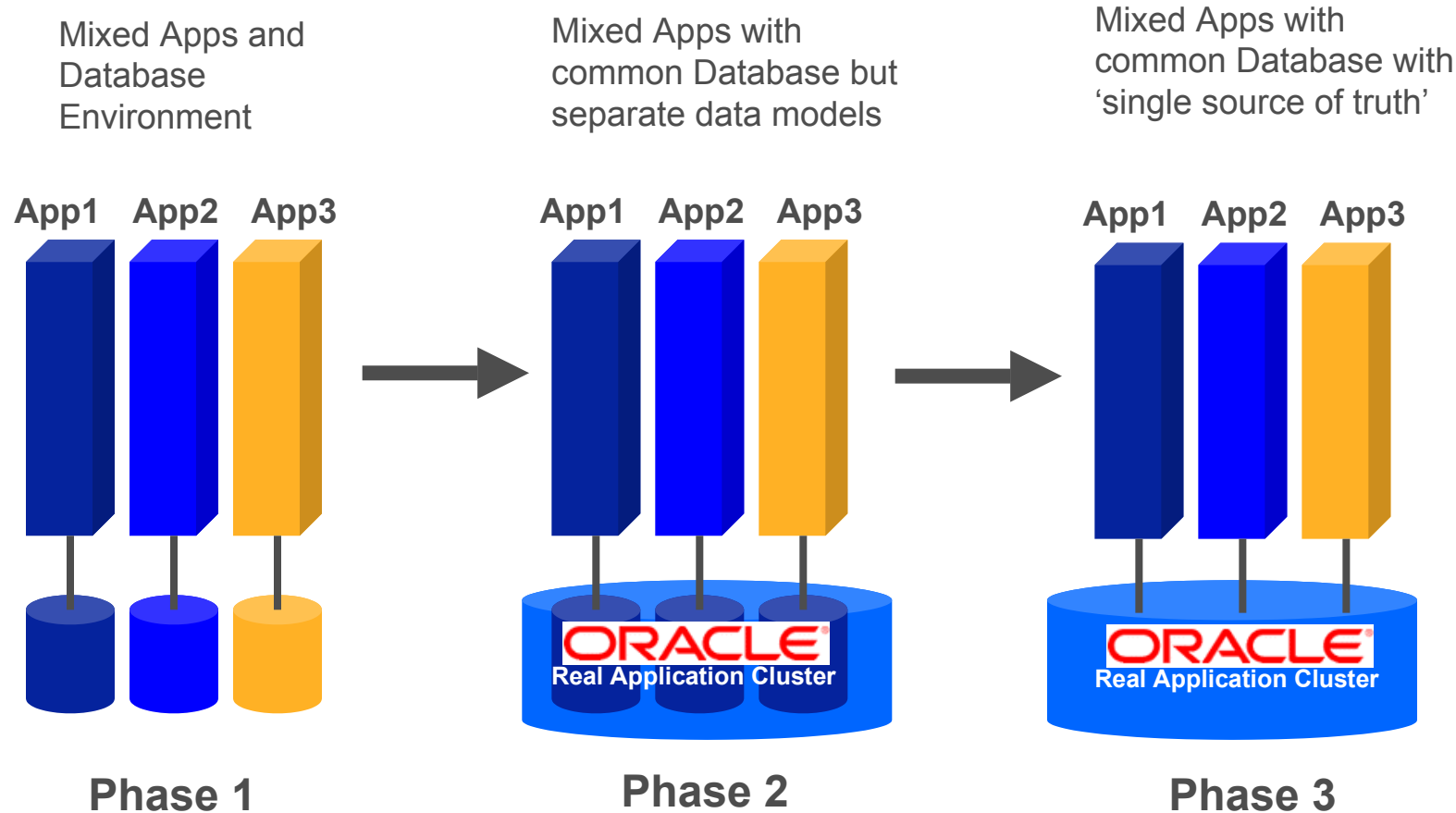
Enable Disable Start Stop Relocate

Database | [Setup](#) | [Preferences](#) | [Help](#) | [Logout](#)

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About Oracle Enterprise Manager Version 4.1.0.0.0



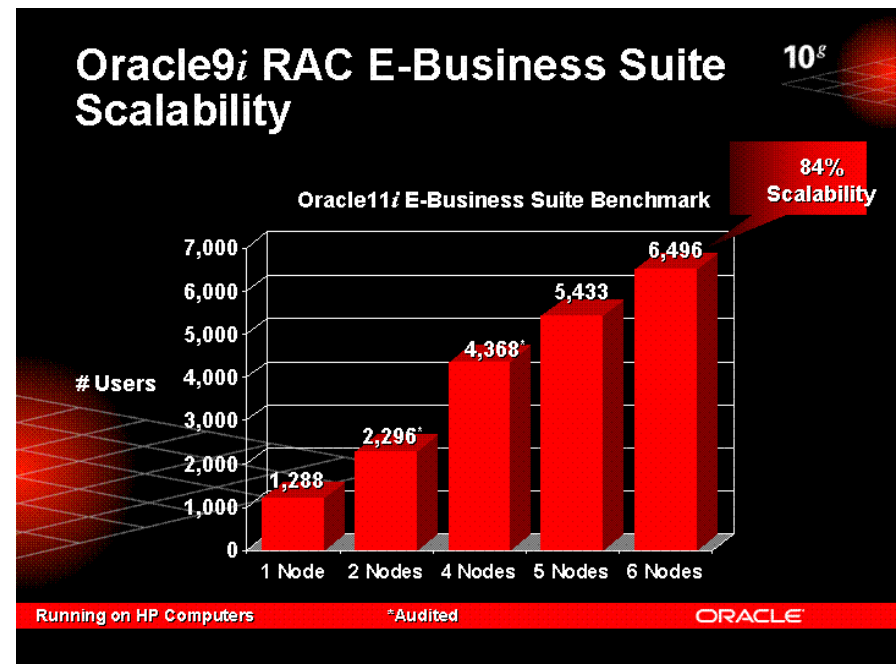
# Database Server Consolidation with Oracle<sup>9i</sup> RAC



**9i** RAC will support mixed workloads (OLTP/DSS) within common DB

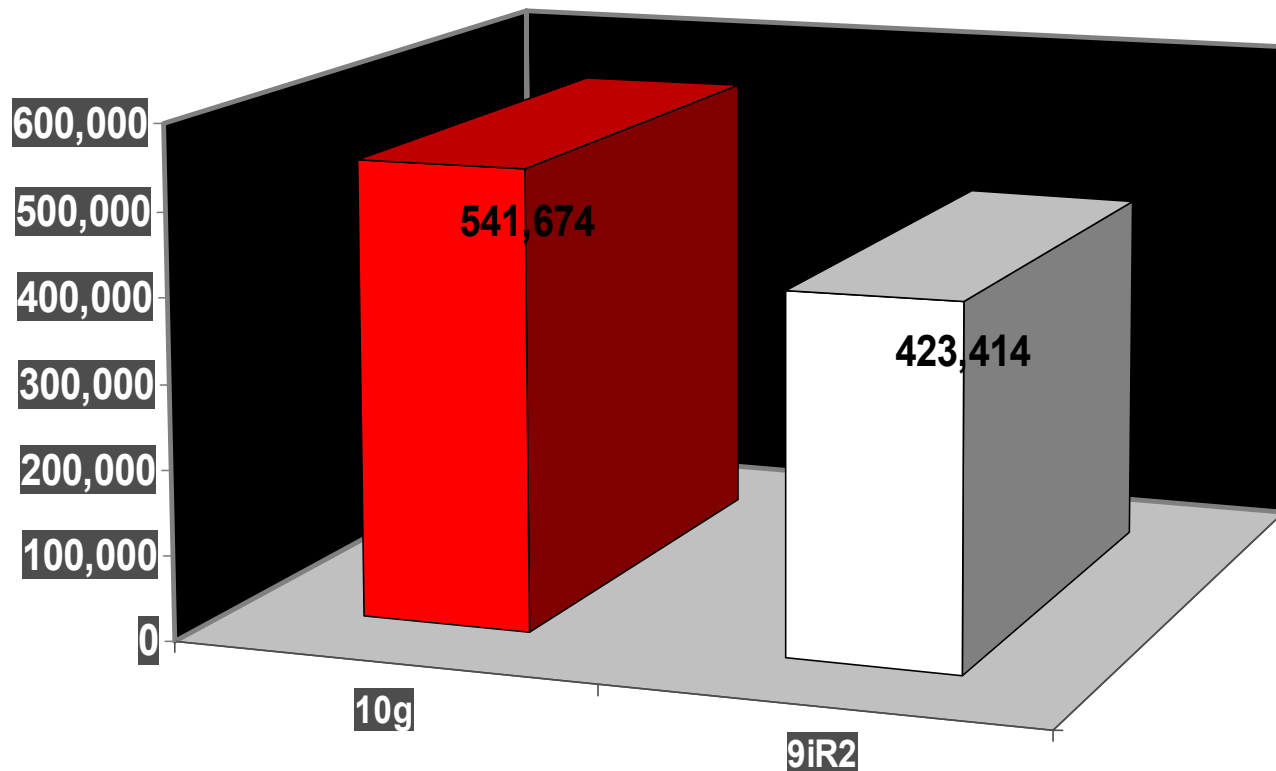
# How many nodes ?

- Depends on the underlying platform
- 2-8 nodes is realistic in 9i
- 10g supports up to 64 nodes
- Scalability - test your own application TODAY



# TPC-C 10g vs. 9iR2 on Superdome

On the same HP PA-RISC Superdome,  
10g was 28% faster than 9iR2



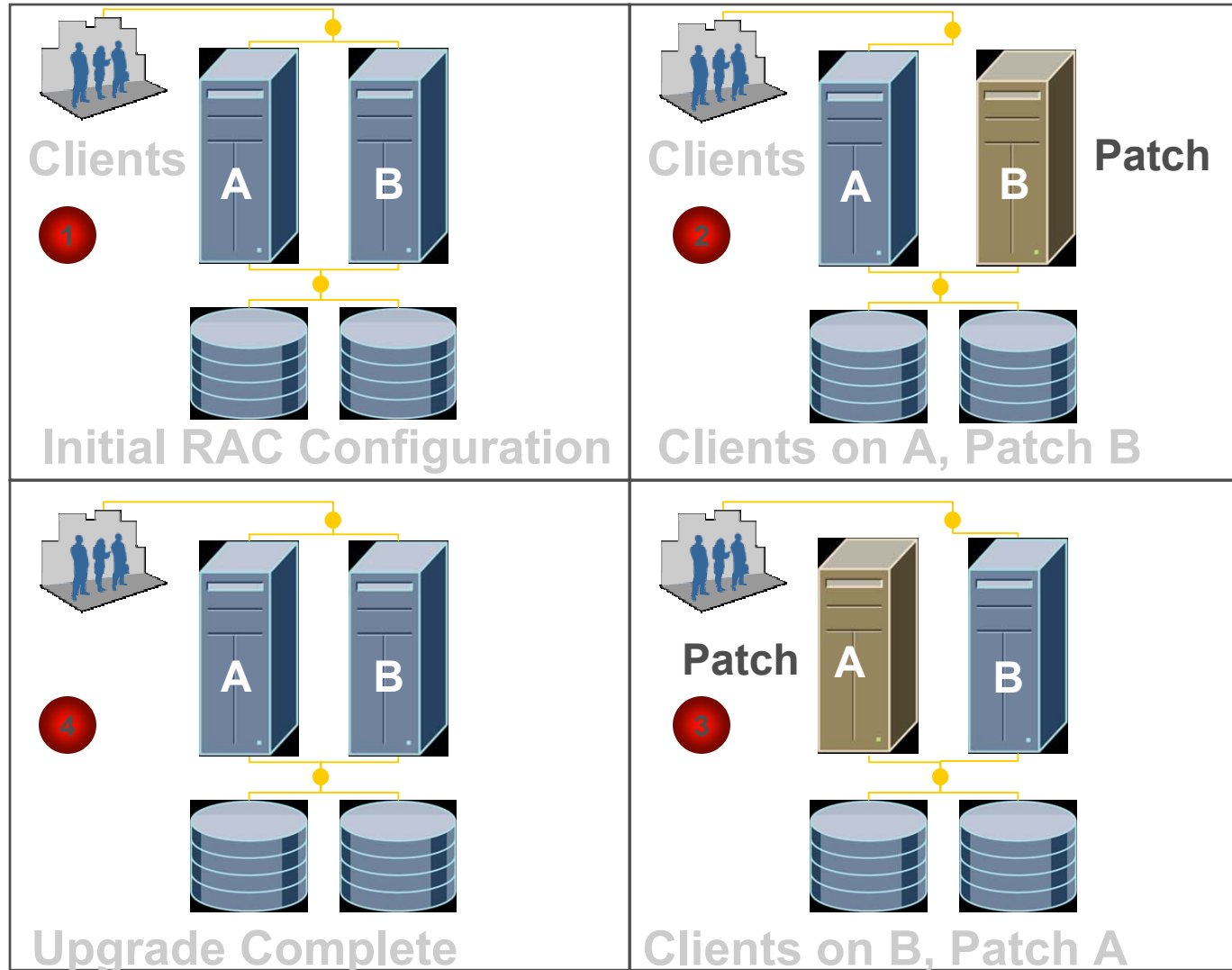
As of September 5, 2003: : Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition, HP 9000 Superdome, 541,673.76 tpmC, \$10.69/tpmC, available 12/31/03. Oracle9i Database Release 2 Enterprise Edition, HP 9000 Superdome, 423,414.41 tpmC, \$15.64/tpmC, available 8/26/02. Source: Transaction Processing Council (TPC), [www.tpc.org](http://www.tpc.org)

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# Rolling Patch Upgrade using RAC



# Will I need my old Oracle management tools when I migrate to Oracle 10g?



# Oracle<sup>9i</sup> RAC on Linux

- **Clustering consists of 2 Oracle-supplied components**
  - **Clusterware**
    - **Cluster Manager (oracm)**
      - responsible for process level cluster status
    - **hangcheck-timer**
      - monitors the Linux kernel for system hangs
      - resets node from within kernel if abnormal hangs occur
  - **Cluster Files System (OCFS)**
    - overcomes limits and management issues of using RAW
    - comparable performance to RAW IO



# Unbreakable Linux

## - New Support Model

- Oracle takes first call; provides direct support for the operating system
- Oracle has ability to provide relief patches for OS
- Integrated development teams allow adoption of patches in future releases



# Summary: Why (and When) RAC?

- Protection from local site system failures
- Why not pure HW cluster?
  - Fast Failover
    - Faster than cold cluster failover solution
- Scalability
  - Add and remove nodes transparently - scale-out
- Cost





# Back to Basics

- What problems are you trying to solve?
- What are the alternatives from a technical/technology perspective
  - Ask the tough questions and test
  - Feature comparison
  - Pay attention to the “fine print” ... (unsupported datatype, ...)
  - Understand the limitations of the solution and of the implementation
- What is the cost of the solution?
  - Product licensing
  - Additional components needed
  - Don't forget associated cost: application migration, staff training, ...



# Industry leaders chose Oracle<sup>9i</sup> RAC

<sup>9i</sup> RAC capabilities for addressing IT challenges

- ✓ High availability
- ✓ High scalability
- ✓ Pay as you grow



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# Questions and Answers



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