

Oracle Open World

Exadata Backups

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Turn here®



Transition To Exadata – A Huge Success!



Challenges with traditional infrastructure

- 300TB of storage with over 60% annual growth rate
- Performance challenges
- Cost reduction pressures
- Need to make failover/recovery more robust

Benefits gained with Exadata

- 42x performance gains for reporting & 40% for OLTP
- Reduced storage by 30% using compression
- Consolidated physical servers from 10 to 4
- Reduced direct/indirect chargebacks by 30%
- Significantly improved failover, backup & recovery strategy

Exadata Architecture



Site 1

Production
Exadata X2-2 Half Rack
High Performance
OLTP Database 2TB
RTO: 0-4 Hours
RPO: Near Zero



Production
Exadata X2-2 Half Rack
High Performance
Data Warehouse 5TB
RTO: 8-24 Hours
RPO: Near Zero



Site 2

Standby (DR)
Exadata X2-2 Half Rack
High Performance
OLTP + Data Warehouse
RTO: 0-4 Hours
RPO: Near Zero



QA/Development
Exadata X2-2 Full Rack
High Capacity
+
ZFS Machine with
Virtualized Databases



Pre-Exadata Backup Challenges



**Over 60%
annual data
growth rate**

**Business
needs growing
and becoming
more complex**

**Expensive
software/hardw
are licenses**

**Costly to keep
backups on the
disk**

**Backups
hurting
database
performance**

**Complicated
recovery with
“no-logging”**

**Concerns
around non-
logical DR
software**

Fundamental Data Protection Strategy



1st Line of Defense

- **Flashback: 48 hours**
 - data deletion
 - logical corruption
 - user errors

2nd Line of Defense

- **Disk Backup: 24 Hours**
 - application
 - system

3rd Line of Defense

- **Standby Database (DR)**
 - Building/site, region
 - HW failure

Last Line of Defense

- **Tape: 35 Days**
 - Offsite
 - multi-site failures

Flashback

- Oracle Flashback Database
- Primary and Standby Sites

Retention Period:	48 Hours
Restore Time:	< 1 Hour
Space Used:	300GB

► Pros

- Faster recovery
- Data recovery from tables, schema, or entire database
- Roll database back and forth repeatedly within the flashback window for complex data restore

► Cons

- Same location as production
 - No protection from storage failure
- No protection from physical corruption

Disk Backup

- Exadata Fast Recovery Area
- Incrementally Updated

Retention Period:	24 Hours
Backup Rate:	1.2 TB/hour
Restore Rate:	1 TB/hour
Type:	RMAN
	Online
	Daily
	Normal Redundancy

► Pros

- Protect against physical/logical database corruption
- Faster backup and restore
- Minimal overhead to the production database

► Cons

- Shorter protection window (24 hours)
- Same location as production so no protection from DR or catastrophic storage failure

Standby Database

- Data Guard
- Asynchronous
- No Delay Apply
- 48 Hour Flashback Database setup
- 700 miles between Primary and Standby sites

► Pros

- Great for any data recovery when combined with Flashback Database
- Complete data protection if primary site is lost
- Protection from physical corruption
- Can be turned into snapshot standby database temporarily and used for QA/Dev database refreshes through RMAN

► Cons

- Resources (another set of servers/storage)

Tape Backup

Retention Period:	35 Days (Offsite)
Channels:	2-4
Nodes:	1
Backup Rate:	1TB/hour (2 channels)
Restore Rate:	800GB/hour (2 channels)
RTO:	3 Days
Type:	RMAN
	CommVault
Archived Redo Logs Retention	3 Days on disk
Archived Redo Logs Backup	Every 30 minutes

► Pros

- Longer term offsite retention than disk and standby
- Media is relatively cheap

► Cons

- Slower backup and restore than disk
- Media is less reliable

Planning a Comprehensive Backup Strategy



Determine disk backup strategy

- Consider full backups once a week with daily incremental

Develop tape backup process

- Implement Oracle suggested RMAN backup strategy as it is great protection against data loss

Test different restore processes

- At least annually

Consolidate tape backup system

- Should be centrally managed

Implementation Recommendations



Optimal performance

- Configure Exadata backup over InfiniBand for better throughput
- Configure number of channels based on database size and SLAs
- Use one RMAN channel per tape drive for better throughput
- Enable block change tracking for fast RMAN incremental backups



Data protection and disaster recovery

- Backup Archived Log every 30 minutes for better data protection
- Encrypt the data before writing to tape for data security
- Set-up Flashback on both primary and standby databases
- Utilize Data Guard broker



Monitoring

- Use Oracle Enterprise Manager to monitor:
 - Disk backup
 - Tape backup
 - Data Guard
 - Flashback

Summary



- ▶ Have clear and well communicated recovery SLAs
- ▶ Build your strategy around the business needs
- ▶ Revisit a well-documented, multi-level strategy periodically
- ▶ Be conservative and prepare for the worst
- ▶ Test
- ▶ Practice