

Data Guard Fast-Start Failover

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Goals for Fast-Start Failover

- Reduce time to failover
- Simplify failover process
- Set standards for Fast-Start Failover deployment
- Reduce costs

Implementation

- Observer
 - Multiple hosts
 - Wallet for SYS password
 - Wrapper to start/restart automatically
 - Easily relocated
- Monitor
 - Incorporated into existing monitoring infrastructure
 - Alerts if FSFO readiness is compromised
 - Warns if flashback database history is insufficient to reinstate
- DB_ROLE_CHANGE trigger
 - Directory service update
- Configuration verifier
- Autostop Script

Failover

- Only the observer should initiate failover
- Database failover is not enough – need client failover
- Re-establish connectivity
 - Service relocation or
 - Change directory service to point to new primary location
- Notify clients
- Reconnect / retry

Experience

- Application failover time =
database failover time + directory service propagation time
- Reliable
 - Always have a good primary after a failover
 - No split brain conditions
 - Data integrity maintained
- Fast, automatic standby reinstatement
 - Flashback restore time depends upon the number of distinct blocks changed during the 30 minutes prior to failover
 - Much faster than RMAN or other restore methods
 - Recovery time depends upon amount of redo generated between the restore SCN and the standby_became_primary_scn

Experience

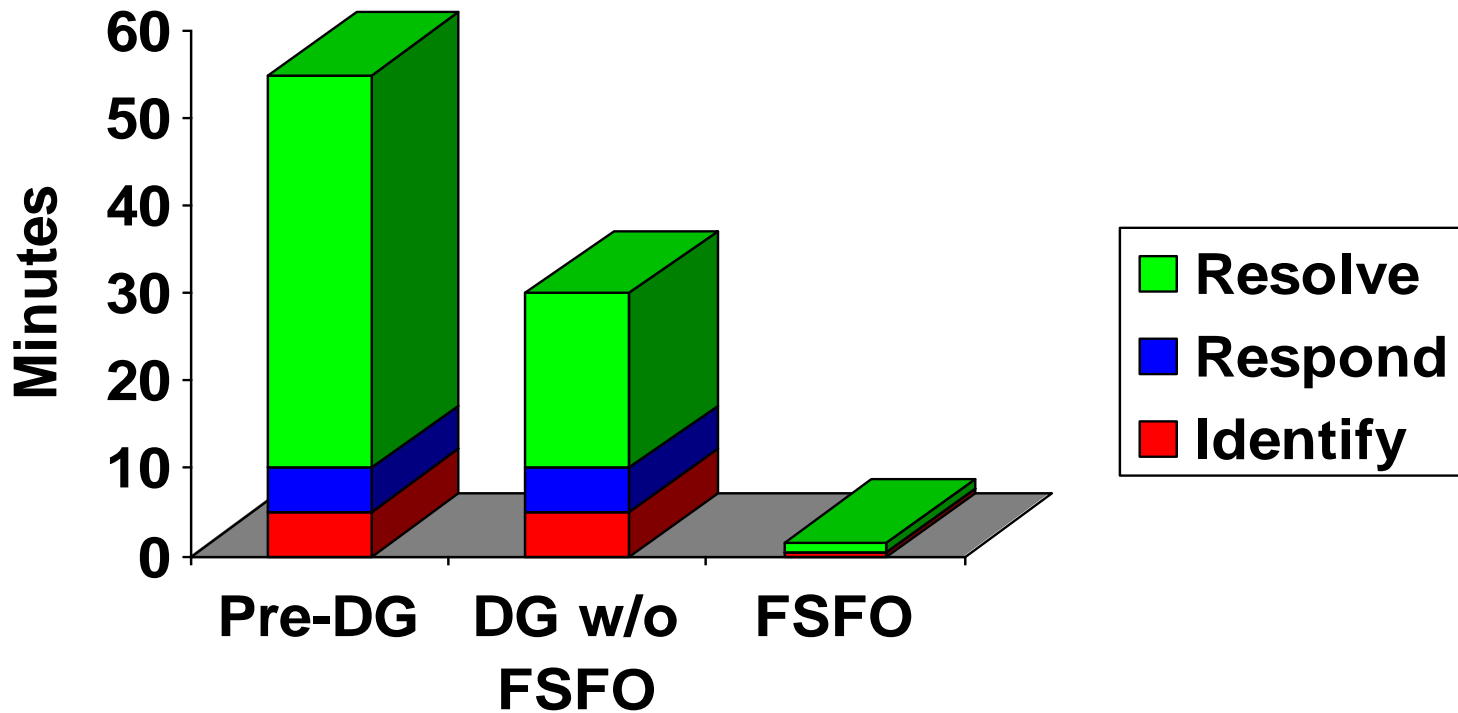
- Flashback database storage requirements
 - v\$flashback_database_stat estimate can be inaccurate
 - Flashback database retention target
 - Number of distinct blocks changed
 - Measure peak generation rate for the required retention period
- Maximum Availability Mode
 - Increased commit latency
 - Small percentage increase in typical application transaction time
 - Decreased throughput can be regained by increasing parallelism
 - DML pause for LGWR NetTimeout duration
 - DML may see short delay when mounting/dismounting the standby

Experience

- No application changes required
- Use cases
 - Instance failure
 - Host failure
 - Network failure
 - Fleet migration
- Test!
 - Only reliable if the configuration is correct
 - Verify configuration and procedures by performing failovers

Experience

Failover Time



Other Possible Uses

- Use inexpensive commodity hardware
 - Less durable
 - Compensate with more standbys
 - Overall TCO lowered
- 11g custom failover conditions
 - Brownouts
- 11g Maximum Performance Mode FSFO
 - Asynchronous redo transfer
 - No impact to commit/transaction latency
 - Disaster recovery over long distances