

Hitachi Unified Compute Platform 6000 for Oracle Real Application Clusters on Two Nodes Using Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform F800, Hitachi Accelerated Flash, and Hitachi Compute Blade 2500 With Intel Xeon E5-2699 v4

Reference Architecture Guide

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Reference Architecture Guide

This reference architecture guide shows how using Hitachi Unified Compute Platform 6000 for Oracle Real Application Clusters (UCP for Oracle RAC) in a 2-Node Solution provides a high performance, integrated solution. The environment uses Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform F800 (VSP F800) with Hitachi Accelerated Flash (HAF). Use this document to design an infrastructure for your requirements and budget.

This solution integrates servers, storage systems, network, and storage software. The environment provides reliability, high availability, scalability, and performance while processing small-scale to large-scale real world workloads such as OLTP and DSS. The dedicated servers run Oracle Database 12c R1 with the Oracle Real Application Cluster (RAC) option. The operating system is Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2.

Hitachi Data Instance Director (HDID) is configured with one master node and one repository node on Microsoft® Windows Server® 2012 R2. Data Instance Director can be installed on either a physical server or Microsoft Hyper-V® virtual machines.

This reference architecture document is for the following roles:

- Database administrator
- Storage administrator
- IT professional with the responsibility of planning and deploying an Oracle Database solution
- Backup administrators
- IT professionals with the responsibility of backing up, restoring and recovering, or disaster database recovery of an Oracle Database solution

To use this reference architecture guide, familiarity with the following is required:

- Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform F800 (VSP F800) using Hitachi Accelerated Flash (HAF)
- Hitachi Compute Blade 2500 (CB 2500) using 520H B4 server blades with Intel Xeon E5-2699 v4 processor CPUs
- Hitachi Data Instance Director (HDID)
- Hitachi Thin Image (HTI) - used for replication
- Storage area networks
- Oracle RAC Database 12c Release 1
- Oracle Automatic Storage Management
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)

Note — Testing of this configuration was in a lab environment. Many things affect production environments beyond prediction or duplication in a lab environment. Follow the recommended practice of conducting proof-of-concept testing for acceptable results in a non-production, isolated test environment that otherwise matches your production environment before your production implementation of this solution.

Solution Overview

This reference architecture implements Hitachi Unified Compute Platform 6000 for Oracle Real Application Cluster (UCP for Oracle RAC) on two nodes using Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform F800 (VSP F800) with Hitachi Accelerated Flash (HAF). In this configuration, Hitachi Compute Blade 2500 uses 520H B4 server blades with Intel Xeon E5-2699 v4 processor CPUs.

This environment addresses the high availability, performance, and scalability requirements for on-line transaction processing (OLTP) and DSS workloads. Tailor your implementation of this solution to meet your specific needs.

This reference architecture includes the following:

- **Hitachi Compute Blade 2500** with three server blades
 - **Server Blade 1** — Oracle RAC NODE 1
 - **Server Blade 2** — Oracle RAC NODE 2
 - **Server Blade 3** — N+M Cold Standby
- **Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform F800** with Hitachi Accelerated Flash
- 16 Gb/sec direct-connect SAN infrastructure
- 10 GbE LAN infrastructure

Figure 1 shows the high-level infrastructure for this solution.

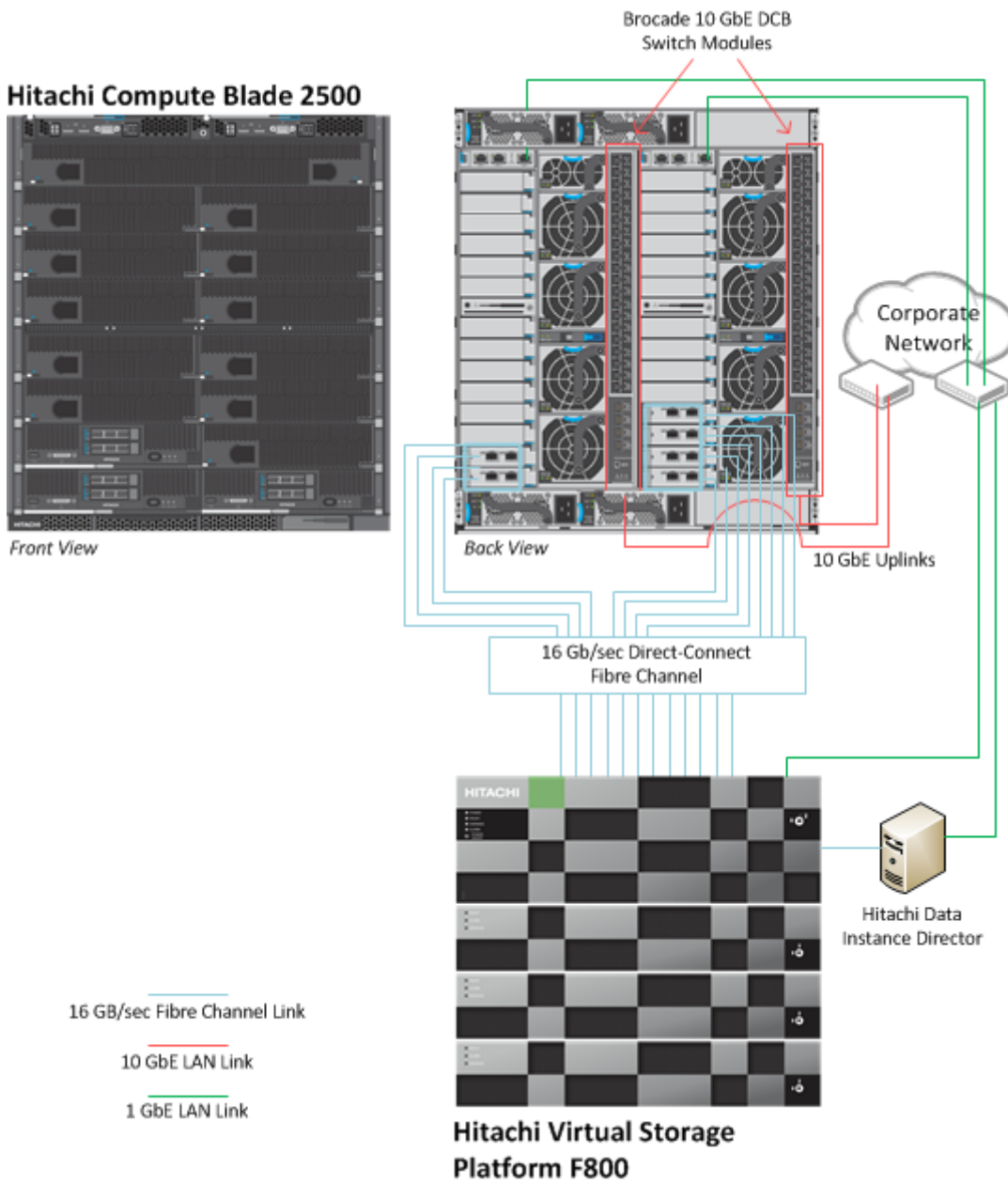


Figure 1

Key Solution Components

Table 1 lists the key hardware components used in this reference architecture.

Table 1. Key Solution Components From Hitachi Data Systems

| Hardware | Detail Description | Version | Quantity |
|--|---|--|--|
| Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform F800 (VSP F800) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dual controller ■ 24 × 16 Gb/sec Fibre Channel ports ■ 8 × 12 Gb/sec backend serial attached SCSI (SAS) ports ■ 512 GB cache memory | 83-03-24-00/00 | 1 |
| | 3.2 TB flash memory drives (FMDs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2 spares | | 42 - 11 on the first two trays, and 10 on the last two trays |
| Hitachi Compute Blade 2500 (CB 2500) chassis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2 × 10 GbE data center bridging (DCB) local area network (LAN) switch module Brocade VDX 2746 ■ 10 Fan modules ■ 2 Management modules ■ 4 Power supply modules | Management Module Firmware Version A0160-B-1453 Dictionary Version A0031 DCB Switch Version 6.0.2b | 1 |
| 520H B4 Half-width Server Blade | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2 Intel Xeon E5-2699 v4 processor CPU ■ 256 RAM, 16 × 16 GB DDR4 memory ■ 1 × 4-port 10 GbE converged network adapter (CNA) LAN on motherboard (LOM) | 10-04/10-04 | 3 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hitachi 16 Gb/sec 2-port PCIe Fibre Channel HBA | 40-05-00 | 6 |

Table 2 lists the key software components used in this reference architecture.

Table 2. Key Software Components

| Software | Version | Function |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Hitachi Storage Virtualization Operating System (SVOS) with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hitachi Storage Navigator (SN) ■ Hitachi Dynamic Provisioning (HDP) ■ Hitachi Dynamic Tiering (HDT) | Microcode dependent | Storage management suite |
| Hitachi Data Instance Director (HDID) | 5.3 | Data protection |
| Hitachi Command Suite (HCS) | 8.4.1-02 | Storage management suite |
| Hitachi Compute Systems Manager (HCSM) | 8.4.1-02 | N+M Management |
| Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) | 7.2 | Operating system for Oracle RAC |
| Oracle ASM | 12c Release 1 12.1.0.2.0 | Oracle ASM |
| Oracle Database | 12c Release 1 12.1.0.2.0 | Oracle database system |
| Hitachi Dynamic Link Manager Advanced (HDLMA) | 8.4.1 | Multipath software |

Hitachi Compute Blade 2500

[Hitachi Compute Blade 2500](#) delivers enterprise computing power and performance with unprecedented scalability and configuration flexibility. Lower your costs and protect your investment.

Flexible I/O architecture and logical partitioning allow configurations to match application needs exactly with Hitachi Compute Blade 2500. Multiple applications easily and securely co-exist in the same chassis.

Add server management and system monitoring at no cost with Hitachi Compute Systems Manager. Seamlessly integrate with Hitachi Command Suite in Hitachi storage environments.

Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform Fx00 Models

[Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform Fx00](#) models deliver superior all-flash performance for business-critical applications, with continuous data availability. High-performance network attached storage with nondisruptive deduplication reduces the required storage capacity by up to 90% with the power to handle large, mixed-workload environments.

Hitachi Storage Virtualization Operating System provides storage virtualization, high availability, superior performance, and advanced data protection for all Virtual Storage Platform Fx00 models. This proven, mature software provides common features to consolidate assets, reclaim space, extend life, and reduce migration effort.

This solution uses Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform F800, which supports [Oracle Real Application Clusters](#).

Hitachi Accelerated Flash

[Hitachi Accelerated Flash](#) features a flash module built specifically for enterprise-class workloads. Developed for Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform, Accelerated Flash is available for Hitachi Unified Storage VM and Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform family.

Accelerated Flash features innovative Hitachi-developed embedded flash memory controller technology. Hitachi flash acceleration software speeds I/O processing to increase flash device throughput.

Hitachi Accelerated Flash provides a reliable data storage for the Oracle database file placement with fast data retrieval for the OLTP workload.

Hitachi Storage Virtualization Operating System

[Hitachi Storage Virtualization Operating System](#) spans and integrates multiple platforms. It integrates storage system software to provide system element management and advanced storage system functions. Used across multiple platforms, Storage Virtualization Operating System includes storage virtualization, thin provisioning, storage service level controls, dynamic provisioning, and performance instrumentation.

Storage Virtualization Operating System includes standards-based management software on a Hitachi Command Suite base. This provides storage configuration and control capabilities for you.

Storage Virtualization Operating System uses Hitachi Dynamic Provisioning to provide wide striping and thin provisioning. Dynamic Provisioning provides one or more wide-striping pools across many RAID groups. Each pool has one or more dynamic provisioning virtual volumes (DP-VOLs) without initially allocating any physical space. Deploying Dynamic Provisioning avoids the routine issue of hot spots that occur on logical devices (LDEVs).

Hitachi Dynamic Link Manager Advanced

[Hitachi Dynamic Link Manager Advanced](#) combines all the capabilities of Hitachi Dynamic Link Manager and Hitachi Global Link Manager into a comprehensive multipathing solution. It includes capabilities such as the following:

- Path failover and failback
- Automatic load balancing to provide higher data availability and accessibility

Used for SAN multipathing, the Hitachi Dynamic Link Manager Advanced configuration in this solution uses its extended round-robin load balancing policy. This policy selects a path by rotating through all available paths. Balancing the load across all available paths optimizes IOPS and response time.

Hitachi Data Instance Director

[Hitachi Data Instance Director \(HDID\)](#) provides a modern, holistic approach to data protection, recovery, and retention.

Data Instance Director has a unique workflow-based policy engine, presented in a whiteboard-style user interface. It helps you to map copy data management processes to business priorities.

Data Instance Director includes a wide range of fully integrated storage-based and host-based incremental-forever data capture capabilities. These can be combined into complex workflows to automate and simplify copy data management.

Use Data Instance Director with Oracle so you no longer need to be dependent on IT personnel to backup, restore, recover, or clone databases. This allows database administrators and storage administrators to focus on their specialty while unburdening IT staff of time-consuming tasks.

Data Instance Director provides application-consistent storage-based clone and remote file replication orchestration for Oracle Database environments using an intuitive, comprehensive, and efficient user interface.

Brocade Switches

[Brocade and Hitachi Data Systems](#) partner to deliver storage networking and data center solutions. These solutions reduce complexity and cost, as well as enable virtualization and cloud computing to increase business agility.

The solution using the following Brocade products:

- Brocade VDX 2746 10 GbE switch module

Red Hat Enterprise Linux

Using the stability and flexibility of [Red Hat Enterprise Linux](#), reallocate your resources towards meeting the next challenges instead of maintaining the status quo. Deliver meaningful business results by providing exceptional reliability of military-grade security. Use Enterprise Linux to tailor your infrastructure as markets shift and technologies evolve.

Oracle Database

[Oracle Database](#) has a multitenant architecture so you can consolidate many databases quickly and manage them as a cloud service. Oracle Database also includes in-memory data processing capabilities for analytical performance. Additional database innovations deliver efficiency, performance, security, and availability. Oracle Database comes in two editions: Enterprise Edition and Standard Edition 2.

[Oracle Real Application Clusters](#) (Oracle RAC) is a clustered version of Oracle Database. It is based on a comprehensive high-availability stack that can be used as the foundation of a database cloud system, as well as a shared infrastructure. This ensures high availability, scalability, and agility for any application.

[Oracle Automatic Storage Management](#) (Oracle ASM) is a volume manager and a file system for Oracle database files. This supports single-instance Oracle Database and Oracle Real Application Clusters configurations. Oracle ASM is the recommended storage management solution that provides an alternative to conventional volume managers, file systems, and raw devices.

Solution Design

This describes the reference architecture environment, implementing a quarter-rack environment for Hitachi Unified Compute Platform 6000 for Oracle Real Application Clusters using Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform F800 with Hitachi Accelerated Flash.

Specific infrastructure configuration details include the following:

- **Server** — Two server nodes configured in an Oracle RAC with one additional N+M cold standby node.
- **Storage System** — There are LDEVs mapped to each port that are presented to the server as LUNs.
- **SAN Connection** — Each Fibre Channel HBA port is directly connected to the storage front-end ports.

Storage Architecture

This describes the storage architecture of this reference architecture. It takes into consideration Hitachi Data Systems and Oracle recommended practices for the deployment of database storage design.

Storage Configuration

This is the high-level storage configuration diagram of this solution.

Figure 2 shows the layout of the storage configuration used for this solution.

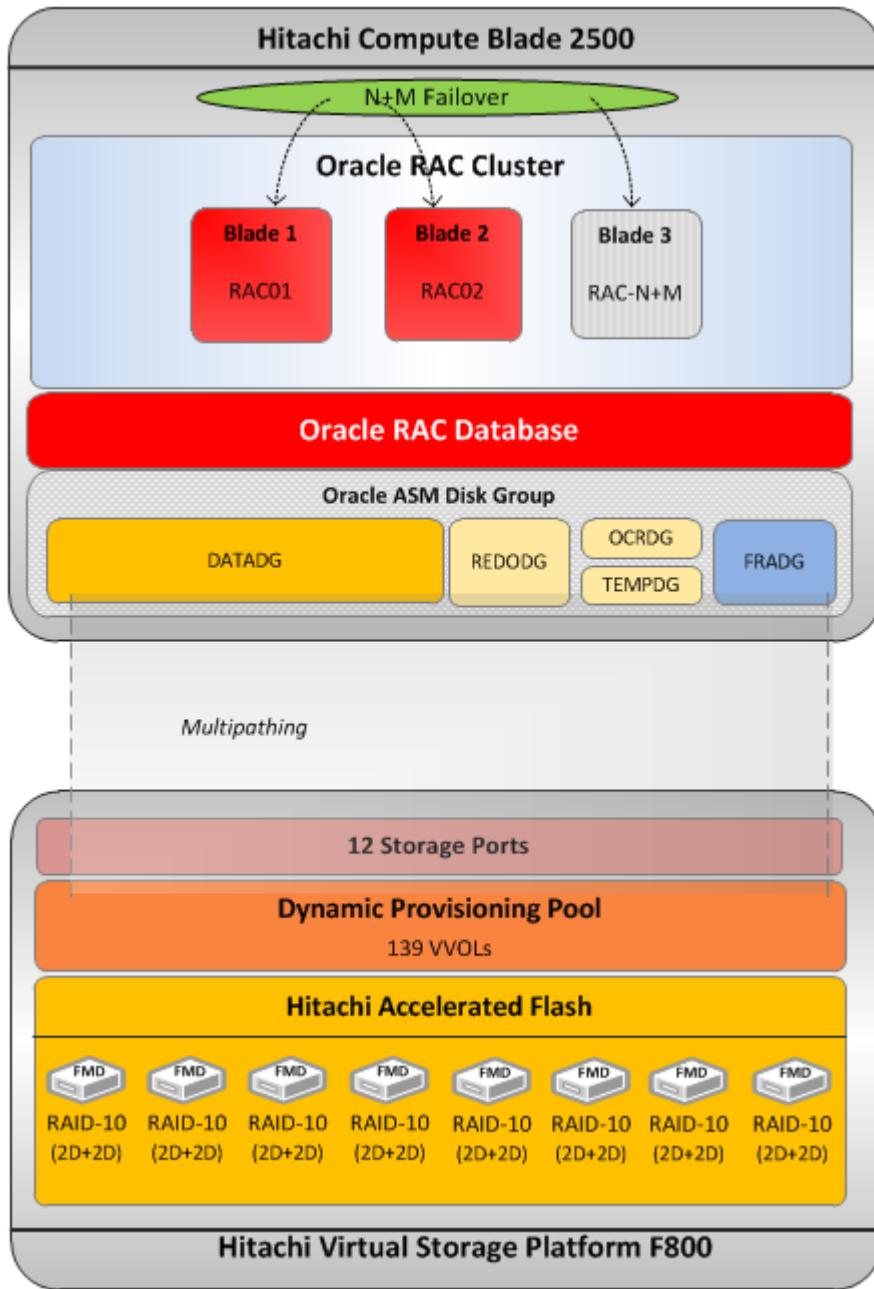


Figure 2

Table 3 shows the storage pool configuration used in the tested configuration. You may use a different configuration.

Table 3. Storage Pool Configuration

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Pool ID | ora_prod_fmd_01 (Oracle Production) | ora_bk_fmd_02 (Snapshot Target) |
| Pool Type | Dynamic Provisioning | Dynamic Provisioning |
| RAID Group | 1-1 – 1-8 | 1-9 |
| RAID Level | RAID-10 (2D+2D) | RAID-6 (6D+2P) |
| Number of LDEVs | 256 × 204.7 GB | 32 × 614.3 GB |
| Drive Type | 3.2 TB Flash Module Drive (FMD) | 3.2 TB Flash Module Drive (FMD) |
| Number of Drives | 32, with 8 per tray | 8, 2 with per tray |
| Pool Capacity | 51.17 TB | 19.19 TB |

Table 4 shows the logical storage configuration used in the tested configuration.

Table 4. Logical Storage Configuration

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--------|-----------------------------------|---|----------|--|
| Pool ID | ora_prod_fmd_01 | | | | | | |
| Number of VVOLS | 3 | 64 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 4 | 1 |
| VVOL Size | 5 GB | 300 GB | 200 GB | 8 GB | 960 GB | 200 GB | 100 MB |
| Purpose | Oracle Cluster Registry Voting Disk | OLTP Application Tablespaces System Sysaux Undo | Temp | Online Redo Logs Control Files | Incremental Backups Archived Redo Logs Control File Autobackups | SAN Boot | CMD Device for the command control interface |
| Storage Port | 12 ports for Oracle RAC | | | | | | 1 port for HDID |

Database Layout

The database layout design uses recommended practices from Hitachi Data Systems for Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform F800 using Hitachi Accelerated Flash for small random I/O traffic, such as OLTP transactions. The layout also takes into account the Oracle ASM best practices when using Hitachi storage.

Base the storage design for database layout needs on the requirements of a specific application implementation. The design can vary greatly from one implementation to another. The components in this solution set have the flexibility for use in various deployment scenarios to provide the right balance between performance and ease of management.

- **Data and Indexes Tablespace** — Assign a Data ASM diskgroup for the data and index tablespaces. The smallfile tablespace for data consists of 2048 datafiles that are 8 GB each. Set the tablespace to a small initial size with auto extend enabled to maximize storage utilization.
- **TEMP Tablespace** — Place the TEMP tablespace of this configuration in the TEMP ASM diskgroup. A number of tempfiles are created within one smallfile TEMP tablespace. Limit the size of each tempfile to 31 GB.
- **Undo Tablespace** — Place UNDO tablespace in this configuration in the Data ASM diskgroup. Assign one UNDO tablespace for each database instance in a two node Oracle RAC database. A number of undo datafiles are created within each smallfile UNDO tablespace. Limit the size of each small undo datafile to 8 GB.
- **Online Redo Logs** — Assign one ASM diskgroup for each database. Four redo logs are created for each database instance in a two node Oracle RAC database. Set the size of each redo log file to 8 GB.
- **Oracle Cluster Registry and Voting Disk** — Place each of these files in this configuration in the OCR ASM diskgroup.
- **Size Settings** — Set the database block size to 8 KB. Set the ASM allocation unit to 4 MB.
- **ASM FILE SYSTEM I/O Settings** — Set the Oracle ASM I/O operations for database files as follows:
 - FILESYSTEMIO_OPTIONS = setall

Table 5 has the Oracle RAC database configuration.

Table 5. Oracle RAC Database Settings

| For This Environment | Use This Value |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| RAC configuration | Yes |
| ASM | Yes - Oracle RAC Database |

Table 6 lists the Oracle Environment Parameters.

Table 6. Oracle Environment Parameters

| For This Setting | Use This Value |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| SGA_TARGET | 128 GB |
| PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET | 64 GB |
| DB_CACHE_SIZE | 64 GB |
| DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE | 32 GB |
| DB_RECYCLE_CACHE_SIZE | 8 GB |

Table 6. Oracle Environment Parameters (Continued)

| For This Setting | Use This Value |
|----------------------|----------------|
| LOG_BUFFER | 536870912 |
| USE_LARGE_PAGES | TRUE |
| FILESYSTEMIO_OPTIONS | SETALL |

Table 7 has the details for the disk mappings from the LUNs to the operating system devices and to the ASM disk groups for Oracle RAC Database tablespaces.

Table 7. Oracle ASM Disk Configuration

| ASM Disk Group | ASM Disk | HDLM LUNs | LUNs Count | Purpose |
|----------------|----------|---------------|------------|--|
| OCRDG | OCRDISK1 | /dev/sddlma1 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oracle Cluster Registry ■ Voting Disk |
| | OCRDISK2 | /dev/sddlmac1 | | |
| | OCRDISK3 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| REDODG | RGDISK01 | /dev/sddlma1 | 32 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Online REDO Logs ■ Control Files |
| | RGDISK02 | /dev/sddlmaf1 | | |
| | RGDISK03 | /dev/sddlmag1 | | |
| | RGDISK04 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK05 | /dev/sddlmai1 | | |
| | RGDISK06 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK07 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK08 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK09 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK10 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK11 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK12 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK13 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK14 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK15 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK16 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK17 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK18 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK19 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK20 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK21 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK22 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK23 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK24 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |
| | RGDISK25 | /dev/sddlma1 | | |

Table 7. Oracle ASM Disk Configuration

| ASM Disk Group | ASM Disk | HDLM LUNs | LUNs Count | Purpose |
|----------------|----------|---------------|------------|--|
| | RGDISK26 | /dev/sddlmbn1 | | |
| | RGDISK27 | /dev/sddlmb1 | | |
| | RGDISK28 | /dev/sddlmbp1 | | |
| | RGDISK29 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | RGDISK30 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | RGDISK31 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | RGDISK32 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| DATADG | DADISK01 | /dev/sddlmc1 | 64 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Application Data ■ Undo ■ System ■ Sysaux |
| | DADISK02 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK03 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK04 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK05 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK06 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK07 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK08 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK09 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK10 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK11 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK12 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK13 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK14 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK15 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK16 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK17 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK18 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK19 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK20 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK21 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK22 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK23 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK24 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK25 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK26 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK27 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK28 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK29 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |
| | DADISK30 | /dev/sddlmc1 | | |

Table 7. Oracle ASM Disk Configuration

| ASM Disk Group | ASM Disk | HDLM LUNs | LUNs Count | Purpose |
|----------------|----------|----------------|------------|---------|
| | DADISK31 | /dev/sddlmeec1 | | |
| | DADISK32 | /dev/sddlmed1 | | |
| | DADISK33 | /dev/sddlmee1 | | |
| | DADISK34 | /dev/sddlmeef1 | | |
| | DADISK35 | /dev/sddlmeg1 | | |
| | DADISK36 | /dev/sddlmeh1 | | |
| | DADISK37 | /dev/sddlmei1 | | |
| | DADISK38 | /dev/sddlmej1 | | |
| | DADISK39 | /dev/sddlmek1 | | |
| | DADISK40 | /dev/sddlme1 | | |
| | DADISK41 | /dev/sddlmem1 | | |
| | DADISK42 | /dev/sddlmen1 | | |
| | DADISK43 | /dev/sddlmeo1 | | |
| | DADISK44 | /dev/sddlme1 | | |
| | DADISK45 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK46 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK47 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK48 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK49 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK50 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK51 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK52 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK53 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK54 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK55 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK56 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK57 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK58 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK59 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK60 | /dev/sddlmf1 | | |
| | DADISK61 | /dev/sddlmg1 | | |
| | DADISK62 | /dev/sddlmg1 | | |
| | DADISK63 | /dev/sddlmg1 | | |
| | DADISK64 | /dev/sddlmg1 | | |

Table 7. Oracle ASM Disk Configuration

| ASM Disk Group | ASM Disk | HDLM LUNs | LUNs Count | Purpose |
|----------------|----------|----------------|------------|---------|
| TEMPDG | TEDISK01 | /dev/sddlmg1e1 | 8 | ■ TEMP |
| | TEDISK02 | /dev/sddlmgf1 | | |
| | TEDISK03 | /dev/sddlmgg1 | | |
| | TEDISK04 | /dev/sddlmggh1 | | |
| | TEDISK05 | /dev/sddlmgj1 | | |
| | TEDISK06 | /dev/sddlmgk1 | | |
| | TEDISK07 | /dev/sddlmgk1 | | |
| | TEDISK08 | /dev/sddlmgk1 | | |

Table 7. Oracle ASM Disk Configuration

| ASM Disk Group | ASM Disk | HDLM LUNs | LUNs Count | Purpose |
|----------------|----------|---------------|------------|---|
| FRADG | FRDISK01 | /dev/sddlmgm1 | 32 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Archive Logs, ■ Incremental Backups, ■ Control File Autobackups |
| | FRDISK02 | /dev/sddlmg1 | | |
| | FRDISK03 | /dev/sddlmg1 | | |
| | FRDISK04 | /dev/sddlmgp1 | | |
| | FRDISK05 | /dev/sddlmha1 | | |
| | FRDISK06 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK07 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK08 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK09 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK10 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK11 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK12 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK13 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK14 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK15 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK16 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK17 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK18 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK19 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK20 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK21 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK22 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK23 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK24 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK25 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK26 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK27 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK28 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK29 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK30 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK31 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |
| | FRDISK32 | /dev/sddlmh1 | | |

Database Storage Snapshots

A storage snapshot is a backup copy created at a particular point in time. Snapshots do not require an initial copy. They are not stored as physical copies of blocks, but rather as pointers to the blocks that existed when creating the snapshot. Because of this tight physical relationship, the snapshot is maintained on the same storage array as the original data.

Hitachi Data Instance Director (HDID) uses Hitachi snapshot technology with an Oracle database to create fast and space-efficient backups with no data loss or data integrity issues. The database snapshot is available in non-ASM, ASM, and RAC configurations.

Use the snapshot operation to trigger snapshots of entire volumes.

You can access snapshots using the Restore screen. The snapshots can be mounted or used to revert a volume to a previous state.

Concurrent Oracle database snapshots keep identical backups, which simplifies recovering the operational Oracle database during disaster recovery.

Server and Application Architecture

This reference architecture uses a single Hitachi Compute Blade 2500 chassis with three server blades.

This provides the compute power for the Oracle RAC database to handle complex database queries and a large volume of transaction processing in parallel. Table 8 describes the details of the server configuration for this solution.

Table 8. Server Details

| Blade | Form Size | Server Name | Role | CPU Core | RAM |
|-------|------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------|
| 1 | Half-Width | RAC01 | RAC Node | 44 | 256 GB |
| 2 | Half-Width | RAC02 | RAC Node | 44 | 256 GB |
| 3 | Half-Width | RAC-N+M | Standby | 44 | 256 GB |

N+M Cold Standby Server

This solution uses an N+M cold standby server on Hitachi Compute Blade 2500 to provide server redundancy. N+M cold standby provides automated server blade fault detection and failover in the event of a server blade failure. Server Blade 5 is configured as the cold standby node for the two active nodes.

Note — Make sure to enable N+M cold standby before you configure the storage host group that is part of the N+M setup. The N+M configuration enables an additional virtual WWN that is required for the N+M setup.

Figure 3 shows the server infrastructure for the reference architecture

Hitachi Compute Blade 2500

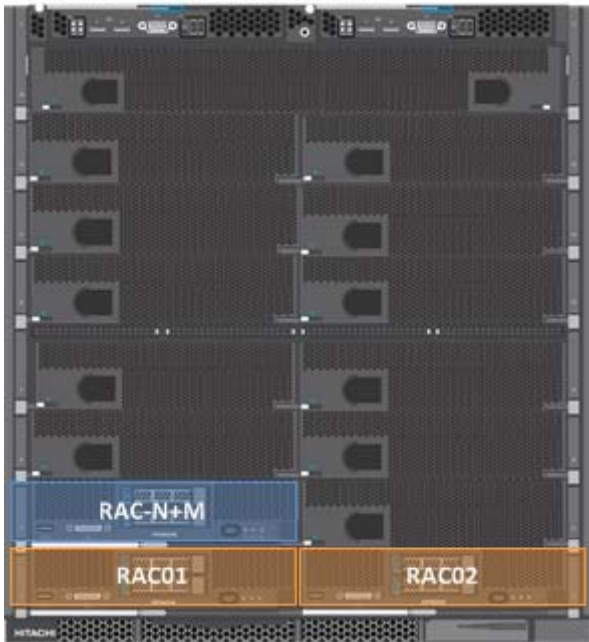


Figure 3

SAN Architecture

Map the provisioned LDEVs to multiple ports on Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform F800 using Hitachi Accelerated Flash. These LDEV port assignments provide multiple paths to the storage system from the host for high availability.

Each of the database servers uses four Fibre Channel ports, with two ports from each of the PCIe HBA cards from Hitachi listed in Table 1 on page 5. This provides a four path connection for all LUNs mapped to each of the database servers in Oracle RAC database. Table 9 shows the direct-connect from the HBA of the server blade to the Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform F800 ports.

Table 9. Fibre Channel Direct-Connect Configuration on Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform F800

| Host | HBA | Storage Port | Storage Host Group |
|-------|--------|--------------|--------------------|
| RAC01 | HBA1-1 | 1A | CB2500_B1_1A |
| | HBA1-2 | 2A | CB2500_B1_2A |
| | HBA2-1 | 1B | CB2500_B1_1B |
| | HBA2-2 | 2B | CB2500_B1_2B |
| RAC02 | HBA1-1 | 3A | CB2500_B2_3A |
| | HBA1-2 | 4A | CB2500_B2_4A |
| | HBA2-1 | 3B | CB2500_B2_3B |
| | HBA2-2 | 4B | CB2500_B2_4B |

Table 9. Fibre Channel Direct-Connect Configuration on Hitachi Virtual Storage Platform F800 (Continued)

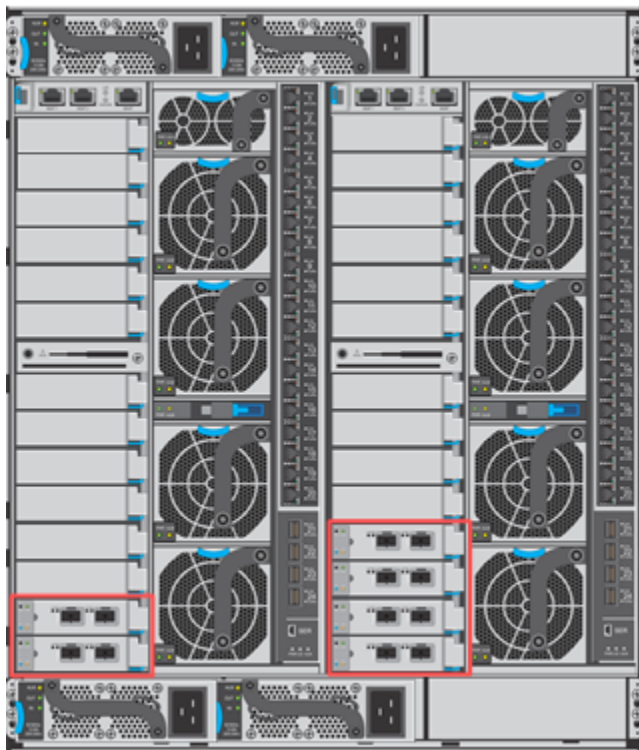
| Host | HBA | Storage Port | Storage Host Group |
|---------|--------|--------------|--------------------|
| RAC-N+M | HBA1-1 | 1C | CB2500_B1_1A |
| | | | CB2500_B2_3A |
| | HBA1-2 | 2C | CB2500_B1_2A |
| | | | CB2500_B2_4A |
| | HBA2-1 | 1D | CB2500_B1_1B |
| | | | CB2500_B2_3B |
| | HBA2-2 | 2D | CB2500_B1_2B |
| | | | CB2500_B2_4B |

Hitachi 16 Gb/sec PCIe HBA Card Configuration

This describes the configuration for the Hitachi 16 Gb/sec PCIe HBA cards that are used on the server blades.

Figure 4 shows the Hitachi 16 Gb/sec HBA PCIe cards that are installed in Hitachi Compute Blade 2500.

Hitachi Compute Blade 2500



Back View

Figure 4

Set the following parameters for each of the Hitachi HBA PCIe cards following Table 10.

Table 10. Hitachi HBA PCIe Card Parameters

| Setting | Parameter |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Boot Function | Enable |
| Link Speed | 16Gbps |
| Connection Type | Point-to-Point |
| Multiple Port ID | Enable |
| Select Boot Device | Enable |
| Multipath Function | Enable |

Network Architecture

This architecture requires the following separate networks:

- **Private Network (also called cluster interconnect)** — This network must be scalable. In addition, it must meet the low latency needs of the network traffic generated by the cache synchronization of Oracle RAC and inter-node communication amongst the nodes in the cluster.
- **Public Network** — This network provides client connections to the applications and Oracle RAC.

Hitachi Data Systems recommends using a pair of 10 Gb/sec NICs for the cluster interconnect and public network.

Each server blade in this reference architecture has a quad port 10 Gb/sec onboard NIC. The NIC ports have interconnected links to the two internal 10 Gb/sec Ethernet switches in the chassis.

Observe these points when configuring private and public networks in your Oracle RAC environment:

- For each server in the Oracle RAC clusterware configuration, use at least two identical, high bandwidth, low-latency NICs for the interconnection.
- Use NIC bonding to provide fail over and load balancing of interconnections within a server.
- Set all NICs to full duplex mode.
- Use at least two public NICs for client connections to the application and database.
- Use at least two private NICs for the cluster interconnection.

Figure 5 shows the network configuration for the reference architecture environment.

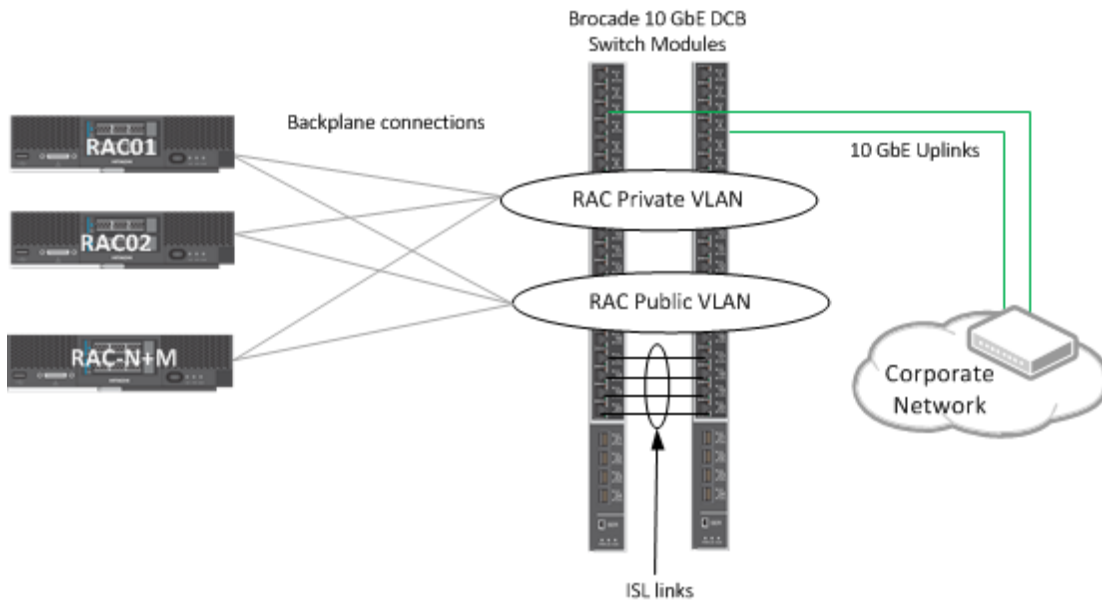


Figure 5

Table 11 shows the network configuration for this solution. Configure the VLAN accordingly to fit your network environment.

Table 11. Network Configuration

| Server | NIC Ports | UMC PF Number | Switch Bay ID | Switch Ports (Internal) | VLAN | NIC BOND | Network | Bandwidth (Gb/sec) |
|--------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| RAC01 | B1-CNIC-0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Bond1 | Private | 10 |
| | B1-CNIC-1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 10 |
| | B1-CNIC-2 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 2 | Bond2 | Public Oracle | 9 |
| | | 6 | 1 | 15 | 3 | Bond3 | Public Management | 1 |
| | B1-CNIC-3 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 2 | Bond2 | Public Oracle | 9 |
| | | 7 | 2 | 15 | 3 | Bond3 | Public Management | 1 |
| RAC02 | B2-CNIC-0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Bond1 | Private | 10 |
| | B2-CNIC-1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 10 |
| | B2-CNIC-2 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 2 | Bond2 | Public Oracle | 9 |
| | | 6 | 1 | 16 | 3 | Bond3 | Public Management | 1 |
| | B2-CNIC-3 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 2 | Bond2 | Public Oracle | 9 |
| | | 7 | 2 | 16 | 3 | Bond3 | Public Management | 1 |

Table 11. Network Configuration (Continued)

| Server | NIC Ports | UMC PF Number | | Switch Bay ID | Switch Ports (Internal) | VLAN | NIC BOND | Network | Bandwidth (Gb/sec) |
|---------|-----------|---------------|---|---------------|-------------------------|------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| RAC-N+M | B3-CNIC-0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | | 1 | From failed server | Private | 10 |
| | B3-CNIC-1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | 10 |
| | B3-CNIC-2 | 2 | 1 | 19 | | 2 | | Public Oracle | 9 |
| | | 6 | 1 | 19 | | 3 | | Public Management | 1 |
| | B3-CNIC-3 | 3 | 2 | 19 | | 2 | | Public Oracle | 9 |
| | | 7 | 2 | 19 | | 3 | | Public Management | 1 |

For More Information

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