

DOAG

Deutsche ORACLE-Anwendergruppe e.V.



Backup mit/ohne RMAN

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- Oracle Spezialist seit 1992
 - 1992: Presales bei Oracle in Düsseldorf
 - 1999: Projektleiter bei Herrmann & Lenz Services GmbH
 - 2005: Technischer Direktor ADM Presales bei Quest Software GmbH
 - 2011: Geschäftsführer CarajanDB GmbH
- 2011 → Ernennung zum Oracle ACE
- Autor der Bücher:
 - Oracle9i für den DBA, Oracle10g für den DBA, Oracle 11g Release 2 für den DBA
- DOAG Themenverantwortlicher Datenbankadministration, Standard Edition
- Hobbies:
 - Drachen steigen lassen (Kiting) draußen wie drinnen (Indoorkiting)
 - Motorradfahren (nur draußen)
 - Bier Brauen
 - Singen (überall)



- Experten mit über 30 Jahren Datenbank Erfahrung
- Spezialisten für
 - Datenbank Administration (Oracle und PostgreSQL)
 - Hochverfügbarkeit (RAC, Data Guard, Replication, etc.)
 - Migrationen (Unicode, PostgreSQL)
 - Performance Optimierung
 - Monitoring (OEM, Foglight, CheckMK, PEM)
- Fernwartung
- Schulung und Workshops
 - PostgreSQL
 - Oracle Multitenant
 - Toad



Vorbereitungen

- Sichern der archivierten Redo Log Dateien
 - Nach jedem Logswitch
 - Nach n Minuten
- Best Practices: Verwendung von Oracle Managed Files (OMF)
 - db_create_file_dest
 - db_recovery_file_dest_size
 - db_recovery_file_dest

```
SQL> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
```

```
SQL> STARTUP MOUNT
```

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG;
```

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

```
SQL> ARCHIVE LOG LIST
```

Database log mode	Archive Mode
Automatic archival	Enabled
Archive destination	USE_DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST
Oldest online log sequence	1
Next log sequence to archive	2
Current log sequence	2



Recovery Advisor

- Recovery einer defekten Datendatei
- Fehlermeldung

```
SQL> select count(*) from auftraege;
select count(*) from auftraege
      *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # 16, block # 482)
ORA-01110: data file 16:
'/u02/oradata/PAUL/88ECC48AE4632772E0530D63A8C04AEF/datafile/o1_mf_users_gfqznp2m_.dbf'
```



```
BOXER(4):Hex dump of (file 16, block 474) in trace file
/opt/oracle/diag/rdbms/paul/PAUL/trace/PAUL_ora_3771.trc
BOXER(4):
BOXER(4):Corrupt block relative dba: 0x040001da (file 16, block 474)
BOXER(4):Completely zero block found during buffer read
BOXER(4):
BOXER(4):Reading datafile
'/u02/oradata/PAUL/88ECC48AE4632772E0530D63A8C04AEF/datafile/o1_mf_users_gfqznp2m_.dbf' for
corrupt data at rdba: 0x040001da (file 16, block 474)
BOXER(4):Reread (file 16, block 474) found same corrupt data (no logical check)
2019-05-15T14:26:27.705235+02:00
Errors in file /opt/oracle/diag/rdbms/paul/PAUL/trace/PAUL_mz00_3820.trc:
ORA-01110: data file 16:
'/u02/oradata/PAUL/88ECC48AE4632772E0530D63A8C04AEF/datafile/o1_mf_users_gfqznp2m_.dbf'
ORA-01565: error in identifying file
'/u02/oradata/PAUL/88ECC48AE4632772E0530D63A8C04AEF/datafile/o1_mf_users_gfqznp2m_.dbf'
ORA-27048: skgfifi: file header information is invalid
Additional information: 2
```

```
RMAN> LIST FAILURE;
```

```
using target database control file instead of recovery catalog
```

```
Database Role: PRIMARY
```

```
List of Database Failures
```

```
=====
```

Failure ID	Priority	Status	Time Detected	Summary
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
202	HIGH	OPEN	15-MAY-19	One or more non-system datafiles are corrupt

Recovery Advisor – Advise Failure

```

RMAN> ADVISE FAILURE;

```

```

Database Role: PRIMARY

```

```

List of Database Failures
=====

```

Failure ID	Priority	Status	Time Detected	Summary
202	HIGH	OPEN	15-MAY-19	One or more non-system datafiles are corrupt

```

analyzing automatic repair options; this may take some time

```

```

allocated channel: ORA_DISK_1

```

```

channel ORA_DISK_1: SID=79 device type=DISK

```

```

analyzing automatic repair options complete

```

```

Mandatory Manual Actions
=====

```

```

no manual actions available

```

Optional Manual Actions

=====

1. Automatic repairs may be available if you shutdown the database and restart it in mount mode

Automated Repair Options

=====

Option Repair Description

1 Restore and recover datafile 16

Strategy: The repair includes complete media recovery with no data loss

Repair script: **`/opt/oracle/diag/rdbms/paul/PAUL/hm/reco_1304580712.hm`**

```
oracle@simon[PAUL]% cat /opt/oracle/diag/rdbms/paul/PAUL/hm/reco_1304580712.hm
# restore and recover datafile
sql 'BOXER' 'alter database datafile 16 offline';
restore ( datafile 16 );
recover datafile 16;
sql 'BOXER' 'alter database datafile 16 online'
```

```
RMAN> REPAIR FAILURE;
```

Strategy: The repair includes complete media recovery with no data loss

Repair script: /opt/oracle/diag/rdbms/paul/PAUL/hm/reco_3216729380.hm

contents of repair script:

```
# restore and recover datafile
sql 'BOXER' 'alter database datafile 16 offline';
restore ( datafile 16 );
recover datafile 16;
sql 'BOXER' 'alter database datafile 16 online';
```

Do you really want to execute the above repair (enter YES or NO)?

```
Do you really want to execute the above repair (enter YES or NO)? YES
executing repair script
```

```
sql statement: alter database datafile 16 offline
```

```
Starting restore at 15-MAY-19
using channel ORA_DISK_1
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: starting datafile backup set restore
channel ORA_DISK_1: specifying datafile(s) to restore from backup set
channel ORA_DISK_1: restoring datafile 00016 to
/u02/oradata/PAUL/88ECC48AE4632772E0530D63A8C04AEF/datafile/o1_mf_users_gfqznp2m_.dbf
channel ORA_DISK_1: reading from backup piece
/u03/orabackup/PAUL/88ECC48AE4632772E0530D63A8C04AEF/backupset/2019_05_15/o1_mf_nnndf_TAG20190515T141943_gfr103o6_.bkp
channel ORA_DISK_1: piece
handle=/u03/orabackup/PAUL/88ECC48AE4632772E0530D63A8C04AEF/backupset/2019_05_15/o1_mf_nnndf_TAG20190515T141943_gfr103o6_.bkp
tag=TAG20190515T141943
channel ORA_DISK_1: restored backup piece 1
channel ORA_DISK_1: restore complete, elapsed time: 00:00:01
Finished restore at 15-MAY-19
```

```
Starting recover at 15-MAY-19
using channel ORA_DISK_1
```

```
starting media recovery
media recovery complete, elapsed time: 00:00:01
```

```
Finished recover at 15-MAY-19
```

```
sql statement: alter database datafile 16 online
repair failure complete
```

Cloning

Cloning mit RMAN

- Erstellen von Testdatenbanken
- Überprüfen, ob das Backup funktioniert!!!

- Erstellen einer init.ora für die Testdatenbank
 - Kopie des Originals
 - Anpassen der Parameter (z.B. sga_target)
 - Löschen der Controlfile Einträge
- Erstellen der notwendigen Verzeichnisse (möglichst identisch mit dem Original)
 - adump → `$ORACLE_BASE/admin/<SID>/adump`
 - dpdump → `$ORACLE_BASE/admin/<SID>/dpdump`
 - data
 - dackup

- Original (simon)

```
SQL> CREATE pfile='/tmp/initPAUL.ora' from spfile;
```

```
scp /tmp/initPAUL.ora clapton:/tmp
```

```
mkdir -p /opt/oracle/admin/PAUL/adump
mkdir -p /opt/oracle/admin/PAUL/dpdump
mkdir -p /u02/oradata
mkdir -p /u03/orabackup
chown -R oracle:oinstall /opt/oracle/admin /u02/oradata /u03/orabackup
```

- scp des Backup Verzeichnisses (Archivelogs nicht vergessen)

```
scp -r simon:/u03/orabackup/PAUL /u03/orabackup/PAUL
```

- Vorsicht: keinen NFS-Mount benutzen
 - Das zweite Controlfile und der zweite Member der Redologs liegen bei OMF im Backup Verzeichnis

```
sqlplus / as sysdba
```

```
SQL> CREATE SPFILE FROM PFILE='/tmp/initPAUL.ora';
```

```
SQL> startup nomount
```

```
RMAN> RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP;
```

```
Starting restore at 29-MAY-19  
using channel ORA_DISK_1
```

```
recovery area destination: /u03/orabackup  
database name (or database unique name) used for search: PAUL  
channel ORA_DISK_1: AUTOBACKUP  
/u03/orabackup/PAUL/autobackup/2019_05_29/o1_mf_s_1009541851_ggwq1w6x_.bkp found in the recovery  
area  
AUTOBACKUP search with format "%F" not attempted because DBID was not set  
channel ORA_DISK_1: restoring control file from AUTOBACKUP  
/u03/orabackup/PAUL/autobackup/2019_05_29/o1_mf_s_1009541851_ggwq1w6x_.bkp  
channel ORA_DISK_1: control file restore from AUTOBACKUP complete  
output file name=/u02/oradata/PAUL/controlfile/o1_mf_gfqy132z_.ctl  
output file name=/u03/orabackup/PAUL/controlfile/o1_mf_gfqy13hk_.ctl  
Finished restore at 29-MAY-19
```

```
RMAN> ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;  
released channel: ORA_DISK_1  
Statement processed
```


Restore Database (1)

```
RMAN> RESTORE DATABASE;
```

```
Starting restore at 29-MAY-19
```

```
Starting implicit crosscheck backup at 29-MAY-19
```

```
allocated channel: ORA_DISK_1
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: SID=38 device type=DISK
```

```
Crosschecked 23 objects
```

```
Finished implicit crosscheck backup at 29-MAY-19
```

```
Starting implicit crosscheck copy at 29-MAY-19
```

```
using channel ORA_DISK_1
```

```
Finished implicit crosscheck copy at 29-MAY-19
```

```
searching for all files in the recovery area
```

```
cataloging files...
```

```
cataloging done
```

```
List of Cataloged Files
```

```
=====
```

```
File Name: /u03/orabackup/PAUL/autobackup/2019_05_29/o1_mf_s_1009547148_ggww7dgy_.bkp
```

```
using channel ORA_DISK_1
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: starting datafile backup set restore
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: specifying datafile(s) to restore from backup set
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: restoring datafile 00001 to /u02/oradata/PAUL/datafile/o1_mf_system_gfqxv3xm_.dbf
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: restoring datafile 00003 to /u02/oradata/PAUL/datafile/o1_mf_sysaux_gfqxy3cn_.dbf
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: restoring datafile 00004 to /u02/oradata/PAUL/datafile/o1_mf_undotbs1_gfqxztmj_.dbf
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: restoring datafile 00007 to /u02/oradata/PAUL/datafile/o1_mf_users_gfqxzvw6_.dbf
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: reading from backup piece
```

```
/u03/orabackup/PAUL/backupset/2019_05_29/o1_mf_nnndf_TAG20190529T134448_ggww5jj6_.bkp
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: piece handle=/u03/orabackup/PAUL/backupset/2019_05_29/o1_mf_nnndf_TAG20190529T134448_ggww5jj6_.bkp
```

```
tag=TAG20190529T134448
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: restored backup piece 1
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: restore complete, elapsed time: 00:00:15
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: starting datafile backup set restore
```

```
...
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: restored backup piece 1
```

```
channel ORA_DISK_1: restore complete, elapsed time: 00:00:07
```

```
Finished restore at 29-MAY-19
```

```
RMAN> RECOVER DATABASE;
```

```
Starting recover at 29-MAY-19  
using channel ORA_DISK_1
```

```
starting media recovery
```

```
archived log for thread 1 with sequence 13 is already on disk as file  
/u03/orabackup/PAUL/archivelog/2019_05_29/o1_mf_1_13_ggww7bkc_.arc  
archived log file
```

```
name=/u03/orabackup/PAUL/archivelog/2019_05_29/o1_mf_1_13_ggww7bkc_.arc thread=1  
sequence=13
```

```
unable to find archived log
```

```
archived log thread=1 sequence=14
```

```
RMAN-00571: =====
```

```
RMAN-00569: ===== ERROR MESSAGE STACK FOLLOWS =====
```

```
RMAN-00571: =====
```

```
RMAN-03002: failure of recover command at 05/29/2019 14:16:46
```

```
RMAN-06054: media recovery requesting unknown archived log for thread 1 with sequence  
14 and starting SCN of 1599466
```

- Quelldatenbank

```
oracle@simon[PAUL]% ls -ltr /u03/orabackup/PAUL/archivelog/2019_05_29
total 6848
-rw-r----- 1 oracle oinstall 2523136 May 29 12:02 o1_mf_1_5_ggwp5866_.arc
-rw-r----- 1 oracle oinstall 1866752 May 29 12:10 o1_mf_1_6_ggwpokcx_.arc
-rw-r----- 1 oracle oinstall   1536 May 29 12:11 o1_mf_1_7_ggwppycw_.arc
-rw-r----- 1 oracle oinstall  484352 May 29 12:16 o1_mf_1_8_ggwpzhhp_.arc
-rw-r----- 1 oracle oinstall   10752 May 29 12:17 o1_mf_1_9_ggwq1t27_.arc
-rw-r----- 1 oracle oinstall   31232 May 29 12:25 o1_mf_1_10_ggwqj1w2_.arc
-rw-r----- 1 oracle oinstall   24576 May 29 12:30 o1_mf_1_11_ggwqsr3l_.arc
-rw-r----- 1 oracle oinstall 2038272 May 29 13:44 o1_mf_1_12_ggww55pg_.arc
-rw-r----- 1 oracle oinstall   16896 May 29 13:45 o1_mf_1_13_ggww7bkc_.arc
```

```
RMAN> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
```

```
Statement processed
```

```
SQL> SHUTDOWN ABORT  
ORACLE instance shut down.
```

```
SQL> STARTUP MOUNT RESTRICT  
Database mounted.
```

```
SQL> DROP DATABASE;
```

```
Database dropped.
```

```
oracle@clapton[PAUL]% rm -rf /u03/orabackup/PAUL
```

- Ein Backup ist nur so gut, wie der Restore, den man tatsächlich durchgeführt hat
- Bei Oracle Managed Files liegen die Backup Pieces in verschiedenen Verzeichnissen
- VORSICHT: ein Clone ist zunächst eine 1:1 Kopie des Originals
 - Sensible Daten
 - DSGVO
 - Falsch Datenbank ...

Restore

Wie lange dauert ein Restore?

- Beispiel 1:
 - Windows 2012 SP 2 mit Oracle 10g (kein Schreibfehler!)
 - 2,5 TB Datenbank
 - Backup 28 Stunden
 - Restore:
 - Ein Restore wurde noch nie versucht

- Beispiel 2:
 - Redhat Linux 7 mit Oracle 19g
 - 750 GB Datenbank
 - 22 Minuten Backup
 - Restore:
 - ca. 10 Minuten
- Verwendetes Produkt
 - Actifio
 - RMAN Incremental forever
 - Restore als Clone

Wie lange dauert ein Restore?

- Beispiel 3:
 - Redhat Linux 7 mit Oracle 19g RAC
 - 40 TB 7 Datenbanken
 - 3 Stunden Backup
 - Restore:
 - 15 Minuten (pro Datenbank)
- Verwendetes Produkt
 - NetApp SnapCenter
 - Restore als Clone



Snapshot Cloning

Warum Cloning?

- Erstellen von Testumgebungen
- Platzersparnis
- Schnelle Bereitstellung von großen Produktionsumgebungen
 - Nach Crash
 - Zur Kontrolle bzw. Wiederherstellung von Tabellen auch nach Tagen

- Nutzung von ACFS oder Direct NFS als Copy On Write
- Pluggable Database Copy oder Snapshot copy

- Einschränkung: Gleicher Server

- NetApp SnapCenter
 - Storage Snapshots
 - Nur, wenn man NetApp Storage einsetzt
- Actifio
 - Appliance oder HW
 - Unterschiedliche Datenbanken
 - Zukunft im Oracle Umfeld ungewiss
- Cohesity
 - VM Appliance
 - Unterschiedliche Datenbanken

- Kopie von Verzeichnissen als Snapshots
- Sichern der geänderten Blöcke
- Für Oracle: BEGIN / END BACKUP
- Benutzt keinen RMAN
- Remote logon an die Datenbank
- Informationen über Backups werden im RMAN Katalog / Controlfile gespeichert
- Full und Archivelog Backups kommen sich in die Quere

NetApp SnapCenter Restore

- Schneller Restore durch Zurückschreiben „alter“ Blöcke
- Dauer des Restores abhängig vom Änderungsvolumen seit letztem Backup
- Recovery der Datenbank durch anschließendem Apply der ArchiveLogs

- Schnelles Cloning
 - Kopien werden auf beliebigem Server (die an dem NetApp Storage angeschlossen ist) erstellt
- Datenbank kann auf jeden beliebigen Stand zurückgesetzt werden
 - Die „richtigen“ Archivelogs müssen vorher gemounted werden
- Dauer abhängig vom verwendeten Storage Typ (Primary, secondary)
- Einfach Verwaltung über GUI

Cloning Beispiel

- 1 Name
- 2 Locations
- 3 Credentials
- 4 PreOps
- 5 PostOps
- 6 Notification
- 7 Summary

Recover Database

Until Cancel i

Date and Time

i

Date-time format: MM/DD/YYYY hh:mm:ss

Until SCN (System Change Number)

Specify external archive log locations i

Create new DBID i
 Create tempfile for temporary tablespace i
i Enter SQL queries to apply when clone is created
i Enter scripts to run after clone operation i

September 2022						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Actifio

- Eine Appliance pro Umgebung
 - Failover auf Backup Appliance möglich
- Actifio Agent auf dem Oracle Datenbank Server installiert
- Mount eines iSCSI Snapshot Devices (Fibrechannel möglich)
- Einmaliger RMAN FULL BACKUP AS IMAGE COPY
- Anschließend RMAN INCREMENTAL ROLL FORWARD IMAGE COPIES
- Regelmäßig RMAN ARCHIVELOG BACKUP
- Zusätzlich:
 - Controlfile Trace
 - pfile (FROM MEMORY)

- Auswahl des letzten Database und Archivelog Snapshots
- RMAN Restore Database
- RMAN Recover Database
- Dauer:
 - Kopie vom iSCSI auf „echtes“ Filesystem

- Mount der iSCSI Devices an beliebigen Rechner
- Auswahl eines beliebigen Zeitpunktes für den Clone
- Dauer Abhängig von Archivelog Apply

actifio Dashboard Backup & Recover Test Data Management App Manager SLA Architect Manage Report Monitor

MANAGE SLA Details & Settings

TEMPLATE PROFILE Policy Overrides Apply

actifio...nix.lan

None

PRODUCTION

SNAPSHOT

DEDUP

MIRROR

ONVAULT

DEDUP DR

Policies

- ▶ Snapshot 1
- Direct to Dedup 0
- Direct to OnVault 0
- OnVault Replication 0
- ▶ Dedup 1
- Dedup DR 0
- Mirror 0
- OnVault 0

Actifio Cloning

The screenshot displays the Actifio App Manager interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Dashboard', 'Backup & Recover', 'Test Data Management', 'App Manager', 'SLA Architect', 'Manage', 'Report', and 'Monitor'. The main content area shows a cloning timeline for a snapshot image taken on 2022-09-15 at 00:03:18. The timeline is a funnel-shaped diagram with five stages: Snapshot, Dedup, Remote Dedup, Remote Snapshot, and OnVault. The 'Snapshot' stage is highlighted in orange. A detailed view of the snapshot image is shown on the right, including its name, status, transport, size, expiration, and other metadata.

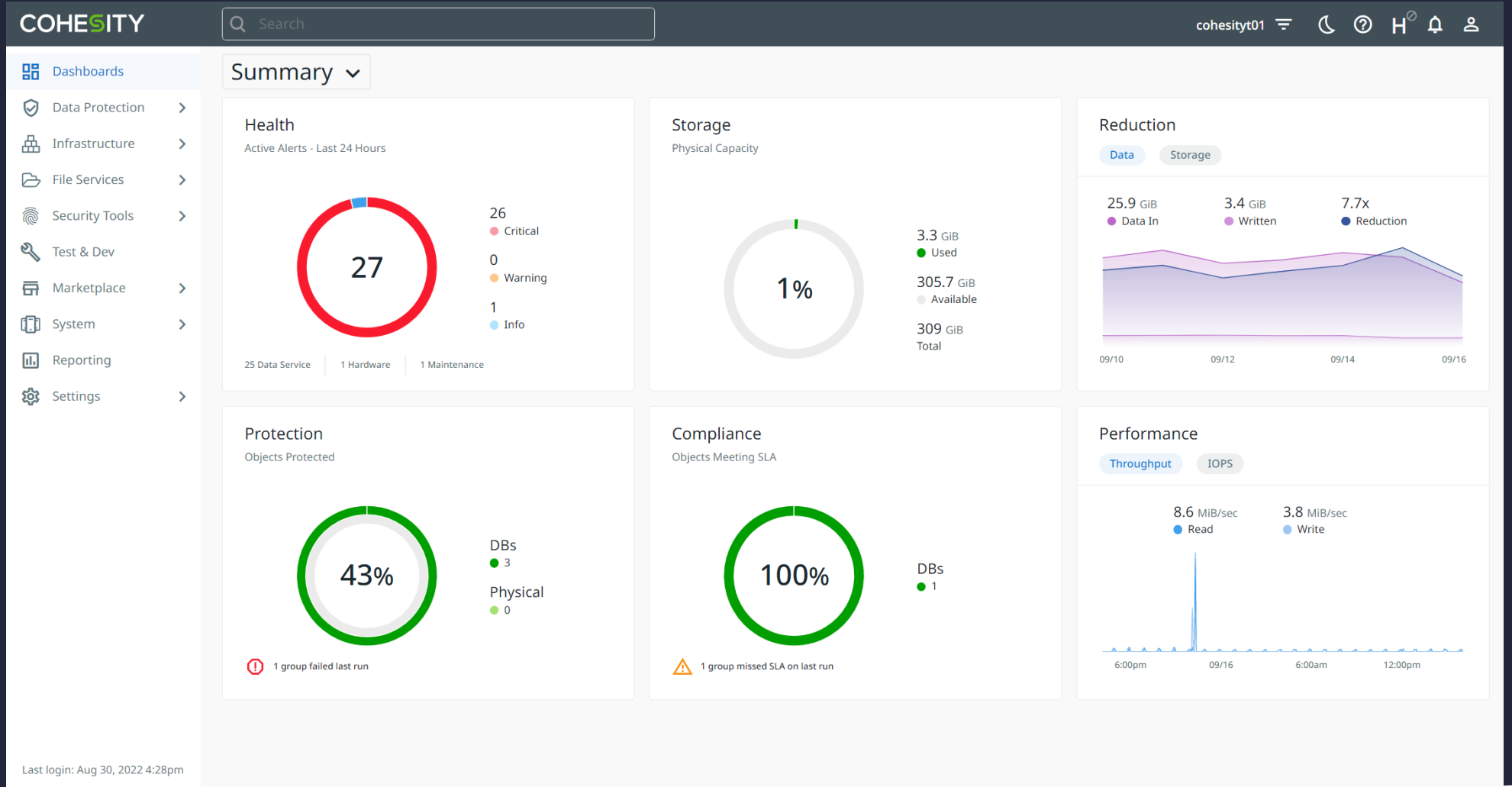
NAME	Image_7912270
STATUS	Available
TRANSPORT	SAN Based, Out-Of-Band Storage
IMAGE SIZE	1024.00GB
EXPIRES ON	2022-09-17 00:09:39
APP VERSION	Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production
APPLIANCE	...
RECOVERY RANGE	09-16 00:04 To 09-16 13:01
INCARNATION #	1
CATALOG STATE	None
POOL NAME	Act_per_pool000

Cohesity

- Ein Cluster pro Umgebung
 - 1 bis n Server
 - Failover durch weiteren Cluster
- Cohesity Agent auf dem Oracle Datenbank Server installiert
- Mounten von 3 (!) NFS Snapshot Devices
- Regelmäßiger RMAN FULL BACKUP AS COPY
- Regelmäßiger RMAN FULL BACKUP AS IMAGE COPY
- Anschließend RMAN INCREMENTAL ROLL FORWARD IMAGE COPIES
- Regelmäßig RMAN ARCHIVELOG BACKUP

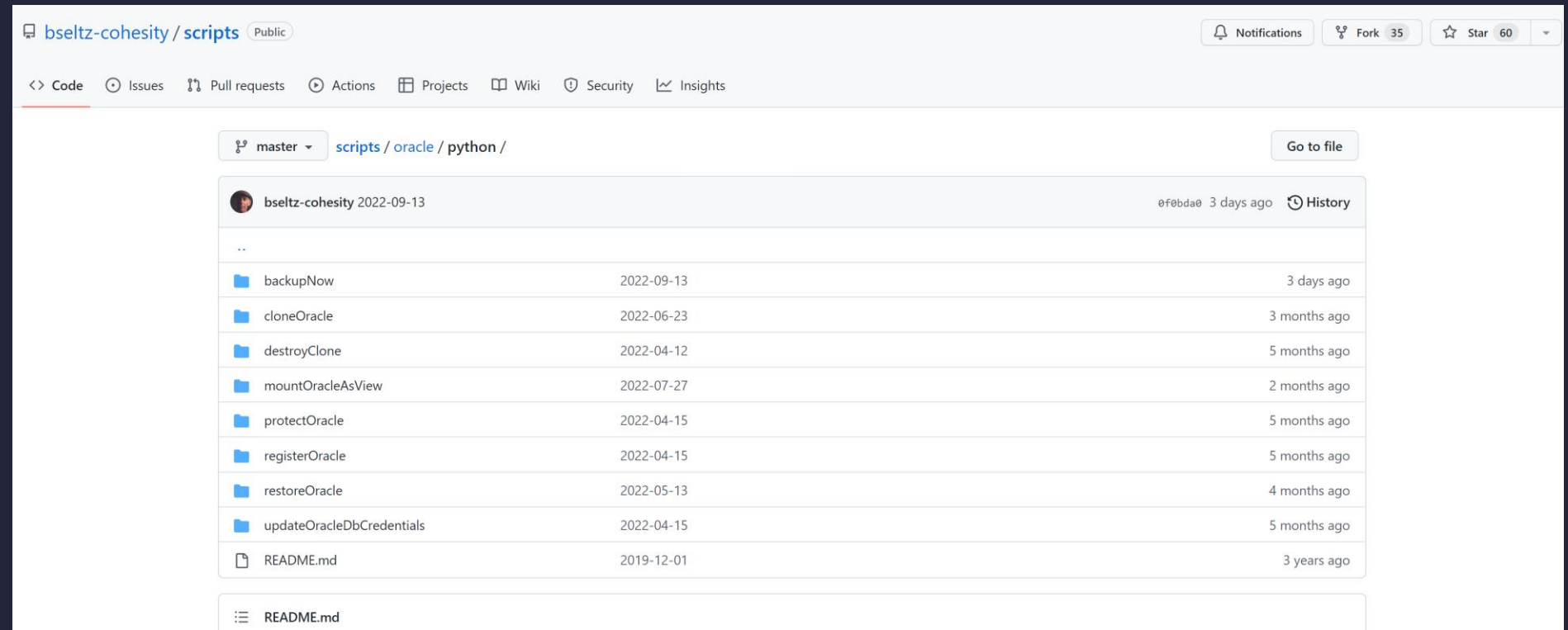
- Auswahl des letzten Database und Archivelog Snapshots
- RMAN Restore Database
- RMAN Recover Database
- Dauer:
 - Kopie vom NFS auf „echtes“ Filesystem

- Mount der NFS Devices an beliebigen Rechner
- Auswahl eines beliebigen Zeitpunktes für den Clone
- Dauer Abhängig von Archivelog Apply



- Umfangreiche Skriptsammlung

- Pythen
- Powershell



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'bseltz-cohesity / scripts'. The repository is public and has 35 forks and 60 stars. The current view is the 'Code' tab, showing the directory structure 'scripts / oracle / python /'. The directory listing includes the following files and folders:

File/Folder	Created	Last Modified
..		
backupNow	2022-09-13	3 days ago
cloneOracle	2022-06-23	3 months ago
destroyClone	2022-04-12	5 months ago
mountOracleAsView	2022-07-27	2 months ago
protectOracle	2022-04-15	5 months ago
registerOracle	2022-04-15	5 months ago
restoreOracle	2022-05-13	4 months ago
updateOracleDbCredentials	2022-04-15	5 months ago
README.md	2019-12-01	3 years ago

```
SQL> CREATE PFILE='/tmp/initDOAG22.ora' FROM MEMORY;
```

- Resultat:
- initDOAG22.ora


```

oracle@doag2022[DOAG22]~> cat /tmp/initDOAG22.ora
# Oracle init.ora parameter file generated by instance DOAG22 on 09/16/2022 16:12:22
__data_transfer_cache_size=0
__db_cache_size=1360M
__inmemory_ext_roarea=0
__inmemory_ext_rwarea=0
__java_pool_size=0
__large_pool_size=16M
__oracle_base='/opt/oracle' # ORACLE_BASE set from environment
__pga_aggregate_target=112M
__reload_lsnr='0' # lreg reload listener
__sga_target=1904M
__shared_io_pool_size=96M
__shared_pool_size=416M
__streams_pool_size=0
__unified_pga_pool_size=0
__always_anti_join='CHOOSE'
__always_semi_join='CHOOSE'
__b_tree_bitmap_plans=TRUE
__bloom_serial_filter='ON'
__complex_view_merging=TRUE
__compression_compatibility='21.0.0'
__diag_adr_trace_dest='/opt/oracle/diag/rdbms/doag22/DOAG22/trace'
__ds_xt_split_count=1
__eliminate_common_subexpr=TRUE
__fast_full_scan_enabled=TRUE
__generalized_pruning_enabled=TRUE
__gs_anti_semi_join_allowed=TRUE
__hang_resolution_scope='INSTANCE' # _hang_resolution_scope updated by kjznpahps
__improved_outerjoin_card=TRUE
__improved_row_length_enabled=TRUE
__index_join_enabled=TRUE
__key_vector_create_pushdown_threshold=20000
__ksb_restart_policy_times='0'
__ksb_restart_policy_times='60'
ksb restart policy times='120'

```

- Services „gehören“ zur PDB
- Werden automatisch gestartet
- Werden beim Cloning mitgenommen
- Services können dadurch doppelt existieren
 - gleiche CDB → kein Problem, zweiter Service kann nicht gestartet werden
 - andere CDB, gleicher Server → Services werden mehrfach gestartet, Gefahr des Split Brain!

- Wer kennt die Dauer für einen Full Restore der Datenbank?
- Ist das Backup nur ein „Feigenblatt“
- Cloning kann eine Alternative sein
- Viele NetApp Kunden verwenden SnapCenter gar nicht oder nur eingeschränkt
- Cohesity kann ein wichtiger Baustein werden

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