



# Sun Cluster Data Service for SAP DB Guide for Solaris OS

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SPARC Platform Edition

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# Contents

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Preface 5

**Installing and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB 11**

Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Overview 11

Overview of the Installation and Configuration Process for Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB 12

Planning the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Installation and Configuration 14

Configuration Requirements 14

Supported Configurations of This Data Service 15

Configuration Considerations 17

Configuration Planning Questions 18

Installing and Configuring SAP DB 18

▼ How to Install and Configure SAP DB 19

▼ How to Enable SAP DB to Run in a Cluster 20

Verifying the SAP DB Installation and Configuration 22

▼ How to Verify SAP DB Installation and Configuration on Each Node 22

Installing the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Packages 24

Requirements for Installing With an Existing Version of Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache 24

▼ How to Install the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Packages by Using the Web Start Program 25

▼ How to Install the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Packages by Using the `scinstall` Utility 26

Configuring the `HASStoragePlus` Resource Type to Work With Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB 27

▼ How to Register and Configure an `HASStoragePlus` Resource 27

Registering and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB 29

Setting Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Extension Properties	29
Administering SAP xserver as a User Other Than Root	30
▼ How to Register and Configure an SAP xserver Resource	30
▼ How to Register and Configure an SAP DB Resource	32
Tuning the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Fault Monitors	35
Factors That Affect the Interval Between Fault Monitor Probes	36
Operations by the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Fault Monitors During a Probe	36
Faults Detected by the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Fault Monitors	37
Forcing the SAP DB Database Instance to Be Restarted if the Parent Kernel Process Is Terminated	38
Verifying the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Installation and Configuration	38
▼ How to Verify the Operation of the SAP DB Fault Monitor	38
▼ How to Verify the Operation of the SAP xserver Fault Monitor	40
Upgrading the SUNW.sap_xserver Resource Type	41
Information for Registering the New Resource Type Version	41
Information for Migrating Existing Instances of the Resource Type	42
<b>A Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Extension Properties</b>	<b>43</b>
SUNW.sapdb Extension Properties	43
SUNW.sap_xserver Extension Properties	46
<b>Index</b>	<b>49</b>

# Preface

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*Sun Cluster Data Service for SAP DB Guide for Solaris OS* explains how to install and configure Sun™ Cluster HA for SAP DB.

This document is intended for system administrators with extensive knowledge of Sun software and hardware. Do not use this document as a planning or presales guide. Before reading this document, you should have already determined your system requirements and purchased the appropriate equipment and software.

The instructions in this document assume knowledge of the Solaris™ Operating System (Solaris OS) and expertise with the volume manager software that is used with Sun Cluster.

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## UNIX Commands

This document contains information about commands that are specific to installing and configuring Sun Cluster data services. The document does *not* contain comprehensive information about basic UNIX® commands and procedures, such as shutting down the system, booting the system, and configuring devices. Information about basic UNIX commands and procedures is available from the following sources:

- Online documentation for the Solaris Operating System
- Solaris Operating System man pages
- Other software documentation that you received with your system

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# Typographic Conventions

The following table describes the typographic changes that are used in this book.

**TABLE P-1** Typographic Conventions

Typeface or Symbol	Meaning	Example
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories, and onscreen computer output	Edit your <code>.login</code> file. Use <code>ls -a</code> to list all files. <code>machine_name%</code> you have mail.
<b>AaBbCc123</b>	What you type, contrasted with onscreen computer output	<code>machine_name%</code> <b>su</b> Password:
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Command-line placeholder: replace with a real name or value	The command to remove a file is <code>rm filename</code> .
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Book titles, new terms, and terms to be emphasized	Read Chapter 6 in the <i>User's Guide</i> . Perform a <i>patch analysis</i> . Do <i>not</i> save the file. [Note that some emphasized items appear bold online.]

---

# Shell Prompts in Command Examples

The following table shows the default system prompt and superuser prompt for the C shell, Bourne shell, and Korn shell.

**TABLE P-2** Shell Prompts

Shell	Prompt
C shell prompt	<code>machine_name%</code>
C shell superuser prompt	<code>machine_name#</code>
Bourne shell and Korn shell prompt	<code>\$</code>

**TABLE P-2** Shell Prompts (Continued)

Shell	Prompt
Bourne shell and Korn shell superuser prompt	#

---

## Related Documentation

Information about related Sun Cluster topics is available in the documentation that is listed in the following table. All Sun Cluster documentation is available at <http://docs.sun.com>.

Topic	Documentation
Data service administration	<i>Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS</i> Individual data service guides
Concepts	<i>Sun Cluster Concepts Guide for Solaris OS</i>
Overview	<i>Sun Cluster Overview for Solaris OS</i>
Software installation	<i>Sun Cluster Software Installation Guide for Solaris OS</i>
System administration	<i>Sun Cluster System Administration Guide for Solaris OS</i>
Hardware administration	<i>Sun Cluster 3.0-3.1 Hardware Administration Manual for Solaris OS</i> Individual hardware administration guides
Data service development	<i>Sun Cluster Data Services Developer's Guide for Solaris OS</i>
Error messages	<i>Sun Cluster Error Messages Guide for Solaris OS</i>
Command and function reference	<i>Sun Cluster Reference Manual for Solaris OS</i>

For a complete list of Sun Cluster documentation, see the release notes for your release of Sun Cluster at <http://docs.sun.com>.

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## Related Third-Party Web Site References

Third-party URLs that are referenced in this document provide additional related information.

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## Documentation, Support, and Training

Sun Function	URL	Description
Documentation	<a href="http://www.sun.com/documentation/">http://www.sun.com/documentation/</a>	Download PDF and HTML documents, and order printed documents
Support and Training	<a href="http://www.sun.com/supporttraining/">http://www.sun.com/supporttraining/</a>	Obtain technical support, download patches, and learn about Sun courses

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## Product Training

Sun Microsystems offers training in many Sun technologies through a variety of instructor-led courses and self-paced courses. For information about the training courses that Sun offers and to enroll in a class, visit Sun Training at <http://training.sun.com/>.



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## Getting Help

If you have problems installing or using Sun Cluster, contact your service provider and provide the following information:

- Your name and email address (if available)
- Your company name, address, and phone number
- The model and serial numbers of your systems
- The release number of the Solaris Operating System (for example, Solaris 8)
- The release number of Sun Cluster (for example, Sun Cluster 3.0)

Use the following commands to gather information about each node on your system for your service provider.

Command	Function
<code>prtconf -v</code>	Displays the size of the system memory and reports information about peripheral devices
<code>psrinfo -v</code>	Displays information about processors
<code>showrev -p</code>	Reports which patches are installed
SPARC: <code>prtdiag -v</code>	Displays system diagnostic information
<code>scinstall -pv</code>	Displays Sun Cluster release and package version information

Also have available the contents of the `/var/adm/messages` file.



# Installing and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB

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This chapter explains how to install and configure Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB.

This chapter contains the following sections.

- “Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Overview” on page 11
- “Overview of the Installation and Configuration Process for Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB” on page 12
- “Planning the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Installation and Configuration” on page 14
- “Installing and Configuring SAP DB” on page 18
- “Verifying the SAP DB Installation and Configuration” on page 22
- “Installing the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Packages” on page 24
- “Configuring the `HASStoragePlus` Resource Type to Work With Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB” on page 27
- “Registering and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB” on page 29
- “Tuning the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Fault Monitors” on page 35
- “Verifying the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Installation and Configuration” on page 38
- “Upgrading the `SUNW.sap_xserver` Resource Type” on page 41

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## Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Overview

To eliminate single points of failure in an SAP DB system, Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB provides the following features:

- Fault monitoring and automatic failover for the SAP DB application. You must configure Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB as a failover data service.
- Fault monitoring and automatic restart for SAP xserver. You must configure SAP xserver as a scalable data service.

For conceptual information about failover data services and scalable data services, see the *Sun Cluster Concepts Guide for Solaris OS*.

Each component of SAP DB has data service that protects the component when the component is configured in Sun Cluster. See the following table.

---

**Note** – The files that are associated with the `SUNW.sap_xserver` resource type are supplied with the Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache data service. The Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache data service is installed when you install Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB data service.

---

**TABLE 1** Protection of SAP DB Components by Sun Cluster Data Services

SAP DB Component	Data Service
SAP DB	Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB The resource type is <code>SUNW.sapdb</code> .
SAP xserver	Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache The resource type is <code>SUNW.sap_xserver</code> .
NFS file system	Sun Cluster HA for NFS The resource type is <code>SUNW.nfs</code> . For more information about this data service, see <i>Sun Cluster Data Service for NFS Guide for Solaris OS</i> .

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## Overview of the Installation and Configuration Process for Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB

The following table summarizes the tasks for installing and configuring Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB and provides cross-references to detailed instructions for performing these tasks. Perform the tasks in the order that they are listed in the table.

**TABLE 2** Tasks for Installing and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB

Task	Cross-Reference
Plan the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB installation and configuration	Your SAP documentation. <i>Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS</i> “Planning the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Installation and Configuration” on page 14
Install and configure SAP DB	“Installing and Configuring SAP DB” on page 18
Verify the SAP DB installation and configuration	“Verifying the SAP DB Installation and Configuration” on page 22
Install the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB packages	“Installing the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Packages” on page 24
Configure the <code>HAStoragePlus</code> resource to work with Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB	“Relationship Between Resource Groups and Disk Device Groups” in <i>Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS</i> “Synchronizing the Startups Between Resource Groups and Disk Device Groups” in <i>Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS</i> “Configuring the <code>HAStoragePlus</code> Resource Type to Work With Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB” on page 27
Register and configure the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB data service	“Registering and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB” on page 29
(Optional) Tune the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB fault monitors	“Tuning the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Fault Monitors” on page 35
(Optional) Use an alternate project identifier (ID)	“Data Service Project Configuration” in <i>Sun Cluster Concepts Guide for Solaris OS</i>
Verify the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB installation and configuration	“Verifying the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Installation and Configuration” on page 38
(Optional) Upgrade the <code>SUNW.sap_xserver</code> resource type	“Upgrading the <code>SUNW.sap_xserver</code> Resource Type” on page 41

---

# Planning the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Installation and Configuration

This section contains the information that you need to plan your Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB installation and configuration.

---

**Note** – Before you begin, consult your SAP DB documentation for configuration restrictions and requirements that are not imposed by Sun Cluster software. For information about restrictions that the Sun Cluster software imposes, see the Sun Cluster documentation.

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## Configuration Requirements

The configuration requirements in this section apply only to Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB.



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**Caution** – If your data service configuration does not conform to these requirements, the data service configuration might not be supported.

---

For requirements that apply to all data services, see “Configuration Guidelines for Sun Cluster Data Services” in *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS*.

## SAP DB Software Version Requirements

Use SAP DB version 7.4 or compatible versions.

## Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Configuration Requirements

Configure Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB as a failover data service. You cannot configure Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB as a scalable data service. For more information, see the following sections:

- “How to Enable SAP DB to Run in a Cluster” on page 20
- “How to Register and Configure an SAP DB Resource” on page 32

## SAP xserver Configuration Requirements

To enable client applications to access Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB, you must use SAP xserver. Configure SAP xserver as a scalable data service. Do *not* configure SAP xserver as a failover data service.

Configure SAP xserver so that SAP xserver starts on all nodes to which the SAP DB resource can fail over. To implement this configuration, ensure that the node list of the SAP xserver resource group contains all nodes that are in the node list of the SAP DB resource group. For more information, see [“How to Register and Configure an SAP xserver Resource”](#) on page 30.

## Supported Configurations of This Data Service

The Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB data service supports configurations that conform to the requirements in [“Configuration Requirements”](#) on page 14.

If you plan to use SAP DB with other highly available SAP applications, you must also configure the Sun Cluster data services for those applications. For more information, see the following table.

SAP Application	Sun Cluster Data Service	Associated Document
SAP R/3	Sun Cluster HA for SAP	<i>Sun Cluster Data Service for SAP Guide for Solaris OS</i>
SAP liveCache	Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache	<i>Sun Cluster Data Service for SAP liveCache Guide for Solaris OS</i>

The examples that follow show these supported configurations of Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB:

- Two-node cluster configuration
- Four-node cluster configuration with SAP R/3
- Four-node cluster configuration with SAP R/3 and SAP liveCache

---

**Note** – Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB might support additional configurations. However, you must contact your Sun service provider for information about additional configurations.

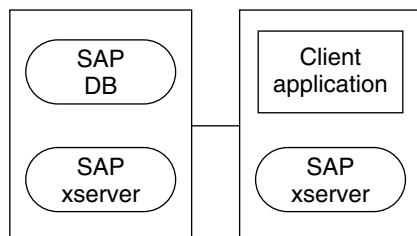
---

### EXAMPLE 1 Two-Node Configuration

This example shows a two-node configuration in which a client application accesses the SAP DB resource through the SAP xserver resource. The characteristics of this configuration are as follows:

**EXAMPLE 1** Two-Node Configuration (Continued)

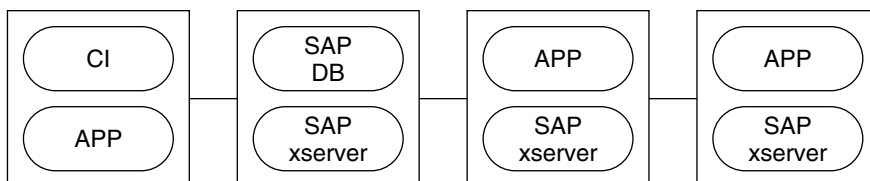
- The SAP DB resource is configured as a failover data service.
- The SAP xserver resource is configured as a scalable data service.



**EXAMPLE 2** Four-Node Configuration With SAP R/3

This example shows a four-node configuration in which SAP DB is used with SAP R/3. This configuration uses multiple Advanced Planner & Optimizer (APO) application servers. The characteristics of this configuration are as follows:

- The SAP APO Central Instance (CI) resource is configured as a failover data service.
- The SAP DB resource is configured as a failover data service.
- The SAP xserver resource is configured as a scalable data service.
- APO application server (APP) resources are configured as scalable data services.



**EXAMPLE 3** Four-Node Configuration With SAP R/3 and SAP liveCache

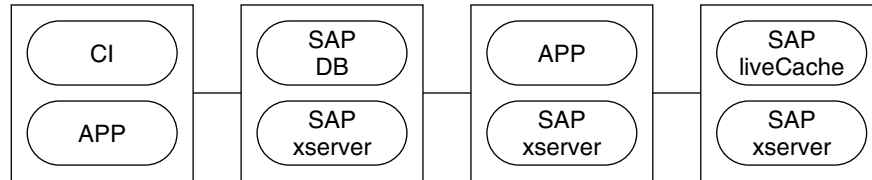
This example shows a four-node configuration in which SAP DB is used with SAP R/3 and SAP liveCache. This configuration uses multiple APO application servers. The characteristics of this configuration are as follows:

- The SAP APO CI resource is configured as a failover data service.
- The SAP DB resource is configured as a failover data service.
- The SAP xserver resource is configured as a scalable data service.
- APP resources are configured as scalable data services.



**EXAMPLE 3** Four-Node Configuration With SAP R/3 and SAP liveCache (Continued)

- The SAP liveCache resource is configured as a failover data service.



## Configuration Considerations

The configuration considerations in the subsections that follow affect the installation and configuration of Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB.

### Device Group for the SAP DB Application

Ensure that you create a device group for the SAP DB application as follows:

- Install SAP DB on its own global device group. For more information, see [“Installing and Configuring SAP DB” on page 18](#). This separate global device group for SAP DB ensures that the SAP DB resource can depend on the `HASStoragePlus` resource only for SAP DB.
- Create an `HASStoragePlus` resource for the global device group on which SAP DB is installed. For more information, see [“Configuring the `HASStoragePlus` Resource Type to Work With Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB” on page 27](#).
- Ensure that the resource for SAP DB depends on the `HASStoragePlus` resource for the global device group on which SAP DB is installed. For more information, see [“Registering and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB” on page 29](#).

### Dependencies of the SAP DB Application on SAP xserver

Configure SAP DB so that SAP DB starts only on a node where SAP xserver is running. To implement this configuration, configure resources and resource groups as follows:

- Ensure that the resource for SAP DB depends on the resource for SAP xserver.
- Create on the SAP DB resource group a strong positive affinity for the SAP xserver resource group.

For more information, see [“Registering and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB” on page 29](#).

## Administration of SAP xserver by a User Other Than Root

You might be required to administer SAP xserver as a user other than root. In this situation, you must create and define that user as follows:

- You must create that user on all cluster nodes that master SAP xserver.
- You must define that user when you register and configure Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB. For more information, see [“Registering and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB”](#) on page 29.

## Configuration Planning Questions

Answer the questions in this section to plan the installation and configuration of Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB. Write the answers to these questions in the space that is provided on the data service worksheets in Appendix C, “Data Service Configuration Worksheets and Examples,” in *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS*.

- Which resource group will you use for the SAP DB application resource and for the logical host name for the SAP DB resource?

Use the answer to this question when you perform the procedure [“How to Enable SAP DB to Run in a Cluster”](#) on page 20.

- What is the logical host name for the SAP DB resource? Clients access the data service through this logical host name.

Use the answer to this question when you perform the following procedures:

- [“How to Install and Configure SAP DB”](#) on page 19
- [“How to Enable SAP DB to Run in a Cluster”](#) on page 20
- Where will the system configuration files reside?  
See *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS* for the advantages and disadvantages of using the local file system instead of the cluster file system.

---

## Installing and Configuring SAP DB

To enable Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB to make SAP DB highly available, additional installation and configuration operations are required. These operations supplement the standard installation and standard configuration of SAP DB.

During a standard installation, SAP DB is installed with a physical host name. To enable SAP DB to run in a cluster, you must modify SAP DB to use a logical host name.

For information about the standard installation and standard configuration of SAP DB, see the following documentation:

- If you are using SAP DB with SAP R/3, see the SAP R/3 documentation for information about how to install and configure SAP R/3 with SAP DB.
- If you are using SAP DB independently of SAP R/3, see the SAP DB documentation.

## ▼ How to Install and Configure SAP DB

- Steps**
1. **On one node of the cluster, install the SAP DB software.**  
Ensure that you install SAP DB on its own global device group.
  2. **Perform a standard configuration of SAP DB.**
  3. **Create the `.XUSER.62` file in the home directory of the operating system (OS) user who administers the SAP DB instance.**

- a. **Create a plain text file that contains information about the database user who administers the SAP DB database instance.**

For information about the content of this file, see the SAP DB documentation. For the name of the server on which the database is running, specify the logical host name for the SAP DB resource that you specified in “[Configuration Planning Questions](#)” on page 18.

For an example of the content of this file, see [Example 4](#).

- b. **Generate the `.XUSER.62` file from the plain text file that you created in [Step a](#).**

Use the SAP DB command `xuser` for this purpose.

```
# xuser -b user-info-file
```

`-b user-info-file` Specifies the plain text file from which you are generating the `.XUSER.62` file

4. **Copy the `/usr/spool/sql` directory and its contents from the node on which you installed SAP DB to all nodes where resources for SAP DB and SAP xserver will run.**

To ensure that the same owner owns the directory and its contents on all nodes, use the `tar(1)` command and the `rsh(1)`

```
# tar cfB - /usr/spool/sql | rsh destination tar xfB -
```

`destination` Specifies the node to which you are copying the `/usr/spool/sql` directory and its contents

The following example shows a plain text file that contains information about a database user who administers an SAP DB instance.

#### Example 4 Information About a Database User Who Administers an SAP DB Instance

```
DEFAULT
dbm
dbm
TST
srvr-1
    blank line
    blank line
-1
-1
    blank line
```

This example specifies the following information about a database user who administers an SAP DB instance:

- The user key that is used to address this combination of XUSER data is named DEFAULT.
- The user name and password of the database user are dbm.
- The name of the SAP DB instance is TST.
- The logical host name for the SAP DB resource is `srvr-1`.
- No structured query language (SQL) mode is specified.
- The default time-out value of the SAP DB instance is used.
- The default isolation level of the SAP DB instance is used.

For more information, see the SAP DB documentation.

## ▼ How to Enable SAP DB to Run in a Cluster

- Steps** 1. **Create a failover resource group to contain the SAP DB application resources and the logical host name for the SAP DB resource.**

Use the resource group that you identified when you answered the questions in “Configuration Planning Questions” on page 18.

```
# scrgadm -a -g sapdb-rg [ -h nodelist]
```

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>-a</code>          | Specifies that a new configuration is to be added.  |
| <code>-g sapdb-rg</code> | Specifies that the resource group that you are creating is named <code>sapdb-rg</code> .  |
| <code>-h nodelist</code> | Specifies a comma-separated list of nodes where the resource group can be brought online. Specifying a node list is optional. If you omit the node list, the resource group can be brought online on all cluster nodes. |

2. Ensure that all network resources that you intend to use are added to your name service database.
3. Add a logical host name resource to the failover resource group that you created in [Step 1](#).

```
# scrgadm -a -L -g sapdb-rg -l sapdb-logical-hostname [ -n netiflist]
```

-a

Specifies that a new configuration is to be added.

-L

Specifies that a logical host name resource is to be added.

-g *sapdb-rg*

Specifies that the logical host name resource is to be added to the failover resource group that you created in [Step 1](#).

-l *sapdb-logical-hostname*

Specifies the logical host name of the server on which the database is running. This host name must be the logical host name for the SAP DB resource that you specified in ["Configuration Planning Questions"](#) on page 18.

-n *netiflist*

Specifies a comma-separated list of network interfaces. All nodes in the node list of the resource group must be represented in the list of network interfaces. Specifying a list of network interfaces is optional. If you omit the list, an attempt is made for each node to discover a network interface on the subnet that the host name list identifies.

4. Enable the resource group that you created in [Step 1](#).

```
# scswitch -Z -g sapdb-rg
```

-Z

Moves a resource group to the MANAGED state and brings the resource group online

-g *sapdb-rg*

Specifies that the resource group that you created in [Step 1](#) is to be moved to the MANAGED state and brought online

### Example 5 Enabling SAP DB to Run in a Cluster

This example shows the sequence of commands that are required to enable SAP DB to run in a cluster. The commands are run on only one cluster node.

1. The following command creates a failover resource group to contain the SAP DB application resources and the logical host name for the SAP DB resource. The resource group is named *sapdb-rg*. The *sapdb-rg* resource group can be brought online on all cluster nodes.

```
# scrgadm -a -g sapdb-rg
```

2. The following command adds a logical host name resource to the `sapdbrg` resource group. The logical host name of the server on which the database is running is `svr-1`. When the `sapdbrg` resource group is brought online, an attempt is made for each node to discover a network interface on the subnet that the host name list identifies.

```
# scrgadm -a -L -g sapdbrg -l svr-1
```

3. The following command moves the `sapdbrg` resource group to the `MANAGED` state and brings the resource group online.

```
# scswitch -Z -g sapdbrg
```

---

## Verifying the SAP DB Installation and Configuration

Before you install the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB packages, verify that the SAP DB software is correctly installed and configured to run in a cluster. This verification does *not* verify that the SAP DB application is highly available because the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB data service is not yet installed.

### ▼ How to Verify SAP DB Installation and Configuration on Each Node

Perform this procedure on each node that can master the SAP DB resource group.

- Steps**
1. Log in as superuser to a node that can master the SAP DB resource group.
  2. Switch the SAP DB resource group to the node that you logged in to in [Step 1](#).

```
# scswitch -z -g sapdb-rg -h node
```

`-z` Specifies that the node that masters a resource group is to be switched

`-g sapdb-rg` Specifies that the SAP DB resource group is to be switched to another node

`-h node` Specifies the node to which the SAP DB resource group is to be switched

3. Confirm that the SAP DB database can be started and be stopped.

**a. Become the OS user who administers the SAP DB database.**

```
# su - os-sapdb-adm-user
```

*os-sapdb-adm-user* Specifies the UNIX user identity of the OS user who administers the SAP DB database. This user's home directory contains the `.XUSER.62` file that was created during the installation and configuration of SAP DB. For more information, see [“Installing and Configuring SAP DB” on page 18](#). You specify this user when you set the `DB_User` extension property as explained in [“How to Register and Configure an SAP DB Resource” on page 32](#).

**b. Start the SAP xserver.**

```
# x_server start
```

**c. Manually start the SAP DB database instance on the node that you logged in to in [Step 1](#).**

```
# dbmcli -U sapdb-adm-key db_online
```

`-U sapdb-adm-key` Specifies that the `dbmcli` command is run with the user key of the database user who administers the SAP DB instance. This user key is created during the installation and configuration of SAP DB. For more information, see [“Installing and Configuring SAP DB” on page 18](#). You specify this user key when you set the `User_Key` extension property as explained in [“How to Register and Configure an SAP DB Resource” on page 32](#).

**d. Confirm that the SAP DB database instance is started.**

**e. Manually stop the SAP DB database instance.**

```
# dbmcli -U sapdb-adm-key db_offline
```

`-U sapdb-adm-key` Specifies that the `dbmcli` command is run with the user key that you used for starting the database in [Step c](#).

**f. Confirm that the SAP DB database instance is stopped.**

---

## Installing the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Packages

If you did not install the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB packages during your initial Sun Cluster installation, perform this procedure to install the packages. Perform this procedure on each cluster node where you are installing the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB packages. To complete this procedure, you need the Sun Cluster Agents CD-ROM.

If you are installing more than one data service simultaneously, perform the procedure in “Installing the Software” in *Sun Cluster Software Installation Guide for Solaris OS*.

Install the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB packages by using one of the following installation tools:

- The Web Start program
- The `scinstall` utility

---

**Note** – If you are using Solaris 10, install these packages *only* in the global zone. To ensure that these packages are not propagated to any local zones that are created after you install the packages, use the `scinstall` utility to install these packages. Do *not* use the Web Start program.

---

## Requirements for Installing With an Existing Version of Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache

The files that are associated with the `SUNW.sap_xserver` resource type are supplied with the Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache data service. The installation tools install the Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache data service when you install the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB data service.

If you are using any version of Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache in the following list, you must upgrade to version 3.1 4/04 of Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache *before* you install the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB data service:

- Version 3.0 5/02 asynchronous release
- Version 3.1 5/03
- Version 3.1 10/03

For instructions for upgrading Sun Cluster software, see Chapter 5, “Upgrading Sun Cluster Software,” in *Sun Cluster Software Installation Guide for Solaris OS*.



## ▼ How to Install the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Packages by Using the Web Start Program

You can run the Web Start program with a command-line interface (CLI) or with a graphical user interface (GUI). The content and sequence of instructions in the CLI and the GUI are similar. For more information about the Web Start program, see the `installer(1M)` man page.

- Steps**
1. **On the cluster node where you are installing the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB packages, become superuser.**
  2. **(Optional) If you intend to run the Web Start program with a GUI, ensure that your `DISPLAY` environment variable is set.**
  3. **Insert the Sun Cluster Agents CD-ROM into the CD-ROM drive.**

If the Volume Management daemon `vold(1M)` is running and configured to manage CD-ROM devices, it automatically mounts the CD-ROM on the `/cdrom/cdrom0` directory.
  4. **Change to the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB component directory of the CD-ROM.**

The Web Start program for the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB data service resides in this directory.

```
# cd /cdrom/cdrom0/components/SunCluster_HA_SAPDB_1.0
```
  5. **Start the Web Start program.**

```
# ./installer
```
  6. **When you are prompted, select the type of installation.**
    - To install only the C locale, select Typical.
    - To install other locales, select Custom.
  7. **Follow the instructions on the screen to install the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB packages on the node.**

After the installation is finished, the Web Start program provides an installation summary. This summary enables you to view logs that the Web Start program created during the installation. These logs are located in the `/var/sadm/install/logs` directory.
  8. **Exit the Web Start program.**
  9. **Remove the Sun Cluster Agents CD-ROM from the CD-ROM drive.**
    - a. **To ensure that the CD-ROM is not being used, change to a directory that does *not* reside on the CD-ROM.**

**b. Eject the CD-ROM.**

```
# eject cdrom
```

**Next Steps** Go to “Configuring the `HAStoragePlus` Resource Type to Work With Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB” on page 27.

## ▼ How to Install the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Packages by Using the `scinstall` Utility

Perform this procedure on all of the cluster members that can master Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB.

**Before You Begin** Ensure that you have the Sun Cluster Agents CD-ROM.

- Steps**
1. **Load the Sun Cluster Agents CD-ROM into the CD-ROM drive.**
  2. **Run the `scinstall` utility with no options.**  
This step starts the `scinstall` utility in interactive mode.
  3. **Select the menu option, Add Support for New Data Service to This Cluster Node.**  
The `scinstall` utility prompts you for additional information.
  4. **Provide the path to the Sun Cluster Agents CD-ROM.**  
The utility refers to the CD as the “data services cd.”
  5. **Specify the data service to install.**  
The `scinstall` utility lists the data service that you selected and asks you to confirm your choice.
  6. **Exit the `scinstall` utility.**
  7. **Unload the CD from the drive.**

**Next Steps** Go to “Configuring the `HAStoragePlus` Resource Type to Work With Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB” on page 27.

---

# Configuring the HASToragePlus Resource Type to Work With Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB

For maximum availability of the SAP DB database, resources that Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB requires must be available before the SAP DB database instance is started. An example of such a resource is the file system where programs and libraries for the SAP DB runtime environment reside. To ensure that these resources are available, configure the HASToragePlus resource type to work with Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB.

For information about the relationship between resource groups and disk device groups, see “Relationship Between Resource Groups and Disk Device Groups” in *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS*.

Configuring the HASToragePlus resource type to work with Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB involves the following operations:

- Synchronizing the startups between resource groups and disk device groups as explained in “Synchronizing the Startups Between Resource Groups and Disk Device Groups” in *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS*
- Registering and configuring an HASToragePlus resource

## ▼ How to Register and Configure an HASToragePlus Resource

### Steps 1. Register the SUNW.HASToragePlus resource type.

```
# scrgadm -a -t SUNW.HASToragePlus
```

### 2. Create an HASToragePlus resource for the global device group on which SAP DB is installed.

Create this resource in the SAP DB resource group. This resource must perform an affinity switchover for all global devices that are defined for this resource.

```
# scrgadm -a -j hsp-resource -g sapdb-rg \  
-t SUNW.HASToragePlus -x filesystemmountpoints=mountpoint-list \  
-x globaldevicepaths=sapdb-device-group -x affinityon=TRUE  
-a
```

Specifies that a new configuration is to be added.

- j *hsp-resource*  
Specifies that the resource that you are creating is named *hsp-resource*.
- g *sapdb-rg*  
Specifies that the resource is to be added to the SAP DB resource group.
- t `SUNW.HAStoragePlus`  
Specifies that the resource is an instance of the `SUNW.HAStoragePlus` resource type.
- x `filesystemmountpoints=mountpoint-list`  
Specifies a list of valid mount points for the file system. For more information, see the `SUNW.HAStoragePlus(5)` man page.
- x `globaldevicepaths=sapdb-device-group`  
Specifies the name of the global device group on which the SAP DB software is installed.
- x `affinityon=TRUE`  
Specifies that this resource performs an affinity switchover for all global devices that are defined for this resource.

### 3. Enable the `HAStoragePlus` resource that you created in [Step 2](#).

- ```
# scswitch -ej hsp-resource
```
- ej *hsp-resource* Specifies that the `HAStoragePlus` resource that you created in [Step 2](#) is to be enabled

## Example 6 Creating an `HAStoragePlus` Resource

```
# scrgadm -a -j hsprs -g sapdbrg \  
-t SUNW.HAStoragePlus -x filesystemmountpoints=/global/sapdbdata \  
-x globaldevicepaths=sapdbdg -x affinityon=TRUE
```

This example shows the creation of a `SUNW.HAStoragePlus` resource that has the following characteristics:

- The resource is named `hsprs`.
- The resource is a member of a resource group that is named `sapdbrg`. The creation of this resource group is shown in [Example 5](#).
- The resource is an instance of the `SUNW.HAStoragePlus` resource type. The registration of this resource type is not shown in this example.
- The mount point for the file system is `/global/sapdbdata`.
- The SAP DB software is installed on a global device group that is named `sapdbdg`.
- The `hsprs` resource performs an affinity switchover for all global devices that are defined for this resource.

**Next Steps** Go to [“Registering and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB”](#) on page 29.

---

## Registering and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB

To enable Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB to make SAP DB highly available, configure Sun Cluster data services as follows:

- Configure SAP xserver as a scalable data service.
- Configure Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB as a failover data service.

Before you perform this procedure, ensure that the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB data service packages are installed.



---

**Caution** – One SAP xserver serves multiple SAP DB instances and, if SAP liveCache is used, multiple SAP liveCache instances in the cluster. Therefore, do *not* configure more than one SAP xserver resource on the same cluster. If more than one SAP xserver resource runs on the same cluster, conflicts between the SAP xserver resources occur. These conflicts cause all SAP xserver resources to become unavailable. If you attempt to start the SAP xserver a second time, the attempt fails. The error message `Address already in use` is also displayed.

---

## Setting Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Extension Properties

The sections that follow contain instructions for registering and configuring resources. These instructions explain how to set *only* extension properties that Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB requires you to set. For information about all Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB extension properties, see [Appendix A](#). You can update some extension properties dynamically. You can update other properties, however, only when you create or disable a resource. The Tunable entry indicates when you can update a property.

To set an extension property of a resource, include the following option in the `scrgadm(1M)` command that creates or modifies the resource:

`-x property=value`

`-x property`      Identifies the extension property that you are setting

`value`              Specifies the value to which you are setting the extension property

You can also use the procedures in Chapter 2, “Administering Data Service Resources,” in *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS* to configure resources after the resources are created.

## Administering SAP xserver as a User Other Than Root

You might be required to administer SAP xserver as a user other than root. In this situation, you must create and define that user as follows:

- You must create that user on all cluster nodes that master SAP xserver.
- You must define that user when you register and configure an SAP xserver resource. To define the user who administers SAP xserver, set the `Xserver_User` extension property when you create an SAP xserver resource. For more information about the `Xserver_User` extension property, see [“SUNW.sap\\_xserver Extension Properties” on page 46](#).

### ▼ How to Register and Configure an SAP xserver Resource

**Steps** 1. Become superuser on a cluster node.

2. Register the `SUNW.sap_xserver` resource type.

```
# scrgadm -a -t SUNW.sap_xserver
```

3. Create a scalable resource group for the SAP xserver resource.

Configure SAP xserver so that SAP xserver starts on all nodes to which the SAP DB resource can fail over. To implement this configuration, ensure that the node list of the SAP xserver resource group contains all nodes that are in the node list of the SAP DB resource group. This resource group is created when the procedure [“How to Enable SAP DB to Run in a Cluster” on page 20](#) is performed.

```
# scrgadm -a -g xserver-rg \  
-y Maximum primaries=nodes-in-sapdb-rg \  
-y Desired primaries=nodes-in-sapdb-rg \  
-h nodelist
```

-a  
Specifies that a new configuration is to be added.

-g *xserver-rg*  
Specifies that the resource group that you are creating is named *xserver-rg*.

-y `Maximum primaries=nodes-in-sapdb-rg`  
Specifies the maximum number of nodes on which the SAP xserver resource can start. This number is equal to the number of nodes that are in the node list of the SAP DB resource group. You must specify the same number as the value of the `Desired primaries` property.

- y *Desired primaries=nodes-in-sapdb-rg*  
Specifies the desired number of nodes on which the SAP xserver resource can start. This number is equal to the number of nodes that are in the node list of the SAP DB resource group. You must specify the same number as the value of the *Maximum primaries* property.
- h *nodelist*  
Specifies a comma-separated list of nodes where the resource group can be brought online. Ensure that this node list contains all nodes that are in the node list of the SAP DB resource group.

**4. Create an SAP xserver resource in the resource group that you created in Step 3.**

- ```
# scrgadm -a -j xserver-resource -g xserver-rg -t SUNW.sap_xserver
```
- a  
Specifies that a new configuration is to be added
  - j *xserver-resource*  
Specifies that the resource that you are creating is named *xserver-resource*
  - g *xserver-rg*  
Specifies that the resource is to be added to the resource group that you created in Step 3
  - t *SUNW.sap\_xserver*  
Specifies that the resource is an instance of the *SUNW.sap\_xserver* resource type

**5. Enable the resource group that you created in Step 3.**

- ```
# scswitch -Z -g xserver-rg
```
- Z  
Moves a resource group to the *MANAGED* state and brings the resource group online
  - g *xserver-rg*  
Specifies that the resource group that you created in Step 3 is to be moved to the *MANAGED* state and brought online

**Example 7** Configuring a *SUNW.sap\_xserver* Resource

This example shows the sequence of commands that are required to configure an SAP xserver resource. The commands are run on only one cluster node.

1. The following command creates a scalable resource group to contain an SAP xserver resource for a four-node cluster. The resource group is named *xsrvrgrg*. The *xsrvrgrg* resource group can be brought online on all cluster nodes.

```
# scrgadm -a -g xsrvrgrg \  
-y Maximum primaries=4 \  
-y Desired primaries=4
```

- The following command creates an SAP xserver resource that is named `xsrvrrs` in the `xsrvrrg` resource group. The SAP xserver resource is an instance of the `SUNW.sap_xserver` resource type. The registration of this resource type is not shown in this example.

```
# scrgadm -a -j xsrvrrs -g xsrvrrg -t SUNW.sap_xserver
```

- The following command moves the `xsrvrrg` resource group to the `MANAGED` state and brings the resource group online.

```
# scswitch -Z -g
```

## ▼ How to Register and Configure an SAP DB Resource

- Steps**
1. Register the `SUNW.sapdb` resource type.

```
# scrgadm -a -t SUNW.sapdb
```

2. Create an SAP DB resource in the SAP DB resource group.

Ensure that the SAP DB resource depends on the following resources:

- The `HASStoragePlus` resource for the global device group on which SAP DB is installed
- The SAP xserver resource

When you create this resource, specify the following information about the SAP DB database instance. This information is created when SAP DB is installed and configured as explained in [“Installing and Configuring SAP DB”](#) on page 18.

- The name of the SAP DB database
- The UNIX user identity of the OS user who administers the SAP DB database instance
- The user key of the database user who administers the SAP DB database instance

```
# scrgadm -a -j sapdb-rs -g sapdb-rg -t SUNW.sapdb \
-x DB_Name=db-name -x DB_User=os-sapdb-adm-user \
-x User_Key=sapdb-adm-key -y resource_dependencies=hsp-resource,xserver-resource
```

-a

Specifies that a new configuration is to be added.

-j *sapdb-rs*

Specifies that the resource that you are creating is named *sapdb-rs*.

-g *sapdb-rg*

Specifies that the resource is to be added to the SAP DB resource group.



- t SUNW.sapdb  
Specifies that the resource is an instance of the SUNW.sapdb resource type.
- x DB\_Name=*db-name*  
Specifies the name of the SAP DB database instance in uppercase.
- x DB\_User=*os-sapdb-adm-user*  
Specifies the UNIX user identity of the OS user who administers the SAP DB database. This user's home directory contains the .XUSER.62 file that was created during the installation and configuration of SAP DB. For more information, see ["Installing and Configuring SAP DB" on page 18.](#)
- x User\_Key=*sapdb-adm-key*  
Specifies the user key of the database user who administers the SAP DB database instance. This user key is created during the installation and configuration of SAP DB. For more information, see ["Installing and Configuring SAP DB" on page 18.](#)
- y resource\_dependencies=*hsp-resource, xserver-resource*  
Specifies that the SAP DB resource depends on the following resources
  - The HAStoragePlus resource for the global device group on which SAP DB is installed
  - The SAP xserver resource

**3. Ensure that the SAP DB resource group is brought online only on a node where the SAP xserver resource group is online.**

To meet this requirement, create on the SAP DB resource group a strong positive affinity for the SAP xserver resource group.

```
# scrgadm -c -g sapdb-rg -y rg_affinities=++xserver-rg
```

-c  
Specifies that an existing configuration is to be modified

-g *sapdb-rg*  
Specifies that the SAP DB resource group is to be modified

-y *rg\_affinities=++xserver-rg*  
Specifies that the SAP DB resource group declares a strong positive affinity for the SAP xserver resource group

**4. Enable the SAP DB resource group.**

```
# scswitch -z -g sapdb-rg
```

-z  
Moves a resource group to the MANAGED state and brings the resource group online

-g *sapdb-rg*  
Specifies that the SAP DB resource group is to be moved to the MANAGED state and brought online

5. (Optional) Consider configuring your cluster to prevent noncritical resource groups from being brought online on the same node as the SAP DB resource group.

You might plan to run lower-priority services on a node to which the SAP DB resource can fail over. In this situation, consider using resource group affinities to shut down the noncritical services when the SAP DB resource fails over to the node.

To specify this behavior, declare on the resource group for each noncritical service a strong negative affinity for the SAP DB resource group.

```
# scrgadm -c -g noncritical-rg \  
-y rg_affinities=--sapdb-rg
```

-c

Specifies that an existing configuration is to be modified

-g noncritical-rg

Specifies that the resource group for a noncritical service is to be modified

-y rg\_affinities=--sapdb-rg

Specifies that the resource group for a noncritical service declares a strong negative affinity for the SAP DB resource group

### Example 8 Creating a SUNW.sapdb Resource

```
# scrgadm -a -j sapdbrs -g sapdbrg -t SUNW.sapdb \  
-x DB_Name=TST -x DB_User=dbadmin \  
-x User_Key=DEFAULT -y resource_dependencies=hsprsr,xsrvrrs
```

This example shows the creation of a SUNW.sapdb resource that has the following characteristics:

- The resource is named `sapdbrs`.
- The resource is a member of a resource group that is named `sapdbrg`. The creation of this resource group is shown in [Example 5](#).
- The resource is an instance of the SUNW.sapdb resource type. The registration of this resource type is not shown in this example.
- The SAP DB database instance that is associated with this resource is named `TST`.
- The UNIX user identity of the OS user who administers the SAP DB database is `dbadmin`.
- The user key of the database user who administers the SAP DB database is `DEFAULT`.
- The SAP DB resource depends on the following resources:
  - An HASToragePlus resource that is named `hsprsr`. The creation of the `hsprsr` resource is shown in [Example 6](#).
  - A SUNW.sap\_xserver resource that is named `xsrvrrs`. The creation of the `xsrvrrs` resource is shown in [Example 7](#).

---

# Tuning the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Fault Monitors

Fault monitoring for the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB data service is provided by the following fault monitors:

- The SAP DB fault monitor
- The SAP xserver fault monitor

Each fault monitor is contained in a resource whose resource type is shown in the following table.

**TABLE 3** Resource Types for Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Fault Monitors

| Fault Monitor | Resource Type    |
|---------------|------------------|
| SAP DB        | SUNW.sapdb       |
| SAP xserver   | SUNW.sap_xserver |

System properties and extension properties of these resources control the behavior of the fault monitors. The default values of these properties determine the preset behavior of the fault monitors. The preset behavior should be suitable for most Sun Cluster installations. Therefore, you should tune the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB fault monitors *only* if you need to modify this preset behavior.

Tuning the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB fault monitors involves the following tasks:

- Setting the interval between fault monitor probes
- Setting the timeout for fault monitor probes
- Defining the criteria for persistent faults
- Specifying the failover behavior of a resource

For more information, see “Tuning Fault Monitors for Sun Cluster Data Services” in *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS*. Information about the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB fault monitors that you need to perform these tasks is provided in the subsections that follow.

Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB also enables you to control how the fault monitor responds if the SAP DB parent kernel process is not running. For more information, see [“Forcing the SAP DB Database Instance to Be Restarted if the Parent Kernel Process Is Terminated”](#) on page 38.

Tune the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB fault monitors when you register and configure Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB. For more information, see [“Registering and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB”](#) on page 29.

## Factors That Affect the Interval Between Fault Monitor Probes

To determine whether SAP xserver and the SAP DB database instance are operating correctly, the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB fault monitors probe these resources periodically. The optimum interval between fault monitor probes depends on the time that is required to respond to a fault in a resource. This time depends on how the complexity of the resource affects the time that is required for operations such as restarting the resource.

For example, SAP xserver is a much simpler resource and can be restarted much quicker than SAP DB. Therefore, the optimum interval between fault monitor probes of SAP xserver is shorter than the optimum interval between probes of SAP DB.

## Operations by the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Fault Monitors During a Probe

The optimum timeout for fault monitor probes depends on the operations that a fault monitor performs to probe the resource.

### Operations by the SAP DB Fault Monitor During a Probe

During a probe, the SAP DB fault monitor performs the following operations:

1. The SAP DB fault monitor determines whether the SAP DB database instance is online.
2. If the SAP DB database instance is online, the SAP DB fault monitor determines whether the parent kernel process of the SAP DB database instance is running. You can control how the fault monitor responds if the parent kernel process is not running. For more information, see [“Forcing the SAP DB Database Instance to Be Restarted if the Parent Kernel Process Is Terminated”](#) on page 38.
3. The SAP DB fault monitor determines whether SAP xserver is available. This fault monitoring supplements the fault monitoring that the SAP xserver fault monitor provides.

### Operations by the SAP xserver Fault Monitor During a Probe

During a probe, the SAP xserver fault monitor determines whether SAP xserver is available.

## Faults Detected by the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Fault Monitors

Faults that each Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB fault monitor detects are described in the subsections that follow.

### Faults Detected by the SAP DB Fault Monitor

The SAP DB fault monitor detects the following faults in SAP DB:

- A status of the SAP DB database instance that is not `ONLINE`, for example, `OFFLINE` or `ADMIN`
- Unexpected termination of the parent kernel process of the SAP DB database instance

The SAP DB fault monitor also detects the unavailability of SAP xserver. This fault monitoring supplements the fault monitoring that the SAP xserver fault monitor provides.

---

**Note** – If the SAP DB fault monitor detects that SAP xserver is unavailable twice within the retry interval, the SAP DB fault monitor restarts SAP DB. By restarting SAP DB, the fault monitor ensures that the SAP DB database fails over to another node when SAP xserver is persistently unavailable.

---

### Faults Detected by the SAP xserver Fault Monitor

The SAP xserver fault monitor detects following faults:

- **Unavailability of SAP xserver.** Unavailability of SAP xserver is also detected by the SAP DB fault monitor.
- **Persistent system errors.** A persistent system error is a system error that occurs four times within the retry interval. If a persistent system error occurs, the fault monitor restarts SAP xserver.

### Recovery Actions in Response to Detected Faults

To minimize the disruption that transient faults in a resource cause, a fault monitor restarts the resource in response to such faults. For persistent faults, more disruptive action than restarting the resource is required:

- For the SAP DB resource, the fault monitor fails over the resource to another node. The SAP DB resource is a failover resource.
- For the SAP xserver resource, the fault monitor takes the resource offline. The SAP xserver is a scalable resource.

## Forcing the SAP DB Database Instance to Be Restarted if the Parent Kernel Process Is Terminated

By default, unexpected termination of the parent kernel process does *not* cause the SAP DB fault monitor to restart the SAP DB database instance. The SAP DB database instance can continue to function without the parent kernel process. Restarting the SAP DB database instance in this situation might cause unnecessary unavailability of the SAP DB database instance. Therefore, you should force the SAP DB database instance to be restarted *only* if you require a feature that the parent kernel process provides. An example of such a feature is maintaining the integrity of the log history.

To force the SAP DB database instance to be restarted if the parent kernel process is terminated, set the `Restart_if_Parent_Terminated` extension property of the `SUNW.sapdb` resource to `True`.

---

## Verifying the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Installation and Configuration

After you install, register, and configure Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB, verify the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB installation and configuration. Verifying the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB installation and configuration determines if the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB data service makes the SAP DB application highly available.

Verifying the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB installation involves verifying the operation of the following fault monitors:

- The SAP DB fault monitor
- The SAP xserver fault monitor

### ▼ How to Verify the Operation of the SAP DB Fault Monitor

Perform this procedure on each node where SAP DB can run.

- Steps**
1. Log in as superuser to a node that can master the SAP DB resource group.
  2. Switch the SAP DB resource group to the node that you logged in to in [Step 1](#).

```
# scswitch -z -g sapdb-rg -h node
```

- z Specifies that the node that masters a resource group is to be switched
- g *sapdb-rg* Specifies that the SAP DB resource group is to be switched to another node
- h *node* Specifies the node to which the SAP DB resource group is to be switched

### 3. Abnormally terminate SAP DB.

#### a. Determine the process identities of all kernel processes for the SAP DB database instance that you are running.

```
# ps -ef | grep kernel | grep db-name
```

*db-name* Specifies the name of the SAP DB database instance in uppercase

#### b. Kill all kernel processes for the SAP DB database instance that you are running.

```
# kill -9 sapdb-kernel-pid
```

*sapdb-kernel-pid* Specifies the process identities of the SAP DB kernel processes that you determined in [Step a](#)

### 4. Confirm that the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB fault monitor performs the appropriate operation from the following list:

- Restarting the SAP DB resource
- Failing over the SAP DB resource to another node

The expected behavior of the fault monitor depends on the failure history of the resource and the value of the `Failover_enabled` extension property. For more information, see the following sections:

- [“Tuning the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Fault Monitors” on page 35](#)
- [“SUNW.sapdb Extension Properties” on page 43](#)

### 5. Terminate SAP DB normally.

#### a. Become the OS user who administers the SAP DB database.

```
# su - os-sapdb-adm-user
```

*os-sapdb-adm-user* Specifies the UNIX user identity of the OS user who administers the SAP DB database. This user’s home directory contains the `.XUSER.62` file that was created during the installation and configuration of SAP DB. For more information, see [“Installing and Configuring SAP DB” on page 18](#). You specify this user when you set the `DB_User` extension property as explained in [“How to Register and Configure an SAP DB Resource” on page 32](#).

**b. Manually stop the SAP DB database instance.**

```
# dbmcli -U sapdb-adm-key db_offline
```

`-U sapdb-adm-key` Specifies that the `dbmcli` command is run with the user key of the database user who administers the SAP DB database. This user key is created during the installation and configuration of SAP DB. For more information, see [“Installing and Configuring SAP DB” on page 18](#). You specify this user key when you set the `User_Key` extension property as explained in [“How to Register and Configure an SAP DB Resource” on page 32](#).

**6. Confirm that the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB fault monitor performs the appropriate operation from the following list:**

- Restarting the SAP DB resource
- Failing over the SAP DB resource to another node

The expected behavior of the fault monitor depends on the failure history of the resource and the value of the `Failover_enabled` extension property. For more information, see the following sections:

- [“Tuning the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Fault Monitors” on page 35](#)
- [“SUNW.sapdb Extension Properties” on page 43](#)

## ▼ How to Verify the Operation of the SAP xserver Fault Monitor

Perform this procedure on each node that can master SAP xserver.

**Steps** 1. Log in to a node that can master SAP xserver.

2. Abnormally terminate SAP xserver.

a. Determine the process identities of all SAP xserver processes.

```
# ps -ef | grep vserver
```

b. Kill all SAP xserver processes.

```
# kill -9 xserver-pid
```

`xserver-pid` Specifies the process identities of the SAP xserver processes that you determined in [Step a](#)

3. Confirm that the SAP xserver fault monitor restarts the SAP xserver resource.

4. Terminate SAP xserver normally.



a. **Become the OS user who administers SAP xserver.**

```
# su - os-sapxsrvr-adm-user
```

```
os-sapxsrvr-adm-user
```

Specifies the UNIX user identity of the OS user who administers SAP xserver. By default, this user is root. You can specify this user by setting the `xserver_User` extension property. For more information, see “[SUNW.sap\\_xserver Extension Properties](#)” on page 46.

b. **Manually stop the SAP xserver.**

```
# x_server stop
```

5. **Confirm that the SAP xserver fault monitor restarts the SAP xserver resource.**

---

## Upgrading the SUNW.sap\_xserver Resource Type

The SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type is supplied with the Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache data service. The Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache data service is installed when you install Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB data service. Upgrade the SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type if all conditions in the following list apply:

- You are using version 3.0 5/02 asynchronous release, version 3.1 5/03, or version 3.1 10/03 of the Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache data service.
- You plan to use the Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB data service with your existing version of the Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache data service.
- You need to use the new features of the SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type.

For general instructions that explain how to upgrade a resource type, see “Upgrading a Resource Type” in *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS*. The information that you need to complete the upgrade of the SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type is provided in the subsections that follow.

## Information for Registering the New Resource Type Version

The relationship between a resource type version and the release of Sun Cluster data services is shown in the following table. The release of Sun Cluster data services indicates the release in which the version of the resource type was introduced.

| Resource Type Version | Sun ClusterData Services Release |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.0                   | 3.0 5/02 asynchronous release    |
| 2                     | 3.1 4/04                         |

To determine the version of the resource type that is registered, use one command from the following list:

- `scrgadm -p`
- `scrgadm -pv`

The resource type registration (RTR) file for this resource type is `/opt/SUNWsc1c/xserver/etc/SUNW.sap_xserver`.

## Information for Migrating Existing Instances of the Resource Type

The information that you need to migrate instances of the `SUNW.sap_xserver` resource type is as follows:

- You can perform the migration only when the resource is unmonitored.
- If you need to use the new features of the `SUNW.sap_xserver` resource type, the required value of the `Type_version` property is 2.
- If you need to specify the directory that contains programs and libraries for the SAP xserver runtime environment, set the `Independent_Program_Path` extension property. For more information, see [“SUNW.sap\\_xserver Extension Properties” on page 46](#).

The following example shows a command for editing an instance of the `SUNW.sap_xserver` resource type.

### EXAMPLE 9 Editing an Instance of the `SUNW.sap_xserver` Resource Type During Upgrade

```
# scrgadm -cj sapxserver-rs -y Type_version=2 \
-x Independent_Program_Path=/sapdb/indep_prog
```

This command edits a `SUNW.sap_xserver` resource as follows:

- The `SUNW.sap_xserver` resource is named `sapxserver-rs`.
- The `Type_version` property of this resource is set to 2.
- The independent program path is `/sapdb/indep_prog`.

## Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB Extension Properties

---

Extension properties for Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB resource types are described in the following sections.

- “`SUNW.sapdb` Extension Properties” on page 43
- “`SUNW.sap_xserver` Extension Properties” on page 46

For details about system-defined properties, see the `r_properties(5)` man page and the `rg_properties(5)` man page.

---

### `SUNW.sapdb` Extension Properties

The `SUNW.sapdb` resource type represents the SAP DB application in a Sun Cluster configuration. The extension properties of this resource type are as follows:

`dbmcli_Start_Option`

The option that is passed to the `dbmcli` command to start the SAP DB database instance.

---

**Note** – For SAP DB version 7.4.3, set this property to `db_online`.

---

|                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Data type</b> | String                 |
| <b>Default</b>   | <code>db_online</code> |
| <b>Range</b>     | Not applicable         |
| <b>Tunable</b>   | When disabled          |

#### DB\_Name

The name of the SAP DB database instance in uppercase. This name is created when SAP DB is installed and configured as explained in [“Installing and Configuring SAP DB”](#) on page 18.

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Data type</b> | String             |
| <b>Default</b>   | No default defined |
| <b>Range</b>     | Not applicable     |
| <b>Tunable</b>   | When disabled      |

#### DB\_User

The UNIX user identity of the operating system (OS) user who administers the SAP DB database instance. This user’s home directory contains the `.XUSER.62` file that was created during the installation and configuration of SAP DB. For more information, see [“Installing and Configuring SAP DB”](#) on page 18.

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Data type</b> | String             |
| <b>Default</b>   | No default defined |
| <b>Range</b>     | Not applicable     |
| <b>Tunable</b>   | When disabled      |

#### Failover\_enabled

Specifies whether the fault monitor fails over the SAP DB resource if the number of attempts to restart exceeds `Retry_count` within the time that `Retry_interval` specifies. The possible values of this extension property are as follows:

- `True` – Specifies that the fault monitor fails over the SAP DB resource
- `False` – Specifies that the fault monitor does *not* fail over the SAP DB resource

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| <b>Data type</b> | Boolean        |
| <b>Default</b>   | True           |
| <b>Range</b>     | Not applicable |
| <b>Tunable</b>   | Any time       |

#### Independent\_Program\_Path

The full path to the directory that contains the following programs and libraries for the SAP DB application:

- Programs that are independent of the database software version
- Libraries for the client runtime environment

Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB determines the path to the `dbmcli` command from the value of this property. The `dbmcli` command resides in the `bin` subdirectory of the directory that this property specifies.

|                  |                              |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Data type</b> | String                       |
| <b>Default</b>   | <code>/sapdb/programs</code> |

**Range** Not applicable

**Tunable** When disabled

**Monitor\_retry\_count**

The maximum number of restarts by the process monitor facility (PMF) that are allowed for the fault monitor.

**Data type** Integer

**Default** 4

**Range** No range defined

**Tunable** Any time

**Monitor\_retry\_interval**

The period of time in minutes during which the PMF counts restarts of the fault monitor.

**Data type** Integer

**Default** 2

**Range** No range defined

**Tunable** Any time

**Pid\_Dir\_Path**

The full path to the directory under which files that store the process identities of SAP DB kernel processes are created. The process identities of SAP DB kernel processes are stored in the following files:

- *pid-dir/ppid/db-name*
- *pid-dir/pid/db-name*

The replaceable items in these file paths are as follows:

- *pid-dir* is the directory that the `Pid_Dir_Path` extension property specifies
- *db-name* is the name of the SAP DB database instance that the `DB_Name` extension property specifies

**Data type** String

**Default** `/var/spool/sql`

**Range** Not applicable

**Tunable** When disabled

**Probe\_timeout**

The timeout value in seconds that the fault monitor uses to probe an SAP DB database instance.

**Data type** Integer

**Default** 90

**Range** 30–99,999

**Tunable** Any time

#### Restart\_if\_Parent\_Terminated

Determines whether the fault monitor restarts the SAP DB database instance if the parent kernel process is terminated. The possible values of this extension property are as follows:

- **True** – Specifies that the fault monitor restarts the SAP DB database instance if the parent kernel process is terminated
- **False** – Specifies that the fault monitor does *not* restart the SAP DB database instance if the parent kernel process is terminated

**Data type** Boolean

**Default** False

**Range** Not applicable

**Tunable** Any time

#### User\_Key

The user key of the database user who administers the SAP DB database instance. This user key is created when SAP DB is installed and configured as explained in [“Installing and Configuring SAP DB”](#) on page 18.

**Data type** String

**Default** No default defined

**Range** Not applicable

**Tunable** When disabled

---

## SUNW.sap\_xserver Extension Properties

The `SUNW.sap_xserver` resource type represents SAP xserver in a Sun Cluster configuration. The extension properties of this resource type are as follows:

#### Confdir\_List

The full path to the directory that contains the SAP DB software and SAP DB database instance.

**Data type** String

**Default** /sapdb

**Range** Not applicable

**Tunable** At creation

`Independent_Program_Path`

The full path to the directory that contains the following programs and libraries for SAP xserver:

- Programs that are independent of the database software version
- Libraries for the client runtime environment

Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB determines the path to the `x_server` command from the value of this property. The `x_server` command resides in the `bin` subdirectory of the directory that this property specifies.

**Data type** String  
**Default** No default defined  
**Range** Not applicable  
**Tunable** When disabled  
**Introduced in release** 3.1 4/04

`Monitor_retry_count`

The maximum number of restarts by the PMF that are allowed for the fault monitor.

**Data type** Integer  
**Default** 4  
**Range** No range defined  
**Tunable** Any time

`Monitor_retry_interval`

The period of time in minutes during which the PMF counts restarts of the fault monitor.

**Data type** Integer  
**Default** 2  
**Range** No range defined  
**Tunable** Any time

`Probe_timeout`

The timeout value in seconds for fault monitor probes.

**Data type** Integer  
**Default** 120  
**Range** No range defined  
**Tunable** Any time

#### Soft\_Stop\_Pct

The percentage of the Stop method timeout that is used to stop SAP xserver by using the SAP utility `x_server stop`. If this timeout is exceeded, the SIGKILL signal is used to stop all SAP xserver processes.

**Data type** Integer

**Default** 50

**Range** 1-100

**Tunable** When disabled

#### Xserver\_User

The UNIX user identity of the OS user who administers SAP xserver.

**Data type** String

**Default** root

**Range** Not applicable

**Tunable** At creation



# Index

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## A

- Address already in use error message, 29
- affinities
  - resource groups
    - creating, 33
    - planning, 17
- affinity switchover, 27

## C

- C locale, 25
- caution notice, multiple SAP xserver resources, 29
- clusters, running SAP DB in, 20-22
- commands, node information, 9
- Confdir\_List extension property, SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 46
- configuring
  - device groups
    - performing, 27-28
    - planning, 17
  - file systems
    - performing, 27-28
    - planning, 17
  - HASStoragePlus resource
    - performing, 27-28
    - planning, 17
  - SAP DB application, 18-22
  - Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB
    - overview, 12-13
    - performing, 29-34
    - planning, 14-18

## creating

- HASStoragePlus resource, 27
- SAP DB resource, 32
- SAP DB resource group, 20
- SAP xserver resource, 31
- SAP xserver resource group, 30
- .XUSER.62 file, 19

## D

- database instance, *See* SAP DB database instance
- database users
  - identity of OS user, 44
  - sample definition, 20
  - user key for, 46
- DB\_Name extension property, 43
- DB\_User extension property, 44
- dbmcli command
  - path to, 44
  - start option, 43
- dbmcli\_Start\_Option extension property, 43
- defining
  - SAP DB instance user, 19
  - SAP xserver user
    - planning for nondefault, 18
    - specifying nondefault, 30
- dependencies
  - device groups
    - creating, 32
    - planning, 17

- dependencies (Continued)
  - SAP DB resource
    - creating, 32
    - planning, 17
- device groups
  - configuring
    - performing, 27-28
    - planning, 17
  - installation of SAP DB, 19
  - SAP DB application, 17
- directories
  - See also* paths
  - /usr/spool/sql, 19
  - /var/sadm/install/logs, 25

## E

- editing, resource type instances, 42
- enabling
  - HAStoragePlus resource, 28
  - SAP DB resource group, 33
  - SAP xserver resource group, 31
- extension properties
  - See also* properties
  - See also* system properties
  - SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 46-48
  - SUNW.sapdb resource type, 43-46

## F

- Failover\_enabled extension property,
  - SUNW.sapdb resource type, 44
- fault monitors
  - faults detected by, 37
  - probe interval, 36
  - probe timeout, 36
  - response to faults, 37
  - SAP DB
    - faults detected, 37
    - resource type for, 35
    - verifying operation of, 38-40
  - SAP xserver
    - faults detected, 37
    - resource type for, 35
    - verifying operation of, 40-41
  - tuning, 35-38

- faults
  - recovery actions, 37
  - responses to, 37
- file systems
  - configuration
    - performing, 27-28
    - planning, 17
  - protection by data services, 12
- files
  - installation logs, 25
  - process identity, 45
  - RTR, 42
  - system configuration, 18

## G

- global zone, 24

## H

- HAStoragePlus resource
  - configuration
    - performing, 27-28
    - planning, 17
  - dependency of SAP DB resource on
    - creating, 32
    - planning, 17
  - resource group for, 27
  - SAP DB device group, 17

## I

- Independent\_Program\_Path extension
  - property
    - SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 47
    - SUNW.sapdb resource type, 44
- installing
  - SAP DB application, 18-22
  - Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB
    - by using scinstall utility, 26
    - by using Web Start program, 25-26
    - log files created, 25
    - overview, 12-13
    - verifying installation, 38-41
- intervals, fault monitor probes, 36

## K

- kernel processes
  - identities, 45
  - termination of parent
    - extension property, 46
    - restarting SAP DB after, 38

## L

- libraries
  - SAP DB
    - SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 46
    - SUNW.sapdb resource type, 44
  - SAP xserver, 47
- local zones, 24
- locales, 25
- locations, *See* paths
- log files, installation, 25
- log history, preserving, 38
- logical host names
  - resource group for
    - creating, 20
    - enabling, 22
    - planning, 18
  - resources
    - creating, 21
    - planning, 18

## M

- maximum values
  - nodes for SAP xserver, 30
  - restarts
    - SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 47
    - SUNW.sapdb resource type, 45
- migrating, resource type instances, 42
- Monitor\_retry\_count extension property
  - SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 47
  - SUNW.sapdb resource type, 45
- Monitor\_retry\_interval extension property
  - SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 47
  - SUNW.sapdb resource type, 45

## N

- names, SAP DB database instance, 44
- network addresses, *See* logical host names
- NFS file system, protection by data services, 12
- nodes, for SAP xserver and SAP DB, 15

## O

- offloading, resource groups, 34
- operating system users
  - of SAP DB database instance
    - defining, 19
    - extension property for, 44
    - sample definition, 20
  - of SAP xserver
    - defining, 18
    - extension property for, 48
- overriding, default SAP xserver users, 30

## P

- parent kernel processes
  - extension property, 46
  - restarting SAP DB after termination of, 38
- paths
  - dbmcli command, 44
  - process identity files, 45
  - SAP DB programs and libraries
    - SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 46
    - SUNW.sapdb resource type, 44
  - SAP xserver programs and libraries, 47
  - x\_server command, 47
- persistent faults, recovery actions, 37
- Pid\_Dir\_Path extension property, 45
- Probe\_timeout extension property
  - SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 47
  - SUNW.sapdb resource type, 45
- processes
  - identities, 45
  - termination of parent
    - extension property, 46
    - restarting SAP DB after, 38
- programs
  - SAP DB
    - SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 46
    - SUNW.sapdb resource type, 44

programs (Continued)  
SAP xserver, 47  
properties  
  *See also* extension properties  
  *See also* system properties  
  Type\_version, 42  
protection, SAP DB application, 12  
prtconf -v command, 9  
prtdiag -v command, 9  
psrinfo -v command, 9

## R

recovery actions, after faults, 37  
registering  
  SUNW.HAStoragePlus resource  
  type, 27-28  
  SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type  
  during initial set up, 30-32  
  during upgrade, 41-42  
  SUNW.sapdb resource type, 32-34  
resource groups  
  HAStoragePlus resource, 27  
  logical host name  
  creating, 20  
  enabling, 22  
  logical host names  
  planning, 18  
  offloading, 34  
  SAP DB  
  creating, 20  
  enabling, 22  
  planning, 18  
  SAP xserver  
  creating, 30  
  enabling, 31  
  planning, 15  
resource type registration (RTR) file, 42  
resource types  
  fault monitors, 35  
  migrating instances of, 42  
  SUNW.HAStoragePlus  
  *See also* HAStoragePlus resource  
  registering, 27-28  
  SUNW.nfs, 12  
  SUNW.sap\_xserver  
  extension properties, 46-48  
  resource types, SUNW.sap\_xserver  
  (Continued)  
    initial registration, 30-32  
    instantiating, 31  
    protection by, 12  
    registration during upgrade, 41  
    relation to Sun Cluster HA for SAP  
      liveCache, 12  
    upgrading, 41-42  
  SUNW.sapdb  
  extension properties, 43-46  
  initial registration, 32-34  
  instantiating, 32  
  protection by, 12  
resources  
  logical host name  
  creating, 21  
  planning, 18  
  SAP DB  
  creating, 32  
  SAP xserver  
  creating, 31  
responses, to faults, 37  
Restart\_if\_Parent\_Terminated extension  
property  
  SUNW.sapdb resource type, 46  
  tuning, 38  
restarts  
  interval between  
    SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 47  
    SUNW.sapdb resource type, 45  
  maximum allowed  
    SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 47  
    SUNW.sapdb resource type, 45  
restrictions, zones, 24  
RTR (resource type registration) file, 42

## S

SAP DB application  
  configuring, 18-22  
  device group for, 17  
  fault monitor, 35  
  installing, 18-22  
  paths to programs and libraries  
    SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 46  
    SUNW.sapdb resource type, 44

- SAP DB application (Continued)
  - processes
    - paths to process identity files, 45
    - termination of parent, 38, 46
  - protection by data services, 12
  - resource group for
    - creating, 20
    - enabling, 22
    - planning, 18
  - running in cluster, 20-22
  - software versions, 14
  - termination of parent kernel process, 38
  - verifying installation and configuration, 22-23
- SAP DB database instance
  - database user, 46
  - name, 44
  - operating system user, 44
  - starting
    - dbmcli command options, 43
    - SAP DB verification, 23
  - stopping, 23
- SAP DB resource
  - creating, 32
  - dependency on other resources
    - creating, 32
    - planning, 17
- SAP DB resource group
  - affinity for SAP xserver resource group
    - creating, 33
    - planning, 17
- SAP liveCache application, use with Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB, 15-17
- SAP R/3 application, use with Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB, 15-17
- SAP xserver
  - administration by nondefault users
    - planning, 18
    - specifying, 30
  - caution notice, 29
  - fault monitor, 35
  - multiple instances of, 29
  - nodes for, 15
  - operating system user, 48
  - paths to programs and libraries, 47
  - protection by data services, 12
  - resource group for
    - creating, 30
- SAP xserver, resource group for (Continued)
  - enabling, 31
  - planning, 15
  - service configuration, 15
  - starting, 23
  - stopping
    - command for, 41
    - time allowed for, 48
  - upgrading, 41-42
- SAP xserver resource, 31
  - dependency of SAP DB resource on
    - creating, 32
    - planning, 17
- SAP xserver resource group
  - affinity of SAP DB resource group for
    - creating, 33
    - planning, 17
- scinstall -pv command, 9
- scinstall utility, 26
- showrev -p command, 9
- SIGKILL signal, 48
- Soft\_Stop\_Pct extension property, 47
- starting
  - SAP DB database instance
    - dbmcli command options, 43
    - SAP DB verification, 23
  - SAP xserver, 23
- stopping
  - SAP DB database instance, 23
  - SAP xserver
    - command for, 41
    - time allowed for, 48
- Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB
  - overview, 11-12
  - configuration
    - performing, 29-34
    - planning, 14-18
    - with HAStoragePlus resource, 27-28
  - fault monitors, 35-38
  - installing
    - by using scinstall utility, 26
    - by using Web Start program, 25-26
    - verifying installation, 38-41
    - with Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache, 24
  - SAP liveCache application, use with, 15-17
  - SAP R/3 application, use with, 15-17
  - service configuration, 14

- Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache
  - installing with Sun Cluster HA for SAP DB, 24
  - relation to SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 12
- SUNW.HAStoragePlus resource type
  - See also* HAStoragePlus resource registering, 27-28
- SUNW.nfs resource type, 12
- SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type
  - extension properties, 46-48
  - instantiating, 31
  - protection by, 12
  - registering
    - during initial setup, 30-32
    - during upgrade, 41
  - relation to Sun Cluster HA for SAP liveCache, 12
  - resource type versions, 41
  - upgrading, 41-42
- SUNW.sapdb resource type
  - extension properties, 43-46
  - instantiating, 32
  - protection by, 12
  - registering, 32-34
- system configuration files, location, 18
- system properties, effect on fault monitors, 35

## T

- timeouts
  - fault monitor
    - guidelines for setting, 36
    - SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 47
    - SUNW.sapdb resource type, 45
  - stop method, 48
- training, 8
- transient faults, recovery actions, 37
- tuning, fault monitors, 35-38
- Type\_version property, 42

## U

- upgrading, SAP xserver, 41-42
- User\_Key extension property, 46

- users
  - of SAP DB database instance
    - database, 46
    - operating system, 44
    - sample definition, 20
  - of SAP xserver, 48
    - planning for nondefault, 18
    - specifying nondefault, 30
- /usr/spool/sql directory, 19

## V

- /var/sadm/install/logs directory, 25
- verifying, SAP DB application, 22-23
- version requirements, SAP DB application, 14
- versions, resource types, 41

## W

- Web Start program, 25-26

## X

- x\_server command, path to, 47
- Xserver\_User extension property
  - specifying, 30
  - SUNW.sap\_xserver resource type, 48
- .XUSER.62 file
  - creating, 19
  - and DB\_User extension property, 44
  - example, 20

## Z

- zones, 24